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# The Resilience of Laid-Off Mothers of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Children's Learning Outcomes

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***ABSTRAK***

*Pandemi Covid-19 menyerang disegala sektor termasuk pendidikan, industri dan ekonomi. Keputusan pemerintah melakukan lockdown untuk memperlambat penyebaran Covid-19 berdampak besar bagi Indonesia. Terdapat banyak perusahaan, restoran, maupun bisnis lainnya yang harus gulung tikar, sehingga pengangguran meningkat selama pandemi Covid-19. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melihat tindakan ibu saat mengetahui dirinya menjadi korban PHK, serta upaya ibu dalam memenuhi kebutuhan media belajar anak selama school from home setelah diberhentikan. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif melalui pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan dokumentasi, wawancara dan observasi. Subyek penelitian adalah pelajar dan ibu korban PHK di kawasan industri Pulogadung, Jakarta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa resiliensi ibu, sangat mempengaruhi hasil belajar siswa, resiliensi ibu sangat diperlukan untuk membangun kondisi belajar anak yang maksimal. Meski berada dalam situasi yang sangat rumit akibat PHK akibat pandemi COVID-19, para ibu rela membantu dirinya sendiri agar anaknya terbantu baik secara psikis, fisik maupun kognitif. Berdasarkan hasil observasi, dokumentasi dan wawancara dapat disimpulkan bahwa kondisi mental ibu dalam hal ini resiliensi ibu sangat mempengaruhi hasil belajar siswa, resiliensi ibu diperlukan untuk membangun kondisi belajar anak yang maksimal. Meski berada dalam situasi yang sangat pelik akibat pemutusan hubungan kerja akibat pandemi Covid-19, para ibu rela membantu dirinya sendiri agar anaknya terbantu baik secara psikis, fisik maupun kognitif.*

**ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic attacked all sectors including education, industry and the economy. The government's decision to lock down to slow the spread of Covid-19 has had a major impact on Indonesia. There are many companies, restaurants and other businesses that have had to go out of business, so unemployment has increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to look at the mother's actions when she found out that she was a victim of layoffs, as well as the mother's efforts to meet the needs of children's learning media during school from home after being laid off. The method used is qualitative through a case study approach. Data collection techniques are carried out by documentation, interviews and observation. The research subjects were students and mothers of victims of layoffs in the Pulogadung industrial area, Jakarta. The results showed that maternal resilience greatly influences student learning outcomes, maternal resilience is needed to build maximum children's learning conditions. Even though they are in a very complicated situation due to layoffs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers are willing to help themselves so that their children are helped both psychologically, physically and cognitively. Based on the results of observations, documentation and interviews, it can be concluded that the mental condition of the mother, in this case the resilience of the mother, greatly affects student learning outcomes, mother's resilience is needed to build maximum children's learning conditions. Even though they are in a very complicated situation due to the layoffs of the Covid-19 pandemic, mothers are willing to help themselves so that their children are helped both psychologically, physically and cognitively.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Corona virus is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. The government quickly in 2020 compiled the Covid 19 and State Economic Recovery Committee (KCPEN) as mandated by Law no. 2 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic (Aristovnik et al., 2020; Ginting & Gabriella, 2021). In facing threats that endanger the national economy and/or stability financial system becomes law to deal with various impacts during Covid-19. In the year starting until July 2021, the number of Covid-19 spreads has increased, both exposed and the death rate has increased very rapidly and is very worrying (Kuncoro & Husnurrosyidah, 2017; Mohanty et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic does not only attack the health sector, but in all sectors without exception, both in the industrial, tourism, education, labor-intensive and economic sectors. The government's decision to lock down and self-quarantine to slow the spread of Covid-19 also had a major impact on the world's population, including Indonesia, many companies, moles, restaurants, and various other businesses that had to go out of business and eventually made the unemployment rate increase during the Covid-19 pandemic (Anugerah et al., 2021; Firdaus, 2022). Based on data obtained through the Ministry of Manpower, it was found that as many as 3.6 million workers experienced layoffs, this number experienced a rapid increase in 2021. The Minister of Manpower revealed the number of workers affected by Covid-19 was 2,084,593 workers from the formal and informal sectors coming from 116,370 companies, with details of the number of companies and formal workers who were laid off as many as 1,304,777 from 43,690 companies (Fatah et al., 2022; Indriyanti et al., 2020; Pratiwi & Prihatinah, 2020).

