

Social Economic Impact of Families of Victims of Layoffs Due To Covid-19

Siti Chanifah^{1*}, Hamdani², Siti Asriah Immawati³

^{1,2,3}Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang

author1 sitichanifah@umt.ac.id; 2 Hamdani@umt.ac.id; 3 asri.immawati@umt.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the socio-economic conditions and their impact on the families of victims of layoffs due to Covid-19. It describes the problems and solutions in overcoming the socio-economic problems of families of victims of layoffs due to Covid-19. This research was conducted in Banten Province, with the research location being determined purposively based on the area's consideration as an industrial center that carried out mass employee termination (PHK), namely: Tangerang Regency and Tangerang City. The two regions are the main industrial centers in Banten. Using a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, data obtained through interviews and distributing questionnaires to students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, the Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang, who work as employees who had terminated for Covid-19. With a sample size of at least 40. The results show that the most impact is on the economic sector because the loss of work causes their income or income to decrease. Thus reducing people's purchasing power in meeting basic needs for food, clothing, education, and threatening harmony in the family. Entrepreneurship is one of the solutions, of course, through government policy by assisting in PKH assistance, Covid-19 assistance from the Regional Government, Covid-19 assistance from the province, and Covid-19 assistance from the central and village governments. This assistance is very beneficial for the community, but it is considered uneven and not well-targeted.

Keywords

problem characteristics, family potential, environmental potential, commitment government, victims of layoffs due to Covid-19

Received on 22 Feb 2021; Revised and Accepted on 15 Mar 2021 and Published in March 2021

Introduction

The Coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) has hit almost all countries in the world. Covid-19 pandemic has changed the fabric of people's lives. Covid-19 has a direct effect on health, economic life, and social problems (Qian & Fan, 2020). A total of 216 countries have been affected by Covid-19, of which 11,327,790 cases have been confirmed, and 532,340 people have died. In Indonesia, 64,958 people have tested positive, 29,919 are declared cured, and 3,241 have died (<https://covid19.go.id/>).

Covid-19 not only attacks human health, but it can also even threaten lives, even causes death. The joints of the economic life of the community are also affected. As a result of the negative impacts caused by Covid-19, the government finally responded by issuing policies simultaneously on March 30, 2020, namely: Presidential Decree number: 11 of 2020, PP number: 1 of 2020, and PP number: 21 of 2020. Where the focus is on recovery in the health sector and the economic sector.

The government is projecting into the toughest and most severe scenarios, which will trigger increased poverty and new unemployment due to Covid-19. There will be an addition of 3.78 million poor people in the most severe scenario and an increase in unemployment of 5.23 million people (Kompas. TV, 20/04/2020, 21: 46WIB). Even the Ministry of Manpower recorded that the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2020 due to Covid-19 was 4.25 million people (8.2%) working in light industries, 6.68 million people (9.79%) working in medium industries, and 9.35 million people (11.47%) work in heavy industry (Bisnis Indonesia, 2020).

Several formal sector companies in Indonesia affected by Covid-19 have laid off as many as 43,690, laid off 41,236

workers, and the informal sector has been affected by 31,444. One million three hundred four thousand seven hundred seventy-seven employees worked in the formal sector who were dismissed, 241,431 affected by layoffs, and 538,385 employees working in the informal sector (Bisnis Indonesia, 2020).

Covid-19 has contributed to the high new unemployment rate in Banten. As many as 17,298 people became victims of layoffs, 27,569 employees were laid off, and as many as 59 companies closed their businesses (Banten Dinaskertrans, May 20, 2020). They were no longer operational. When an employee is declared dismissed, he experiences extraordinary confusion because he is the backbone of the family. Now he does not have a job and income to meet the needs of himself and his family. The industry has taken happiness for some of the family members of the layoff victims.

As a result of Covid-19, industrial activity was disrupted, even triggering bankruptcy. There is no choice for the company except for the termination of employment (PHK). As a result of layoffs, the unemployment rate increases, crime increases, people's purchasing power decreases, and public health quality also decreases. The government's efforts by providing incentives to businesses affected by Covid-19 are considered not in line with efforts to suppress layoffs. Even the stimulus provided by the government in overcoming problems due to Covid-19 is considered insignificant because the timeframe is so short it is only six months (Bisnis Indonesia, 2020).

