

Pros and Cons of the COVID-19 on Manufacturing Sector

Dr.S.Hariharaputhiran,

Professor – Department of Management Studies

Prince Shri Venkateshwara Padhmavathy Engineering College,

Ponmar, Chennai 600127.

ABSTRACT: This paper is analyzed about the Pros and Cons of the COVID –19 on Manufacturing Sector. In the recent condition where the situation in all parts of the world is facing a Covid-19 pandemic which is growing the number of countries that have been infected with the Covid-19 virus as we know that vaccines have not been found to ward off the virus. This will positively have an impact on global economic conditions that can kill all business, many superpowers such as the United States and European Union countries have very sophisticated technology and skilled health workers who have not been able to solve the problem of covid-19 virus infection so many developed countries have to practice economic hardship due to the cessation of all industrial, tourism, trade, mining and banking businesses which resulted in the termination of employment universally. The purpose of this study is to perceive the level of the economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the global economy which has an impact on the manufacturing sector. This study using qualitative methods by conducting virtual interviews with numerous companies engaged in the manufacturing industry to find out the extent of the impact on business, workplace welfare and work passion supported by earlier studies on matter that influence the business of manufacturing sector. From this analysis can conclude that the manufacturing sector is strongly influenced by the global economy.

KEYWORDS: Pandemic Covid-19, Economic Impact, Manufacturing

I. INTRODUCTION:

In the current condition where the situation in all parts of the world is facing the Covid-19 pandemic which is increasing the number of countries that have been infected with the Covid-19 virus. In the age of technology and the age of digitalization like today where the development of the all sector is increasing rapidly, especially in the manufacturing sector to encourage organizations or companies to optimize all the resources they have in answering all the existing competition. As we know a vaccine has not been found to ward off the virus. This will certainly have an impact on global economic conditions that can kill all business, many super powers such as America and European Union countries that have very sophisticated technology and qualified health workers have not been able to solve the problem of Covid-19 virus infection so that many developed countries have to experience economic hardship due to the close of all industrial sectors, tourism, trade, mining and banking business which results in termination of On the other hand, in the manufacturing sector the government implements several policies related to its production process. The government allows the manufacturing sector to continue producing by running a very severe health procedure and limiting the quantity of workers so that physical and social distancing can be met.

In certain manufacturing sectors, there are many challenges faced such as the contemporary situation where business processes are forced by the sales of production decreases, raw material prices are uneven, the distribution of raw materials and manufactured goods are forced by PSBB (Large-scale Social Limitation). However, in the practice of employee payroll, health benefits, and employee rights must still be paid. This will certainly be very complicated for company finances, many companies make efforts or steps to protected company finances by reducing the number of employees by means of part of the employees laid off or by layoffs. And some companies that pay monthly salaries are not paid in full. Of course, these steps are carried out by a company in securing company finances for the sake of the continuity of its business.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The research objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the influence of Covid-19 on the manufacturing industry sector.
2. To analyze the influence of Covid-19 on the financial condition of the MF sector.

3. To analyze the influence of Covid-19 on employee morale.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

World Health Organization (WHO) explains that Corona viruses (Covid 19) are a virus that infects the respiratory system. This viral infection is called COVID19. The Corona virus causes common cold to more severe illnesses such as the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). Corona virus is zoonotic which means it is transferred between animals and humans. The spread of the Corona virus is very fast even across countries. Until now there are 188 countries that confirm the Corona virus. The spread of the Corona virus that has spread to various parts of the world has an impact on the Indian economy, both in terms of trade, investment and tourism. This virus spreads quickly and has spread to several countries. A person can get COVID-19 through a variety of ways, namely:

1. By chance breathe in saliva splashes from sneezing or coughing sufferers of COVID-19.
2. Hold the mouth or nose without washing hands first after touching an object affected by saliva splashes of COVID-19 sufferers.
3. Close contact with sufferers of COVID-19, for example touching or shake.

