THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INFORMAL SECTOR MIGRANTS IN RURAL EAST JAVA- INDONESIA

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Purpose: This research aims to find out impact of Covid-19 pandemic on migrant workers in the informal sector in rural areas.

Theoretical framework: According to (Guadagno, 2020) the worst affected strata of the society from Covid-19 are informal migrant workers who are highly dependent on the existence of transactions in the market caused by social mobility. Sohel, (2021) founds that on the impact of Covid-19 on informal migrant workers in Bangladesh through a qualitative method found that a government program called Lockdown had an impact on sector migrant workers informal loss of income and employment during the program is run.

Design/methodology/approach: This research is a descriptive quantitative approach which the research was conducted by collecting data from a population sample and then analyzing by statistical methods used and then interpreted.

Findings: The results of this research indicated that the influence of each factor, income change, working hours, pre-employment cards and other work on not working due to the covid-19 pandemic have a significant effect towards migrant worker in the informal sector in rural areas.

Research, Practical & Social implications: This research may be used for the government to strengthen the quality of international labor policy in Indonesia.

Originality/value: this research focuses on informal sector migrant workers who come from rural areas. This research is expected to be a reference for policymakers in determining policy directions to reduce the spread and risk of the Covid-19 pandemic while still paying attention to the welfare level of informal sector migrant workers in rural areas.

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ABSTRACT

Keywords: Income Change; Working Hours; Rural; Migrant; Informal Sector; COVID-19.

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O IMPACTO DA PANDEMIA DA COVID-19 NOS MIGRANTES DO SETOR INFORMAL EM JAVA ORIENTAL RURAL – INDONÉSIA

RESUMO
Objetivo: Esta pesquisa visa descobrir o impacto da pandemia de Covid-19 sobre os trabalhadores migrantes do setor informal em áreas rurais
Estrutura teórica: Segundo (Guadagno, 2020), os estratos mais afetados da sociedade do Covid-19 são os trabalhadores migrantes informais, altamente dependentes da existência de transações no mercado causadas pela mobilidade social. Sohel, (2021) descobriu que no impacto do Covid-19 sobre os trabalhadores migrantes informais em Bangladesh através de um método qualitativo descobriu que um programa governamental chamado Lockdown teve um impacto sobre os trabalhadores migrantes do setor em que a perda informal de renda e emprego durante o programa é executada.
Projeto/método/abordagem: Esta pesquisa é uma abordagem quantitativa descritiva que a pesquisa foi conduzida através da coleta de dados de uma amostra populacional e depois da análise por métodos estatísticos utilizados e depois interpretados.
Descobertas: Os resultados desta pesquisa indicaram que a influência de cada fator, mudança de renda, horário de trabalho, cartões de pré-emprego e outros trabalhos sobre o não trabalho devido à pandemia covid-19 têm um efeito significativo sobre o trabalhador migrante no setor informal em áreas rurais.
Pesquisa, implicações práticas e sociais: Esta pesquisa pode ser utilizada pelo governo para fortalecer a qualidade da política trabalhista internacional na Indonésia.
Originalidade/valor: Esta pesquisa se concentra nos trabalhadores migrantes do setor informal que vêm de áreas rurais. Espera-se que esta pesquisa seja uma referência para os formuladores de políticas na determinação de direções políticas para reduzir a propagação e o risco da pandemia de Covid-19.