As a result of Covid-19, businesses today face complex challenges in a fast-changing environment. Companies must make changes in their strategy (Ritter & Pedersen, 2020). If not, the company could collapse, which resulted in layoffs,

so that the number of unemployed increases. Unemployment due to Covid-19 hurts the psychological, economic, social, individual, and society and the impact on mental health. It even causes sadness and trauma due to job loss and even death (Blustein et al., 2020).

Along with high infection rates and mortality, the disease caused by Covid-19 has caused universal psychosocial repercussions by causing mass hysteria, economic burdens, and financial losses (Dubey et al., 2020). Covid-19 triggers households' vulnerabilities, including those related to health, socio-economic, employment, housing, finance, and digital aspects (Mikolai et al., 2020). In the socio-economic aspect, it is challenging for people who have been job losses.

The socio-economic conditions of the family after the termination of employment were not very encouraging. They survive the economic turmoil of the family. As a result of layoffs, one role (economy) of a father or mother began to be disturbed by psychological stress. The poverty reduction programs that are offered are quite a lot, but they are not yet effective. The government and industry (CSR) are still running according to their respective interests (Gunawan and Sugiyanto, 2011). From the description above, it is interesting to study the socio-economic impact of layoff victims' families due to covid-19.

Literature Review

Family Socio-Economic

Anthropologically, the family is defined as one type of kinship group or group. There is a kingship between family members. In rural Indonesians' traditional life, the village community is likened to a kinship group as a large family (Marzali, 2005: 169). According to Goode (2007: 90), the nuclear family consists of a husband, wife, and children. The family as a system becomes a social element. Each member is linked to a network of obligations and rights.

The function of the family as a system can be realized in society from various factors. One of them is its members' cooperation ability to carry out functions, including biological, economic, socialization, and protection functions (Hanifah and Suyanto, 2010: 248). The family's biological functions emphasize fulfilling the need for physical protection, health protection, protection from hunger, thirst, chills, heat, fatigue, comfort, and physical fitness. It includes sexual needs between husband and wife.

The family functions economically, emphasizing making a living, planning, spending, and using it. The husband's role as the head of the family takes responsibility for the family's welfare, including making a living for the family. However, this does not mean that the wife is not allowed to participate in trying to explore sources of income. With the existence of Covid-19, the impact is very felt on the family. Moreover, the father's role as breadwinner must be affected by layoffs due to Covid-19. For the head of the family or wife as a support for the livelihood of a family affected by layoffs, the impact is definitely felt by family members.

The function of socialization is a process that humans must go through to obtain values and knowledge about their group and learn about their social roles suitable for their

position. The family has an important role in socializing values, norms that preserve or give birth to newness. The family function is also to protect and maintain family members from negative actions from within and outside the family. This function is related to the function of education. Providing education to children and other family members means providing mental and moral protection and physical protection.

The family's main function, which is the focus of attention in this study, is the economic function. It does not mean to reduce other functions in the family. This time the research is intended to focus more on the economic function of the family. With the existence of Covid-19, the order of economic life has changed drastically. Especially for those who have been laid off due to Covid-19. Due to layoffs, the head of the family lost his livelihood and could not meet his family's daily needs. The economic welfare of the family decreases so that it has an impact on other functions. To respond to economic changes due to layoffs due to Covid-19, families must do their best to do their financial planning by prioritizing their needs.

Victims of Layoffs Due to Covid-19

Covid-19 has provided valuable lessons for family life. As a result of Covid-19, family life's economic system has also changed and has left painful wounds for families affected by layoffs. As a result of layoffs, the head of the family loses his livelihood, affecting family life, both in the short and long term. Entering this new normal economic life, families must plan their finances by prioritizing their priority scale needs. If not, the economic life of the family after layoffs will be worse off. Covid-19 has claimed happiness for some families affected by layoffs.