While formal workers who were laid off were 241,431 workers from 41,236 companies. The phenomenon of various companies implementing employee reductions during the pandemic is considered one of the strategies of various industries to save emergencies to reduce losses due to Covid-19. Covid-19 has also greatly impacted the workforce in Indonesia, not a few who ended up losing their jobs or becoming unemployed, reducing working hours, and being laid off. Based on the results of the data from the Central Statistics Agency in Indonesia until 2021, it was found that the number of open unemployment rates until August 2021 for men was marked in dark blue as much as 6.74% and women were marked in light blue at 6.11% (Farida, 2022; Pardede, 2022). During the Covid-19 pandemic, women who worked in various sectors were also greatly affected, especially in big cities which were marked in yellow. The Minister of Manpower explained that there were 623,407 female workers affected by the corona pandemic which had spread throughout the country (Odate & Parmar, 2021; Saleh, 2021). Several female workers were laid off and sent home from their apprenticeship due to the virus that continues to spread. This number is basically lower than the number of men who reached 1,552,521 people. However, in daily life, women face more problems during the Covid-19 era than men. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected women's mental and emotional health. This is because 57% of women experience increased stress and anxiety due to the increased burden of housework and caregiving, loss of jobs and income, as well as experiencing gender-based violence (Huang et al., 2020; Kaligis et al., 2020). While the number of men who experience these problems is 48%. In the Education sector, the implementation of education while studying at home due to Covid-19 has also undergone enormous changes, the learning system that has been taking place so far is classical and face-to-face, this time all students from various elements of education underwent a very large transformation (Adnan & Anwar, 2020; Chusna & Utami, 2020; Morgan, 2020).

In line with previous study who revealing the current learning system that uses computers and laptops and requires connecting to the internet, students learn with various applications and social media, such as WhatsApp, Telegram, Instagram, Zoom, Google Class, Teams and various applications and other social media (Tuuri & Koskela, 2020; Yeo, 2021). Educators must also ensure that their students do well in learning at the same time as in a class. Educators must also prepare and provide structured assignments that are tailored to the objectives of the material in the lesson plans that have been prepared (Arifa & Prayitno, 2019; Izzuddin, 2021). This application is not necessarily easy to do, especially for parents who have experienced layoffs, especially for mothers. Mothers who psychologically have to get up due to having been laid off, when at home the mothers must be able to become teachers and prepare children's learning media according to the needs and level of education of children (Hartanto & Yuliani, 2019; Patrikakou, 2016; Wu et al., 2020). Economic limitations certainly make it difficult for mothers and make it possible to be close to various crimes in order to achieve what the children need. The Covid-19 pandemic had a very negative impact on people's mental health, this was shown by worries, stress, which arise during the pandemic and cause conflicts within oneself, others and even in the country. This research was conducted to analyses the actions taken by mothers when they found out that they were victims of layoffs, as well as how the mother's efforts to meet the needs of children's learning media during school from home after being terminated at the company they worked for.

## 2. METHOD

The method in this study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. The case study is a descriptive analysis research, the researcher makes clear and in-depth observations by collecting data through documentation, interviews and observations (Malmqvist et al., 2019; Schoch, 2020). The subjects of this study were students and mothers of victims of layoffs in the Pulogadung industrial area, Jakarta, teachers also acted as research subjects who helped collect data on student learning outcomes during school from home.

This research was conducted in Pulo Gadung, East Jakarta. Respondents in this study were mothers of layoff victims who mostly worked in the Cakung industrial area, Jakarta. The technique of taking respondents was purposive, the criteria for informants in this study were women who worked in industrial estate factories ranging from textile, food, home appliances and chemical factories who had children who were studying at Junior High School in Pulogadung, East Jakarta. The magnitude of the impact is certainly very interesting for them, the workers who experience layoffs are mothers who work well by their husbands or single mothers who are the backbone of the family and have been laid off for 10 months since the pandemic. These criteria are because after getting married or having children, the need will increase. During the pandemic, women are asked to remain physically and psychologically stable in the face of the current pandemic. Based on the graph above, there are 25 respondents from the age of 26-52 years who experienced layoffs and had children during their junior high school education, and the most respondents were aged 32-33 years with 6 respondents. The number of children of each respondents have is show in Figure 1.