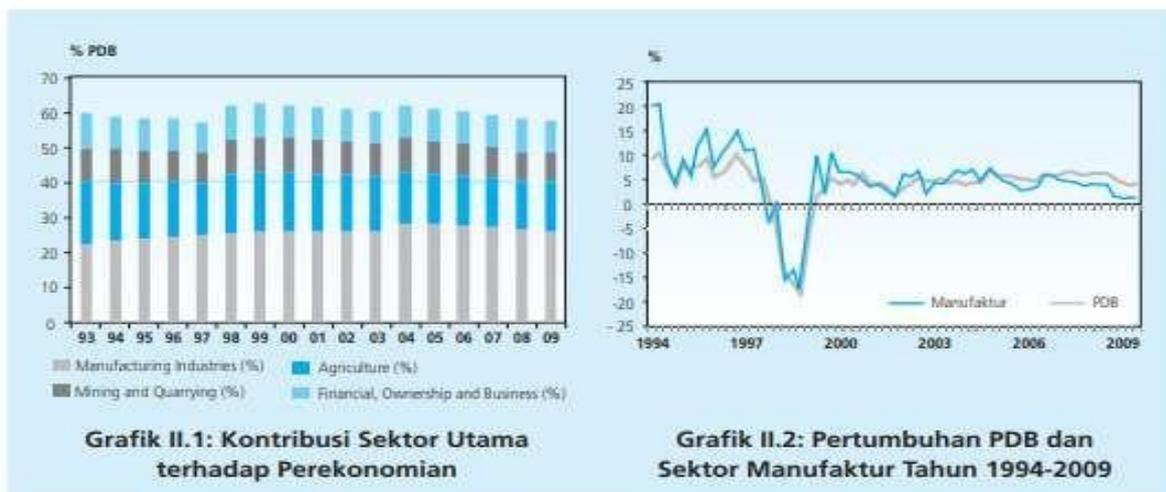
Most of the research focused on finding out how office workers attempting to have work-life balance in regular daily basis, while others paying attention on evaluating how occasional work from home can improve work-life balance, as work-life-balance and flexible working hours are two most factors that can increase employee engagement (Setyo Dan Lukertina, 2019; Setiyani dan Setyo, 2019). The regulations released by the government not only affecting non-essential business activity, but also instruct all educational organizations and shopping centers to be closed in objective to keep social distancing program effective in preventing infection widespread. To keep the education progress on track based on the curriculum, all the activity in schools, colleges, and universities transformed into online class learning at home, virtually monitored by the lecturers. With the students and their white collars parents moving their activities from school and offices to their home, the parents are facing a new challenging problem in which they must maintain work and home life with no clear boundaries. Recent research has evaluated that work from home has been more stressful in the objective of balancing work-home life activities than what the parents have regularly before the pandemic (Putro dan Riyanto, 2020).

From the definition of Covid-19, we can end the risk of Covid-19, which is very rapid spread so that it can infect more or less all countries in all parts of the world, of these several events, of course business actors must make every effort and steps to secure the company's most assets valuable namely employees who spearhead the business in the company, a success in minimizing and breaking the chain of transmission Covid-19 will have an impact on the health of all citizens in a country with a swift step of course this problem will soon be resolved and we can pass it well, and with cooperation in all elements of society and government and high public awareness will have an impact on the number of cases infected with the virus. Thus, cooperation and public awareness are the main keys in suppressing the spread and breaking the Covid-19 pandemic chain that has infected almost all countries in the world.

IV. MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Manufacturing sector is a process that is part of a branch of industry that uses a number of recent equipment such as industrial machinery, a regular and measured management program to transform raw materials into finished goods and is worth selling. The stages in the manufacturing industry require a process for producing and integrating the a variety of components used. Manufacturing companies are the main pillars of industrial development in a country. The large contribution of the manufacturing sector to the economy causes the economic cycle cannot be separated from the dynamics of the manufacturing sector. Boom and bust cycles in the economy are often associated with the number of companies entering and leaving an industry. In addition to the economy, company dynamics also affect the decline in output and employment in the manufacturing sector.