As a result of Covid-19, industrial bankruptcies have continued to increase, and a wave of uncontrolled layoffs has caused the loss of income, which has triggered crime. The formal sector companies affected by Covid-19 have laid off 1,304,777 employees, and 241,431 people have been laid off. Simultaneously, those who work in the informal sector are 538,385 people (Bisnis Indonesia, 2020). Entrepreneurs in the Banten area have intensely felt the impact of Covid-19. There are no options for those who end up doing layoffs. Covid-19 has contributed to the high new unemployment rate in Banten, namely 17,298 people laid off and 27,569 employees' termination. As a result of Covid-19, 59 companies closed their businesses (Banten Dinaskertrans, May 20, 2020). The industry has taken happiness for some of the family members of the layoff victims.

Entering the new normal era is not just prioritizing health protocols, but the economy of families affected by layoffs must rise from adversity due to Covid-19. The solution is to provide enthusiasm and entrepreneurial assistance to enter the "new normal economy." That way, those affected by layoffs can organize a new, better economic life. The government must also be present through its policies (Hamdani, 2020). Historical experience has proven that when the economic crisis hit Indonesia, entrepreneurship overcame unemployment through the employment of up to 96% (Mubiroh & Ruscitasari, 2019 in Hamdani, 2020).

Even though the current economic crisis is a little different, there is nothing wrong with reviving the entrepreneurial spirit to make the economic conditions of those affected by layoffs return to normal.

All parties have the same obligation to assist the economic recovery of those affected by layoffs. Moreover, both central and regional government is obliged to recover the economy after layoffs due to Covid-19. Efforts to generate creativity for victims of layoffs are significant through entrepreneurial assistance. This effort can collaborate with universities. Furthermore, the provision of soft loans by the government or financial institutions can be given to those who have been laid off to start new businesses. That way, those affected by layoffs' economic life becomes light because the government and other parties are present and help organize their lives to enter the new normal economy. The community's collective strength is also necessary to provide encouragement and support to those affected by layoffs. The joint economic movement is expected to be a solution to overcome unemployment due to layoffs (Hamdani, 2020).

Research Method

The research was conducted on students in Banten Province. The research location was determined purposively with the consideration of the area as the center of the industry that carried out mass layoffs of employees, namely: Tangerang Regency and Tangerang City. These two areas are the main industrial centers in Banten. The approach taken in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive methods, using primary data obtained through interviews and distributing questionnaires to students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, the Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang, who work as employees affected by layoffs due to Covid-19. With a minimum sample size of 40 (Raco, 2010). The interview process was carried out by the writer using a depth interview. The data analysis steps in this study are as follows:

1. Read many times, the data obtained while reducing overlapping or repetitive information.
2. Seeing the significance or importance of the data obtained.
3. Classifying or coding data that have a similarity or compatibility with other data. The results of this data classification are then made a label (labeling).
4. Look for patterns or themes that bind thoughts to one another.
5. Constructing a framework to get the essence of what the data is trying to convey.

The data analysis technique in this study is Miles and Huberman (Angraini and Lisdiana, 2020: 4), which consists of 4 components, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding.

Results and Discussion

1. Questionnaire Distribution

The sample in this study were students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, the University of Muhammadiyah

Tangerang, who were affected by Covid-19 so that 67 respondents were laid off or sent home. Given that during the Covid-19 pandemic, question instruments were distributed online via the WA group on the link: <https://forms.gle/rjEeFZ2sXzKkhFe7A>.

2. Respondent Demographics

Based on gender, it was dominated by women as much as 37 (55.2%) and men as much as 30 (44.8%). The respondents' age was dominated by 20-25 years, as many as 58 (86.6%). The age <20 years is by 4 (6%), age 26-30 years by 4 (6%), and age > 35 years as many as 1 (1.5 %). The majority live in Tangerang City as much as 44 (65.7%) and Tangerang Regency as much as 23 (34.3%). The number of dependents in the family, namely 1 person is 5 (5.75%), 2 people are 17 (25.5%), 3 people are 18 (26.9%), 4 people are 16 (23.9%) , 5 people as many as 7 (%) and > 5 people as many as 4 (6%). Respondents as natives were 22 (32.8%), migrants who rented a house 15 (22.4%), migrants who owned their own house 11 (16.4%) and lived with their family 19 (28.4%). Based on the type of business where the respondent works, namely 11 service companies (16.7%), nine trading companies (13.6%), 3 CVs (4.5%), 26 limited liability companies (39.4%), and other 17 (25.8%).