EL IMPACTO DE LA PANDEMIA DE COVID-19 EN LOS MIGRANTES DEL SECTOR INFORMAL EN LA ZONA RURAL DE JAVA ORIENTAL- INDONESIA

RESUMEN
Objetivo: Esta investigación tiene como objetivo averiguar el impacto de la pandemia de Covid-19 en los trabajadores migrantes del sector informal en las zonas rurales
Marco teórico: Según (Guadagno, 2020) los estratos de la sociedad más afectados por el Covid-19 son los trabajadores migrantes informales que dependen en gran medida de la existencia de transacciones en el mercado causadas por la movilidad social. Sohel, (2021) encontró que sobre el impacto de Covid-19 en los trabajadores migrantes informales en Bangladesh a través de un método cualitativo encontró que un programa gubernamental llamado Lockdown tuvo un impacto en los trabajadores migrantes del sector informal de la pérdida de ingresos y el empleo durante el programa se ejecuta.
Diseño/metodología/enfoque: Esta investigación es un enfoque cuantitativo descriptivo que la investigación se llevó a cabo mediante la recopilación de datos de una muestra de la población y, a continuación, el análisis de los métodos estadísticos utilizados y luego interpretado.
Resultados: Los resultados de esta investigación indicaron que la influencia de cada factor, el cambio de ingresos, las horas de trabajo, las tarjetas de pre-empleo y otros trabajos en no trabajar debido a la pandemia de covid-19 tienen un efecto significativo hacia el trabajador migrante en el sector informal en las zonas rurales.
Investigación, implicaciones prácticas y sociales: Esta investigación puede servir para que el gobierno refuerce la calidad de la política laboral internacional en Indonesia.
Originalidad/valor: esta investigación se centra en los trabajadores migrantes del sector informal que proceden de zonas rurales. Se espera que esta investigación sea una referencia para los responsables políticos a la hora de determinar las orientaciones políticas para reducir la propagación y el riesgo de la pandemia de Covid-19, sin dejar de prestar atención al nivel de bienestar de los trabajadores migrantes del sector informal en las zonas rurales.
Palabras clave: Cambio de Ingresos, Horas de Trabajo, Rural, Migrante, Sector Informal, COVID-19.
INTRODUCTION

The pandemic caused by the Corona Virus has disrupted the social, economic and political systems and lives throughout the world. Covid-19 cases in Indonesia as of July 18, 2021 have reached 2.83 million cases with 72,489 patients dying. Therefore, as a measure to prevent the spread of the virus so increasingly and mitigate risks, the Indonesian government has imposed large and micro-scale social restrictions all over Indonesia. Through this limitation of social activities, of course, the government already has a combination of programs as an action to reduce Covid-19 cases through restrictions on social mobility. The implementation of stay and work from home is one way of working on this social restriction program. The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that as many as 25 million people lost their jobs and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also estimated that people in developing countries lost a total of 220 trillion dollars in income due to these social restrictions.

Covid-19 is a global epidemic that is detrimental to all aspects of life, one of which is the lives of migrant workers in rural areas. Migrant workers are required to return to their home areas due to the weakening of economic sectors in urban areas. India (Sengupta, S, & Jha, M. K, 2020) reported that millions of migrant workers in India returned to their hometowns with their families and belongings. GOSH also described the condition of migrant workers in India returning to their areas of origin very badly and threatened conditions. According to (Guadagno, 2020) the worst affected strata of the society from Covid-19 are informal migrant workers who are highly dependent on the existence of transactions in the market caused by social mobility.

Furthermore, most of the entries are unable to survive due to social restrictions and decreasing in people's income so people's purchasing power also decreased. When large industries and urban sectors are unable to sustain their businesses, bad things also happen to informal sector workers in rural areas where limited access has completely closed their chance to survive amid a pandemic. Rural areas with all their limitations don’t let them compete with business sectors in urban areas and large industries. According to Syafitri et.al (2020) rural workers are workers who have a large burden due to limited resources in the village itself as well as minimal knowledge and access so workers in rural areas choose to work in the informal sector.

Although the migrant worker system in the informal sector is also said by Pankaj (2021) to be irregular and has a big risk, BPS data showed a tendency to increase the amount of informal sector workers in Indonesia in recent years from 52.58 percent in 2013 to 56.84 percent in 2018 and has a contribution to GDP in 2017 of 7.43%. This fact certainly proved that the proportion of workers in Indonesia nationally is still supported by workers in the informal sector.
sector, which means that half of the welfare of the Indonesian people is determined by the welfare of the people who work in the informal sector.

