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DAFTAR ISI

- The Impact of Youth Unemployment Due To Work Experience Required by Business Houses, Lusaka Zambia** PDF
105-117
DOI :[10.15575/ks.v3i3.10745](https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v3i3.10745)
Ananda Kumar Aroumougame
- Meaning in Life During Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Interaction Anxiety : The Relevant Facets** PDF
118-125
DOI :[10.15575/ks.v3i3.12293](https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v3i3.12293)
Mayurakshee Gangopadhyay
- A Study on Anxiety, Facility, and Protective Measures of Health Professionals of Bangladesh** PDF
126-137
DOI :[10.15575/ks.v3i3.12484](https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v3i3.12484)
Sakibur Rahat , Nasrin Jabin , Sneha Sarwar , Tarak Aziz
- Unlocking India's potentials in Far East Asian Region: Rethinking Indo-Mongolia ties in the present context** PDF
138-146
DOI :[10.15575/ks.v3i3.12099](https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v3i3.12099)
Subhash Kumar Baitha , Souvik Chatterjee
- Industrial Park and Foreign Investment for Sustainable Development in Indonesia** PDF
147-159
DOI :[10.15575/ks.v3i3.13325](https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v3i3.13325)
Hasan Mustapa , Melda Ria Juwita , Yusuf Gumilar Sukma

The Impact of Youth Unemployment Due To Work Experience Required by Business Houses, Lusaka Zambia

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Abstract

Research papers looking deep into the causes of youth unemployment focus not only on the causes but solutions of the unemployment rate in Lusaka Zambia. The government of Zambia recognizes these challenges and has pledged to increase employment in general, and employment for youth in particular. So far, however, his initiative has not made the needed difference. Often in business life young people are not given the opportunity or opportunity to express their abilities in relation to the skills they have acquired while in college. This study uses quantitative method. Result The Government of the Republic of Zambia has in many cases talked about reducing the unemployment rate but the question is what has been done about it? More local flexibility in the design and implementation of policies to address youth unemployment could solve this problem. Participation in work operations results in gains in employment as income in the post-program period and decreases in welfare and unemployment receipts and payments. This positive effect persists at a relatively stable level for up to four years after youth leave the program.

Keywords: Jobs, Unemployment, Young People, Youth.

Abstrak

Makalah penelitian melihat jauh ke dalam penyebab pengangguran kaum muda tidak hanya fokus pada penyebab tetapi solusi dari tingkat pengangguran di Lusaka Zambia. Pemerintah Zambia menyadari tantangan tersebut dan telah berjanji untuk meningkatkan lapangan kerja secara umum, dan lapangan kerja bagi kaum muda pada khususnya. Sejauh ini, bagaimanapun, inisiatifnya belum membuat perbedaan yang dibutuhkan. Sering kali dalam kehidupan bisnis kaum muda tidak diberi kesempatan atau kesempatan untuk mengekspresikan kemampuan mereka sehubungan dengan keterampilan yang mereka peroleh selama di bangku kuliah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Menghasilkan Pemerintah Republik Zambia dalam banyak kasus telah berbicara tentang pengurangan tingkat pengangguran tetapi pertanyaannya adalah apa yang telah dilakukan untuk itu? Lebih banyak fleksibilitas lokal dalam desain dan implementasi kebijakan untuk mengatasi pengangguran muda dapat memecahkan masalah ini. Partisipasi operasi kerja menghasilkan keuntungan dalam pekerjaan sebagai pendapatan pada periode pasca program dan penurunan penerimaan dan pembayaran kesejahteraan dan pengangguran. Efek positif ini bertahan pada tingkat yang relatif stabil hingga empat tahun setelah pemuda meninggalkan program.

Kata Kunci: Pekerjaan, Pengangguran, Pemuda, Pemuda.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Bhorat *et al* (2015), defines youth as a person between the ages of 15 and 29; the United Nations (UN) defines youth as people between the ages of 14 and 25, while the National Youth Development Council (NYDC) defines youth as all young people between the ages of 12 and 35. Youth unemployment is defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as the unemployed youth labor force. All persons over a certain age who were unemployed, currently available for employment, and

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actively seeking work at the time of the reference point are considered unemployed. As a result, the labor force is equal to the total number of working and jobless people. In 2007, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan estimated that there were around 66 million unemployed youngsters in the globe today, up nearly 10 million since 1965 (Lim, 2013).

Dr. Rupiah Bwezani Banda, Zambia's former president, recommended in October 2011 that the country's normal retirement age be raised from 55 to 65 years, This has sparked policy debate among the country's many stakeholders. This proposal could have come from the idea that most people reach the conventional retirement age at a point in their life when they are still ready and able to work actively (Kabelenga, 2017; Sanches, 2016). This can be seen in the rising number of retired people returning to contract work that they held prior to retirement. The increased life expectancy has undoubtedly further motivated this argument as one of the most encouraging developments for least developed countries in the recent few decades.

Youth unemployment is one of the most serious issues confronting Zambian youth today (Ajufu, 2013; Chigunta & Mwanza, 2016). There are a large number of young people with strong qualifications who are unemployed. They simply cannot find work. It hurts them every time they are in charge of a family or caring for their brothers and sisters (Mungule, 2016). Youths struggle to find employment as a result of those that have attained the retirement age continue to hold position in most of these government institutions and the business houses making it almost impossible for youths to have employment opportunities. For some time now, the youths all over Zambia have been facing challenges of finding employment in companies soon after they graduate without hand-on experience. This will be a challenge in carrying out their duties as they only have the knowledge in theory and not practical. The Zambian former minister of information, broadcasting and labour, fackson shamenda, concurred, "There is a lack of co-ordination in our efforts to address the issue of youth unemployment. We need to find appropriate mechanism to better co-ordinate our programs if we are to achieve our goals." These words were powerful but nothing much was done about it over job creation.

Guarcello *et al* (2008) examined various aspects of unemployment in torpor, as well as the impact of a few key variables on employment growth. He ascribed the unemployment problem to reasons such as selectivity among school graduates, who expect/aspire to work in the modern economy despite the sector's limited chances.. Chigunta and Mwanza (2016) focused on the characteristics of juvenile labor markets and young people as a whole, as well as the behavioral and personal traits of individuals that influence their ability to find job. Micklewright (1999) Because training is expensive, most employees prefer ready-made resources, such as those tutored in work ethics. Gough, Chigunta and Langevang (2016) claim that young people who are unable to find work wind up in slums and on the streets, where they indulge in unproductive activities such as prostitution, drug usage, and substance abuse. During this moment of transition, many young people face considerable hardships. Chigunta (2017) According to the author, the consequences of teenage unemployment include poverty, homelessness, and housing issues, increased crime rates in some places, a lack of youth participation in society, and low morale among young people. different from other studies, this study looks further into the problem of unemployment from the zambia government's policy on increasing the retirement age which is a deficiency in research on unemployment in Zambia. The overall goal of this study was to look into the impact on youth who are consistently denied employment opportunities by the business world due to a lack of experience in a particular field after successfully completing several years of study, as well as the impact of Zambian youth adjusting to a retirement age of 55-65 years.

Youth if given the opportunity in most businesses, they will play an important role in decision making and the growth and development of Zambia's economy (Lindsey & Grattan, 2012). Youth will continue to be essential to any economic growth. Youth is the package of any state. Therefore, it is necessary to determine work experience and also look at the effect of retirement age. Therefore, this research was conducted in Lusaka District which is the main business center due to limited resources and time and due to the issues circulating around covid-19.

RESEARCH METHOD

General Objective

The study investigates the impact of youth unemployment and its force to the Zambian economy.

Specific Objectives

These are the following objectives that the researcher would like to achieve

1. To analyse the impact of retirement age and work experience required by business houses to youth employment.
2. To find out the specific system to be employed by both government and the business houses to ensure that qualified youths are given an equal opportunity.
3. To establish the role on offering retired personnel contractual jobs.
4. To source for the reasons as to why the required experience by business houses.
5. To understand the basic requirement of entry in any business house

Method

In a systematic approach, research design refers to the precise nature of research effort. It includes details regarding the research project, including the study's framework, data availability, observations, analysis, and sampling. The research method used in this project was descriptive and quantitative in character. Descriptive research is simply fact-finding that is primarily concerned with the present, abstracting generations through a cross-sectional examination of the current situation (Ma, 2006). Simple Random Sample was used as the sampling approach for the study. A simple random sampling is a group of subjects picked from a bigger group in statistics. Each subject from the population is chosen at random and purely by chance, with the same chance of being chosen at any point during the sampling procedure. The study's demographic is confined to youths who are interested in gathering information for the unemployed. The research was carried out in Lusaka, with a few companies and individuals in the city being targeted. Correlation and Chi-square were two of the statistical tests performed in the study. The data was computed and analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

The sample size was 70 people, including 40 teenagers, 15 government officials, 5 parents, 10 directors, and other well-known people in society. The study was to include youths because they were the main perpetrators. Chairpersons were considered and chosen because they were at the vanguard of addressing the effects of adolescent unemployment, as well as solving robbery, substance abuse, and burglary crimes, among other things. Parents were included since they are aware of the majority of the bad activities that their kids and daughters engage in as a result of unemployment. Civil servants were also included since they are interested in and concerned about community concerns.

A questionnaire was used to obtain primary data. A pre-test was completed before the questionnaire was given to the people, and twenty young people were picked for the purpose. The survey was based on the fact that many young people are unemployed. A self-administered, non-disguised five-point scale questionnaire with 41 statements was utilized for primary data collection. The measure was a five-point Likert scale, with respondents having to select one option from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The data was to be collected over a three-month period from 50 persons, including youths and working people. Secondary data was gathered from a variety of sources, including the Internet, books, newspapers, journals, and business publications.