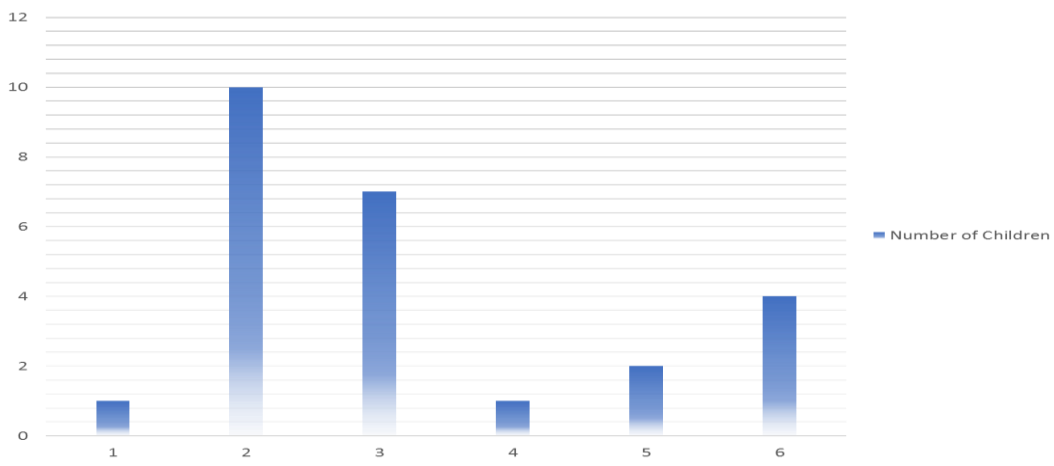


**Figure 1.** Number of Children of Each Respondent

Based on Figure 1, it was found that 9 (36%) respondents had two children and the most were respondents who had 6 children as many as 2 respondents. From a total of 25 respondents, there are 15 children who are currently studying for junior high school. This is in line with previous study that said mothers who experienced layoffs during the Covid-19 pandemic still had school-age children to depend on (Shantini et al., 2022). Data collection techniques are carried out by documentation, interviews and observation.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

### Mother's efforts when she found out she was a victim of layoffs at her place of work

In order to know respondent efforts and respond when she was a victim of layoffs at her place of work the researcher spread the questionnaire as show in Figure 2. Based on Figure 2 show the questionnaire it was found that as many as 55% of the respondents were psychologically shaken by the layoff decision they received. They were very shocked and could not believe that the pandemic condition had forced them to lose their jobs. Based on the results of the interview they were very upset and confused about what kind of action they were going to take, all respondents admitted that they did receive Direct Cash Assistance, amounting to Rp. 300,000 from the government. However, this assistance was felt to be lacking because their needs were very high, especially when all family members were at home. One

of the respondents also wrote down what they felt during the pandemic, SR's mother was a representative of mothers who wrote down their feelings via google form that the researchers sent. After receiving the decision to lay off, the mothers did not immediately accept. It took them 4 months to get up and try various ways to meet the needs of their families, especially their children's education. Respondents' responses to this situation can be seen in Figure 3.

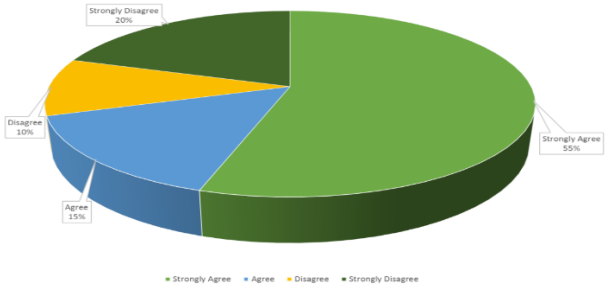


**Figure 2.** Mother is Shaken When She Receives A Layoff Letter

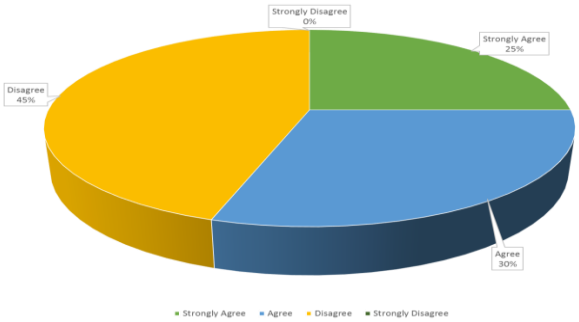


**Figure 3.** Hard to Fulfill Daily Needs After 4 Months of Layoffs

Base on Figure 3, it was found that there were 25% of shortness of breath and difficulty eating after 4 months of being laid off. After the data of 55% above, the mothers were very hit by the layoffs, various efforts were made to restore the psychological and economic conditions of the family. Base on interview with one of respondent revealed that everything must continue to run well, children, husband, family. She did not think that the pandemic would shake the world until now. She try to start by talking to herself and hope that there is a business that can be run in the midst of difficult conditions in the 6 months of the pandemic. The struggle after four months face pandemic situation is explained in the questionare as shown in Figure 4.

