Indonesian Government Policies In Overcoming Post-Covid-19 Unemployment From An Islamic Economic Perspective

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Abstrak : As an Important macroeconomic indicator, unemployment is a serious problem for Indonesian society. This article examines the government's support in reducing unemployment after COVID-19 from an Islamic economic perspective. This research uses a qualitative method using library research methods. The research results show that in the last 5 years, the unemployment rate in Indonesia has gradually decreased. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) for February 2023 was 5.45%, down 0.38 of a percentage point from February 2022. Unemployment is viewed as an unfortunate thing from an Islamic perspective as Islam constantly encourages people to work and avoid being unemployed. The government combats joblessness through various approach including international monetary, revenue, finance, and economic policies. These included allocating special funds to combat Covid-19, implementing tax incentives, facilitating relief in credit repayments, rapidly adopting policies aimed at reducing reductions in employment-related social security contributions, expanding social support, and providing skills and productivity training through Balai Latihan Kerja (BLK). WORK TRAINING CENTERS (BLK). The government also implemented several programs to improve employment opportunities, set up consultation services, provided information and complaint channels for workers regarding occupational safety and health (OSH) in the workplace, and issued pre-employment cards to improve the skills and outlook of job seekers. The weakness in this research is that uses more theory, so future researchers are advised to study it more deeply.

Kata Kunci: Unemployment, Government Policy, Islamic Economics

INTRODUCTION

Various obstacles in the field of ordinary human life are emerging as the global landscape changes, characterized by a growing population. One such challenge is how people can fully meet their many daily needs. Economic difficulties are the subject of this situation (Yani, 2017). The high level of uncertainty around the world in 2019 is expected to continue for the next 5 years, until 2024. During this period, the Indonesian economy is expected to suffer due to global concerns. demand is taking place. These uncertainties stem from a range of global issues, including ongoing tensions between the United States and China. % and 4% respectively from 2020 to 2024. Additionally, the possibility of natural disasters, global political tensions, trade disputes, China's sluggish economic growth, geopolitical unrest in the Middle East, and the ongoing threat of the Covid-19 pandemic all have the ability to upset the international economy. According to projections, both the global economy and trade are expected to grow at a slowing pace with a tendency toward stagnation. In particular, from 2020 through 2024, the predicted annual growth rates for the world economy and trade growth are roughly 3.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively (KPPN & Bappenas, 2020).

Economic growth is a key indicator to assess the economic trajectory of a country and is used frequently to evaluate economic development results over a period of time. Such growth occurs when the production of products and services increases compared to the previous period. It serves as a barometer of people's well-being, so it is the responsibility of the government to improve this factor through complex micro and macro strategies. Increased economic growth promotes smooth economic activity, increases individual wages and is tied to better public welfare. Economic growth strongly reflects the efficiency and progress of a country's economy, demonstrating its strong position (Septi, 2020).

According to the August 2020 report by the Central Statistics Office (BPS), Indonesia's economic growth slowed by 5.32% in the second quarter of 2020. Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati predicted that economic growth of Indonesia in Q3 2020 will be between -2.9% and -1.1% during the virtual press conference on KiTa APBN (Accountability Report and Budget Implementation) (Fauzia, 2020). Due to this situation, the open unemployment rate (TPT) has increased significantly in all provinces of Indonesia, showing an upward trend between February 2020 and February 2021. Impact of Covid- 19 is still visible in Indonesia today and the number of cases is increasing daily. However, in February 2021, there were signs that each Indonesian province was gradually succeeding in reducing the unemployment rate (Lestari, 2023).

For those affected, unemployment becomes both a social issue and a psychological one on an individual level (Murtadho, 2008). Data for 2020 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics shows a downward trend in the number of unemployed people in Indonesia in the previous 5 years. However, a remarkable oddity emerged in February 2020, when the number of unemployed increased by 60,000, from 6.82 million in 2019 to 6.88 million in 2020 (Lestari, 2023).

The total number of unemployed people in urban and rural areas affects the number of unemployed people. The limited number of job opportunities is not enough to cope with the growing number of job seekers, which is increasing every year due to population growth. The high unemployment rate causes problems not

only in the economic sphere, but also pervades many concerns in the social sphere, such as poverty and social unrest. Indonesia is currently facing a serious job readiness problem, as evidenced by the country's large number of unemployed and low-income population. Families and communities bear the brunt of unemployment, which contributes significantly to impoverishment (Mulyadi, 2016).

