

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT'S VIEW ON LITERATURE: COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

Organization And Management is a concept that can be applied to practical aspects at this time, especially related to the pandemic and the Covid 19 outbreak. The purpose of this study is to determine previous research related to Organization and Management in 2021. The methodology used in this study is the method used in This research is a descriptive analysis using literature with literature data sourced from Scopus. The results of this study are the researchers found 1504 documents and articles of research results found documents based on the language where the dominance of the language is using English with the type of document article. The impact of these findings is that research in other languages is needed to enrich the literature.

keywords: perspective; organization and management.

A. INTRODUCTION

in research (Tengilimoğlu, Zekioğlu, Tosun, Işık, & Tengilimoğlu, 2021) he explained that the covid-19 pandemic has turned into a public health issue since December 2019 and has risen in all countries in the world. the healthcare employees taking part in the pandemic will eventually be affected by the process. the aim of the study is to determine the levels of the anxiety, depression, and stress of the healthcare employees during the covid-19 pandemic in turkey. as the data collection tool, an e-survey was used. in the first section, depression, anxiety and stress scale (dass-21) was used. in the second section of the survey, the problems experienced by the healthcare employees during the pandemic and their working media were aimed to be defined. in the last section, the socio-demographic features of the employees were investigated. 2076 healthcare employees participated in the study. the results showed that the major cause of the anxiety or stress among healthcare employees comes from the fear to contaminate the covid-

19 virus to their families (86.9%). it was observed that the levels of depression, anxiety and stress of female employees are higher than that of male employees ($p < 0.003$). the highest depression, anxiety and stress levels of healthcare employees come from the pandemic, emergency, and internal services ($p < 0.001$). health managers and policymakers need to make a move immediately to find solutions for the physical and psychological needs of the health employees. on the other hand, in order to minimize the risk, preparation of the work power plans beforehand and inclusion of obligatory referral chain into health services can be suggested.

Then on other research is This commentary highlights labor issues and inequities in the harm reduction sector that hinder the program's ability to respond to converging public health emergencies (overdose crisis and COVID-19), and could potentially contribute to the spread of the new coronavirus. Many harm reduction programs continue to support people using illicit drugs (PWUD) during the pandemic, however pwuds working in harm reduction programs (sometimes called 'peers') experience hazardous working conditions characterized by low wages , minimal employee benefits (such as sick pay, leave) and high job insecurity. Along with precarious employment conditions, PWUD faces

increased vulnerability to COVID-19, but has been largely ignored in the global response to the pandemic. Operating under economic and legal conditions, the reliance of harm reduction programs on precarious labor (eg calls, temporary and unpaid work) makes some services vulnerable to staff shortages and service disruptions during a pandemic, while also increasing the risk of transmission of the virus among workers, service users, and their communities. We call for urgent policies and programmed action to strengthen working conditions in these settings with a priority on increasing protection and support for workers in peer roles (Olding, Barker, mcneil, & Boyd, 2021).

However the research is as discovered (Jia et al., 2021) Limited research has focused on how the COVID-19 outbreak and thus lockdowns have affected the diets of young people. This study aims to assess dietary changes among adolescents in China under the COVID-19 lockdown, based on the COVID-19 Impact on Lifestyle Change Survey (COINLICS), a national retrospective survey distributed via social media platforms during 9-12 May 2020 at where 10,082 adolescent participants in China had volunteered to report basic sociodemographic information and their routine dietary patterns in the months before and after the COVID-19 lockdown. We used paired t-tests or the χ^2 test to evaluate the significance of differences

in consumption patterns of the 12 main food and drink groups across education levels, between sexes, and before and after COVID-19 lockdowns. During the COVID-19 lockdown, there was a significant decrease in the frequency of intake of rice, meat, poultry, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, soy products and dairy products, with significant sex differences (women consumed more rice, fresh vegetables, and fruits. fruit, and less meat, poultry, soy and dairy products than men). Significant increases were observed in the frequency of consumption of wheat products, other staple foods, and preserved vegetables, with men consuming these foods more frequently than women. Postgraduate students eat more frequently than rice and other staple foods and preserved vegetables. The frequency of consumption of sweetened drinks has decreased while the frequency of drinking tea has increased. The diets of the participating youths have changed significantly during the COVID-19 lockdown, with heterogeneity observed at different levels of sex and education level. Our findings will inform policy makers and health professionals about these changes in time for better public health policy making and practice.