RELIABILITY TEST

Reliability means the ability of a measuring instrument to give accurate and consistent results (Mohajan, 2017). Only the questions used to test perception that cannot be adequately measured raise the issue of dependability. In this study, statements are utilized to examine the impact of adolescent unemployment as a result of corporate houses' demand for job experience. A five-point scale is utilized for all of the statements.

A modest pilot research is conducted before the full-fledged data collecting begins to ensure that the constructs contained in the questionnaire are reliable. This will ensure that the constructs included in the questionnaire capture all of the data required for the study. The questionnaire was further updated based on the results of the pilot study to ensure that it would best serve the purpose of obtaining the needed information about the Impact of Youth Unemployment Due to Work Experience Required by Business Houses. The full-scale survey will be conducted using this final questionnaire.

The Cronbach alpha is determined using SPSS 16 to determine the instrument's reliability. If the alpha value is more than 0.5, the instrument is considered dependable. Initially, the data was used to determine the alpha value. This survey was done not only to assess the instrument's reliability, but also to make necessary changes to the questionnaire in order to extract the information needed from respondents. Table 1 shows the measured dependability levels at various phases.

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha Test for Reliability

| Reliability Statistics | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | No. of Items |
| .841 | .840 | 40 |

The Cronbach's alpha value is clearly shown in table 1. Cronbach's alpha values must be greater than 0.05 to meet the standard criterion. Cronbach's alpha values for data obtained from 70 respondents with 40 statements after making changes are more than 0.841 average Cronbach's alpha value, which means the items or statements used to assess the dimensions or reliable variables are more than 0.841 average Cronbach's alpha value. This means that no changes to the study instrument are required, and there is no early response bias. The statements used to quantify the impact of adolescent unemployment due to work experience requirements by businesses are shown in this reliability test. As a result, it may be deduced that each statement is useful in gauging public opinion in the studied area. These statements can be used to calculate the variation of individual traits. The research tool is now completely ready for a large-scale survey.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Factor Analysis of Impact of Youth Unemployment Due to Work Experience Required By Business Houses

The following tables discuss the results relating to measure of impact of youth unemployment due to work experience required by business houses on the basis of factor analysis. The basic objectives of factor analysis are to reduce the data related to the variables under the study to a manageable form with retaining as much information as possible. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method was used in factor analysis has been described table 2.

Table 2. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sample Adequacy

| KMO and Bartlett's Test | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | 0.672 |
| | Approx. Chi-Square | 2206.784 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Df | 780 |
| | Sig. | 0.000 |

Source: Processed by researchers 2020

Table 2 shows the suitability of data for factor analysis. The value of Kaiser- Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sample Adequacy is **0.672** which is considered "superb" (Hutcheson & Sofroniou, 1999), showing that sample size is adequate for our study. Based on significance value, Barlett"s Test of Sphericity also shows the suitability of data for factor analysis (Pallant, 2001). Impact of youth unemployment due to work experience required by business houses variables is consisting of 40 statements. It is very difficult to analyze the interpretation of those statements due to large number of statements. In order to reduce those statements, we have been used factor analysis. It will separate those statements into similar or same group statements.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett"s test sphericity is used to test the sample adequacy for applying factor analysis. Kaiser recommends values greater than 0.5 as acceptable. Since the value is 0.672, it is a good value and hence we are confident that factor analysis could be appropriate for these data. The Bartlett"s test of sphericity is significant, hence the R – matrix is not an identity matrix. It reveals that there is some relationship between variables and therefore the factor analysis is appropriate for these data.

Before going for factor analysis, suitability of data for the purpose of factor analysis has to be tested KMO test and Bartlett"s test is two such tests. The value of KMO of 0.672 indicates that a factor analysis is useful for the present data. Bartlett"s test of Sphericity indicates whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix, which would indicate that the variables are unrelated. The significance level gives the result of the test. Here, the significant value is 0.000 which indicates that there exists significant relationship among the variables. The resultant value of KMO test and Bartlett"s test indicate that the present data is useful for factor analysis.

Table 3. Extracted Factor of Effectiveness of Impact of Youth Unemployment Due to Work Experience Required by Business Houses Reliabilities

| Component | Total Variance Explained | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Initial Eigenvalues | | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
| | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1 | 7.819 | 19.547 | 19.547 | 7.819 | 19.547 | 19.547 |
| 2 | 3.722 | 9.306 | 28.852 | 3.722 | 9.306 | 28.852 |
| 3 | 3.022 | 7.555 | 36.408 | 3.022 | 7.555 | 36.408 |
| 4 | 2.748 | 6.869 | 43.277 | 2.748 | 6.869 | 43.277 |
| 5 | 2.343 | 5.856 | 49.133 | 2.343 | 5.856 | 49.133 |
| 6 | 2.079 | 5.198 | 54.331 | 2.079 | 5.198 | 54.331 |
| 7 | 1.892 | 4.730 | 59.062 | 1.892 | 4.730 | 59.062 |
| 8 | 1.669 | 4.173 | 63.235 | 1.669 | 4.173 | 63.235 |
| 9 | 1.518 | 3.795 | 67.030 | 1.518 | 3.795 | 67.030 |
| 10 | 1.397 | 3.491 | 70.521 | 1.397 | 3.491 | 70.521 |
| 11 | 1.317 | 3.291 | 73.812 | 1.317 | 3.291 | 73.812 |
| 12 | 1.077 | 2.692 | 76.504 | 1.077 | 2.692 | 76.504 |
| 13 | 1.042 | 2.605 | 79.109 | 1.042 | 2.605 | 79.109 |
| 14 | .919 | 2.298 | 81.407 | | | |
| 15 | .876 | 2.191 | 83.599 | | | |
| 16 | .747 | 1.869 | 85.467 | | | |
| 17 | .697 | 1.743 | 87.210 | | | |
| 18 | .642 | 1.606 | 88.816 | | | |
| 19 | .548 | 1.369 | 90.185 | | | |
| 20 | .527 | 1.316 | 91.502 | | | |
| 21 | .477 | 1.192 | 92.694 | | | |
| 22 | .394 | .984 | 93.678 | | | |
| 23 | .376 | .941 | 94.619 | | | |
| 24 | .336 | .840 | 95.459 | | | |
| 25 | .312 | .779 | 96.238 | | | |
| 26 | .283 | .708 | 96.946 | | | |
| 27 | .232 | .581 | 97.527 | | | |
| 28 | .207 | .518 | 98.045 | | | |
| 29 | .172 | .431 | 98.475 | | | |
| 30 | .153 | .382 | 98.858 | | | |
| 31 | .122 | .304 | 99.162 | | | |
| 32 | .088 | .220 | 99.382 | | | |
| 33 | .075 | .187 | 99.569 | | | |
| 34 | .042 | .105 | 99.673 | | | |
| 35 | .042 | .104 | 99.777 | | | |
| 36 | .033 | .082 | 99.859 | | | |
| 37 | .023 | .058 | 99.917 | | | |
| 38 | .013 | .032 | 99.949 | | | |
| 39 | .011 | .029 | 99.978 | | | |
| 40 | .009 | .022 | 100.000 | | | |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Processed by researchers 2020

From the 40 statements only 13 statements have Eigen Values more than 1. This means that these statements can be used to explain maximum variance in the characteristics of people. The total variance accounted by all the cumulative factors scored is 79.107 percent. This means that significant amount of variance is explained by the reduced number of factors in the table 3.

From the understanding of Figure, the Scree Plot of factor analysis as shown slot with excellent root. Since each of every factor slot are properly divided and denoted. The figure which is classified from the first factor to the last factor. From the rotated component matrix is clearly denoted that each number of factors are allocated the number of statements. These numbers of allocations of statements are automatically allocated 13 statements of each factor by the SPSS software.

Table 3 reveals that 40 statements are divided into 13 factors. Each factor has Initial Eigenvalues. The first factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 7.819 percent, the 2nd factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 3.722, the 3rd factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 3.022, the 4th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 2.748, the 5th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 2.343, the 6th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 2.079, the 7th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.892, the 8th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.669, the 9th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.518, the 10th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.397, the 11th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.317, the 12th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.077, the 13th factor of initial eigenvalues are scored 1.042.

The factor analysis consisted of 13 statements which had the first statement called unemployment, second statement called retirement age, third statement called effects of unemployment, fourth statement called problems of unemployment, fifth statement called government cares, sixth statement called unemployment can be reduced, seventh statement called non job opening, eightieth statement called internship should be given, ninth statement called lack of skills causes youth unemployment, tenth statement called government have jobs for youths, eleventh statement called retirement age is too high, twelfth statement called employees still consider contract basis and thirteenth statement called government should reduce youth unemployment.

Analysis of Inter Correlation Matrix between different Variables

In order to find out the level of positive or negative correlation between the variables with the help of inter correlation matrix. The variables such as Unemployment exists in Zambia, Unemployment affects you as a person, Unemployment have an effect on society, Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem, Problems caused by unemployment can be reduced. And also, to understand the level of significant on through the table 4.