Several researchers also discussed the issue of impact of Covid-19 on informal sector migrant workers, for example research by (Sohel, 2021) on the impact of Covid-19 on informal migrant workers in Bangladesh through a qualitative method found that a government program called *Lockdown* had an impact on sector migrant workers informal loss of income and employment during the program is run. The impact of losing their jobs and income seems to be reaping other problems because they must have survived. Sohel revealed that to survive, they took several steps such as borrowing money, reducing consumption, selling land, and jewelry and getting help from relatives and the government.

In addition, (Sengupta, S, & Jha, M. K, 2020) also found the impact of *lockdown* on informal migrant workers in India using a qualitative method that the impact of Covid-19 is that they have lost their homes and most of them need protection. Specifically, from the Indian government. Hunger and poverty are the main problems of the *lockdown* and the issue of informal migrant workers in India is still a matter of debate.

In line with previous research, this research aims to find out the impact of Covid-19 on migrant workers in the informal sector, but this research focuses on informal sector migrant workers who come from rural areas. This research is expected to be a reference for policymakers in determining policy directions to reduce the spread and risk of the Covid-19 pandemic while still paying attention to the welfare level of informal sector migrant workers in rural areas.

**LITERATURE**

**Migration and Mobility**

Population movement is often referred to as migration or in other words it can be referred to as mobility, namely the movement of people from one place to another with a specific purpose (Broekel, T., & Binder, M.,2007). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (Chan, 2020) a person is called a migrant if the person moves across provincial boundaries to another province, and the length of stay in the destination province is six months or more. Or it can also be said that a people a migrant if the people are in the destination province for less than six months but the people have desire to stay or stay for more than six months in the destination province. According to (Kraemer, 2020) migration is the movement of people to settle from one place to another beyond political/state boundaries or administrative/regional boundaries within a country. Migration is often defined as a relatively
permanent movement from one area to another. In simple terms, migration is defined as a movement activity. While formally, migration is defined as the movement of people to settle from one place to another that goes beyond political / state boundaries or administrative boundaries/boundaries of a country. If it crosses national borders, it is called international migration. Meanwhile, domestic migration is a population movement that occurs within the boundaries of a country, either between regions or provinces. The movement of people to a destination is called in-migration. While the movement of people out of an area is called out-migration (Lacus, 2020). Meanwhile, according to (Kraemer, 2020) basically population mobility is a geographical movement of the population. The difference between these two terms only lies in permanent and non-permanent matters. Migration is a dimension of permanent population movement, while the dimensions of non-permanent population movement consist of circular and commutation. The difference between population mobility and migration, according to (Rusiawan, 2015) population mobility is defined as the movement of people who pass through the level II administrative boundaries, but do not intend to settle in a new area, while the migration is defined as the movement of people who cross the administrative boundaries of level II and at the same time intend to settle in the new area.

**Informal Sector**

The term informal sector was first coined by Keith Hart (1991) described the informal sector as part of the urban workforce that is outside the organized labor market. According to (Rifai, 2006) the informal sector is business units that do not or at all receive official economic protection from the government. The informal sector in the city and the village does not get sufficient protection from the government so if the eviction is carried out the informal sector cannot do much. In addition, protection for the informal sector can be in the form of tariff protection, loans with relatively low interest, mentoring, counseling, protection and care for workers, guaranteed flow of imported technology, patents and so on (Manzilati, 2011). While the definition of the ILO (International Labor Organization) or the International Labor Organization on the informal sector is a way of doing any work with the characteristics of being easy to enter, relying on local resources, self-owned businesses, operating on a small scale, labor-intensive and with adaptive technology, having expertise in outside the formal education system, not directly exposed to regulation, and a competitive market.
RESEARCH METHOD

Research Approach

Based on the research objectives that have been stated in the background chapter, namely to determine the impact of Covid-19 on informal sector workers in rural East Java, the most suitable approach to be used in this research is a descriptive quantitative approach. This research was conducted by collecting data from a population sample and then analyzed by statistical methods used and then interpreted.

