

POLICY OVERCOMING UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PANDEMIC ERA TOWARDS ENEMY OF COVID-19 IN BANTEN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred since March 2020 has affected all aspects of life. The purpose of the study was to describe policies to overcome unemployment from the impacts caused by the pandemic to the endemic of covid-19 in Banten Province. In this case, look at the policy of Banten Province in seeking breakthroughs to overcome unemployment by looking at opportunities from the Business and Industrial World (DUDI) in the Pandemic era towards the current Covid 19 Endemic. The research methodology uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach, where the research is conducted by conducting interviews with stakeholder officials in Banten Province such as the Social Service, Manpower Office and job seekers in Banten Province. The results of the study are (1) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health aspect is the high number of positive cases and deaths and the decline in the coverage of most health services; Positive cases of COVID-19 are quite high in areas that are the center of government or close to economic centers; (2) The COVID-19 pandemic causes changes in supply and demand for goods and services. These conditions have an impact on the decline in economic growth. The economic structure of Banten Province is supported by the agricultural business sector and the manufacturing industry which still shows positive growth during the pandemic. The economic slowdown in turn led to an increase in unemployment, particularly in the micro and small business sector and home industry; (3) The social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province is represented by an increase in poverty, where the increase in poverty is higher in areas that have a high number of families and are vulnerable to poverty.

Keyword: policy, overcoming unemployment, the pandemic towards the covid-19 epidemic, banten

1. INTRODUCTION

The title of the research policy is overcoming unemployment in the pandemic era leading to the covid-19 endemic in Banten Province. The main problems in the research are, first: data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Banten Province during the pandemic until now, it states that the total number of unemployed is ranked first in Indonesia, Banten Province in 2021, of which 34 provinces in Indonesia. Banten's figure reached 7.75 percent, equivalent to 462,000 people. As a result, graduates of SMK Banten, need to get closer to working with the Business and Industrial World (DUDI), (Syahril, 2020). Second, the population growth rate in Banten is quite large, when compared to the population rate of Indonesia, the figure is around 2.23 percent. That is bigger, with Indonesia's population growth rate, which reached 1.36 percent. The author analyzes the problem from a constructive perspective, therefore it will explain the development of Indonesia's population growth rate related to improving the quality of education and increasing adequate work skills that are ready to use, for DUDI in Indonesia., (Siregar, Agus, Rialdi Henry, Kumala, 2021).

The population aspect in this study is the potential for a productive workforce for problems in Indonesia. The main research problem is the problem of unemployment. The Governor of Banten Province, Wahidin Halim and Deputy Governor Andika Hazrumy, in the issue of unemployment, as published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Banten Province, which stated that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Banten was very high, ranking fourth out of 34 provinces throughout Indonesia, (Purwantini et al., 2020). In 2020 the number, increased from 2019, was ranked the fourth (4) highest TPT, which was from 8.92 percent to 9.28 percent.

The total population of Banten working in August 2020 was 5.08 million people. This number has decreased by 11 thousand workers, when compared to August 2019. Data on the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Banten Province, for graduates with the highest vocational education, occupies the lowest position absorbed in DUDI, (Pratiwi et al., 2020), or occupy the highest position, when compared to other educational levels of the same level in the previous year, namely 13.33 percent in February 2020. But in the same period there was also a decrease in the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) from 7.95 percent to 7.75 percent, although in total add 10 thousand people, (jalil et al., 2020).

The writing of this study aims to analyze policies to overcome unemployment in the pandemic era towards the endemic of covid-19 in Banten Province, by taking case studies of SMK graduates in Banten. In a previous study, it was stated that according to Syauqi, (2020), that the policy for overcoming unemployment in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten has been included in the policy document for overcoming unemployment problems in the

Banten Province Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document for 2017-2022. The RPJMD itself is a direction of development, for the Regional Government (Pemda) at the provincial level, and contains a strategic plan, vision, and mission, as well as strategies and directions for development policies. In the document, one of which contains, about how to overcome unemployment in the Regional Government of Banten Province, Indonesia, (Syahrial, 2020).