Table 4. Inter-Correlation Matrix And Descriptive Statistics With Year Of Position Held And Other Variables

| | | Correlations | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Unemployment exists in Zambia | Unemployment affects you as a person | Unemployment have an effect on society | Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem | Problems caused by unemployment can be reduced |
| Unemployment exists in Zambia | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .603** | .542** | -.110 | .378** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 | .000 | .367 | .001 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Unemployment affects you as a person | Pearson Correlation | .603** | 1 | .409** | -.015 | .275* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | | .000 | .901 | .021 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Unemployment have an effect on society | Pearson Correlation | .542** | .409** | 1 | .122 | .437** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | | .313 | .000 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem | Pearson Correlation | -.110 | -.015 | .122 | 1 | -.152 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .367 | .901 | .313 | | .210 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Problems caused by unemployment can be reduced | Pearson Correlation | .378** | .275* | .437** | -.152 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .001 | .021 | .000 | .210 | |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |

Source: Processed by researchers 2020

The table 4 reveals that to under the perception through level of positive or negative correlation on through the different variables with the help analysis of inter correlation matrix. Here with five variables are includes such as Unemployment exists in Zambia, Unemployment affects you as a person, Unemployment have an effect on society, Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem, Problems caused by unemployment can be reduced. The table which shows that most positive correlation scored (+.603) Unemployment exists in Zambia and Unemployment affects you as a person. The second most positive correlation scored (+.542) between Unemployment exists in Zambia and Unemployment have an effect on society.

The most negative correlation scored (-.152) between Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem and Problems caused by unemployment can be reduced. The second most negative scored (-.110) between Unemployment exists in Zambia and Re-recruitment of retired people on contract basis help in fighting unemployment problem.

Analysis of Inter Correlation Matrix between different Variables

In order to find out the level of positive or negative correlation between the variables with the help of inter correlation matrix. The variables such as Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves, is reducing unemployment among the youth a responsibility of the state, the church and family play a role in youth unemployment, Government have jobs to offer youths and Can you blame unemployment for the years required by business houses.

Table 5. Inter-Correlation Matrix And Descriptive Statistics With Year Of Position Held And Other Variables

| | | Correlations | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves | Is reducing unemployment among the youth a responsibility of the state | The church and family play a role in youth unemployment | Government have jobs to offer youths | Can you blame unemployment for the years required by business houses |
| Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.006 | .375** | -.202 | -.213 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .958 | .001 | .093 | .076 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Is reducing unemployment among the youth a responsibility of the state | Pearson Correlation | -.006 | 1 | .153 | .279* | -.015 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .958 | | .207 | .019 | .899 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| The church and family play a role in youth unemployment | Pearson Correlation | .375** | .153 | 1 | .349** | -.173 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .001 | .207 | | .003 | .153 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Government have jobs to offer youths | Pearson Correlation | -.202 | .279* | .349** | 1 | .051 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .093 | .019 | .003 | | .672 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Can you blame unemployment for the years required by business houses | Pearson Correlation | -.213 | -.015 | -.173 | .051 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .076 | .899 | .153 | .672 | |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |

Source: Processed by researchers 2020

The table 5 reveals that to understand the perception through level of positive or negative correlation on through the different variables with the help analysis of inter correlation matrix. Here with five variables are includes such as Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves, is

reducing unemployment among the youth a responsibility of the state, the church and family play a role in youth unemployment, Government have jobs to offer youths and Can you blame unemployment for the years required by business houses. The table which shows that most positive correlation scored (+.375) between and the church and family play a role in youth unemployment Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves. The second most positive correlation scored (+.349) between the church and family play a role in youth unemployment and Government have jobs to offer youths.

The most negative correlation scored (-.213) between Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves and Can you blame unemployment for the years required by business houses. The second most negative scored (-.202) between Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves and Government have jobs to offer youths.

Analysis of Inter Correlation Matrix between different Variables

In order to find out the level of positive or negative correlation between the variables with the help of inter correlation matrix. The variables such as the companies employ retired personals Unemployment in Zambia affect the educated and uneducated in the same way, is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed, Government cares over youth unemployment, The society cares over youth unemployment.

Table 6. Inter-Correlation Matrix And Descriptive Statistics With Year Of Position Held And Other Variables

| | | Correlations | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | The companies employ retired personals | Unemployment in Zambia affect the educated and uneducated in the same way | Is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed | Government cares over youth unemployment | The society cares over youth unemployment |
| The companies employ retired personals | Pearson Correlation | 1 | -.026 | .074 | .181 | .208 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .829 | .542 | .133 | .085 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Unemployment in Zambia affect the educated and uneducated in the same way | Pearson Correlation | -.026 | 1 | .286* | -.091 | .200 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .829 | | .016 | .452 | .097 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed | Pearson Correlation | .074 | .286* | 1 | -.412** | .231 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .542 | .016 | | .000 | .054 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Government cares over youth unemployment | Pearson Correlation | .181 | -.091 | -.412** | 1 | -.469** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .133 | .452 | .000 | | .000 |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| The society cares over youth unemployment | Pearson Correlation | .208 | .200 | .231 | -.469** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .085 | .097 | .054 | .000 | |
| | N | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |

Source: Processed by researchers 2020

The table 6 reveals that to under the perception through level of positive or negative correlation on through the different variables with the help analysis of inter correlation matrix. Here with five variables are includes such as the companies employ retired personals Unemployment in Zambia affect the

educated and uneducated in the same way, is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed, Government cares over youth unemployment, The society cares over youth unemployment. The table which shows that most positive correlation scored (+.286) between Is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed and Unemployment in Zambia affect the educated and uneducated in the same way. The second most positive correlation scored (+.208) between the society cares over youth unemployment and the companies employ retired personals

The most negative correlation scored (-.469) between the society cares over youth unemployment and Government cares over youth unemployment. The second most negative scored (-.412) between Government cares over youth unemployment and Is it correct to say that most of the youths in Zambia are unemployed.

Discussion

Many are the times in the life of business that youths are not given the chance or opportunity to express their abilities as regards to the skills they attain while in university (Locke & Te Lintelo, 2012). They are so inquisitive to showcase what they have learnt and such this experience required is just not favourable for them. Business houses have published articles that have helped to this account to understand the ways and methods to be employed so as to curb this time bomb of youth unemployment in Lusaka and Zambia as a whole. The Government of the republic of Zambia has in many cases talked about reducing the levels of unemployment but the question is what has been done about it.

Unemployment is a serious problem for any growing nation economically more especially Zambian labour market (Chigunta, 2017; Matandare, 2018). It has created a negative effect that affects unemployment as they are jobless and suffering from worse prospects to find new jobs and whose who are employment feel less secured to keep their jobs in future. However, for overall development of economy, government and individual has to take initiative steps increasing the productivity and improving the standard of living. The government and private houses need structural employment for long term for the youths so that eventually it can swallow the youth unemployment; e.g. the need for infrastructures for schools, primary, secondary and tertiary education (Gough et al., 2016). Furthermore, government requires more infrastructures for health facilities such as clinics in every community, hospitals in every heavily populated area. Security – where government infrastructures are erected hence the need for government secured infrastructures. Human labour will be mobilized also to secured human life. The government is the only entity that has authority, powers to adjust the retirement for any employee in the nation, with the constriction of the economy, there must be a law for an adjustable age package for every employee to sustain them when retired also the new recruit replacing the retired would be comfortable.

young people are in a position of needing support, especially from the environment, both from the church environment and the role of parents besides that the level of job vacancies continues to emphasize reducing unemployment. But, the main role is the youth themselves who choose what kind of life they will lead later. several other factors such as society and government also play an important role in reducing unemployment in Zambia. Research shows a positive correlation about public and government concern for youth unemployment. For this reason, the behavior and will of the youth must also be followed so that the government's plans can be implemented properly.

CONCLUSION

The teacher concluded that important is needed to the youths to deliberate national reconsideration of graduates' education so that the open policy question, the current information gaps and the contemporary stresses are systematically addressed by suitable blend of university industry, profession society and government. More locally flexibility in the design and implementation of policy to address youth unemployed can solve these problems. Job operation participation resulted in gains in employment as earnings in the post program period and in declines in receipt and welfare and unemployment payments. These positive effects persisted at a relatively stable rate for up to four years after youths left the program. More local flexibility in the design and implementation of policy to address youth unemployed can deliver greater efficiencies and better outcomes for young people. Different cities will require different policy to effectively address the core issues they face. Many are also more likely to have a good grasp of the barriers young people face in cities, how to target the most disengaged, what training and employment opportunities are available and which organisation are best placed to deal with.

Unless a person fulfils the entire requirement, he or she will not even be considered for the position at hand. Since job description have become so very specific and particular, people are finding it is very tough to even get an interview. At such appoint in time there is little which can do, because companies will not be willing to take on board those who are not exactly perfect for the job. A structural unemployment happens when there is a long-term decline in demand in an industry leading to fewer jobs or demand for labour falls ways e.g. jobs on a production line being replaced by robot: Motor manufacturing, online banking and online retailing. The government is the only entity that has authority, powers to adjust the retirement for any employee in the nation, with the constriction of the economy, there must be a law for an adjustable age package for every employee to sustain them when retired also the new recruit replacing the retired would be comfortable.

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Meaning in Life During Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Interaction Anxiety : The Relevant Facets

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Abstract

The meaning of life is steadily altering in the Covid-19 pandemic scenario. Since birth, life and living have been the major preoccupation of every human being. However, there remains a constant possibility of death owing to a pandemic breakout. The ways of social interaction and associated psychosocial issues are also of great importance in the present condition. This study thus aimed at finding out the interrelationship between meaning in life and social interaction anxiety among young adults. The study used a quantitative research method with the help of the Meaning in Life Questionnaire by Steger and Social Interaction Anxiety Scale by Mattick and Clarke on 100 samples of both the Gender, i.e., male and female aged between 21 to 25 years. The findings showed that meaning in life has a significant negative correlation with social interaction anxiety. And social interaction anxiety is found out to be negatively predicted by meaning in life.

Keywords: Meaning in Life, Social Interaction Anxiety, Young Adults, Covid-19 Pandemic.