Compared to the generally accepted standard of living in the community concerned, poverty means a state of low standard of living, which means that there is a scarcity of material resources among a certain group or demographic. Poverty is a global problem that affects people all over the world. Unequal income distribution and underdevelopment remain major problems for economically underdeveloped countries. Many developing countries have simultaneously experienced economic growth, but unfortunately, this has not resulted in

improvements for their disadvantaged populations. In the global context, Indonesia is considered a developing country; In general, a developing country is defined by its imperfect population industrialization and the maintenance of a moderate to low standard of living (Murobbi & Usman, 2021).

According to the Central Statistics Office, the poverty rate in September 2022 was 9.57%, meaning that there were about 26.36 million people living below the poverty line. While this rate is slightly higher than the rate observed in March 2022 (9.54%), it is still lower than the rate observed in September 2021 (9.71%). The benchmark for the established poverty line increased by 5.95% in September 2022 to IDR 535,547 from the previous value of IDR 505,468 recorded in March 2022 (BPS, 2022).

This information is taken from BPS data on the number of people living in poverty in Indonesia over the past ten years:

Tabel 1.
Number of Poor Population in Indonesia 2013-2022 Period

Year	Number of Poor Population in Indonesia
2013	28.550.000
2014	27.730.000
2015	28.510.000
2016	27.760.000
2017	26.580.000
2018	25.670.000
2019	24.790.000
2020	27.550.000
2021	26.500.000
2022	26.363.000

Data Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), 2022

The table provided clearly shows that from 2013 to 2022, there have been annual changes in the number of poor people in Indonesia. The information corresponds to the figures for each month of September. The highest number of people living in poverty, reaching

28,550,000 people, was reached in 2013, while the lowest number, 24,790,000 people, was reached in 2019.

From the above models, it is clear that unemployment has a significant impact on both national income and poverty rate. Such circumstances can

harm the general well-being and well-being of society. Therefore, this study aims to provide a solution by looking at the Indonesian government's post-COVID-19 unemployment strategies from the perspective of Islamic economics.

Based on research conducted, not many theories examining the strategies and solutions to unemployment of the Indonesian government after Covid-19 have been studied in sufficient depth, it is hoped that this article can become a treasure of knowledge for Islamic economics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Unemployment is a condition in which a person who belongs to the labor force category (Labor Force) does not have a job and is not actively looking for work, Unemployment (Unemploy- ment) is a reality faced not only by developing countries, but also experienced by developed countries (Developing Countries) (Rianda, 2020).

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the employment indicator, unemployment is a population that is not working but is looking for work or is preparing a new business or a population that is not looking for work because it has been accepted to work but has not started working. In an internationally determined standard of understanding, unemployment is defined as someone who has been classified in the labor force, who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the job he wants (Permadhy & Sugianto, 2020).

Unemployment can be divided into several types including: (Rianda, 2020)
1. Open unemployment, both open and forced voluntarily, they do not want to work because they expect a better job while forced unemployment, they want to work but cannot get a job.

2. Underemployment, namely those who work where the time they use is less than what they usually do.
3. Apparently working, but not fully employed. They are classified as open unemployment and underemployment.

METHOD

The author's method of research is described as library research, also referred to as a literary study. When viewed in this light, library research comprises the thorough gathering of information-rich data. This information comes from a wide variety of sources in the literature, including books, journals, and different references. The goal of this strategy is to unearth relevant results from earlier research, obtaining solutions and a theoretical framework relevant to the study challenge.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive methodology, which means that the work aims to define and explain particular phenomena. Based on earlier observations of certain events, the qualitative approach is a research procedure that can produce data through written exposition and verbal articulation. In light of Islamic economics, the decisive results provide understanding and insights into the tactics used by the Indonesian government to manage unemployment following COVID-19.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Theoretically, any acceleration in Indonesia's economic growth could lead to the absorption of labor, which would reduce the country's unemployment rate. The country's gross domestic product (GDP), which is also a measure of the unemployment rate, determines whether the Indonesian economy grows or shrinks. Based on many previous studies that have produced conflicting results, the

relationship between economic growth and the unemployment rate exhibits both positive and negative characteristics. Since this expansion was not accompanied by a uniform increase in productive capacity, the association between economic growth as measured by GDP is positive. As a result, unemployment persists despite economic growth. To increase productivity and create more wealth, this incremental economic growth often favors productive activities over labor- and capital-intensive economic growth.

