

Work from Home to Prevent the Spread of the Corona Virus

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Abstract

Since the first incidence of Covid-19 was discovered, it has developed into a global health hazard, with Indonesia today facing the difficulty of stopping Covid-19 transmission. It is insufficient to prevent the spread of this virus through the use of health protocols. Additionally, the government has implemented a policy of widespread social restriction (PSBB) in red zone districts/cities, which are regions with a high number of confirmed cases. This PSBB strategy is also implemented through the Work from Home policy, which aims to reduce employee visits to the office, hence reducing community mobilization. This study employs a procedure known as literature review, which entails searching for theoretical references that are pertinent to the cases or problems discovered. The purpose of this literature review is to examine work-from-home strategies for preventing the spread of Covid-19. PSBB regulation imposes restrictions on community and office activities. Numerous government agencies have implemented the Work from Home system using the 50% entering the office 50% technique. Additionally, WFH invites teachers to work from home in order to accommodate distance learning policies or to teach online for high school and college students. This guideline was implemented to encourage people to cut back on non-essential activities outside the home. Implementing a work-from-home system, as well as online schools and lectures, is a strategic move by the government to avert a corona virus outbreak that is becoming increasingly prevalent in Indonesia at the moment.

Keywords

Work From Home; Covid-19; prevent the spread



I. Introduction

Since the first case was discovered in early 2020, Covid-19 has become a global health hazard, and Indonesia is currently faced with the difficulty of preventing Covid-19 transmission (Agustino, 2020). Indonesia is combating Covid-19 by enacting legislation relating to its prevention, which are incorporated in Government Regulations and Regulations of the Indonesian Minister of Health. Covid-19 transmission has afflicted districts/cities and provinces throughout Indonesia, resulting in a rapid increase in the number of patients infected with this virus (Harirah & Rizaldi, 2020). Transmission happens rapidly in public locations, including office areas, and throughout numerous departments under the Indonesian Regency/City Government. As a result, the government issued a plea for people to preserve their health and adhere to health regulations, such as wearing masks, washing their hands, and maintaining a safe distance (Kurniasih, 2020). It is insufficient to prevent the spread of

this virus through the use of health protocols. Additionally, the government alters regulations that are regional in scope based on the severity of the province, district, or city. Additionally, the government has implemented a policy of large-scale social restriction in red zone districts/cities, i.e. locations with a disproportionately high number of confirmed cases (Ristyawati, 2020). This large-scale social restriction strategy is also implemented through the Work From Home policy, which aims to reduce employee visits to the office, hence reducing community mobilization.

In all regions of Indonesia, efforts have been made to anticipate and reduce the number of corona virus cases. Among them are policies limiting activities outside the home, school activities at home, and telecommuting (Yunus & Rezki, 2020). The Ministry specifies in a circular letter the alignment of work mechanisms, as well as the conduct of activities and official trips, throughout the emergency response period. The Circular specifies that government employees within the Ministry may do official activities from home; that offices with service functions may continue to operate online services; and that offices with service functions may continue to provide online services. Meanwhile, typical services are limited, unless they are absolutely necessary; Middle High Executive Officers and the Head of the Provincial Kanwil are tasked with organizing an accountable work mechanism and managing selective officials/employees within the work division who may work in the office or from home with a proportional distribution of arrivals; government employees who continue to perform official duties from home must be present in their own residence except in emergency situations, such as meeting food, health, and safety needs. The performance of official tasks at the residence as defined, carried out, and later evaluated in terms of their efficacy.

II. Research Methods

The type of research used is a literature study. Literature study is looking for theoretical references that are relevant to the cases or problems found. The purpose of this literature review is to examine work-from-home strategies for preventing the spread of Covid-19.

III. Discussion

Avoiding direct contact between people is critical for containing the spread of Covid-19, and the government encourages you to work from home to avoid close contact and crowds (Ristyawati, 2020). This is the rationale behind the implementation of Work from Home by numerous agencies. As part of the Regency/City Government's plea for Large-Scale Social Restrictions, the Work from Home system separates employees into 50 percent who work in the office and 50 percent who work from home as a form of social separation and physical exertion. Distancing is the act of keeping a safe distance from a crowd in order to limit the spread of Covid-19 in an office environment (Sugara & Ulfa, 2021).

Work from home is the government's effort to safeguard public health against the spread of Covid-19 and to adhere to government regulations governing the work-from-home policy (Setiawan & Fitrianto, 2021). This pandemic necessitates that all personnel maintain bodily immunity while on the job. Employees must prioritize their health and work-life balance. Health and work-life balance have an effect on creativity and high productivity when it comes to conceptualizing work. Working from home is primarily a discretionary decision made on a case-by-case basis. However, the Covid-19 epidemic necessitates working from home (Mardiansyah, 2020). Naturally, there is a significant difference. Certain organizations/companies are prepared to implement work-from-home policies for some or all

of their employees and have already done so. Meanwhile, for organizations/companies that are not prepared, implementing work-from-home is quite a bother at first, although people gradually acclimatize.