Abstrak

Dalam skenario pandemi Covid-19 makna hidup berangsur-angsur berubah. Bagi setiap manusia hidup dan kehidupan adalah perhatian utama sejak lahir. Tetapi karena wabah pandemi ada ancaman konstan terhadap kehidupan. Cara interaksi sosial dan masalah psiko-sosial yang terkait juga sangat penting dalam kondisi saat ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara makna dalam hidup dan kecemasan interaksi sosial di kalangan dewasa muda. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan bantuan Meaning in Life Questionnaire dari Steger, dan Social Interaction Anxiety Scale dari Mattick dan Clarke dengan jumlah sampel 100 orang baik jenis kelamin, yaitu laki-laki dan perempuan berusia antara 21 sampai 25 tahun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa makna hidup memiliki korelasi negatif yang signifikan dengan kecemasan interaksi sosial. Dan kecemasan interaksi sosial ditemukan diprediksi secara negatif oleh makna dalam hidup.

Kata Kunci: Makna Hidup, Kecemasan Interaksi Sosial, Dewasa Muda, Covid-19.

INTRODUCTION

Living in harmony is the meaning of life (Carreno et al., 2021). It is a process of existence that enables living beings to act and react effectively, evaluate wisely, and evolve meaningfully through physical and psychological growth and development. The perception of individuals about the culture and value system in which they live, set their goals, expectations, standards, and concerns denote their quality of life (WHO). The degree to which an individual is healthy, comfortable, and able to participate in or enjoy life events is the individual's quality of life (Britannica). Quality of life is a subjective concept where it can depend on an individual's personal experience or on the living conditions of that individual. Satisfaction with life can be a parameter to identify the quality of life. Again capabilities of an individual can also be a parameter to denote the quality of life. The meaning of quality of life varies from one person to another.

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That is why it is multifaceted, and physical, social, emotional, and psychological well-being are closely related (Mendlowicz & Stein, 2000; Sushma et al., 2016).

Meaning in life can be felt if a person has a quality life. It reflects the beauty of living and how effectively a person interacts within oneself and with society makes life meaningful (Wong, 2013). Thus meaning in life is not only a subjective but also is a social concept. People grow through social interaction and grow to maturity with an experience they gather from the interaction (Gangopadhyay, 2021). Thus in adding or realizing meaning in life, the social and psychological well-being of individuals is pivotal. As interaction with society keeps an individual growing, when that interaction gets hindered for any reason, the growth can be affected negatively. Like social interaction, anxiety or social phobia restricts an individual from communicating with society. So to have a quality of life, social interactions must be sound, else it may result adversely. Social anxiety has restricted interpersonal relationships (Leray et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2012). In the present scenario of the covid-19 pandemic, people are dealing with serious mental health issues. There is a constant threat to life, and human beings' social lives are controlled or abruptly changed to protect themselves from the spread of the virus (Kharshiing et al., 2021). Thus there exists a scope to develop social interaction anxiety or social phobia among many other possible mental health issues.

There have been previous studies in this area, such as research from Mendlowicz and Stein(2000), Sushma, Padmaja, and Agarwal(2016), Chou et.al(2020), Hemanth(2020), Baber(2021), and Banerjee et.al(2020). Still, research gaps were found while reviewing the literature, so research is needed to assess the relationship between meaning in life and social interaction anxiety among young adults given the COVID-19 pandemic scenario. This study aimed to assess the impact of gender (male and female) on meaning in life and on social interaction anxiety of young adults, to assess the relationship between meaning in life and social interaction anxiety, and to assess whether social interaction anxiety can be predicted by meaning in life. So the main goal is to see the interrelationship between the meaning in life and the social interaction anxiety during covid-19 pandemic.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research had used the quantitative research method.

Null Hypothesis

1. Gender (Male and Female) has no significant impact on the meaning in life of young adults.
2. Gender (Male and Female) has no significant impact on the social interaction anxiety of young adults.
3. There is no significant relationship between meaning in life and social interaction anxiety.
4. The social interaction anxiety cannot be predicted by the meaning in life.

Sample

The samples were collected using a simple random sampling method. The sample size was 100 aged between 21 to 25 years, of which 50 were male, and 50 were female.

Tools used

The following tools were used in collecting data from the samples.

General Information Schedule

The General Information Schedule was used to get the demographic data. A questionnaire has been prepared to acquire knowledge from the sample such as age, occupation, hobbies, social involvement, etc.

Meaning in Life Questionnaire: Steger (2005)

This tool can be used to help people understand and track their perceptions about their lives. The questionnaire has two subscales representing two dimensions of meaning in life: (1) Presence of Meaning: how much respondents feel their lives have meaning and (2) Search for Meaning: how much respondents strive to find meaning and understanding in their lives. It has a reliability of $\alpha = .84-.91$ for each subscale.

Social Interaction Anxiety Scale: Mattick and Clarke (1998)

The SIAS is a 20 item self-report scale designed to measure social interaction anxiety defined as "distress when meeting and talking with other people." This tool helps track social anxiety symptoms over time and may be helpful as a part of an assessment for social phobia or other anxiety-related disorders.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive Statistics, One-WayANOVA, Correlation, and Regression Analysis, are used to verify the hypotheses. All the statistical analysis was carried out in "SPSS-20".

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

| Group Statistics | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Subjects | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
| Social Interaction Anxiety | Male | 50 | 40.16 | 4.569 | .646 |
| | Female | 50 | 46.60 | 10.375 | 1.467 |
| Meaning In Life | Male | 50 | 63.36 | 10.073 | 1.424 |
| | Female | 50 | 52.84 | 16.680 | 2.359 |

Source: Processed by Researcher (2021)

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics, i.e., the mean and standard deviation of the samples of both genders, i.e., male and female. It reveals that the mean of social interaction anxiety for females is higher than that of the males, and the mean of meaning in life is higher among males than that of females.

Table 2: Summarized Result of One Way ANOVA for Meaning in Life and Social Interaction Anxiety with respect to Gender

| | | ANOVA | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-----------------|------|
| | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Social Interaction Anxiety | Between Groups | 1036.840 | 1 | 1036.840 | 16.137** | .000 |
| | Within Groups | 6296.720 | 98 | 64.252 | | |
| | Total | 7333.560 | 99 | | | |
| Meaning In Life | Between Groups | 2766.760 | 1 | 2766.760 | 14.574** | .000 |
| | Within Groups | 18604.240 | 98 | 189.839 | | |
| | Total | 21371.000 | 99 | | | |

**p<0.01

Source: Processed by Researcher (2021)

Table 2 show, The findings of One Way ANOVA indicate that the impact of Gender on the meaning in life and on the social interaction anxiety is significant, thus leading to the rejection of the **null**

hypothesis-I, i.e., Gender (Male and Female) has no significant impact on the meaning in life of young adults and **null hypothesis-II**, i.e., Gender (Male and Female) has no significant impact on the social interaction anxiety of young adults. And thus, the result leads to acceptance of the alternative hypotheses.

Table 3: Summarized Result of Correlation for Meaning in Life and Social Interaction Anxiety

| Correlation | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Meaning in Life | Social Interaction Anxiety |
| | Pearson Correlation |
| Sig (2-tailed) | .000 |
| N | 100 |

**p<0.01

Source: Processed by Researcher (2021)

From table 3, it can be seen that correlation is significant between the meaning in life and social interaction anxiety. Therefore the null hypothesis-III, i.e., there is no significant relationship between meaning in life and social interaction anxiety, is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Table 4: Regression Coefficient between Social Interaction Anxiety with Meaning in Life

| Meaning in Life (IV) | Social Interaction Anxiety (DV) | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------|----------|------|
| | R | R ² | Df | F | Sig |
| | .848 | .719 | 1,98 | 251.17** | .000 |

**p<0.01

| Meaning in Life (IV) | Social Interaction Anxiety (DV) | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|
| | Unstandardized Coefficients | | t | Sig |
| | B | Std. Error | | |
| | -.497 | .031 | -15.848** | .000 |

**p<0.01

Source: Processed by Researcher (2021)

In table 4, regression equations have been generated for social interaction anxiety as a dependent variable and meaning in life as the independent variable for the entire sample. The highest Regression Coefficient for the dimension of social interaction anxiety accounts for 71.9 percent variability. The F values are found out to be significant for social interaction anxiety. The Unstandardized Beta Coefficients indicates that meaning in life negatively predicts social interaction anxiety. The above analyses of regression coefficients lead to rejection of the **null hypothesis-IV**, i.e., the social interaction anxiety cannot be predicted by the meaning in life.

Discussion

Meaning in life has all its roots in positive psychology, where individuals can find the meaning of their life and search for it (Wong, 2014). The healthy well-being of individuals adds meaning to their lives. Finding meaning in life appears to be a difficult thing to claim in the covid-19 pandemic scenario, where

the threat of death is always knocking on the human mind, or it could be true that finding meaning in life appears to be more relevant where life stands in front of true uncertainties due to pandemic. In both cases, the search or quest to find or add meaning to life is important. The present study thus had tried to view the facets of it.

Humans are social beings, and thus, they constantly strive for interaction with society (King et al., 2011). The entire life span of human beings is fruit to effective social interactions. But during recent pandemic situations, people are mostly avoiding social interactions where face-to-face communication is required, helping reduce the spread of the virus (Banerjee & Rai, 2020). That is the need of the hour. But it is also true that constant practice of least social interaction may lead to serious psychological issues like developing anxiety or phobia from social situations. Thus this present study also had tried to see whether such issues are prevalent or not.

From the study's findings, it had been seen that based on Gender, there was a significant difference in terms of meaning in life and social interaction anxiety. That means the way males or females interact with society and how they perceive their lives are significantly different. The psyche of every individual is different, and gender identity makes the difference broader, thus creating the variation prominent and significant.