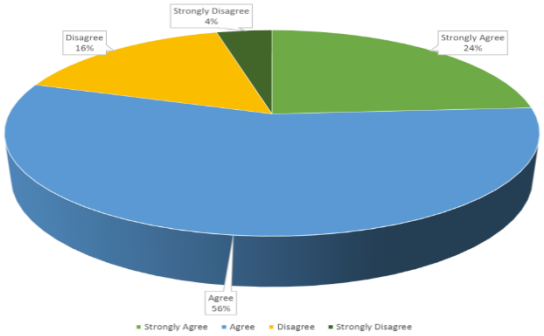


**Figure 4.** Still Doing Well After 4 Months of Layoffs

Based on Figure 4 show the results of the questionnaire, after 4 months of layoffs, the mothers continued to think positively and learn to accept them well so that they began to set new goals in the midst of difficult conditions. There are 26% strongly agree, and 24% agree from 25 respondents. One of the respondent in an interview revealed that she was confused, often cried, was angry, and was lazy to talk after receiving a layoff. According to him, it is very unfair, even though the respondents are single mothers

and urbanites who work in big cities. After 3 months the respondents realized that they had children in their hometown who needed education costs, the respondents also realized that positive thoughts build immunity for self-defense during the pandemic. Calms down situation after 3 months of receiving layoffs is show in Figure 5.

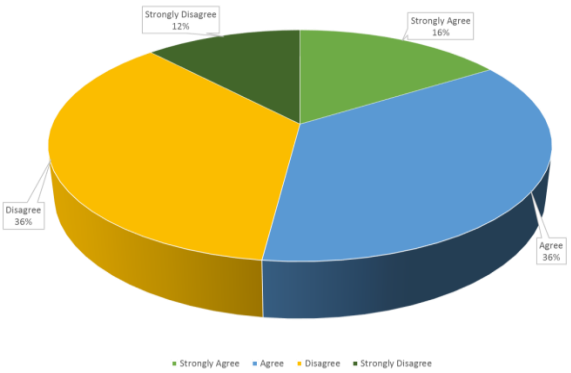


**Figure 5.** Mother's Graph Calms Down After 3 Months of Receiving Layoffs

Based on Figure 5, there are 16% strongly agree and 36% agree from 25 respondents who experienced the same thing as R's mother, namely being able to build self-restraint after 3 months of layoffs.

***Increasing Student Values***

Various efforts have been made by mothers to deal with pandemic conditions. Interview with one respondent explained that she had to go to a pawnshop to buy some small jewelry to meet their needs, but after the funds were running out she then tried to trade food with minimal capital and take advantage of what was at home at the time. Other respondent also explained that the first thing to do was to sell fried bananas at 05.30 – 10.00 every day in front of the house. The results are indeed very minimal but at least it helps income at home which at that time was not obtained either from her husband. Meanwhile, other mother as respondent experienced the efforts she made for her family, especially her child, he is well aware that needs must be met, especially the educational needs of children. Based on data obtained from 15 laid-off mothers who have children who are currently studying in junior high school, it is explained that there is an increase in grades from the even semester of the school year to the odd semester. This can be seen from the daily scores obtained by students. The respondent in an interview that currently students are doing a lot of project-based assignments, so they involve parents a lot in completing assignments and responsibilities. Both respondents were also very grateful to be able to see the development of children and the positive and negative changes that occurred in her children. Graph of student learning outcomes is show in Figure 6.

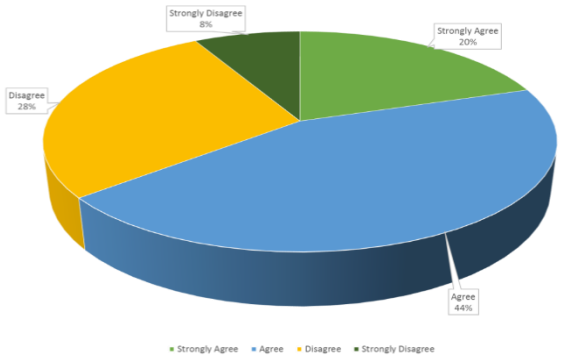


**Figure 6.** Graph of Student Learning Outcomes

Base on Figure 6, it was found that 20% strongly agree, 44% agree, 28% disagree and 8% strongly disagree that there has been a very good change as long as the layoff mother is at home accompanying students studying in the even semester to the odd semester. More detail these learning outcomes can be seen from the report cards of students who took 5 core subjects at school as show in Figure 7.