Indonesia has begun implementing a work-from-home policy for office employees and has invited teachers to participate as well (Darmalaksana et al., 2020). Teachers in areas impacted by Covid-19 are urged not to report to work, and as a result, face-to-face learning activities at schools and universities in Covid-19-affected areas have been temporarily suspended. Additionally, educators and education personnel are encouraged not to report to school or campus. Students can learn from home or remotely because teachers work from home. Teaching activities can be carried out from the comfort of one's own home through the use of internet media tools (Yulia, 2020). Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021). The prolonged Covid19 pandemic has contributed to economic and climatic uncertainty in business. This is because the development of Covid19 transmission greatly determines government policy implementation in social restrictions (Wijaya, 2021). Therefore, various solutions are needed as a solution as well as steps to be taken in the future as projections. Obstacles, solutions and projections of online learning for prospective lecturers are important to know, considering that this learning system is used by lecturers as an institution that produces prospective workers, as a result of an extraordinary event, namely the Covid-19 outbreak (Batubara, 2021).

Due to the current circumstances, people are forced to minimize meetings with large groups, which results in activities being substituted by online media applications such as whatsapp, telegram, zoom, meet google, and the company's official website. Zoom, whatsapp group, google meet, and telegram are all examples of online collaboration tools. The public must become proficient in the usage of online media applications (Amany & Desire, 2020). Data networks have an effect on online media applications. If you have a strong data network and a working knowledge of online media applications, community activities such as learning, working, and other online activities will be facilitated (Setiawan & Fitrianto, 2021).

Following the outbreak of Covid-19 and the installation of the work-from-home scheme, the city's traffic generation took on a new character. To begin, the number of visits is reduced, and peak times may also be altered, as one of the benefits of working from home is the ability to work flexible hours. Second, if the Covid-19 protocol is not followed in a disciplined manner on public transit, the number of journeys made in private automobiles may increase. Third, urban sprawl may reappear in the long run as the home-office distance becomes less significant.

Work From Home has been a popular fantasy for many individuals, particularly the present millennial generation. There is no need to wake up early, shower, and get ready to drive to the office by crashing through time-consuming traffic jams. It's sufficient to wear improvised clothing and then open the laptop from home and work. This guideline was implemented to encourage people to cut back on non-essential activities outside the home. Implementing a work-from-home system, as well as online schools and lectures, is a strategic move by the government to avert a corona virus outbreak that is becoming increasingly prevalent in Indonesia at the moment. This approach has a number of advantages and disadvantages, particularly for workers.

Employment From Home is not possible in certain domains of work, particularly depending on the company's readiness; not all of them are equipped with this system (Weber, 2005). To maximize results, it is recommended that enterprises and organizations utilize multiple programs to support Work From Home operations. The WFH program is a subset of

the telecommuting (working remotely) concept, which is not new in the worlds of work and urban planning; in fact, it dates all the way back to the 1970s as a means of overcoming traffic congestion caused by daily home-office travels (Purwanto, 2020). However, this approach is often employed in regular circumstances, not during a pandemic. Additionally, it is believed that the current state of affairs will persist at least until a vaccine is discovered, which is anticipated to occur by the end of 2021. Until then, and it is perhaps possible that it will become ingrained in the new normal of our daily lives, making telecommuting a necessity (Rokhani, 2020).

In summary, the benefits to workers include the following: a better balance of work and family life; reduced travel time to and from the office and fuel savings; control over the work schedule and working environment; and the ability to work when the mood is right. Meanwhile, employers profit by I increasing employee excitement; decreasing laziness and absenteeism; decreasing staff turnover; and enhancing the company's image as a family-friendly place to work (Mungkasa, 2020).

The numerous benefits of remote work are not without drawbacks and difficulties. For workers, some of the issues include the following: workers accustomed to a traditional office environment have difficulty coordinating with coworkers. Necessary work schedules may even require a definite time to gather at the office; there is no obvious distinction between the office and home, and working time is typically unrestricted; and remote employees often appear to be unemployed, affecting relationships with neighbors and family. Families and neighbors may grow enraged when remote workers abstain from household and neighborhood tasks while they are at home (Puwanto et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, several obstacles may arise for the company/leadership. organization's These include the following: some leaders have difficulty adapting, particularly those who lack confidence in their subordinates; in jobs that require a high level of group collaboration, it is necessary to arrange a timetable that is inconvenient; jobs that require face-to-face meetings with customers allow for limited flexibility; and jobs that require face-to-face meetings with customers do not Meanwhile, when only a subset of workers is permitted to work remotely, a sense of injustice develops among workers, certain employees are unable to work without supervision (Puwanto et al., 2020), (Darmalaksana et al., 2020).

Working remotely, in instance, is not only a matter of office administration; it affects the environment, social life, transportation, and even the growth of a city. It's unsurprising that remote work is gaining traction in transportation, public policy, and the business sector, with advocates touting its potential as a Traffic Demand Management technique for reducing congestion and improving air quality.

IV. Conclusion

Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulation imposes restrictions on community and office activities. Numerous government agencies have implemented the Work from Home system using the 50% entering the office 50% technique. Work from Home also encourages teachers to work from home or online in order to comply with distance learning standards. This guideline was implemented to encourage people to cut back on non-essential activities outside the home. Implementing a work-from-home system, as well as online schools and lectures, is a strategic move by the government to avert a corona virus outbreak that is becoming increasingly prevalent in Indonesia at the moment.

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