According to another study that argues that there is a negative relationship between economic growth and unemployment rate, Indonesia's rapid economic growth creates new job opportunities or employment opportunities that are labor intensive. Which helps to reduce the number of unemployed people (Indayani & Hartono, 2020). The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is expected to run a deficit in 2023 (Source: country.kontan.co.id). The 2023 state budget is expected to run a deficit of 2.84% of GDP, nominally IDR 598.2 trillion. The APBN deficit has steadily decreased over time from 6.14% in FY 2020 to 4.57% in APBN 2021 and then 4.50% under Presidential Decree 98 2022. The National Economic Recovery Program (PEN), designed to manage the post-COVID-19 impact as a global pandemic in Indonesia, was implemented in conjunction with this increase in the deficit.

The Phenomenon of Unemployment in Indonesia

As a developing country, Indonesia indeed faces a particular set of challenges when trying to tackle unemployment. In this context, unemployment seems to be a serious problem shared by all developing countries. This group includes people who are unemployed or actively looking for work and people aged 15 to 65 years, which is the working age group. Housewives, middle school and high school students, college students, and others who are not yet in need of a job are some examples of people who are not currently looking for work. However, the definition of unemployment goes beyond that, including people who are actively looking for work or currently looking for work, as well as those who work in jobs of low real value and are therefore considered unemployed. Unemployment often stems from a situation where there are many workers but not enough vacancies (Mifrahi & Darmawan, 2022).
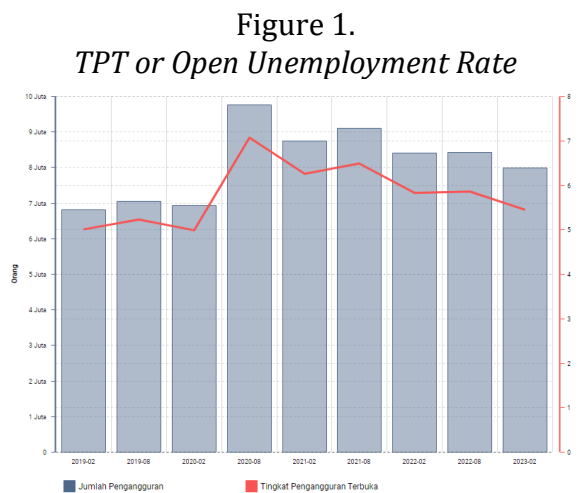
Sectors such as agriculture, commerce and various service sectors are mainly responsible for the reduction in employment. The labor force in February 2020 increased by 1.73 million people compared to February of the previous year, bringing the total number of employees to 137.91 million people. However, the labor force participation rate (TPAK) decreased by 0.15 percentage points, in contrast to this increase in the labor force. At the same time, the number of unemployed people has increased by 60,000 in the past year. There are 131.03 million people in the labor force, an increase of 1.67 million people compared to February 2019 (Septi, 2020).

Based on data provided by the Central Statistics Office in August 2020, between 29.1 and 2 million people have been affected by the impact of Covid-19. This figure corresponds to about 14.2-8% of the entire working-age population in Indonesia. The outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic has brought business activities to a halt, resulting in a large number of employees being laid off. In August 2022, the open unemployment rate (OPR) stood at 5.86%, indicating a decrease of 0.63 percentage points compared to August

2021. In total, 4.15 million people (1.98). %) of working age have been affected by COVID-19. This subgroup includes those unemployed due to COVID-19 (0.24 million), those excluded from the labor force (BAK) due to COVID-19 (0.32 million), those temporarily unemployed due to COVID-19 COVID-19 (0.11 million) and those in the workforce with reduced hours due to COVID-19 (3.48 million) (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

The following is a graphic image regarding the number and rate of open unemployment in Indonesia (February 2019 – February 2023) obtained from databoks.katadata.co.id.