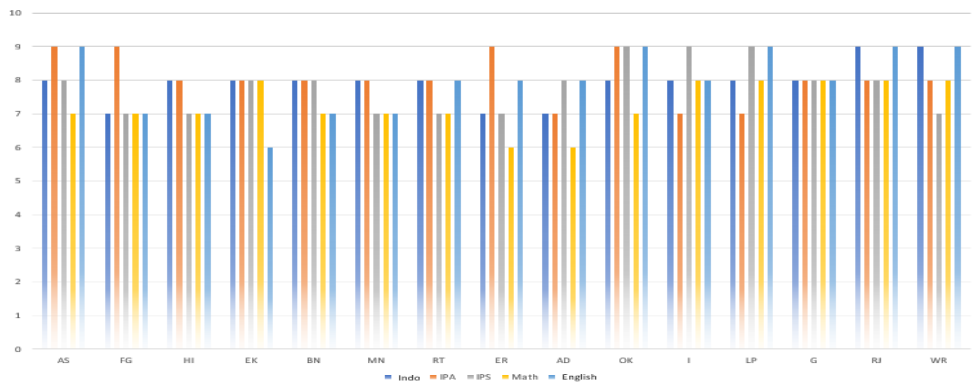


**Figure 7.** Graph of Student Learning Outcomes on Even Semester

Base on Figure 7 show a very significant change was found in the odd semester in the learning outcomes received by students. This shows that parental assistance in learning has an effect on learning outcomes.

**Discussion**

Mothers who were affected by layoffs during the pandemic, needed time to get back up and do everything in the context of meeting the needs of life and children's education. Mothers are very aware that they must try various ways to survive and their children can continue to have a good education (Rindawan et al., 2020; Syaharuddin et al., 2022). Accepting the conditions that occur gracefully is not an easy thing, when these conditions are presented to their mothers, they are very aware that various difficulties, including the economy, will hit their families. This was reinforced by previous research which stated that even though they were under stress due to uncertainty during the pandemic, mothers realized that they had to strengthen their hearts to try various ways in order to survive and provide a good education to their children Taylor et al., (2022). Base on data many mothers feel confused, sad, and also angry because they have been laid off due to the Covid-19 pandemic and it is not clear when the pandemic will end (Liang et al., 2022; Stassart et al., 2021). On the other hand mothers must maintain their mental health in maintaining body condition to avoid the Covid-19 virus. Mothers also realize that each of them has potential within them, so they believe that this potential really helps them to survive and develop. One way to do this is to sell their dishes both conventionally and with the help of an application. This is in line with previous study that state a mother is aware of the needs she bears so she has to work to meet the needs of her family and children's education, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic after being laid off (Alon et al., 2020).

Based on the data obtained, in line with the termination of employment experienced by mothers, also brings its own blessings, including being able to accompany children to study and do schoolwork during a pandemic using an online learning approach (Garbe et al., 2020; Lase et al., 2022). This has also had a good impact so that children's learning outcomes during the pandemic have increased due to more intensive learning assistance from parents at home. This is in line with research findings which say that an important factor for online success, especially for elementary and junior high school students, is parental assistance (Alamiyah, S. et al., 2021). Because parents can take on the role of teachers who can supervise and guide as long as there are no face-to-face meetings The implications of this research are providing an overview related to the impact of the pandemic, especially assistance with learning from home. This study found interesting facts about the resilience of laid-off mothers of the covid-19 pandemic on children's learning outcomes. This research is expected to be able to add to the variety of research related to the relationship between learning assistance and student learning outcomes. This research still has limitations, especially on research subjects which are still quite limited. Therefore, it is hoped that future research will be able to deepen and broaden the scope of research.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of observations, documentation and interviews, it can be concluded that the mental condition of the mother, in this case the resilience of the mother, greatly affects student learning outcomes, mother's resilience is needed to build maximum children's learning conditions. Even though they are in a very complicated situation due to the layoffs of the Covid-19 pandemic, mothers are willing to help themselves so that their children are helped both psychologically, physically and cognitively.

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