Data Collection Method

Research Subject

This research used secondary data obtained from data from National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS). The collection of employment data through SAKERNAS has three main objectives. The three objectives are to find out: Employment opportunities, and their relation to education, number of hours worked, type of work, employment and employment status; Unemployment and underemployment; Residents included in the non-labor force category are those who go to school, take care of the household and carry out other activities. The subject of this research is focused on individual rural informal sector workers in East Java.

Types of Data

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained not from the first source or the data used is data that is already available or has been processed by other parties not by researchers (Sugiyono, 2016). The data used will be sourced from official data published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

Data

The data source in this research is official data published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data collection method used is by collecting, recording, and reviewing the data that has been officially provided.

The Research Model

The approach used in this research is a descriptive quantitative approach with the logit regression method. Logit is an analytical technique of a model that has a dependent variable in the form of a qualitative binary. This method aims to find out the probability of an event
occurring (Gujarati, 2009). The dependent variable used is the migration variable of rural communities in Java. The model is then estimated using logit regression as follows:

\[
H_{ci} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Pen_i \beta_1 Pen_i + \beta_2 Workhours \beta_2 Workhours + \beta_3 Prakerja + \beta_4 SideJob \beta_3 Prakerja + \beta_4 SideJob + \mu_i + \mu_i
\]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

In this research, the purpose of the logit model is to find the possibility or probability of the impact of Covid-19. If written mathematically:

\[
M_i M_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \mu_i)}} \hspace{1cm} (2)
\]

If the Covid-19 case model is known, then equation (1) can be simplified to

\[
M_i M_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \mu_i)}} \hspace{1cm} (3)
\]

tim:

\[
1 - M_i M_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{C_i + C_i}} \hspace{1cm} (4)
\]

And

\[
\frac{C_i + C_i}{1 - C_i + C_i} = \frac{e^{C_i} + e^{C_i}}{1 + e^{C_i} + e^{C_i}} = e^{C_i}e^{C_i} \hspace{1cm} (5)
\]

The equation \(1 - C_i + C_i\) is called the odds of an event, which is the ratio of the probability of an event occurring to the probability of not occurring. If equation (5) is transformed through the natural logarithm, then the result is as follows:

\[
L_i L_i = \ln \left[\frac{C_i}{1 - C_i}\right] \left[\frac{C_i}{1 - C_i}\right] = C_i C_i = \beta_0 \beta_0 + \beta_1 Pen_i \beta_1 Pen_i + \beta_2 Pinj_i \beta_2 Pinj_i + \beta_3 Kes_i + \beta_4 Sum + \mu_i \beta_3 Kes_i + \beta_4 Sum + \mu_i \hspace{1cm} (6)
\]

Equation (6) is the logarithm of the odds which are linear in \(X_i\) and linear in the parameters \(L_i L_i\) called the logit model.
Based on Table 1, it can be seen that of the 4 (four) variables, all of them are significant to the dependent variable, that are the Covid-19 Pandemic. In the regression results, these 4 (four) variables on the Covid-19 pandemic have a positive significant value. This means that, if the level of income, working hours, possession of pre-employment cards, and other jobs is higher, the tendency for reasons not to work due to the COVID-19 pandemic will also be higher. The results of the analysis are:

1. **The Effect of Changes in Income on Not Working due to the Covid-19**

   The results of testing the regression model in this research include the variable Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Testing the effect of the variable Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic on the level of income shows the probability that the error rate is smaller than the expected significance level (0.000% <5%), so that the level of income has an influence on job ownership during the Covid-19 pandemic. The estimation results show that the income regression coefficient shows a positive value (.0158532). So it can be concluded that the higher the trend of income change, the higher the number of people who do not work due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. **The Effect of Working Hours on Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic**

   The results of testing the regression model in this study include the variable of Working Hours. Testing the effect of the variable working hours with Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic shows the probability that the error rate is smaller than the expected significance level (0.003% <5%), so that the infrastructure variable influences the reasons people do not work. The estimation results show that the regression coefficient of infrastructure hours shows
a positive value. So, the more people have working hours <40 hours/week, the higher the tendency of people not to work.