Figure 1.
TPT or Open Unemployment Rate

According to a report by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the number of unemployed people in Indonesia was 7.99 million in February 2023, a decrease of 410,000 people compared to February 2022. These unemployment statistics include consists of four subgroups belonging to different population groups:
a. People who are unemployed and looking for work right now.
b. compared to People who are looking for work and willing to work.
c. compared to Those who are still unemployed and think it will be difficult to find a job.
d. Residents have jobs but have not started working.

In addition, the open unemployment rate (OTR) fell from 5.86% in February last year to 5.45% in February 2023. "The expansion of the economy can be attributed to a positive effect. to the reduction of the open unemployment rate," The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), which includes people 15 years of age and older who are employed, temporarily unemployed, or unemployed, indicates the percentage of people who are unemployed. unemployed relative to the entire working population. Indonesia's labor force totaled 146.62 million people in February 2023, an increase of 2.61 million people compared to the same period last year.

a. The total labor force based on the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) in February 2023 was 146.62 million people, an increase of 2.61 million people compared to February 2022. The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) increased by 0.24 percentage points.
b. The working population was 138.63 million people, an increase of 3.02 million people from February 2022. The employment fields that experienced the largest increase were Accommodation and Drinking Food

Provision and Other Service Activities, each by 0.51 million people.

c. A total of 83.34 million people (60.12 percent) worked in informal activities, an increase of 0.15 percentage points compared to February 2022.

d. The percentage of underemployed and part-time workers decreased, by 0.95 percentage points and 0.33 percentage points respectively compared to February 2022.

e. The number of commuter workers in February 2023 amounted to 7.18 million people, an increase of 0.11 million people compared to February 2022.

f. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in February 2023 amounted to 5.45 percent, a decrease of 0.38 percentage points compared to February 2022.

g. There are 3.60 million people (1.70 percent) of the working-age population affected by COVID-19. Consisting of unemployment due to COVID-19 (0.20 million people); not in the labor force due to COVID-19 (0.26 million people); temporarily not working due to COVID-19 (0.07 million people); and working population who experienced a reduction in working hours due to COVID-19 (3.07 million people).

The factors that cause unemployment are as follows: (Septi, 2020)

a. There is a mismatch between the size of the workforce and the number of vacancies. When there are more job seekers than there are available jobs, this irrationality occurs.

b. Lack of expertise possessed by job seekers. The large number of unskilled human resources is one of the main causes of the increasing unemployment rate.

c. Jobs are not evenly distributed. The majority of jobs are in big cities.

d. Lazy culture. This causes job seekers to give up easily and lack enthusiasm in looking for wor

e. The quality of the workforce is relatively low, this is due to the low level of education so that the workforce is not in demand by companies.

f. Unequal distribution of labor. For example, in Indonesia, most of the workforce is on the island of Java. Meanwhile, in other regions with wider territories there is still a shortage of manpower, especially for the agricultural, plantation and forestry sectors

g. In the industrial era 4.0, companies prefer to employ robots or machines compared to humans because robots or machines are more efficient

h. In the industrial era 4.0, human resource capacity building must be increased by providing expertise certification.

i. The poverty rate is still high.

j. Mass layoffs (PHK) occurred.

k. Cannot compete globally.

l. Jobs that are difficult to get.

m. Expectations from prospective workers are too high (Fikri, 2021)

According to Humaira et al. (2022), the unemployment rate affects other aspects than those already listed. Economically, unemployment has a negative effect of restricting income, leading to an increase in the poor population. To complicate matters further, the cost of living continues to rise, making it harder for the unemployed to support their families. From a sociological point of view, an increase in unemployment is correlated with an increase in the number of poor people, an increase in the number of homeless people, and an expansion in the ranks of the unemployed. This situation therefore has an impact on crime rates as people

may turn to criminal acts such as theft and robbery because it is difficult to find a job. A. Numerous political protests are anticipated to take place as a result of the high unemployment rate. The rise in union-led demonstrations, which are motivated by high unemployment, have the ability to alter the political environment. From a security standpoint, the sizable group of unemployed people may turn to illegal activity to maintain their financial well-being, such as drug trafficking, extortion, and fraud. In addition, prostitution among young people may become more common, acting as an economic support mechanism as a result of the high unemployment rate. This demonstrates how unemployment has a variety of effects. The government and society now have a joint responsibility to act quickly to address the unemployment problem. The government is in charge of boosting economic activity across in Indonesia while giving each region the freedom to advance its own economy.