The current work conditions of respondents who have been laid off are 16 (24.2%), 10 (15.2%) laid off, 10 (15.2%) alternating work schedules, 17 work systems with salary cuts (25.8%), and usually working were 13 (19.7%). The reason the company laid off employees was due to Covid-19, 58 (92.1%). Moving factories were as much as 2 (3.2%). Moreover, stopping operating was as many as 3 (4.8%).

Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
	F	%	F	%
Operator	12	17,9	6	9
Technician	3	4,5	4	6
Section leader	2	3	1	1,5
Cleaning service	1	1,5	0	0
Security	1	1,5	1	1,5
Supervisor	1	1,5	1	1,5
Administrative staff	15	22,4	11	16,4
Entrepreneurship	5	7,5	11	16,4
Others	27	40,3	32	47,8

Source :

Before the layoffs due to Covid-19, almost all types of work were filled. However, after the layoffs due to Covid-19, several types of work carried out by the number of employees had decreased. For operators, it has decreased by 8.9%. However, technician jobs increased by 1.5%, and parts leaders decreased by 1.5%. During the Covid-19 pandemic, workers as cleaning services have been eliminated. Security and Supervisors are still employed, but the work as administrative staff is reduced by 6%. There was an 8.9% increase in employment as entrepreneurs. It was done to meet the needs of life after layoffs due to Covid-19. Apart from these types of work, before Covid-19 was as many as 40.3% chose other jobs. Nevertheless, after layoffs due to Covid, 47.8% were lost their jobs. Until now,

they have not found a new job, even though an urgent need crushes them.

3.Socio-economic for victims of layoffs due to Covid-19

The socio-economic community's impact of layoffs due to Covid-19 was felt, especially in meeting their daily needs. It will be even more challenging when some people have credit installments that have not been paid off and must be paid immediately. There is an imbalance between the amount of income received and the expenditure so that it decreases the community's purchasing power. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the company experienced financial difficulties. To overcome this, the company changed employees' work schedules and implemented a salary reduction system of up to 25% -50% paid to employees. Even then, sometimes, there is a delay in payment. Take-home pay has been reduced by implementing a salary reduction system since May 2020 until now, and the rolling system has resulted in reduced salaries. The lack of income that is received makes employees have to be more careful in meeting their daily needs. For those affected by PKH, it is not an easy matter to find a new job. Because all this time, their creativity and innovation have been taken away by routine factory activities. So, to get out of the post-layoff condition takes a long time.

The impact that is most felt on society due to Covid-19, one of which is economic problems. With the existence of Covid-19, people's income has decreased. Especially for those who were laid off but did not get severance pay. Under current conditions, it is not easy to do activities, let alone find a new job. Decreasing, even loss of income due to Covid-19 makes it difficult for people to meet their daily needs, including their children's tuition fees. Business actors also feel a decline in sales due to the lack of orders from consumers.

"With the PSBB in the area where I work and where my parents trade in Jakarta, of course, it will be difficult to make money during the COVID-19 pandemic."

For students and also working, the impact is complicated. Usually, they do not depend on their parents, but the result of being laid off or being laid off eventually becomes the responsibility of their parents. Now they do not work and have no income, so they cannot afford college. The increasing number of unemployed due to layoffs due to Covid-19 can cause other social problems, one of which is an increase in crime in the community.

"The socio-economic impact that I feel right now, many factory workers are being dismissed due to Covid 19, many people are unemployed because they cannot work anymore, this will lead to criminal acts in the community".

Students who have been laid off due to Covid-19 must think hard about supporting their tuition fees. The following is the account of a student who was laid off due to Covid-19:

"The impact of Covid-19 is very detrimental. I was laid off from my job and had to bear my own tuition fees and my younger sibling, while my parents are old and no longer working. I also have to borrow money for my tuition fees, which I will soon graduate. I am currently studying in

semester 7. It is my responsibility if I just quit, like it or not, I have to borrow money from other people. I also have to pay for my younger siblings to go to school, while finding a new job is currently very difficult".