Again it was also found out that the meaning in life and social interaction anxiety were negatively correlated. A negative correlation means with the increase in one dimension the other will decrease. Thus, with the increase in the meaning in life in an individual, the social interaction anxiety of that person will decrease and vice versa. The more human beings are social, the more they find meaning in their lives because personal growth depends on the social variables. With the constant interaction with society, every individual adds meaning to their life. If a person has social interaction anxiety, then it will be difficult to communicate the needs to the social variables, thus hindering that individual's psychosocial development, which leads to decreasing meaning in that person's life. In this way meaning in life and social interaction anxiety are negatively correlated. This result can be supported by previous research works (Mendlowicz & Stein, 2000; Sushma et al., 2016).

Now in the scenario of the covid-19 pandemic, there is a gradual hike in avoidance of social interaction. Though this habit is required, it has negative effects like social anxiety or social phobia. Through interaction with the samples, it has been found that because of covid-19 pandemic outbreak, people are not feeling interested in direct social interaction and are mostly avoiding such situations without intending to do it (Kharshiing et al., 2021). But before the covid-19 pandemic they used to interact in those situations with ease. Even they are feeling frightened to go to gatherings or eating out or attending any function which was not present in them in those days when there was no clue of the covid-19 pandemic. This proves how people are gradually developing social interaction anxiety, which may affect their psychosocial development. Adding meaning to life happens without prior notice. Through day-to-day experience, life becomes meaningful. But when life is dealing with the everyday threat of death, the meanings attached to life become more intense. While interacting with the samples, many of them reported that they do not feel like living with the threat of covid-19 and will accept whatever comes to their lives. Again, many of them also reported that they wish to do whatever they can before they die due to this pandemic or whatever reason. That discrimination of thought is natural, and that is the law of individual differences. This also had made the research findings relevant that meaning in life is better when social interaction anxiety is less.

IMPLICATION

There is almost a uniform pattern where anxiety disorders lead to serious mental illness and impair the quality of life and psychosocial functioning of individuals (Mendlowicz & Stein, 2000; Sushma et al., 2016). Social phobia and social anxiety are harmful to the quality of life and well-being of any individual. It is an impairing condition that creates behavioral agitation when challenges are met, still the performance quality of the individuals often remains least changed (Thompson et al., 2019) due to habit formation or they may not recognise the difficulties they experience. They may also experience substantial troubles in functioning and well-being (Jefferies & Ungar, 2020). Now habit formation thus impacts social interaction. If a habit of avoiding social interaction is practiced for a long time, then social anxiety or phobia can adversely affect the psychological development of individuals.

There can be numerous causes behind social interaction anxiety. Among the many, early life events are crucial because childhood experiences pave the path of future developments. If a person's social interaction is impaired since childhood, then there is a high chance of developing social interaction anxiety in later life. Like in the present scenario of covid-19 pandemic, the children live in a world where direct social interactions are threatening to life. These children may suffer from social interaction anxiety in the future. A high level of social anxiety carries a higher prevalence of negative early life events (Binelli et al., 2012).

There is high prevalence of social phobia among young adults, which has major negative consequences for the quality of life and necessitates early detection and treatment (Hajure & Abdu, 2020), and thus, it can be controlled with appropriate education and intervention (Jefferies & Ungar, 2020). And also, early detection and appropriate intervention (Mukherjee & Hussain, 2020), along with psychotherapeutic treatments or psychological counseling and effective pharmacological treatment, can be effective in improving the quality of life for persons with anxiety disorders, and also there must be a thorough understanding of the impact of anxiety on quality of life among individuals (Mendlowicz & Stein, 2000) so that they can be aware of the alarming signs of developing social interaction anxiety in specific or general situations which are harmful for their life.

But before getting affected by the social interaction anxiety and developing distorted meaning in life, there must be other interventions to control the prevalence of anxiety-inducing circumstances. Social approval and happiness can be ensured (Karasar & Baytemir, 2018) where the scope of social interaction anxiety is less. That means controlling anxiety-inducing things will condition the individuals to react effectively with no negative feelings, and happiness of mind will also add positive meaning in life.

During the covid-19 pandemic period creating a positive environment inside and outside the home is humane responsibility. Any illness and death attach negative emotions. So to keep the mind away from its direct and indirect effects, sustainable positive surroundings are what the world needs now. Happiness is the only thing that every individual wants. Even in hard times, people try to find a ray of hope. That must be the way of living. A positive view of life is needed to fight the psychosocial effects of a pandemic. A positive and healthy mind does not indulge negative psychological issues like anxiety in taking over the happiness and meaning of life.

CONCLUSION

The findings revealed that gender plays an important role in determining meaning in life and social interaction anxiety among young adults. It clears the fact that individual differences are vital in human beings' lives that develop gradually with social interaction. The meaning of life primarily attaches positive

feelings towards life and how effectively it grows within an individual. During the phase of the covid-19 pandemic, the meaning in life can be attributed differently to different individuals. But there is a common pattern in the growing social interaction anxiety due to the spread of the virus through human interaction. This gradually is impairing the quality of life and happiness attached to it, leading to severe psychosocial problems. Through the practice of positive thinking, meaningful and healthy ways of living, the negative psychological effects of the pandemic can be controlled. Psychological counseling can help to protect the human mind and minimize the negativities attached to the covid-19 pandemic.

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A Study on Anxiety, Facility, and Protective Measures of Health Professionals of Bangladesh

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Abstract

As part of the worldwide pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 infection, Bangladesh was infected. The first three cases were confirmed by the Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) in the first week of March 2020. The Bangladeshi government immediately required its citizens to comply with the national lockdown to curb the spread of a virus where everyone keeps themselves safe and protected at home except for medical professionals, who risk treating patients in a hospital. This article explores the situation medical professionals go through during the pandemic. This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional survey based on frequently asked questions (FAQ). Primary data were obtained from 200 respondents (doctors, nurses, medical professionals). According to the study, the lack of access and availability of PPE such as Particulate Respirator Masks, face shields, protective clothing, protective gloves, and hand sanitizer/disinfectant as facilities in hospitals causes Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia, and Post-Stress Disorder Trauma from before. However, a positive correlation was found between lack of supply of protective equipment and increased anxiety, panic disorder, social phobia, etc., among healthcare professionals.

Keywords: COVID-19, Protective Measures, Facilities, Medical Professionals.

Abstrak

Sebagai bagian dari pandemi infeksi SARS-CoV-2 di seluruh dunia, Bangladesh terinfeksi. Tiga kasus pertama dikonfirmasi oleh Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) pada minggu pertama Maret 2020. Pemerintah Bangladesh segera mewajibkan warganya untuk mematuhi penguncian nasional untuk mengekang penyebaran virus di mana setiap orang menjaga diri, aman dan terlindungi di rumah kecuali bagi para profesional medis, yang berisiko merawat pasien di rumah sakit. Artikel ini mengeksplorasi situasi yang dialami para profesional medis selama pandemi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan survei cross sectional berdasarkan pertanyaan yang sering diajukan (FAQ). Data primer diperoleh dari 200 responden (dokter, perawat, tenaga medis). Menurut penelitian, kurangnya akses dan ketersediaan APD seperti Particulate Respirator Mask, face shield, pakaian pelindung, sarung tangan pelindung, dan hand sanitizer/desinfektan sebagai fasilitas di rumah sakit menyebabkan Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia, dan Post-Stres Disorder Trauma dari sebelumnya. Namun, korelasi positif ditemukan antara kurangnya pasokan peralatan pelindung dan peningkatan kecemasan, gangguan panik, fobia sosial, dll., di antara para profesional kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, Tindakan Protektif, Fasilitas, Tenaga Medis.

INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of a more contagious disease than Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) was first experienced by Wuhan city of China in early December 2019. It was later officially named 'SARS-CoV-2' by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV), and the virus of the latest one has been

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termed 'COVID-19' (Carlos et al., 2020; Du Toit, 2020; Lu et al., 2020; Zu et al., 2020). Global public health security was brought under threat and challenge, and this disease has already been labeled 'pandemic' as it rapidly and rigorously spread in other countries (Li et al., 2020; Nishiura et al., 2020). However, as a part of the worldwide pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 infection, Bangladesh got infected, and the first three cases were confirmed by the Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) on the first week of March 2020 (Mahmud et al., 2020). Though the number of infected incidents was comparatively low at the initial stages than other countries, it started to get higher within a month. By the first weeks of May, July, and September, the number of totals confirmed cases in the world was 4748356, 11921616, and 28030286, and the total number of deaths was 315822, 546318, 908054. On the other hand, in Bangladesh the total number of confirmed cases in the first weeks of May, July, and September were 23870, 172134, and 331078, also the total number of deaths was 349, 2190, 1674452 (Bangladesh Peace Observatory, 2020).

Many countries have already realized that Covid-19 put older people and those with underlying physical illnesses and serious mental illnesses in a fatal condition. On the whole, they are the worst sufferer as they have the most possibility of death after being infected by this virus (World Health Organization, 2020b). Again, patients institutionalized in a closed unit in a hospital, whether Covid-19 special or non-Covid-19, are also very vulnerable groups of the population in getting infected with the virus. It has been reported that National Health Center in China revealed in an announcement in the mid of February this year that more than 300 patients with serious mental illness were infected with COVID-19. The identified possible was the lack of caution regarding the COVID-19 outbreak in January and insufficient supplies of protective gear (National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2020).

Moreover, a local psychiatric ward was the hub of the first outbreak of coronavirus in Korea. Very alarmingly, 102 patients out of 103 in the psychiatric ward got infected with the deadly virus, and all tested positive. More sorrowfully to state that among the infected patients in the ward, most of them were age 50 to 60, and all of them died within a week. Where the general mortality rate of the elderly population among the Korean population was only 1%, the covid-19 infection made it higher up to 7%, and this has put a challenge not only medical care and ethics but also psychiatric caregivers (National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, 2020).