3. The Effect of Pre-Employment Card on Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

Testing the effect of pre-employment card ownership on Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic resulted in a probability of an error rate that was smaller than the expected significance level (0.000<5%). The estimation results show that the pre-employment card regression coefficient shows a positive value. So it can be concluded that if the ownership of pre-employment cards is higher, there is a tendency for people who are not working due to the COVID-19 pandemic to be higher.

4. The Effect of Other Jobs on Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

Testing the effect of ownership of other jobs on Not Working due to the Covid-19 Pandemic resulted in a probability of an error rate that was smaller than the expected significance level (0.000<5%). The estimation results show that the regression coefficients of other occupations show a positive value. So it can be concluded that if the ownership of other jobs is higher then there is a tendency that people are currently in a phase of not working because of covid-19. In this case, it means that the main job they have is not able to meet their daily needs.

DISCUSSION

The World Health Organization (WHO) explained that coronavirus (Cov) is a virus that infects the respiratory tract. This viral infection is called COVID 19. Coronaviruses cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). This virus spread quickly and spread to several countries, including Indonesia. A person can be infected with COVID 19 in several ways. Deliberately inhaling droplets of saliva due to sneezing or coughing a person with COVID-19, after touching an object that is splattered with saliva from a person with COVID19, holding the mouth or nose without washing hands first to a person with COVID19.

COVID-19, which continues to plague, is increasingly causing public unrest, especially in the needs of daily life. This is because most people no longer work or trade. Informal workers with daily and fluctuating incomes also recorded a relatively small decline in income. Decreasing income will also reduce the consumption of people working in the informal sector. This will help to reduce aggregate demand.
Based on data from the Ministry of labor on April 20, 2020, the formal sector has a total of 4,444 companies, formal workers, or informal sector workers affected by 4,444 Covid-19, with 84,926 in the formal sector. Amount of laid-off and laid-off companies, workers or workers is 1,546, 208. Meanwhile, in the informal sector of 4,444 affected, 31,444 companies laid-off workers, bringing the total number of 4,444 laid-off workers to 538,385. Thus, the total falls between the formal sector and 4,444 informal sectors, with 116,370 companies and 2,084,593 employees. This amount is not a small number, the increasing unemployment rate in Indonesia can have an enormous impact in the future. It is not easy for a country to recover its economic condition quickly coupled with a fairly high unemployment rate. The temporary closure of various industrial sectors force employees to agree to the decisions given.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is currently taking a lot of steps and efforts to handle COVID-19, both from the economic sector, the health sector, the social sector and various other sectors. As explained on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the following efforts have been made by the government so far for the prevention and handling of COVID-19 in Indonesia:

1. The Indonesian government has formed and activated a Rapid Action Team (TGC) in the territory of the country's entrance authority at the airport/port /State Land Cross-Border Post (PLBDN). The team may consist of officers from the Port Health Office (KKP), Immigration, Customs, Animal Quarantine and other relevant units within the country's entry authority area who have the necessary competencies in preventing the importation of disease.
2. The team is tasked with supervising transportation means, people, goods, and the environment at the entrance to the state. Provide interview rooms, observation rooms, and quarantine rooms for passengers.
3. In dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic situation, since January 18, 2020, Indonesia has carried out health checks at around 135 points at the airport, on land and in ports, using a body temperature scanner for anyone entering Indonesian territory, by international health regulations. The Indonesian government has also deployed additional personnel at the airport and increased hospital alertness.
4. The government through the Ministry of Health has taken three steps to prevent the entry of the Coronavirus into Indonesian territory, namely:
   a. Issuing Circulars to all Provincial and District/City Health Offices, Referral Hospitals, Port Health Offices (KKP) and Environmental Health Engineering Centers
b. Placing 135 thermal scanners at all airports in Indonesia, especially those with direct flights to China.
c. Providing health alert cards and Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) to passengers.
5. The Ministry of Health has also appointed at least 100 referral hospitals, which were previously used for flu cases. In addition, the Ministry of Health has also prepared 21 evacuation capsules (patient isolation push tables) related to the spread of the coronavirus as a form of prevention.
6. The Ministry of Health has developed preparedness guidelines referring to interim guidelines compiled by WHO, developing guidelines on how to reduce the risk of contracting n-CoV, such as washing hands and staying away from people who are sick and ensuring that appropriate steps have been taken. These steps are both a form of prevention and anticipation.