Students whose parents were laid off after companies affected by Covid-19 also felt challenging conditions because they had to support their family's needs:

"My father was at home, and I am the first child. Usually, I only help with electricity payments. With Covid-19, I have to meet all my family needs and pay for college".

The impact of Covid-19 for students affected by layoffs due to Covid-19 who are currently working as online motorcycle taxi drivers:

"I work as an online motorcycle taxi driver. Since the existence of Covid-19, my income has greatly decreased because orders are very difficult and incentives are eliminated by the office".

The impact of layoffs due to Covid-19 was also felt by reducing income, salaries, or wages. It can be seen from before and after layoffs:

Table 2 Income / Salary / Wage before and after dismissal

No	Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
		F	%	F	%
1	Tidak punya penghasilan	0	0	29	43,3
2	Rp. 500.000- Rp. 2.000.000	18	26,9	13	34,3
3	Rp. 2.100.000- Rp. 4.000.000	33	49,3	7	10,4
4	Rp. 4.100.000- Rp. 6.000.000	14	20,9	6	9
5	Rp. 6.100.000- Rp. 8.000.000	1	1,5	2	3
7	Rp. 8.100.000- 10.000.000	0	0	0	0
8	Lebih dari Rp. 10.000.000	1	1,5	0	0

Source :

Before layoffs due to Covid-19, on average, respondents had varying incomes. However, after the layoffs, those without income increased by 43.3%. It means that families' condition after layoffs due to Covid-19 has a vulnerability that triggers social problems. In terms of fulfilling the need for clothing, before Covid-19, it was still normal. However, after being laid off due to Covid-19, his condition changed. Current conditions are restrained in buying clothes. The priority is on meeting daily needs and tuition fees. To meet the needs of tuition fees before being laid off due to Covid-19, we still work overtime at the company to earn additional income. Some of it is used to meet personal economic needs and is used to pay for college. The rest is saved for future

needs. When layoffs occur, they still use the remaining savings for their daily needs.

The loss of income impacts meeting basic needs for food, clothing, education and threatens harmony. The head of the family has started pressing for all kinds of additional needs. It is done so that the primary needs of the family are still met. The important thing is that the family's nutritional intake is fulfilled. As a solution, people think hard to find additional income by doing entrepreneurship or working part-time. Even though it is difficult due to Covid-19, the community can still fulfill the need for daily food. To meet the needs of life after layoffs, some people still rely on little leftover savings. In the long term, it can't, but there must be another way out.

Before the layoffs occurred, the community did not experience too much difficulty to meet the needs of clothing. Clothing needs are still met with the salary earned each month. Meeting these needs is not a problem. If one always set aside money for needs to buy clothes. However, after layoffs occurred, the fulfillment of these needs for clothing was postponed first. The community prefers to determine the priority scale of needs during Covid-19. Instead of buying new clothes, it is better to wear existing clothes, because they are still good. We cannot afford to buy new and better clothes for daily food needs and pay tuition fees. Part of the income is used to pay outstanding installments of obligations. Even if one buys clothes, wait for a lower discount price.

Meeting the need for education before and after layoffs due to Covid-19 is shown in table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Income / Salary / Wage before and after dismissal

No	Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
		F	%	F	%
1	Pay for tuition	51	76,1	33	49,3
2	Pay for tuition by parents	4	6	10	14,9
3	Some of the tuition fees are paid by themselves, parents pay some Tuition	10	14,9	20	29,9
4	fees paid by relatives	2	3	4	6

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

The majority before the layoffs of FEB UMT students paid for their tuition 76.1%. Job losses after laying off their ability to pay for college decreased to 49.3%. About 6% before layoffs, they paid tuition fees by relying on their parents, and after layoffs, it increased to 14.9%. Before

layoffs, part of the tuition fees was paid by themselves and partly paid by parents, which was 14.9%, now after layoffs, it is 29.9%. Relying on tuition fees from siblings also doubled from the previous one, namely to 6%. In terms of meeting the needs for education costs, now rely on parents' and siblings' assistance.

Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the health need continued to rely on the company's BPJS. Part of the income is saved in case of urgent health needs. After Covid-19 happened, the savings that were originally used to meet health needs, finally gradually used the savings for other needs. After being laid off, the company no longer bears the costs for health. For health needs, they seek treatment at the Puskesmas. After the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been a shift in people's lifestyle by adopting a healthy and stress-free lifestyle. To maintain a healthy body balance, people also buy enough vitamins. Some people also maintain their health by practicing worship and adopting a clean lifestyle. Maintain distance from others and implement health protocols. The conditions are indeed difficult during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is quite tricky to find Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) because there is a scarcity everywhere. The concern arises when a family member is sick. For fear of being suspected of Covid-19, it is better to buy medicine at a pharmacy and rest at home.

As an experience in difficult times like today, saving is beneficial for all needs while being laid off due to Covid-19. As many as 77.6% of respondents had savings before layoff due to Covid-19, now it is 31.3%. It means that the necessities of life after layoffs due to Covid-19 rely on savings of 46.3%. Unfortunately, 22.4% of respondents did not anticipate their needs by saving money. Especially during the Covid-19 period, there was no income, so those who did not have savings after layoffs increased to 68.7%.

Table 4. Ownership of savings before and after layoffs due to Covid-19

No	Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
		F	%	F	%
1	own	52	77,6	21	31,3
2	do not have	15	22,4	46	68,7

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

Before the Covid-19 pandemic, family finances were still stable. The daily needs of the family are also met; there are not too significant problems. The cost of education is also met. The need for food is still fulfilled. One can eat two to three times a day. After the Covid-19, the family economy began to shake, arguably decreasing. His income was reduced because there was a pay cut. Various family plans planned had to be postponed because there was no expense. People have started to make savings, prioritizing meeting their daily needs. One has to be patient, work hard, and pray that all needs are met. The income he receives every month has significantly decreased, even for the family's food needs only once a day, sometimes twice. What do some people feel in the Covid-19 condition:

"Well, it's a headache, my salary is only 500 thousand a month, while the cost for a month's meal is quite that much. I haven't paid for school, haven't paid for college, at least try to find any side job as long as it's lawful and while applying for a new job even though it's difficult to find work in a pandemic like now."

The loss and reduction of income due to Covid-19 have greatly affected the family's relationships (husband, wife, children, and siblings). Under normal conditions, the family's relationship is classified as very good, namely 56.7%, and after layoffs due to Covid-19, it decreased to 38.8%. The relationship in the family with a good category was still consistent at 40.3%. However, the relationship in the family became less useful by 3% to 20.9%. The impact of layoffs due to Covid-19 in the family has triggered a bad relationship. The relationship in the family before and after dismissal can be seen in Table 4.5 below:

Table 5 Relationships in the family (husband, wife, children, and siblings) before and after layoffs due to Covid-19.

No	Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
		F	%	F	%
1	Very good	38	56,7	26	38,8
2	Good	27	40,3	27	40,3
3	Not good	2	3	14	20,9
4	Not very good	0	0	0	0

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

The impact of layoffs due to Covid-19 also dramatically affects the harmony between husband and wife in the household. The harmony of husband and wife before and after layoffs due to Covid-19 is shown in table 4.6 below:

Table.6 Harmony in the family (husband and wife or both parents) before and after layoffs due to Covid-19

No	Information	Before layoffs		After layoffs	
		F	%	F	%
1	Harmonious	65	97	53	79,1
2	less harmonious	2	3	13	19,4
3	out of harmony	0	0	0	0
4	There was a conflict that led to the divorce	0	0	1	1,5
5	There was a conflict that led to the divorce	0	0	0	0

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

The harmony of husband and wife in the household before the layoffs occurred due to Covid-19 was 97% in the

harmonious category. Furthermore, 3% was less harmonious. However, after the PHK was changed, the harmony in the household changed, namely 79.5%. It means that the level of harmony before and after layoffs due to Covid-19 decreased by 17.9%. The less harmonious relationship in the family increased to 16.4%. 1.5% began to have conflicts that triggered divorces.

