

THE IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS 19 PANDEMIC ON SOME ASPECTS TO HUMAN LIFE

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ARTICLE INFO

Original Article

Received: 27-12-2022

Revised: 25-01-2023

Accepted: 05-02-2023

Keywords:

*Impact of Corona Virus,
Health, Economy,
Education, Indonesia*

ABSTRACT

The Corona Virus pandemic which has spread widely to almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia, poses many challenges. This challenge comes from the awareness of the population affected by the pandemic demographically, the outbreak of the Corona Virus or COVID-19 has an impact on the death rate of the population. Even though several policies have been implemented such as Lock Down and advice to stay at home, there are still many Indonesian people who reject and follow these policies and recommendations. The corona virus has infected almost the entire world and has even killed more than 1.24 million people. The Covid-19 pandemic has limited human movement. The government also made several policies such as Lockdown, this had a serious impact on several factors such as the economy, health, education, social and other aspects.

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, the World Health Organization (WHO), declared the Covid-19 virus outbreak as the current world pandemic. Many people around the world have been affected by this virus, even become victims and then die. In various countries in the world, extraordinary events have occurred in the form of the COVID-19 (Corona Virus Diseases-19) pandemic. Which is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus that first appeared in Wuhan, a city in the People's Republic of China and then spread throughout the world and Indonesia. Contagion very quickly spread to various countries in the world.

Statistics show data on the impact of the Corona Virus or Covid 19 on October 23 2020, the total cause of Covid 19 in several countries around the world is around 42.2 million people. Around 2.14 million people have recovered from the Corona Virus and around 1.14 million people have died. . millions of people. And the cause of the impact of the Corona virus on Indonesia is around 386,000 people, which includes around 309,000 people and around 1320,500 people died.

The Indonesian government confirmed the first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia on 2 March 2020, although there was speculation that COVID-19 had entered Indonesia some time before (team detik.com, 2020). On May 14 2020, positive cases of COVID-19 had reached 16,00 people with a recovery rate of 3,518 and a death rate of 1,043 (Idhom, 2020). The Indonesian government has taken several steps such as urging its citizens to stay at home until the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions or abbreviated Local Lock Down, even though this policy indicates a restriction on the freedom of civil society to assemble (Liputan6, 2020). as well as the decline in community performance in the economic sector which is currently finally leading to a national-scale economic collapse so that there is a recommendation from the Head of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 from BNPB, Doni Monardo, who provides advice to residents under 45 years of age. to be allowed to carry out activities with the aim of reviving the economy.

Local Lock down limits the mobility of the population locally and locally in a circular and temporary manner with an appeal not to even prohibit going home, especially for residents who live in areas that implement (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), PSBB (Lock down) like that. such as Greater Jakarta, Greater Bandung area, Makassar City, Pekanbaru City, Tegal City, Banjarmasin City, Tarakan City, Surabaya City, Gowa Regency, Sidoarjo Regency,

Gresik Regency, to West Sumatra Province. Even so, there are still some people who continue to carry out homecoming activities and even smuggle travelers (Detikcom Team, 2020). The research team sees that the description above is a challenge for the Indonesian government and also the Indonesian people in the context of accelerating the resolution of the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia, even though many activities seem to violate the PSBB rules based on urgent economic factors and concerns about restrictions. civil liberties of assembly and travel. Therefore, to understand more deeply about the spread of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia and its impact on the national situation, the research team will present data on the spread of COVID-19 cases, serious challenges in breaking the chain of transmission, and the future. social and economic impacts from a socio-demographic perspective.

METHOD

Method of the research is qualitative, data instrument are interview, documentation from some resource.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Impact of COVID 19 on the Health Sector

The COVID-19 crisis draws attention to the already overburdened public health systems in many countries, and the challenges they face in recruiting, deploying, retaining and protecting adequately trained, supported and motivated health workers. This highlights the strong need for continued investment in health systems, including health workers, and for decent working conditions, training and equipment, especially with regard to personal protective equipment and work safety. Social dialogue is critical to building a resilient health system, and therefore has a critical role to play in responding to crises and in building a prepared future. facing a health emergency.