The vision of the Governor and Deputy Governor of Banten is: "Banten that is advanced, independent, competitive, prosperous and has good character. There are five missions of the Governor and deputy of Banten Province, namely (1) creating good governance, (2) building and improving the quality of infrastructure, (3) increasing access and equity of quality education, (4) increasing access and equity. quality health services, (5) improve the quality of economic growth and equity, (Juliannisa et al., 2021).

2. METHODOLOGY

The study used a qualitative methodology with a descriptive research design. Qualitative research methods, often called naturalistic research methods, because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings). Or it is also called the ethnographic method, because at first this method was widely used for research in the cultural field and developed into research to see the analysis of a policy innovation. Apart from observation and interviews, (Sugiyono, 2019). Qualitative research is also research that does not use mathematical, statistical or computer models. The research process begins with developing basic assumptions and rules of thought that will be used in research. This research is also a research in which researchers do not use numbers in collecting data and interpreting the results, (Wahidmurni, 2019), for example, note "subjective perceptions", "emotions", "reflective interpretations", and "mental standards", which can be included in the "characteristics" of qualitative research.

The object of qualitative research is all fields or aspects of human life, including analyzing a policy of a regulation, where the object is disclosed in its condition, as it is or in a natural setting, perhaps with regard to aspects or fields of life called: economy, culture, law. , administration, religion and so on. Qualitative data about the object is expressed in sentences, the processing of which is done through a critical, analytical or synthetic thinking process (logic), (Hewi & Asnawati, 2020).

In addition, qualitative research also describes the following: (a) qualitative research shows the process, not just the result or product; (b) qualitative research is more about meaning, how to understand a life, experience, and the structure of their world; (c) qualitative research is the main instrument in collecting and analyzing data, (Hewi & Asnawati, 2020).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writing of this article is the result of research in the field, regarding Policy Innovations for Overcoming Unemployment in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic, by taking a case study at SMK Banten. For more details, the author will describe a few opening remarks, about the main problems in the study, namely the problems of Banten and the capital, where Banten is the support area for the capital city of Jakarta.

Banten Province, located close to the capital city of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the Central Government of Indonesia, is a strategic area as well as the support for the development of the capital city of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, especially in overcoming unemployment in Indonesia, (Susanto & Asmara, 2020). Development problems in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, are usually closely related to problems in areas adjacent to the capital city of Indonesia, the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, (Aeni, 2021), misalnya saja ada sekitar 25.000 tenaga kerja dari luar daerah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, yang ada di Provinsi Banten dan ada sekitar 10.000 tenaga luar negeri yang ada di Provinsi Banten, serta ada sekitar 14.000 perusahaan berdomidili di Provinsi Banten.

Analysis of Public Policy Approach

The research implementation uses analysis in public policy innovation, because the research was carried out during the covid-19 pandemic, which was announced by the government on March 15, 2020. Since the pandemic was infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the Indonesian government has implemented several policies to The spread of the COVID-19 virus can be controlled. This is done to limit the movement of people to avoid crowds and control the virus. The policies issued are also in order to find breakthrough steps or innovations to get out of the pandemic, (Muhyiddin, 2020). There are five policy innovation steps in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, namely Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), Transitional PSBB, Emergency Activity Restrictions (PPKM), Four Level PPKM at the RT level. This is based on Government Regulation, No. 21/2020, concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), while PPKM is based on the instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs

of the Republic of Indonesia No.15/2021, concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM).

The definition of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are: restrictions on community activities in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19). This is in the context of controlling the spread of the covid 19 virus. The basis is: Law Number 4/1984, concerning the transmission of infectious disease outbreaks. And Law Number 24/2007, concerning Disaster Management, (Juaningsih et al., 2020). In addition, Law no. 6/2018, concerning Health Quarantine. In Article 2 of Law No.4/1984, concerning outbreaks of infectious diseases it is stated: "The purpose and objective of this Act is to protect the population from the disasters caused by the epidemic as early as possible, in order to increase the people's ability to live healthy". In addition to the latest policy in 2022, namely, the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) at the smallest government level, namely the Rukun Tetangga (RT) and Rukun Warga (RW), namely through the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of Indonesia Number 16 of 2022, concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions Community Activities (PPKM).