In the year of 2021 (tian et al., 2021) explained in their research there is a lot of evidence to suggest that cancer patients may be more likely to develop coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) but it is less consistent.

Strong estimates are needed to convey appropriate information to the public and the public, when the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis through comprehensive literature searches on major databases in English and Chinese, and two investigators conducted independent publication selection and data extraction. A meta-analysis was used to obtain aggregate estimates of cancer prevalence in patients with COVID-19 and to determine the association of cancer with severe incidence, after assessment of potential heterogeneity, publication bias, and correction for estimates if necessary. A total of 38 studies consisting of 7,094 patients with COVID-9 were included; The cancer prevalence pooled was estimated at 2.3% (95% confidence limit [CL] [0.018, 0.029]; $P < 0.001$) overall and 3.2% (95% CL [0.023, 0.041]; $P < 0.001$) in Hubei. province; the corresponding estimates were 1.4% and 1.9% after correction for publication bias; cancer was significantly associated with the incidence of severe cases (odds ratio [OR] = 2.20, 95% CL [1.53, 3.17]; $P < 0.001$) and mortality (OR = 2.97, 95% CL [1.48, 5.96]; $P = 0.002$) in patients with COVID-19, there was no significant heterogeneity and minimal publication bias. We conclude that the comorbidities of cancer are associated with the risk and severe incidence of COVID-19;

Special measures must be taken for individuals with cancer.

And any previous research (molldrem, hussain, & mcclelland, 2021) explained during the covid-19 pandemic, in some jurisdictions, the police have been involved in enforcing actions related to the coronavirus. Related, several north american jurisdictions have established protocols for sharing covid-19 data with law enforcement. Research in various fields has shown that engaging the police in public health issues disproportionately affects the most vulnerable and does more harm than good. This is reflected in the consensus against the criminalization of covid-19 that has emerged among civil society organizations focused on hiv, human rights and harm reduction. The european data protection council has also released guidelines prohibiting the reuse of

B. METHOD AND MATERIAL

The method used in this research is descriptive analysis using literature with literature data sourced from Scopus. This makes it easier for researchers to build a view on social aspects and previous research.

covid-19 data for law enforcement purposes.

This article offers an overview of the dangers of disease criminalization and strategies for health stakeholders to find alternatives to sharing covid-19 data with police agencies while facilitating interoperability with first responders to health services. It also presents case studies from two north american jurisdictions - ontario and minnesota - that have established routine covid-19 data sharing with the police. We recommend seven alternatives, including defining covid-19 data as sensitive data and implementing segmented interoperability with first responders. These guidelines can help ensure that health information technology platforms do not become a vehicle for the criminalization of covid-19, and that health data remains within the health system.

The data set used Scopus articles with a total of 1,504 document results with the category of organization and management, then mapping the literature as described in the mapping study (Suryadilaga et al., 2019).