1. The impact of COVID-19 on health workers

As of 10 April 2020, more than 1.4 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and more than 87,000 deaths have been reported by the World Health Organization (WHO), affecting more than 200 countries, territories and territories. A total of 22,073 cases of COVID-19 in health workers from 52 countries had been reported to the World Health Organization until April 8, 2020. WHO stated that the number of deaths had been reported. 5 In Italy, as of 9 April 2020 there were 14,066 confirmed cases of COVID-19 among healthcare workers, representing an infection rate of over 10 per cent. 6 Ireland has received reports that 1 in 5 cases of COVID-19 are healthcare workers. 7 Five infected health workers have been reported in Togo, representing an infection rate of 8.6 percent. Robust data on the number of infected health workers, however, are not collected systematically, as many countries lack adequate reporting mechanisms. In addition, many reports do not differentiate HCW infection from general and occupational exposures, but cover all sources of infection. However, these figures may under-represent infections in healthcare workers globally due to a lack of systematic reporting.

Infection among healthcare workers is common from the onset of the disease. As of February 2020, a study from China looked at 3,019 cases of COVID-19 among these health workers, of which 1,716 were confirmed (3.8 percent of all confirmed cases, 63 percent of which were in Wuhan). Of the cases among healthcare workers, 14.8 per cent were classified as severe or critical, and the infection occurred among healthcare providers and patients in healthcare settings.

2. Impact on the health system

The capacity of the health system to reorganize rapidly to respond to crises by mobilizing health workers, while at the same time ensuring the continued provision of essential services across the continuum of care, is equally important and challenging. including ensuring occupational safety and health, decent working conditions, psychosocial support for worker health, and providing training and education mechanisms to rapidly redeploy health workers and new recruits to health system requirements. Emergency preparedness also includes optimizing service delivery platforms, such as through medicines. Technological advances, such as online and mobile health apps, 3D printing, and artificial intelligence can improve health care delivery and the way things work during and after epidemics. 50 Several countries have introduced the use of mobile phone location data to track the spread of COVID-19 at the national level. 51 In the Netherlands, medical students are employed in call centres, whose patients with severe symptoms can be used to direct them to their care Introducing and leveraging digital technologies to inform,

train and guide health workers, especially in poor and remote communities, can increase transparency, service delivery, and management during a pandemic.

3. Impact of Covid-19 on Community Health and Environmental Health

When the Corona virus outbreak entered Indonesia, it caused panic and anxiety for the people. The corona virus has infected almost all over the world and has even killed more than 3,000 people. The Covid-19 pandemic has limited human movement. The government also made several policies such as Lockdown, PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), and Quarantine. Many people complain, because they cannot go to malls, tourist attractions, schools, offices and to crowded places during the corona virus outbreak. However, many people forget that with this policy to reduce human activity during the Covid-19 pandemic, we have given the earth an opportunity to "rest". Even though the corona virus outbreak has made worry

- a. Changing a Healthy Diet. According to the World Health Organization, the way to prevent the corona virus is through food, such as avoiding fast food and it is recommended to consume home-cooked food. This is done to avoid drooling when sneezing or coughing and to maintain personal hygiene.
- b. Aware of Environmental Cleanliness. A clean environment can affect the development of a disease. Therefore, it is highly recommended to maintain the health of yourself and your family by adopting a clean and healthy lifestyle.
- c. Exercise diligently. Since the corona virus entered Indonesia, many people have been diligent in exercising. Exercise can increase endurance and prevent various diseases, in commemoration of World Environment Day, 5 June 2020. There have been changes in the environment during the Covid-19 pandemic.

4. Impact of Covid-19 on Environmental Health

a. Better Air Quality

Because all activities are carried out from home, mobility on the road is reduced, and with the reduced number of motorized vehicles on the road, air pollution, which is the main cause of exhaust gas from cars and motorcycles, can be minimized. Satellite imagery shows a significant reduction in global levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), a gas produced by car engines and commercial manufacturing plants. Barcelona Institute For Global Health, stated that almost all over the world recorded the lowest record for air pollution. In fact, Jakarta reported that pollution levels dropped dramatically during the PSBB implementation. (Large-Scale Social Restrictions),

b. Reducing CO₂ Emissions

When economic activity stopped, CO₂ emissions decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic. The water becomes clearer in the absence of water transportation facilities at operating water tourism sites, so that water pollution does not occur so that the water looks clearer than usual.

c. Free Growing Plants

Various types of plants and flowers grow more than usual because there are no human feet to step on or dirty hands to pick flowers.