Data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the 2019-2020 period, states that the number of Junior High Schools (SMTP) and equivalent SMAs is recorded, the number of graduates of Junior High Schools (SMTP) for the 2019-2020 period who study in the country is 347,196 students and 248,723 students. . Meanwhile, those who graduated from private Junior High Schools (SMTP) in 2019 and 2020 totaled 160,650 students and 192,821 students. A total of 507,846 public junior high school (SMTP) graduates and 441,544 private junior high school (SMTP) graduates. Meanwhile, the number of high school senior high school graduates (including Vocational High Schools/SMK) for the 2019-2020 period, state high school graduates (SMTA) were 86,845 students and 94,924 students, respectively. Meanwhile, private high school (SMTA) has a number of students in 2019 and 2020, respectively, at 59,912 students and 54,561 students.

Based on government regulation number 74 Government Regulation Number 74 of 2008, concerning Teachers Article 17, stipulates: that permanent teachers holding educator certificates are entitled to professional allowances if they teach in educational units with a minimum ratio of the number of students for MTs 15:1 and SMA 20:1 And looking at table 1 above, it states the ratio of students to teachers in Banten in teaching at high school in 2018 and 2020, stating that in public and private schools the number of high school teachers (SMTA) the number of teachers is fixed, namely in high school (SMTA).) there are 976 public teachers and 5,579 private teachers. To see the number of schools, students, teachers and the ratio of students to teachers of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) by Regency and City in Banten Province, Indonesia, it can be seen from Table 2.

From Table 2 above, it can be explained that the total number of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) in Banten Province, Indonesia is around 1,008 schools with around 163,430 students and 7,445 teachers with a ratio of 0.94 percent. Meanwhile, viewed from the employment aspect, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Banten Province, Indonesia data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020 in August 2019 occupies the highest position in Indonesia, which is 8.92 percent. Meanwhile, the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is ranked 31st in Indonesia, which is 63.66 percent. While the number of Senior High Schools (SMTA), Madrasah Aliyah (MA) and Vocational High Schools (SMK) is described in Table 3.

Table 1. Number of High School Graduates and Student Ratio Dan High School Teacher for 2020-2021 Period

Sekolah SMTA	2020	Prosentase	2021	Prosentase
Negeri	86.845	89 : 1	94.924	97 : 1
	976		976	
Swasta	59.912	11 : 1	54.561	10 : 1
	5.579		5.597	
Total	360.870	55 : 1	291.572	44 : 1
	6.573		6.573	

Source: BPS Banten Province 2021 date

Table 2. Number of Schools, Students, Teachers and Student-Teacher Ratio of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) According to Regencies and Cities in Banten Province in 2021

County/City	2020			
	Number of Schools, Students, Teachers, and Student-Teacher Ratio of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) by Regency/City			
	Sekolah	Murid	Guru	Rasio Murid-Guru
Kab Pandeglang	168	19129	1517	0,542361111
Kab Lebak	212	23699	1471	16.11
Kab Tangerang	288	53266	1225	43.48.00
Kab Serang	119	20463	820	24.95
Kota Tangerang	105	22037	1109	0,852083333
Kota Cilegon	14	2163	151	14.32
Kota Serang	17	3159	185	17.08
Kota Tangerang Selatan	85	19514	967	20.18
Provinsi Banten	1008	163430	7445	0,940972222

Source: BPS Banten Province 2021

Table 3. Number of Senior High Schools (SMA)/Madrasah Aliyah (MA) and Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Banten Province, Indonesia

No.	Kabupaten/Kota	SMTA/MA			SMK			Jumlah Kecamatan Banten
		Negeri	Swasta	Total	Negeri	Swasta	Total	
1	Kab. Lebak	30	58	88	5	19	24	28
2	Kab.Pandeglang	21	64	85	7	35	42	35
3	Kab.Serang	30	116	146	9	52	61	29
4	Kab. Tangerang	75	176	251	10	100	110	29
5	Kota Cilegon	7	32	39	2	10	12	8
6	Kota Serang	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
7	Kota Tangerang	7	86	103	6	87	93	13
8	Kota Tangerang Selatan	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Total	186	532	718	39	303	342	155

Source: BPS Banten Province 2021

Creating Acceptability of Digital Superior High School Education in Banten Province, Indonesia