Unemployment from an Islamic Economic Perspective

In the Muslim worldview, unemployment is undesirable because Islam constantly advises its followers to find useful work. Moreover, work is an important Islamic principle that must be done and done. Islam continually encourages every Muslim to work, with an emphasis on both employment and production. Those who are able are even encouraged to create new job opportunities. People with a rich imagination can reduce the current unemployment rate because the symbiotic relationship between work and employment remains unbreakable. Islam actively condemns the idleness and laziness of its members due to concerns about impending deprivation that may force people to engage in dishonest

behavior in order to meet their own needs. According to a hadith, "poverty leads to skepticism". However, the reality shows that countries with large Muslim populations often struggle with relatively high unemployment rates (Sugiatni, 2020).

In the Islamic state system, the caliph is obliged to provide jobs to people in need as a realization of Islamic economic politics. The Prophet said: *"The caliph is the caretaker of the affairs of the people, he will be held accountable for the affairs of the people."* (HR Bukhari and Muslim).

People with a rich imagination can reduce the current unemployment rate because the symbiotic relationship between work and employment remains unbreakable. Islam actively condemns the idleness and laziness of its members due to concerns about impending deprivation that may force people to engage in dishonest behavior in order to meet their own needs. According to a hadith, "poverty leads to skepticism". However, the reality shows that countries with large Muslim populations often struggle with relatively high unemployment rates (Ishak, 2018).

a. Individual Mechanisms

Under this framework, the government actively promotes the development of in-depth knowledge of the population, particularly through the education system. This concept concerns the necessity of work and the value of one's work in the eyes of Allah, the Almighty. In addition, the government is working to provide those in need with the necessary tools and resources. Islam affirms that everyone has an obligation to work to meet their basic needs and advance the collective welfare. Many verses in the Quran and Sunnah encourage hard work. One such verse is Surah Al-Mulk, verse 67,

which makes the sure statement: "Travel the earth and see how He began to create. The final creation will then be done by Allah. Indeed, Allah is able in all things. a specific statement emphasizing Islam's requirement of full commitment to employment. It is the responsibility of leaders to ensure the development of resilience in situations where people find it difficult to work due to factors such as laziness, incompetence, or lack of skills and resources. This is not only to boost the workforce but also to help create the necessary equipment and services, especially those related to education.

b. Social Mechanisms

Leaders plan the economic application of this mechanism within a benevolent framework that integrates ethical behavior in the social and economic spheres in the face of unemployment. In the economic sphere, the authorities are taking noble measures such as promoting the expansion of legitimate investment to strengthen the real sectors. This includes measures to increase trade volumes as well as industries such as mining, forestry, maritime operations and agriculture.

Meanwhile, according to Yusuf Qardawi, the solutions provided for unemployment are as follows: (Septi, 2020)

a. Work, where Islam explains the virtues of people who work to avoid poverty and dependence on others.

b. Assurance from a capable family, this is a social safety net that is closest to overcoming social problems, namely the responsibility of those closest to them.

c. Zakat, which is an economic instrument in Islam for socio-economic problems of the community including problems of poverty and unemployment (Rizal & Mukaromah, 2021)

d. Other additional material obligations besides zakat, in the form of infaq, alms, and endowments whose management is directed at overcoming social problems in society, especially the problems of unemployment and poverty (Qardhawi, 2002).

Analysis of Government Policy in Overcoming Unemployment Problems in Indonesia Post Covid-19

The government continues to continuously address the problem of unemployment. (Sukirno, 2006) in his book states that there are several objectives of government policies in overcoming unemployment. These goals are divided into economic goals and social and political goals, economic goals consist of (Lestari, 2023) :

a. Provide job vacancies,

b. Providing a level of community prosperity,

c. Improving revenue sharing.