It is indeed unpleasant to live with very limited space, but we must realize that all this time we have neglected the health of the environment around us. It is hoped that after the Covid-19 outbreak is over, the community can pay more attention to environmental sustainability.

B. Socio-Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia

The COVID-19 outbreak also had an impact on other sectors, namely social and economic. Like the statement presented in one of the videos uploaded on the Youtube channel by Nas Das Official entitled Be Careful of The Next 2 Years, which is a statement that reveals that COVID-19 has not disappeared on earth for at least 2 years which has an impact on social conditions, namely poverty and losing a job, then these two things can happen in Indonesia based on the presentation of the following study.

According to a study conducted by Suryahadi et.al (2020), which predicts Indonesia's average poverty rate will increase at the end of 2020 so that this increase will cause around 8 million people to experience new poverty due to this outbreak. This estimation data was obtained based on Susenas data for March and September 2019. In addition, there is data on poverty levels in 2006 and 2007 to see the existing pattern, because that year there was a spike in

poverty due to rising global oil prices. So it is predicted that by the end of the year, Indonesia's average poverty rate will reach 9.7%, previously in September 2019 it reached 9.22%. The prediction of an increase in the percentage of poverty is also based on economic growth. If economic growth decreases by 1% will at least add about 1.4% to the percentage of poverty. Not only based on estimated data, the situation in the field is also described in this way About 2.8 million people have lost their jobs, and projections are there showing that at least another 5.2 million people will lose their current jobs as the pandemic is spreading. Therefore, the KSPI (Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions) asked the government to take firm steps in this respect.

At least the government has planned to distribute 405 trillion rupiah funds for cash assistance, food, assistance in health, social and also business development. Seeing this crisis, Australia sees it necessary to provide assistance to Indonesia, at least provide interest-free loans because even though Indonesia managed to get through the crisis in the previous years, it seems that the situation this time is quite serious. Wrong one case example of an affected profession is motorcycle taxi and drivers with a 44% decrease in income. Therefore the government is preparing social assistance to affected residents. On the other hand, the closing of the shop and the office certainly has an impact on those who sell goods and food. In this case, purchases decreased because people prefer to shop online. Therefore, they, the party with minimal income, could leave Jakarta but they are at risk of spreading the virus throughout Indonesia. (Asia News Monitor, 2020). The government finally made a policy for Pre-Employment Cards held free training with a priority for 3.7 young unemployed 18-24 years old. So this job training is digitally based by holding cooperation with digital unicorn startup companies in Indonesia such as Bukalapak, Maubela Jarapa, Pintaria, Ruangguru, Sekolahmu, Tokopedia, Pijar Mahir, and Sisnaker. This is done because 90% of the total young job seekers have never attended certification training with most high school graduates. The pre-employment card distribution is expected to increase their competence, competitiveness and productivity in the midst of this COVID-19 outbreak. So hopefully this will be one solution regarding the large number of unemployed as a result of the impact of this pandemic (Asia News Monitor, 2020).

Furthermore, the social impact that is felt is the difficulty in accessing the facilities health. This was experienced by a resident in West Java whose husband affected namely the layoffs. Not only had her husband, the Manpower Office and West Java Transmigration recorded that 5047 workers were terminated employment relationship or layoffs. In addition, as many as 34,365 workers in West Java were closed and 14,053 people were sent home. The data is recorded until April 5, 2020. When a female difficulty health access that she wanted to check for pregnancy at the Hospital. Mother pregnant women are not allowed to go to Hospital because they are prone to spreading the causative virus COVID-19. On the other hand it doesn't have to pay more to check the contents into midwife or gynecologist. Her husband also had difficulty getting a job after he was fired. Until finally he hopes to get food assistance from government, but unfortunately the assistance was only given 10 households and his family is not included. Now he and his family are forced to borrow money from siblings for daily meals. So the layoffs experienced also had an impact to difficulties in access to health due to economic difficulties experienced. Not only that, women experience multiple roles when working at home women also take care of children at the same time.

C. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Education

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected education systems around the world, leading to the complete closure of near-schools, universities and colleges. Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an effort to reduce the spread of COVID-19. As of 4 September 2020, approximately 1.277 billion students are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF monitoring, 46 countries are currently implementing national closures and 27 countries implementing local closures, which impact an estimated 72.9 percent of the world's student population. 72 countries' schools are currently open. On 23 March 2020, Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) released a statement announcing the cancellation of the Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge O Level, Cambridge International AS & A Level, Cambridge AICE Diploma and Cambridge Pre-U exams for the May / June 2020 series in all countries. . The International Baccalaureate exam has also been canceled. In addition, the Advanced Placement Examination, SAT administration and ACT administration have been moved online and canceled.

School closures don't just affect students, teachers and families. But it has far-reaching economic and social consequences. The closure of schools in response to the pandemic has shed light on a wide range of social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity and homelessness, as well as access to child care, health care, housing, the internet and disability services. The impact is more severe for disadvantaged children

and their families, leading to impaired learning, impaired nutrition, child care problems, and consequent economic costs for families who cannot work. In response to school closings, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open education applications and platforms that schools and teachers could use to reach learners remotely and limit educational disruptions.

Responding to cases and phenomena as well as government policies, education is starting to improve on online learning for its students. Awareness as a human being who must keep trying in the midst of adversity Face-to-face communication patterns using the facilities of the globalization era with the E-Learning method can be an alternative solution to learning problems. Several universities have also prepared a zoom meeting, namely a video conference application that is used on all platforms, both Android, IOS, MAL, and Windows, Google Classroom. The hope is that the online service system will still interact in real time. Until now, student knowledge in the millennial era regarding on-line learning is indeed preferred, even though some lecturers and students are still doing assignments, the opinions of some information technology experts are lessons that can be learned amid the outbreak of the corona virus. Educational institution policies limit face-to-face learning and replace it with online learning to prevent transmission of the corona virus disease (COVID-19).

The on-line learning system still provides assistance for teachers and students regarding its application or use, because this on-line system is included in learning methods or learning facilities that also need to be clarified. Understanding learning methods is a process of delivering educational material to students which is carried out systematically and regularly by the teaching staff or it can be interpreted as a strategy and tactics in carrying out learning and teaching activities that are applied by the teaching staff so that learning objectives can be achieved properly. Meanwhile E-Learning is learning that uses electronic services as a tool. E-Learning means learning using electronic device assistance services, for example using audio, video or computer services, cellphones and others through the features provided. Awareness of the importance of human resource development is education and training on the development of globalization, the culture of society and geography of Indonesia as well as the socio-economic conditions of society which also become a consideration for traditional learning problems. The development of society towards the information society era (Information Age) or the knowledge society forms a positive potential for changes in the education and training sector

1. Consequences of closing schools

School closings in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have describes the many issues affecting access to education, as well as broader socio - economic problems. On March 12, over 370 million children and youth are not attending school due to state closures temporary or unlimited wide schools mandated by the government within efforts to slow the spread of COVID-19. On March 29, almost 90% of the world's students are affected by closures.

According to the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the COVID-19 pandemic has affected more than 91% of students in worldwide, with an estimated 1.6 billion children and adolescents unable to attend physical school due to temporary closings and lock downs. Although school closings were temporary, they did result high social and economic costs. The annoyance they cause it affects people throughout the community, but it is more severe for disadvantaged children and their families included impaired learning, impaired nutrition, parenting problems and consequences of economic costs for families who cannot work. According to study of the Economic Dell'Ocse (OECD) Study, school performance is very dependent on maintain close contact with teachers. This is especially true for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, which may not have support parents needed to study on their own.] Parents who work more tends to lose their jobs when schools close to care for children them, resulting in loss of salaries in many cases and impact negative on productivity. Local closings of schools put a strain on schools because parents and officials direct their children to open schools. They are learning online at home.

2. E-Learning learning model.

E-Learning automatically utilizes internet service facilities so that there is a paradigm shift from The Era of Teacher and Book to The Era of Teacher Book and Technology, namely teaching with the dominance of teachers, books, and technology. The interactive nature that can be utilized from the internet media is mass and interpersonal media where access to information from all corners of the world as a supplement and a complement to the representatives of the teacher as a learning resource. Therefore, some of the advantages of E-Learning learning are that students can take courses anywhere in the world without institutional boundaries or national boundaries. Students can also access the flow of areas of interest. Learners' learning resources can freely through access to library sources on-line, on-line literature, access to research results, and lecture materials without a physical meeting.