However, while discussing the prominent victim of covid-19, two categories of people come first: community-dwelling people who are elderly and living with a physical or psychological disorder such as schizophrenia; secondly, healthcare professionals directly or indirectly dealing with patients (Kim et al., 2019). The former group of people, patients with severe mental illness, tends to neglect infection prevention due to cognitive decline. This leads to reduced regular activity and an increase of fear of getting infected, and all these works deteriorate their physical health and immunity. The latter group comprises doctors, nurses, medical officers, medical staff, virologists, specialists, medicine specialists, intern doctors, volunteers in the medical profession, and other people directly or indirectly involved with patients or hospitals (Kim et al., 2019). They are at risk of both physical and psychological problems. Mental healthcare professionals were found to run out of energy and attention by concentrating on the treatment and prevention of COVID-19 and thus rendering themselves as well as their patients more vulnerable (Brooks et al., 2020). They are also sometimes the worst sufferer of post-traumatic stress disorder and require mental health supporting strategies because the psychiatric inpatient unit has been considered as a perfect breeding ground for the virus (Brooks et al., 2020; Kim & Su, 2020; Lee et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2020). In a nutshell, the reflection of several studies clearly said that healthcare professionals might evidence depression, fear, guilt, and anger (Kim & Su, 2020).

As mentioned earlier, SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 is more transmissible, especially in the incubation or prodromal period 2-4, than SARS, and this places people, particularly healthcare workers, at greater risk (Mahmud et al., 2020). As addressed in a discussion paper a couple of years ago, medical professionals usually had gone through a super elevated level of depression, suicide, and burnout that resulted in a more disastrous situation (Dyrbye et al., 2017). This was the psychological state of medical professionals before COVID-19, which add as an additional catastrophe for the health care workers during COVID-19 as they are found anxious about having not enough protective equipment such as PPE, face masks and shields, hand gloves to protect themselves from being infected with the virus. The shortage of oxygen and ventilator supply, testing kits, ICU beds, equipment sometimes made them bound to withhold care from the dying patients and such deteriorated situation have agonized them (Dyrbye et al., 2017; Mahmud et al., 2020). Many physicians serving at dedicated COVID-19 hospitals of Bangladesh were found experiencing sleep difficulties and insomnia. Resembling the situation during the SARS and H1N1 epidemics, healthcare professionals dealing with COVID19 are either under the same psychological pressure and experiencing high rates of psychiatric morbidity or, more to some extent (Mahmud et al., 2020). Many of them either got isolated from their family members or started sleeping in hospitals and hostels to keep their family members safe. It has been sound that they sometimes feel guilty for not staying beside their families during the crisis rather than keeping aloof from them (Zhang et al., 2020). This situation seems not uncommon in epidemics. All those pushed some of them to suffer from psychological trauma, while some are getting infected and died while providing the treatment by fighting against the pandemic. This scenario is more or less common in every country, but the situation is even worse in Bangladesh. An article published recently in a popular daily revealed that a total of 7995 doctors, medical and health officers were infected with coronavirus while serving the people of this country (Bangla Tribune, 2020).

As a whole, the health workers and professionals are at greater risk and overburdened with workloads and a moral dilemma. Before making any effective approach to ease their condition and working environment, it is critical to know about their specific sources and level of anxiety, fear, and feeling of edge (Shanafelt et al., 2020). This study takes anxiety through four of its types, are Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, Social Phobia, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. It employed the GAD-7 scale to screen initial care and mental health setting and the range and severity of symptoms. Regarding disorders/cutoffs, this scale is 70-90% sensitive and 80-90% specific and. A higher score in GAD-7 shows the correlation between disability and functional impairment.

Additionally, protective measures refer to the availability or accessibility of personal protective equipment, according to WHO's a global standard. We followed the technical specifications for PPE specific for COVID-19(*Personal Protective Equipment for COVID-19*, n.d.). This concludes Particulate Respirators Masks, face shields, Protective gowns, Protective gloves, Hand Sanitizer/disinfectants. Furthermore, health professionals are the front line professionals from the following occupations- Doctor, Intern, Nurse, Health workers, Medical Technician and Voluntary workers.

Pay attention to aspects of anxiety and provide an overview of the mental condition of medical personnel in dealing with the pandemic, and the existing solutions are still lacking and have not had a significant-good impact. For this reason, this study aims to evaluate the level of psychological impacts such as worries, anxiety, fear of health workers and find possible solutions. In addition, it is very important to understand and recognize the psychological status of medical personnel.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research had used the quantitative research method (Apuke, 2017) .

Setting and Population

A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the timeline of June 09 to June 30, 2020, after the declaration of lockdown and the COVID-19 outbreak peak period in Bangladesh. The researchers collected data from health professionals (doctors, nurses, interns, medical technologists, hospital staff, public health workers) who were actively involved with COVID-19 affected patients for this study. All the health workers, male and female, or any other gender perspective with 20 years or more and were willing to participate in this study regardless of the COVID-19 outbreak were included in this study. Respondents who did not meet the prior mentioned inclusion criteria were excluded from this study.

Sample Size

The survey was conducted in a convenient selection of health workers in Bangladesh. There was no restriction on the number of respondents. Therefore, the researchers collected data from 200 respondents. However, to minimize the error, the sample size taken for this study was 220 participants for each selected country.

Outcome Measures

This study observed the level of anxiety and risk exposure and protective measures toward the prevention of COVID-19 through geographic location, age, gender, work station, income, etc., as explanatory units among the health workers of Bangladesh.

Study Tools

Because literature was scarce on new coronaviruses, a standardized (structured and semi-structured) questionnaire was created and used for this research. The idea of the variables of the questionnaire was based on Frequently asked questions (FAQ) found on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), WHO, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), and National Institute of Mental Health official website (Institute of Epidemiology, 2020; National Institute of Mental Health, 2019; World Health Organization, 2019, 2020a). Most of the questions were multiple-choice, whereas some were open-ended to gain insights into the participants' risks, causes of anxiety, and measures for protection toward novel coronavirus. A pilot survey was conducted with 20 individuals to ensure the questions elicits to respond and database management. Due to critical conditions and social distancing, it wasn't feasible to implement a community-based national survey; thus, it was decided to collect data online through a google form. The self-reported survey questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part was designed to attain background information, including socio-demographic information (age, gender, income, work station, and professional types). The second part consisted of GAD-7 questions to measure their level of anxiety. The final part accounted for their protective measures to fight and save themselves and their family. The questionnaire was developed in English but subsequently translated into Bangla for easy understanding, and it was pre-tested to ensure the original meaning.

Data collection and analysis

Data for this study were collected using a convenience sampling method (also known as the availability method) and analyzed through the statistical software SPSS version 20.0. All the categorical variables were represented as percentages and frequencies.

Data were collected on preventive facilities provided and used by the respondents. There were five specific questions with two possible responses. Based on the answers, a scale was formed to measure the high or low level of supplies. The scale ranged between 0-5. A respondent getting all the facilities would obtain five and another one getting no facilities will obtain 0. Thus the scale was divided into two levels. Obtaining a score between 0-2 indicated a low level of supply of facilities and scoring 3-5 indicated a high supply of facilities.

The assessment of anxiety was calculated through Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) scale-7 items. It is a self-reported scale and demonstrated its validity and reliability (Löwe et al., 2008; Spitzer et al., 2006). The scale produced a GAD scores summary that ranged from 0 (at the lowest point) to 14 (at the peak point). This study identified respondents with a moderate or high levels of anxiety if they scored seven or more. Respondents scoring between 0-6 were recognized as having a low levels of stress.

Chi-square (*χ^2 The*) test was employed to understand the association between the variables of anxiety and risks and the bivariate analysis used for explanatory variables. The odds ratio has been tested for a most items of awareness and preparedness. $P \leq 0.05$ was considered as the significant statistical difference.

Ethical Approval

The protocol and procedures of informed consent for this study were granted by "Dhaka University Research Society Review and Ethics Committee, University of Dhaka" before the commencement of the survey. Since the data was collected electronically, an informed consent form was developed on the first page of the questionnaire, where the participants confirmed their willingness by replying Yes/NO. After receiving 'Yes', the participants were directed to the questionnaire form.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

From June 09 to June 30, 227 health workers were invited to participate in a self-administrative questionnaire in which 202 responses were received where Direct Practitioners (Doctors, Interns, and Nurses) and Indirect Practitioner (Health workers, Medical Technicians, and Voluntary workers) were included (**Table 1**). The questionnaire included two modules, the access to personal protective equipment provided and the level of anxiety.