Meanwhile, social and political goals are:

a. Increasing family prosperity and family stability,

b. Avoid the problem of crime,

c. Realizing political stability

The government uses a variety of approaches, including fiscal, monetary, revenue and international economic policies, to address unemployment. These tactics take the form of skillful fund management to combat the impact of COVID-19, establishing programs such as tax incentives to increase income, loosening repayment conditions, and rapidly introducing regulations. intended to simplify social security contributions to employment. In addition, the government promotes social support, conducts various types of productivity and skills training through Broom Training (BLK), launches initiatives to increase job

prospects, creates channels for advice, information and complaint handling related to safety and health in the workplace. (K3) for employees in the company. In addition, measures are taken to enhance the ability and capacity of job seekers, such as handing out cards before going to work (Ishak, 2018) :

a. Fiscal Policy, It refers to government initiatives taken by changing government revenues and expenditures. To affect total spending and demand in the economy, this involves policies that change the tax system and government spending. These actions are taken to promote economic progress, increase employment opportunities, promote economic stability, and ensure equity in the distribution of income.

b. Monetary policy, policies taken by the central bank to control the amount of money circulating in society. Setting the amount of money circulating in the community is regulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of money in circulation. Monetary policy can be classified into two, namely (a) expansive monetary policy. Is a policy in order to increase the amount of money in circulation.

c. Contrative/monatery monetary policy. Is a policy in order to reduce the amount of money in circulation. Also called tight money (tigh money policy). and other forms of income. For example: minimum wage policy (UMR), ceiling price policy and others.

d. International economic policy / Foreign trade International economic policy (International economic policy) is a policy aimed at influencing the financial and monetary position of a country. This group includes trade policies such as tariffs, quotas and others.

In addition, there are several government policies in overcoming unemployment after the Covid-19 pandemic, including (Lestari, 2023) :

a. Allocating funds for the handling of Covid-19 as much as 46.6 billion US dollars, as well as economic stimulus for business actors as much as 17.2 billion US dollars.

b. Implement a program in the form of income tax incentives, relaxation of credit payments, and as soon as possible issue a policy of relaxation of employment social security contributions to relieve around 56 million formal sector workers.

c. Provision of social assistance to 70.5 million informal sector workers belonging to the vulnerable and poor categories.

d. Conducting various competency and productivity based trainings with the Covid-19 pandemic Response Training Center (BLK) program.

e. Development programs for expanding employment opportunities for workers or laborers affected by the pandemic, such as labor-intensive and entrepreneurship programs.

f. Opening of consulting services, information and complaints for workers or laborers related to Occupational Safety and Health (K3) in companies (Hanifa & Fisabilillah, 2021).

g. Issuance of Pre-Employment Cards to develop competencies and opportunities for job seekers (Consuello, 2020) (Krisnandika et al., 2021) (Lestari, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Economic growth is the main indicator to evaluate the economic efficiency of a country; it is mainly used to examine the impact of economic development over a period of time. As the

production of products and services increases compared to the previous period, this growth takes place. The government has a duty to improve the welfare of the people through various micro and macro strategies, as economic growth is a good indicator for this. Dealing with macroeconomic difficulties means dealing with unemployment.

The level of unemployment is an important indicator of the overall economic situation. In the Indonesian context, this situation is remarkable. The results of this survey show that the number of unemployed people in Indonesia has decreased in the past 5 years. In February 2023, the open unemployment rate (OPR) was 5.45%, down 0.38 percentage points from February 2022. Looking through the lens of Islamic teachings, unemployment is considered bad. bad because Islam constantly calls on all Muslims to engage in constructive activities. work and avoid unemployment.

The government uses a variety of approaches, including fiscal, monetary, revenue and international economic policies, to address unemployment. These tactics take the form of skillful fund management to combat the impact of COVID-19, establishing programs such as tax incentives to increase income, loosening repayment conditions, and rapidly introducing regulations. intended to simplify social security contributions to employment. In addition, the government promotes social support, conducts various types of productivity and skills training through Broom Training (BLK), launches initiatives to increase job prospects, creates channels for advice, information and complaint handling related to safety and health in the workplace. (K3) for employees in the company. In addition, measures are taken to enhance the ability and capacity of job seekers, such as handing out cards before going to work.

This research can be used as reference material, without forgetting its value its authenticity especially in the field of Islamic economics. Apart from that, the government itself should implement various policies and programs to reduce unemployment in Indonesia in the future.

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