Based on this explanation, it is known that there are quite a several government efforts in dealing with this pandemic. In addition, the government also assists the economic sector. Currently, the government has various social safety net programs to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's lives. One of them is through the Pre-Employment Card program. This year, the government increased the budget for the Pre-Employment Card program from Rp 10 trillion to Rp 20 trillion. This program is designed to reach 5.6 million unemployed. However, this program does not specifically target layoff victims, but all unemployed people, including those who have just completed formal education. The latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in August 2019, the open unemployment rate reached 7.05 million people or 5.28% of the total workforce. Public enthusiasm was booming. As soon as registration was opened, nearly 6 million people signed up for the Pre-Employment Card program, even though the quota for the first phase was only 200 thousand people. The government is currently processing the registration for the second phase. The Pre-Employment Card does provide various benefits. In total, funds of IDR 3,550,000 per person will be transferred to a bank account or electronic wallet accounts such as OVO, Link Aja, or GoPay belonging to the participant. In addition to the Pre-Employment Card, the government, especially the West Java Government, has made and prepared a scheme regarding the 9 Help Doors for COVID-19 Affected Residents, where the pre-employment card is entered at one of the 9 doors. Here are 9 Help Doors for People Affected by COVID-19:
1. Family Hope Program (PKH), this program has been around for a long time before the COVID-19 pandemic. This program is given to underprivileged communities whose data has been recorded by the government as recipients of routine assistance from the government.

2. Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) Just like PKH, this program has existed for a long time before the COVID-19 pandemic, and the recipient data is already with the government as regular monthly aid recipients.

3. Pre-Employment Card, this Pre-Employment Card is given to those affected by layoffs, unemployment and to those who have just graduated from formal education.

4. Social Assistance from the President, the target is Indonesian citizens who have not been registered as recipients of PKH, BPNT, and Pre-Employment Cards.

5. Village Funds, according to the Village Minister Regulation (Parmenides), the Village Government may reallocate the Village Fund budget, one of which is for handling Covid-19, including labor intensive and BLT.

6. Social Assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs provides basic assistance of Rp. 600,000 per family for three months.

7. Assistance from the Provincial Government, Social assistance of Rp. 500 thousand with 1/3 in cash and 2/3 of necessities.

8. Assistance from the City/Regency Government, this assistance from the City/Regency Government is given if some residents are not registered in the provision of provincial government assistance to then be given directly to the beneficiary.

9. Assistance for Citizens Who Have No Place to Live Humanitarian movement to distribute food or packaged rice to scavengers or beggars, who have no place to live. This assistance comes from the Provincial Government.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been carried out in this research, the researchers concluded as follows:

1. The higher increasingly trend of income change, and will higher increasingly also of society who do not work due to the covid-19 pandemic.

2. The more people have working hours <40 hours/week, the higher tendency of people not to work.
3. If the ownership of pre-employment cards is higher increasingly, then there is a tendency for people not to work because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. If the ownership of other jobs is higher increasingly then there is a tendency that people are currently in a phase of not working because of covid-19. In this case it is said, the main job they have is not able to meet their daily needs.

REFERENCES