Demographic Characteristics

Demographics' versatility and characteristics are seen in Table 1. Most of the participants were male (63.4%), work in urban health centers, Laboratories, and Hospitals or clinics. The highest (85.6%) age group is 20-40 years old. The majority of the participants (54.5%) have the lowest range of income – (less than 20,000 BDT). In the participants, most of them (74.3 %) are direct practitioners, including the highest (36.1%) occupations found are doctors (**Table 1**). Most of the workers were from Non-Govt.

organizations (59.4%). The majority (69.3%) had no physiological complications, 8.4% have Respiratory disease, and 13.9% have Diabetes, High/Low Blood Pressure, Cardiac/ Heart disease (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Demographics' versatility and characteristics

| Characteristics | | N (%) |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Gender | Male | 128(63.4) |
| | Female | 74(36.6) |
| Location | Rural | 33(16.3) |
| | Urban | 169(83.7) |
| Age | 20-40 | 173(85.6) |
| | 41-60 | 29(14.4) |
| Income | Less than 20,000 BDT | 110(54.5) |
| | 20,000-40,000 BDT | 63(31.2) |
| | 40,000 BDT or more | 29(14.4) |
| Type of job | Direct Practitioner | 150(74.3) |
| | • Doctor | 73(36.1) |
| | • Intern | 49(24.3) |
| | • Nurse | 28(13.9) |
| | Indirect Practitioner | 52(25.7) |
| | • Health workers | 10(5.0) |
| | • Medical Technician | 17(8.4) |
| | • Voluntary workers | 25(12.4) |
| | Workplace | Govt. Organization |
| Non-Govt. organizations | | 120(59.4) |
| • Diagnostic Laboratory | | 12(5.9) |
| • Non Govt Hospital/clinic | | 94(46.5) |
| • Voluntary Health activity center | | 14(5.9) |
| Physiological Complications | Diseased | 62(30.7) |
| | • Allergy (Dust, Cold, Food, etc.) | 17(8.4) |
| | • Asthma or Respiratory Problem | 17(8.4) |
| | • Non-communicable Disease (Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Cardiac disease, etc.) | 28(13.9) |
| | Non-Diseased | 140(69.3) |

Source: processed by researchers 2021

Facilities

Considerable access to protective equipment (Particulate respirators, Masks, face shields, Protective gowns, Protective gloves, Hand Sanitizer/disinfectants) was obtained by 67.8% of the total participants—more people from Urban (75.7%) and Non-govt. Health professions (84.2%) got a higher supply while the less rural (27.3%) and Govt. health professionals (43.9%) receive a good supply of protective equipment.

Age, Income level, Job type, and physiological condition had a significant association with provided facilities (**Table 2**). Gender and type of job showed no significant association with facilities. Nearly all the people (100%) from 41- 60 years of age got high supply whereas 62.8% of 20-40 years of age got a high supply.

More people from the **least income group were observed to have more facilities** (82.7%). Around half of the middle (46.0%) and the highest (58.6%) income groups had access to a high level of supplies. Around half the diseased people (**46.8%**) had access to a good supply, while more non-diseased people (**77.1%**) had a good PPE supply.

Table 2. Association between the demographic characteristics and overall facility supply

| Characteristics | | Low supply | High supply | Chi-square | OR (95%CI) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gender | Male | 39(30.5) | 89(69.5) | X ² =0.468 P=0.494 | 0.81(0.44,1.49) |
| | Female | 26(35.1) | 48(64.9) | | |
| Location | Rural | 24(72.7) | 9(27.3) | X ² =29.72 P=0.00* | 8.33(3.58,19.34) |
| | Urban | 41(24.3) | 128(75.7) | | |
| Age | 20-40 | 65(37.6) | 108(62.8) | X ² =16.07 P=0.00* | - |
| | 41-60 | 0(0.0) | 29(100) | | |
| Income | Less than 20K | 19(17.3) | 91(82.7) | X ² =26.03 P=0.00* | - |
| | 20K-40K | 34(54.0) | 29(46.0) | | |
| | 40k or more | 12(41.4) | 17(58.6) | | |
| Type of job | Direct Practitioner | 51(34.0) | 99(66.0) | X ² =0.886; p= 0.347 | 1.398 (0.70, 2.82) |
| | Indirect Practitioner | 14(26.9) | 38(73.1) | | |
| Workplace | Govt. organizations | 46(56.1) | 36(43.9) | X ² =36.187 P=0.00* | 6.792 (3.52,13.09) |
| | Non-Govt. organizations | 19(15.8) | 101(84.2) | | |
| Physical Complications | Diseased | 33(53.2) | 29(46.8) | X ² =18.15 P=0.00* | 3.841 (2.03,7.25) |
| | Non-Diseased | 32(22.9) | 108(77.1) | | |

*SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL P<0.05

Source: processed by researchers 2021

Anxiety

In 202 participants, a total of 58.4% (n=118) professionals were shown to have moderate to severe levels of anxiety. Gender, Age, Type of job, Income level, and Physical condition have a significant association with anxiety scores (**Table 3**).

66.4% of males and 44.6% of females were suffering from high levels of stress. The difference in stress levels between males and females was found to be significant (p<0.05), with an odds ratio of 0.407 (95% CI 0.226–0.732). About 57.6%-58.6% of participants, regardless of their location, had high levels. Location-wise difference in stress was not significant with an odds ratio of 1.042 (95% CI 0.49, 2.218).

Also, 86.2% of people with age above 40 had a high level of stress, and it was only 53.8% among people aged below 40 and this difference in stress is significant (p<0.05). The odds of being stressed with increasing age was 5.376 (95% CI 1.795, 16.103). The highest and the lowest level income groups were exposed to severe anxiety more than the middle-income group (respectively 69.0% and 63.6% versus 44.4%), indicating a significant association. Workplaces had no significant association over anxiety, but the physiological conditions had a significant association – more diseased people were vulnerable to severe anxiety, where less non-diseased people were facing severe anxiety (64.3% versus 45.2%)

Almost all the Indirect Practitioners were experiencing severe anxiety (92.3%), where nearly half of the total direct practitioners were undergoing severe anxiety levels (46.7%), which is highly significant (p<0.05). The odds value for these groups is 13.714 (95% CI 4.708, 39.952).

Table 3. Association between the demographic characteristics and overall anxiety level

| Characteristics | | Low level of stress | High level of stress | Chi-square | OR (95%CI) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gender | Male | 43(33.6) | 85(66.4) | X ² =9.184 P=.002* | 0.407(0.226, 0.732) |
| | Female | 41(55.4) | 33(44.6) | | |
| Location | Rural | 14(42.4) | 19(57.6) | X ² =0.011 P=0.915 | 1.042 (0.49, 2.218) |
| | Urban | 70(41.4) | 99(58.6) | | |
| Age | 20-40 | 80(46.2) | 93(53.8) | X ² =10.766 P=0.001* | 5.376 (1.795,16.103) |
| | 41-60 | 4(13.8) | 25(86.2) | | |
| Income | Less than 20K | 40(36.4) | 70(63.6) | X ² =7.625 P=0.022* | - |
| | 20K-40K | 35(55.6) | 28(44.4) | | |
| | 40k or more | 9(31.0) | 20(69.0) | | |
| Type of job | Direct Practitioner | 80(53.3) | 70(46.7) | X ² =33.113 p= 0.00* | 13.714 (4.708,39.952) |
| | Indirect Practitioner | 4(7.7) | 48(92.3) | | |
| Workplace | Govt. organizations | 39(47.6) | 43(52.4) | X ² =2.030 P=0.154 | 1.512 (0.855, 2.672) |
| | Non-Govt. organizations | 45(37.5) | 75(62.5) | | |
| Physical Complications | Diseased | 34(54.9) | 28(45.2) | X ² =6.47 P=0.011* | 2.186 (1.190, 4.015) |
| | Non-Diseased | 50(35.7) | 90(64.3) | | |

*SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL P<0.05

Source: processed by researchers 2021

Discussion

In Bangladesh, the health sector faced so many challenges and difficulties like the other developing countries. Doctors, Nurses, Health Workers, Medical Technicians, and Volunteers are at risk of contracting SARS-CoV-2 due to a lack of supplies and a shortage of protective equipment in the United States (Jain, 2020). They also face psychological stress and anxiety due to the rapid increase in patients with Covid-19-like symptoms. This study was conducted to identify the overall PPE facilities for different health professionals and measure their generalized anxiety levels.

The results showed more than half of the health professionals were experiencing moderate to severe levels of anxiety. Still, surprisingly more indirect practitioners are exposed to a high level of anxiety than the direct practitioners (Table -3). However, most indirect practicing groups were provided with higher facilities than the directly practicing groups (**Table 2**). Direct practitioners are more accustomed to varieties of health risks which uplift their ability of stress management. Indirect practitioners are comparatively less accustomed to such situations, which might be the underlying reason for their high anxiety level. This anxiety level during the covid-19 pandemic is much higher than the previous normal era (Mamun & Griffiths, 2020). Even Sojni Begum, a middle-aged hospital staff, was found dead by suicide hanging in the hospital ward's bathroom grill due to the severe fear from the suspect of being affected by Covid-19 (Mamun & Griffiths, 2020). In 2019, 11% of the medical residents were showed anxiety disorders (Sadiq et al., 2019). Also, the rate was lower in medical students (Eva et al., 2015). Anxiety level was high among aged people. This might be since the mortality rate due to COVID is high among old age

people. Low-income groups were found to receive more facilities. In the low-income groups, large numbers of indirect health practitioners tend to receive these necessary facilities by their respective organizations with minimal or no cost. This might be the underlying reason for the high availability of preventive facilities among them.

This study also collected data about the types of protection facilities that the health professionals were provided (*WHO | Personal Protective Equipment for COVID-19*, n.d.). The result shows that the less rural and Govt. health professionals get a good supply of protective equipment, while a large proportion of urban and non-govt. Health practitioners receive a sufficient supply of PPE. People of the rural community are less conscious about the protection facilities needed to minimize the risk of COVID transmission. Transportation facilities are also disrupted due to lockdown, which can also contribute to this lack of facilities in the rural community. Low access to PPE among rural hospitals and clinics has been found in several similar studies (Darkwa et al., 2015). The poor reach of PPE to the rural areas is leaving the health practitioners in a high-risk environment. (Darkwa et al., 2015). In non-government organizations, health professionals are getting more protection facilities due to the available funds in those organizations. Comparatively, in government hospitals, limited funds are available to provide necessary protection facilities to their many employees. The government is taking several necessary steps for risk management throughout the country.