Community solutions to the current Covid-19 pandemic situation in meeting daily life needs were helping each other between families, doing entrepreneurship by selling online, or selling food. Not a few accept the reality of life as it is, be patient with current calamities, and live life simply. Indeed, Covid-19 is a disaster, but we try hard and do not complain much. All family members must be productive, work positively, and be productive. Do not be wasteful, do not be proud, learn to save, give alms, pray a lot for the good of the personal, family, country, and all human beings. In today's difficult situation, one has to be good at managing daily income and expenses.

Responding to the currently developing social and economic problems, the government, through its policies, both central and regional, jointly tackle problems due to layoffs due to Covid-19 in the form of PKH assistance, Covid-19 assistance from the local government, Covid-19 assistance from the province, Covid-19 assistance from the central and village governments. However, the distribution is sometimes inaccurate, especially for migrants. In the distribution, some have received assistance. Some have not, some are new once, while other places in different sub-district have received assistance from the government four times. It seems that the assistance from the central government and local governments is not in sync. Government assistance is quite helpful for a while, but it will be a substantial social problem if this pandemic continues and the right vaccine has not been found.

Table 7 Types of government assistance in overcoming the socio-economic problems of families affected by layoffs due to Covid-19 that have been received

No	Information	F	%
1	Work termination Covid-19 assistance	2	3
2	from the local government	8	11,9
3	Covid-19 assistance from the Province	5	7,5
4	Covid-19 assistance from the central government	19	28,4
5	Covid-19 assistance from the village	9	13,4
6	Never got to	24	35,8

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

The type of government assistance in overcoming the socio-economic problems of families affected by layoffs due to Covid-19, namely 3% comes from PKH assistance, Covid-

19 assistance from the Regional Government 11.9%, Covid-19 assistance from the Province 7.5%, Covid-assistance 19 from the central and village government 28.4%. However, 35.8% of people have not received assistance. To assess the effectiveness of government assistance to people affected by layoffs due to Covid-19 can be seen in Table 4.8 below:

Table 8 Effectiveness of government assistance to communities affected by layoffs as a result Covid-19

No	Information	F	%
1	Effective	45	67,2
2	Not effective	22	32,8

Source: Processed Primary data, 2020

The effectiveness of government assistance on people affected by layoffs due to Covid-19 is considered adequate, namely 67.2%, and the remaining 32.8% is considered ineffective. Communities affected by Covid-19 have greatly benefited from assistance from the government in the short term, especially for people affected by layoffs. Some consider it ineffective because the distribution is not evenly distributed and not well-targeted. Some even feel that they have never received assistance from the government. For migrants they feel that they are being made difficult by the local RT, even though they have a Tangerang ID card. The reason is that the migrants cannot get financial assistance from the government. The terms and conditions used to obtain assistance are considered to still unclear because there are still many mistakes in receiving assistance. Especially for those who should get it, they do not get it, while those who can get help.

The community hopes that the provision of assistance by the government can be done evenly and on target. So far, there is still a lack of synchronization and overlapping, the central government and local governments' assistance. There must be factual data on the population who is entitled and worthy of receiving assistance. It is to assist appropriately on target. If this assistance is given to people affected by Covid-19, then almost all people from all walks of life will be affected by Covid-19. The public also hopes that Indonesia's conditions will quickly recover so that the economy will get better again. The current condition is challenging; many employees have been laid off; the opportunity to get a job is increasingly difficult. Hopely one's health condition will improve and return to normal life again.