Educational acceptability in overcoming the increase in the number of schools and equal distribution of education, at the Digital Superior Vocational High School (SMK) in Banten Province, Indonesia, has prepared its mission which is contained in a policy of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Banten Province, Indonesia, namely to anticipate the problem. Namely increasing access and equity of quality education services with six program targets, namely:

- Improving the Accessibility and Quality of Secondary Education, and Realizing the preservation of culture and
- Increasing the quality of youth roles, and sports achievements, and Improving the quality of PUG (Gender Mainstreaming) institutions and
- Increasing public interest in reading, as well as increasing the orderly, neat and reliable management of local government archives, as well as the availability of reliable and quality statistical documents.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of Banten Province, Indonesia in a meeting with the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD Banten Province, Indonesia explicitly said, in the first year in the 2020 Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) document, which stated that there were three main things that became priorities. development, as expressed, (Subagyo et al., 2019), namely, firstly, the acceptability of increasing the quality of education quality standards by fulfilling the education cost element of 20 percent in accordance with the National

Education System Law; Second, the acceptability of increasing health degrees through improving advice and infrastructure as well as improving the quality of health service standards and providing health support funds for the Social Security Administering Body (Social Security Administering Body). BPJS) in Indonesia from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Banten Province, Indonesia, the 2020 pure financing implementation budget. *Third*, increasing investment and productive economic activities in Banten Province, Indonesia by increasing micro-economic activities and entrepreneurship. As well as improving infrastructure roads owned by the Banten Regional Government as a means of supporting the implementation of economic wheel transportation activities. The Governor's concrete proposal regarding the acceptability of education is to increase the implementation of formal and non-formal education needed by the trade and industrial sectors,, (Palupi, 2019). This was revealed by the Head of the Manpower and Transmigration Office of Banten Province, Indonesia, Al Hamidi who said there were more than 14,000 companies in Banten. With such a large number, ideally the unemployment rate will be small. Unfortunately, this is not the case, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Indonesia noted, Banten is in fourth position with the most total unemployment in Indonesia. The figure reaches 7.75 percent or equivalent to 462,000 people, (Manurung, 2021).

Banten Province BPS data and research facts show that the absorption of Banten Vocational High School (SMK) graduates in the teaching process is still in the low category. Menurut Suprayogya Hadi, (2020), mentions SMK graduates with an Open Unemployment Rate of 11.11 percent. Senior High School (SMA) by 8.73 percent. While Diploma Three (III) was 6.04 percent. Junior High School (SMP) by 5.75 percent. 4.87 percent of University graduates, and 2.88 percent of Elementary School (SD), (Manurung, 2021).

The Central Statistics Agency stated that the number of Indonesian workers as of August 2019 was 182.99 million people. That number, which is 7.24 million people, of whom have the status of Open Unemployment (PT). The Open Unemployment Rate is mostly SMK, diploma, and university graduates, (Susanto & Asmara, 2020).

Jumlah pengangguran lulusan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK), adalah 11,24 persen dari total jumlah unemployment. The unemployment rate for this Vocational High School (SMK) graduate rose slightly compared to August 2018 which reached 11.21 percent. The percentage of unemployed Vocational High School (SMK) graduates is greater than the percentage of regular high school graduates (SMA) which reached 9.55 percent. Successively then Junior High School (SMP) graduates are 7.15 percent, and Diploma graduates are 6.14 percent, (Manurung, 2021).

Towards a Digitally Superior Vocational High School (SMK)

Building digital superior schools as the slogan of Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Banten Province, Indonesia, namely: "Surely Can And Digital Excellence In Everything", including producing competent and competitive graduates, facing global competition, and in accordance with the Business World and the Industrial World (DUDI), then Vocational High Schools (SMK) are digitally superior, must be able to produce young entrepreneurs, in order to prepare ready-to-use personnel. Therefore, mapping is needed, and the importance of zones for regional needs for these superior and digital Vocational High Schools (SMK). So that it will realize the graduates of Vocational High Schools (SMK), who are ready to use and can continue to college, (Bastari, Dena, 2020), In accordance with the basic understanding regarding Vocational High Schools (SMK) are schools that are superior (effective schools), namely: secondary schools that have advantages, goodness, virtues compared to others.