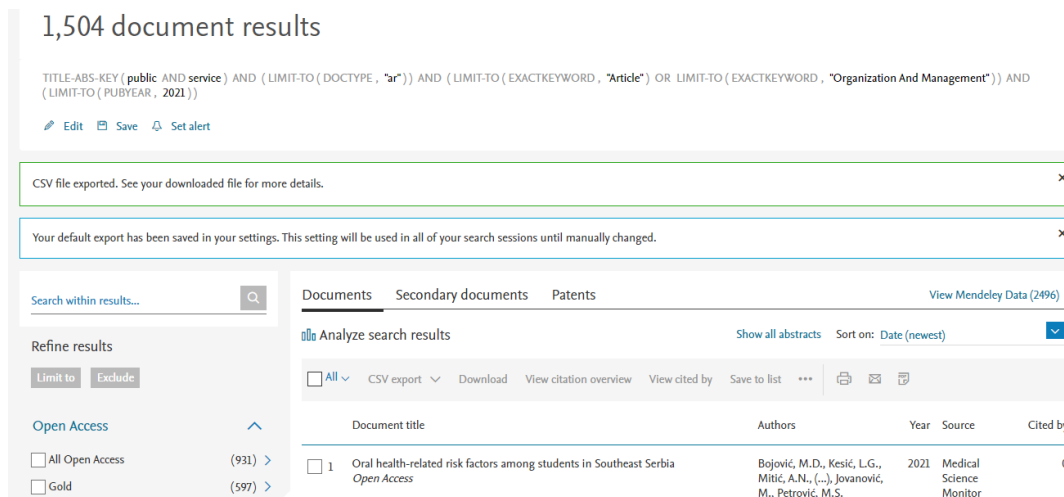


Figure 1. Data Sources from the Scopus Literature

C. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

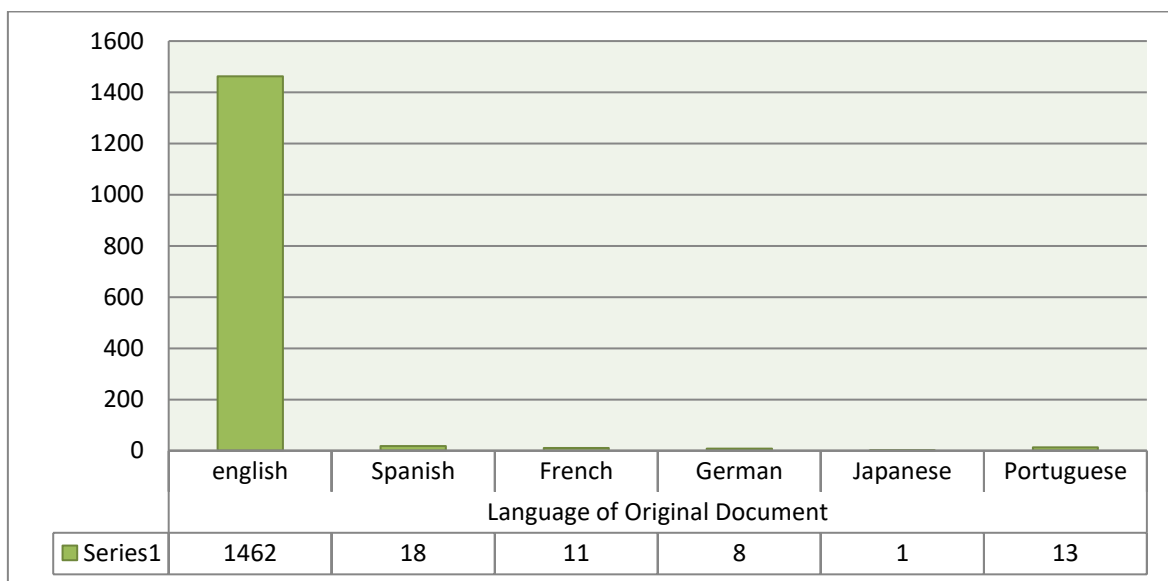


Figure 2. Language of Original Document

In the data source with the number of 1504 documents and articles of research results, it was found documents based on the language where the dominant language used was

English with the number 1462, Spanish with 18, French with 11, German with 8, Japanese with 1 and Portuguese. with 13 documents.

Document	Language of Original Document						Article
	english	Spanish	French	German	Japanese	Portuguese	
1504	1462	18	11	8	1	13	1504

Table 1. mapping table by category

So it can be concluded that based on the data set of 1504 documents and articles from the research search results, it was found documents based on the language where the dominant language used was English with the number 1462, Spanish with 18, French with 11, German with 8, Japanese with 1. and Portuguese with 13 documents, are the findings of researchers in research in 2021 concerning the scope of Organization and Management.

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