The role of the manufacturing industry in the Indian economy has increased substantially, from 19% of GDP in 1990 to 26% in 2009 (Figure II.1). Although during 1990-2008, the industrial sector also experienced a decline in growth due to the crisis. On the other hand, the increase in employment in the manufacturing industry only rose from 10% to 12%. The dynamics of the industrial sector in general move in line with economic growth. When the Asian crisis hit Indonesia in 1997/1998, GDP in 1998 grew negatively by 13.3% which was also followed by a decline in manufacturing sector growth of 15.4% (Graph II.2). This sharp decline in manufacturing output in 1998 was also followed by a sharp decline in employment in the manufacturing sector at 9%.



Manufacturing is a series of activities covering product design, item selection, planning, manufacturing (manufacturing), quality assurance, management and sales carried out by the company

V. RESEARCH METHODS

Research Type : The author conducted research using a qualitative analysis interview method to explore the Pros and Cons of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the manufacturing sector. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1998), qualitative research involves gathering some empirical material from case studies, personal experiences, introspectives, life stories, interviews, observational, historical, interactive, and visuals that describe routines and problematic moments and the routine meaning of individual lives. This type of research is exploratory, according to Sekaran and Bougie (2010) that research is conducted in situations where information is not available with the same problem or previous research that has been resolved in the past. Study investigations are used in this research to understand and explore the extent of how to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, the authors use a descriptive study to present the results and discussion in this research.

Data Collection Method: This research will use in-Depth Interview as a data collection method to obtain data from interview participants where participants are encouraged and asked to talk in depth about the topic being investigated without informing beforehand, focusing, brief questions (Given, 2008). Data was collected in several manufacturing industry companies to see the extent of the impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic on the manufacturing industry.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

This study uses descriptive analysis tools to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the manufacturing sector. To conduct this research, the study will ask basic questions based on indicators and then the interview or conversation will take place as it is. More information will be better. Through conversation, there must be something considered as a gap influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic towards the manufacturing industry. The validity and reliability in qualitative research are important to prove that all the results explained and discussed in this study are true. Whenever interviews are conducted as a process of collecting past data, it is important to test the validity and reliability. According to Given (2008): "In the field of research, validity refers broadly to the "Godhead "or" health "of a study. Validity is often described broadly as dependence on the extent to which a study actually measures what is to be measured - whether "truth" is accurately identified and explained. Reliability, in the field of research, is broadly explained as dependency, consistency, and / or the reability of project data collection, interpretation, and / or analysis. In this research, data will be arranged through interviews. After that, the data will be transcribed into written data.

VII. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. Manufacturing industry in a country is the main pillar of industrial development in a country. The development of manufacturing industry can also be used to see the development of industry nationally in a country, this development can be seen from the aspect of the quality of the products produced and the overall performance of the industry, in the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic as it is currently experiencing a national decline in graphics, not yet shows an encouraging development, in the amount of

production is very reduced as it is today, which causes the price of industrial raw materials supplied from infected countries to stop supply and production causes the price of raw materials to be unstable, even we cannot process, this certainly hinder the production process,

2. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is able to paralyze the global economy that occurs in all parts of the world, many developed countries such as the United States and European Union countries that have the latest technology and qualified health technology are still having difficulties to ward off the Covid-19 pandemic, which impact on the economy in the country, increasing unemployment resulting from termination of employment, increased crime rates, reduced public purchasing power of the market so that this will make it difficult for a country to run its economy, thereby affecting the global economy.

VIII. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of field analysis shows that the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic greatly affects the global economy so that it will affect the manufacturing industry, in getting raw materials obtained from various countries, where some of the countries such as America, Germany and European Union countries stop the process production so that it will hamper the manufacturing industry production process, the Covid-19 pandemic greatly affects the manufacturing industry, in terms of raw material supply is hampered, raw material prices are unstable, and declining sales which results in low purchasing power, this will certainly have an impact on the sustainability of the manufacturing industry.

IX. SUGGESTION

Suggestions from the author that it is necessary to do further analysis of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the manufacturing sector by using a quantitative analysis by determining the framework for describing the influence of the Covid-19 pandemic on the manufacturing industry, so as to obtain the results of statistical analysis.

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