So, superior schools have meaning, according to Arifin & Muslim, (2020), is a model school that can be referred to as an example for most other schools, because of the advantages, virtues and virtues, as well as the quality of education it has, both academically and non-academically, and many students from excellent schools can continue to college to improve their abilities, (Saputra, 2019). The Ministry of National Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia determines the criteria for Vocational High Schools (SMK) that are digitally superior, (Baro'ah, 2020). The characteristics of schools that have digital criteria are: First: input, namely students are selected strictly using certain criteria and procedures that can be accounted for. The criteria in question are as follows: (a) superior learning achievement with indicators of report cards and National Examination (UN) scores, as well as academic achievement test results; (b) psychological test scores which include intelligence and creativity; (c) physical tests, if necessary.

Second: supporting facilities and infrastructure to meet student learning needs and channel their interests and talents, both in curricular and extra-curricular activities and a conducive learning environment for the development of potential advantages into real advantages both in the physical and socio-psychological environment. Third: teachers and education staff who handle it must excel both in terms of mastery of subject matter, teaching methods, as well as commitment in carrying out tasks and the curriculum is trusted with maximum development and improvisation in accordance with the learning demands of students who have a higher learning speed.

Fourth: the study period is longer than other schools. Therefore it is necessary to have dormitories to maximize coaching and accommodate students from various locations. In the dormitory complex, it is necessary to have facilities that can channel the interests and talents of students such as libraries, sports equipment, arts and other necessary things. Fifth: time allocation for soft skills development in the life skills framework is highly emphasized, including productive work competencies and entrepreneurial practices and the teaching and learning process must be of high quality and the results are accountable to students, institutions and the community.

Sixth: superior schools not only provide benefits to students in the school, but must have social resonance to the surrounding environment. In relation to the resulting product, it is expected that it will be based on the needs and demands of the surrounding market/community so that the resulting product will be accepted and can develop better which has implications for students' self-development.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The conclusions in this study are two things, namely regarding the existence of digital superior Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Banten Province, Indonesia, namely: (1) teaching resources (principals and teachers of Vocational High Schools/SMKs); (2) curriculum that meets the requirements of the Standards; (3) link and match between the existence of Vocational High Schools (SMK) with the business world and the industrial world, in the employment of Vocational High School graduates (SMK), must have the absorption capacity for Vocational High Schools (SMK) must continue to be improved in the business world and industrial world (DUDI); (4) Equitable acceptance of vocational high school (SMK) secondary education in Banten Province, Indonesia must be evenly distributed in sub-districts (Government under Regency and Banten Province, Indonesia), especially in territorial zones, to areas in Banten Province, Indonesia, such as in Greater Tangerang City area, as an industrial area, the western area of the government capital and the southern zone, as an agrarian (agricultural) area; (5) the need to increase the number of Vocational High Schools (SMK) and add new spaces in Banten Province, Indonesia.

The second thing, is policy innovation regarding the existence of Vocational School graduates (SMK), there is a need for policy innovation to overcome unemployment. Vocational High School Graduates (SMK) as digital superior schools, where the prerequisites for the selection of candidates for the Banten Provincial Education Supervisory Board, the initial stage needs to be done is basic mapping on the existence of Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Banten Province, Indonesia. After that, strengthening and increasing the role of the acceptability of Vocational High School (SMK) education in Banten Province, Indonesia, which is needed by the business world and the industrial world, in order to have high absorption. Finally, it is hoped that it can suppress or reduce the Unemployment Rate of Vocational High School (SMK) graduates in Banten Province, Indonesia. Of course this is a joint work of all elements of the Development component in the Province of Banten, Indonesia, hopefully this policy can be imitated by other developing countries in the international world.

Recommendations

The recommendations of the research results are: first: teachers and parents at Vocational High Schools (SMK) should provide a lot of direction and encouragement, in accordance with the wishes of participation in digital superior Vocational Schools, so that they will develop faster. Second, the results of the study show that graduate students want to get a job after leaving the Vocational High School (SMK), in the curriculum they enter vocational education. Excellent vocational school education needed by the business world and the industrial world.

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