On-Line Learning is learning to change someone to be smart, not just smart. described by smart people know from repetition of others, intelligent people can figure it out by themselves. Apart from that, the concept of E-Learning with online learning has resulted in gaps. Because it is still a scourge in society, which can be seen clearly is that the use of the internet is not evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, meaning that there is a gap in on-line access in some areas. The on-line learning system cannot be carried out optimally. The profile of E-Learning participants must have high independent learning motivation and fulfill genuine learning commitments.

The character of E-Learning participants leads to a penchant for learning and conducting self-development studies. The conditions of E-Learning participants are those who need subject matter without leaving home. Expectations with on-line learning are indeed to provide learning packaging that is in accordance with instructional objectives. Mode of all teaching materials, discussions, consultations, assignments, exercises, exams are carried out on-line without having to face to face between the teacher and students. However, the concept of learning towards education in a comprehensive manner is still being questioned by some people, namely from the affective and psycho motor sides. Literally the personal requirement of the teacher is that he must be able to interact well and be more personal with students by paying attention to the progress of students, and helping the problems students are facing. This phenomenon becomes the task of education on how to adapt conventional systems towards E-Learning.

Among them are the operational questions of formulating measurable learning objectives, pretest perceptions, generating motivation with communicative language, descriptions, clear material, providing problem solving, post-test questions and answers, assignments, and action activities, so that the affective and psycho motor aspects are exceeded. E-Learning designs that are attractive of interest are important to note. According to Onno W. Purbo (2012) designing E-Learning is at least capable of fulfilling, simple, personal and fast. Simple in the sense those students recognize and have the type of application used. Personally, there is interaction like the atmosphere in the classroom, and then services are supported at the speed of responding to complaints and the needs of other students.

The clarity of the conditions for the corona outbreak that occurred in Indonesia from March to April 2020 hints at a future education process with an integrated network

3. Impact on academic integrity

MINISTRY of Education and Culture declared online learning standards cannot be equated with face-to-face at school. Target curriculum during a pandemic covid-19 also differs from the learning activities under normal conditions. "Indeed, we can not demand the quality of the curriculum targets in future pandemics. Because the main objective is to maintain the safety and health of students, families and teachers," said Director of Elementary Kemendikbud, Sri Wahyuningsih, in a virtual discussion, Tuesday (16/6).

Its impact on academic integrity has been observed worldwide. Increased contract cheating and academic file sharing, and cheating the exam was identified as a particularly problematic problem. Many institutions turning to commercial services to take over exam supervision, however Concerns immediately arose about student privacy, supervision, and its impact on the mental health of students. This led to increased protests students in a number of countries who oppose the use of e-proctoring services commercial.

4. Unequal access to educational resources

The lack of copyright restrictions and exclusions could also have an impact students' ability to access the textbooks and materials they need to learn. Several initiatives were taken to provide that students and teachers can have access to open educational resources, or understand copyright restrictions. The International Council for Open and Distance Education put out a special website to provide webinars, tips for teaching online and resources for teachers. In New Zealand, a group of publishers agreed to allow reading virtual public over their materials from libraries and classrooms. Similar agreements take place in Australia, where the Australian Association of Publishers, which is Australian Library and Information Association and the Australian Society of Authors agree on a series of extraordinary steps to make it possible library to provide educational content. Australian Organization AMCOS agreed to provide a free license for all sheet music them to all schools across Australia. An advocacy organization in The Netherlands launched a website to allow teachers to use music and free licensed videos for their classes.

CONCLUSION

A coalition of more than 500 civil society organizations and individual issued a letter to Francis Gurry, Director of the Organization World Intellectual Property, entails, among other things, a series of restrictions and special exceptions to copyright during the pandemic. Some organizations also try to explain to teachers how navigate complex copyright scenarios. National Copyright Unit Australia, the specialist copyright team responsible for policy and copyright administration for Australian schools and TAFE, issued a series of recommendations to follow regarding copyright issues when doing distance learning and a set of recommendations for using openly licensed content, specifically intended for supportive parent's students. Centrum Cyfrowe in Poland held an open call for supporting the work of leading teachers and educators in the education sector open. Information Justice and Intellectual Property Program at the University America holds a bunch of webinars for different educators to guide them through copyright issues when delivering lessons online and how to handle best practices for that use allowed.

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