Conclusion

The socio-economic community's impact of layoffs due to Covid-19 is felt. It is especially in meeting one's daily needs. The most pronounced impact on society due to Covid-19 is the economic problems felt by those affected by layoffs. The victims of layoffs as a result of Covid-19 have made people lose their jobs. Automatically their income or income decreases. The increasing number of unemployed due to layoffs due to Covid-19 can cause other social problems, one of which is an increase in crime in the community. The

loss of income impacts decreasing the community's purchasing power in meeting basic needs for food, clothing, education and threatens harmony in the family. Besides that, it can also threaten the harmony in the relationship as husband and wife and trigger conflicts that lead to divorce. Community solution in the current situation, namely by helping each other between families. As a solution with entrepreneurship. Responding to the currently developing socio-economic problems, the government, through its policies, both central and regional, jointly tackle the Covid-19 problem by assisting in the form of PKH assistance, Covid-19 assistance from the local government, Covid-19 assistance from the province, assistance Covid-19 from the central and village government. This assistance is very beneficial for the community, but it is considered uneven and not well-targeted.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the PP Muhammadiyah Diktilitbang Council and LAZISMU Muhammadiyah for providing guidance on your Research Grant Batch 4, so that we can complete this research until the end.

References

- [1] Angraini, L dan Lisdiana, A. 2020. Analisis Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi dan Tingkat Pendidikan Masyarakat Desa Labuhan Mulya, Kecamatan Way Serdang, Kabupaten Mesuji. *Social Pedagogy: Journal of Social Science Education*. 1(1), 1-10.
- [2] Khadafi, M., Andri, Y., dan Herlinda, W.D. 2020, 23 April. "Insentif Kurang Efektif". *Koran Bisnis Indonesia*, 1.
- [3] Blustein, D.L., Duffy, R., Ferreirac, J.A., Scalid, V.C., Cinamone, R.G., Allan, B.A. (2020). Unemployment in the time of COVID-19: A research agenda. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*. 119(103436), 1-4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2020.103436>.
- [4] Covid19.go.id. (2020, 07 Juli). Data Covid-19. Diakses pada 07 Juli 2020, dari <https://covid19.go.id/>.
- [5] Dinaskertrans Banten. 2020. Banten: BPS.
- [6] Dubey, S., Biswas, P., Ghosh, R., Chatterjee, S., Dubey, M.J., Chatterjee, S., Lahiri, D., & Lavie, CJ (2020). Psychosocial impact of COVID-19. *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews*, 14(5), 779-788. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.05.035>
- [7] Goode, William J. 2007. *Sosiologi Keluarga*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara.
- [8] Gunawan dan Sugiyanto. (2011). Kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga pasca pemutusan hubungan kerja. *Jurnal penelitian dan pengembangan kesejahteraan sosial*, 16(01), 35-52.
- [9] Hamdani. (2020, 12 Juli). Pentingnya Pendampingan Bagi Korban PHK Hadapi "New Normal". Diakses pada 09 September 2020, dari

<https://www.satelitnews.id/10909/new-normal-academic/>

- [10] Hanifah, Abu dan Suyanto. (2010). Kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga pasca pemutusan hubungan kerja, studi kasus industri tekstil di Kecamatan Dayehkolot-Kabupaten-Bandung-Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 15(03), 244-253.
- [11] Hole, Y., & Snehal, P. & Bhaskar, M. (2019). Porter's five forces model: gives you a competitive advantage. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control System*, 11 (4), 1436-1448.
- [12] Kompas.tv. (2020, 20 April). Masyarakat Mulai Merasakan Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Dari Pandemi Virus Corona. Diakses pada 07 Juli 2020, dari <https://www.kompas.tv/article/77143/masyarakat-mulai-merasakan-dampak-sosial-ekonomi-dari-pandemi-virus-corona>.
- [13] Marzali, Amri. 2005. *Antropologi dan Pembangunan Manusia*. Jakarta: Pranada Media.
- [14] Mikolai, J., Keenan, K., & Kulu, H. 2020. Intersecting household level health and socio-economic vulnerabilities and the Covid-19 crisis: An analysis from the UK. *SSM-Population Health*. Available online, 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100628>
- [15] Qian, Y., Fan, W. (2020). Who loses income during the COVID-19 outbreak? Evidence from China. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*. 68 (June), 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2020.100522>
- [16] Raco, J.R., 2010. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- [17] Thomas Rittera, T., Pedersenb, C.L., 2020. Analyzing the impact of the coronavirus crisis on business models. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 88, 214-224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2020.05.014>