This study tried to cover aspects of the current situation, the availability of preventive measures, and the anxiety the health practitioners are going through. These are the major strengths of the study. There are several limitations to this study. The population size was small due to the less interest of health professionals to participate in the survey. Also, the GAD-7 scale was used for simplicity of data collection (Ahmed et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2020) instead of applying a more complex and detailed scale for measuring anxiety levels more accurately (Ahmed et al., 2020; Nikčević & Spada, 2020; Taylor et al., 2020). However, the use of social media for communication might have influenced the findings. Also, there was a delay in collecting data and analyzing those that might have lessened the validity and generalization of results. However, these findings address the vulnerable mental conditions of health professionals and suggest a way out from that challenge by increasing PPE facilities and providing counseling for stress relief.

CONCLUSION

A higher prevalence of psychological symptoms- sleeping difficulties, anxiety, fear, insomnia, guilt, anger, depression, was found among healthcare professionals serving during COVID-19. Front-line medical professionals who dealt directly with COVID-19 patients, such as respiratory, emergency, ICU, and infectious disease departments, were more likely to suffer from anxiety, fear, and depression than non-clinical staff likely to be infected by the virus by COVID patients. Moreover, the level of satisfaction of healthcare professionals regarding the safety equipment facilities provided by the hospital was quite marginal. They require health protection and adequate working conditions, e.g., provision of necessary and ample medical protective equipment, the arrangement of proper physical and psychological rest, along recovery programs aimed at boosting their physical and psychological well-being. In conclusion, it is needless to say about the willingness and commitment shown by the doctors, medical staff, healthcare professionals, and volunteers working in the medical and health sectors for the patients in this crisis. They risked their lives and their families, deprived themselves of family care and protection, and vice versa, sacrificed a lot for the people in need of treatment and care. A genuine expression of gratitude to the healthcare professionals should be made and ensure a safe, sound, and secured ambiance to work.

Furthermore, reinforcing honor and compassion towards the healthcare professional may help them overcome empathetic distress and fear to everyday fight under challenging clinical circumstances.

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Unlocking India's potentials in Far East Asian Region: Rethinking Indo-Mongolia ties in the present context

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Abstract

The Far East refers to the geographical, economic, and cultural regions of Eastern Russia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. Because it is so geopolitically and culturally diverse, the part is important because of its geostrategic importance, energy resources, and business opportunities. This study will focus on unlocking India's potential in Northeast Asia and Mongolia's important role in India's engagement in the region. Despite India's age-old historical, cultural, and religious links with Northeast Asia and Mongolia, India's role remains marginal. With China's increasing presence and dominance in Northeast Asia, India, under the purview of Act East and Connect Central Policy, emphasizes strategic and economic relations with China's closest neighbors such as Mongolia, Japan, etc. Using qualitative research methods Mile and Huberman analysis technique, this research will reveal India's potential in Northeast Asia and Mongolia's important role in terms of India's involvement in the region. As a result, Mongolian foreign policymakers were enticed by India's active engagement in the non-aligned movement, reputation as the world's greatest democracy, and non-interventionist ethos.

Keywords: Far East, North East Asia, Act East, Connect Central Asia, Mongolia, Third Neighbors Policy.

Abstrak

Timur Jauh mengacu pada wilayah geografis, ekonomi, dan budaya Rusia Timur, Asia Timur, dan Asia Tenggara. Karena sangat beragam secara geopolitik dan budaya, kawasan ini menjadi penting karena kepentingan geo-strategisnya, sumber daya energi, dan peluang bisnisnya. Studi ini akan berfokus pada membuka potensi India di Asia Timur Laut dan peran penting Mongolia dalam hal keterlibatan India di wilayah tersebut. Terlepas dari hubungan sejarah, budaya dan agama India yang sudah tua dengan Asia Timur Laut dan khususnya dengan Mongolia, peran India tetap marjinal. Dengan kehadiran dan dominasi China yang semakin meningkat di Asia Timur Laut, India di bawah lingkup Act East and Connect Central Policy menekankan pada hubungan strategis dan ekonomi dengan tetangga terdekat China seperti Mongolia, Jepang, dll. Menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif Teknik analisis mile and Huberman, penelitian ini akan mencoba untuk mengungkap potensi India di Asia Timur Laut dan peran penting Mongolia dalam hal keterlibatan India di wilayah tersebut. Akibatnya, para pembuat kebijakan luar negeri Mongolia terpicu oleh keterlibatan aktif India dalam gerakan non-blok, reputasi sebagai negara demokrasi terbesar di dunia, dan etos non-intervensi.

Kata Kunci: Timur Jauh, Asia Timur Laut, Bertindak Timur, Hubungkan Asia Tengah, Mongolia, Kebijakan Tetangga Ketiga.

INTRODUCTION

The Far East refers to the geographical, economic, and cultural areas of Eastern Russia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. Being so diverse geopolitically and culturally, this region is getting significance due to its geostrategic importance, energy resources, and business opportunities (Warsah et al., 2019). This region comprises China, Hong Kong, Macau, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, Siberia, Taiwan, Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Malaysia, Laos, Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and

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Vietnam. Under the purview of Act East and Connect Central Policy, India is emphasizing strategic and economic relations with China's immediate neighbors such as Mongolia, Japan (Tsokhas, 2013). With these paradigm shifts in Indian foreign policy discourse in mind, this study will try to uncover India's potentials in North-East Asia and the important role of Mongolia in terms of India's engagement in the region.

Following its democratization in the 1990s, the People's Republic of Mongolia, one of Asia's oldest nations, has been determined to change itself from a landlocked to a land-linked cosmopolitan state. (Huang et al., 2013). Mongolia is one of the world's least densely inhabited countries, with a rich historical past and great statehood and foreign ties. Because it is a landlocked country, it is completely surrounded by Russia and China. From the eastern edge of Asia to the furthest reaches of central Europe and from sections of southern Indonesia to Siberia's frigid tundra, his kingdom spanned the globe. (Mote, 2018). This empire is the largest in the world's history. The nation went through several periods of transformation in the centuries following the Mongol empire's peak. For over two centuries after the demise of the Mongol Empire in the 14th century, Mongolian history was devoid of noteworthy occurrences. (Prawdin, 2017).

In contrast to the warring hordes that had controlled the region in earlier centuries, nomadic herders' rhythmic lifestyle defined the pace of existence (D'Evelyn, 2013). Then, beginning in the 17th century, a long period of Chinese influence and occupation began, igniting a rivalry between the two countries that continues to this day. Mongolia did not obtain complete independence from China until the early 1900s, but this independence was swiftly eroded when Russian/Soviet maneuvering began. Mongolia gained independence in 1921, becoming the world's second communist state after the Soviet Union. From 1921 to 1991, Mongolia remained under Soviet influence or, more precisely, under "Soviet control," even though it was never formally a part of the former Soviet Union. However, following the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, Mongolians wasted little time asserting their independence once more (Prawdin, 2017). Mongolia is now a democratic republic with a free-market economy, having accomplished a remarkable transition from its Soviet communist system to a democratic nation with a bold and bright future. As a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Following the complete cessation of essential Soviet economic assistance, Mongolian leaders shifted their attention to the international community, broadening their hunt for multilateral partners and donors to replace the old patron. As part of its foreign policy, the country Mongolia's Third Neighbor strategy has been an attempt by the Mongolian people to counterbalance the influence of their two massive neighbors, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (X. Zhang & Zhang, 2017). According to the six directions outlined in the Foreign policy framework, Mongolia viewed the West and East countries as key third neighbor partners. Aside from the two neighbors, the United States, Japan, and Germany were considered high-priority nations. Mongolia wanted good relations with countries as different as India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea at the same time. Thailand, Singapore, Turkey, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland are just a few countries represented (Ganbat, 2012).

In the case of India's relations with Mongolia have remained warm since time immemorial. Even though the political and diplomatic dialogues between them are not at par, their relationship's cultural aspects are highly emphasized for ages (Chandramohan, 2015; Soni, 2016). Tibetan Buddhism, the most dominant religion in Mongolia, undoubtedly makes cultural linkages between the two. Buddhism penetrated Mongolia in roughly the 5th century A.D. Subsequently, several Indian missionaries visited the country that consolidated further cultural dialogues between the two civilizations (J. Zhang, 2012). Similarly, there is also a linguistic affinity between the two. Several words that are used frequently

in the Mongolian language are derived from Sanskrit directly like Sansar, Avyas, etc. not only there is a linguistic or religious connection between the two nations there so many spheres starting from wrestling to attire there is a great degree of resemblance between the two (Nyamdavaa, 2003). Thus Mongol-Indian relations have been ancient and deeply rooted, and due to various linkages, Prof. Oidov Nyamdeva dubbed them as 'spiritual neighbors' (Nyamdavaa, 2003). Today Mongolia, especially after its democratic transition in the 1990s, tries to increase its area of interest beyond Russia and China while engaging with the major powers in the world. At the same time Mongolia is keen to overcome its compulsion of physical distance by taking active participation in various international and regional groupings like United Nations, Asian Development Bank, Shanghai cooperation etc. So in this changing pattern of world economy Mongolia will definitely act as a pivot and catalyst for Northeast Asia's regional co-operation due to Mongolia's geographical, strategic position.

For this reason, research on the role of India in unleashing India's potential in the Far East is a must because this relationship will have a good impact on both countries. Besides that, there has been no specific research that examines this theme, so there are still many shortcomings that still need to be explained through research. This will be useful for the governments of India and Mongolia as reference material in future policy planning.

RESEARCH METHOD

Despite India's old age historical, cultural, and religious linkages with the region, India's role remained marginal. Let's make a comparative study between China and India two most dominant nation in the area. We can easily observe China's ever reaching presence and dominance in North-East Asia. While China can transcend its interests beyond its immediate neighbors, India's ability to increase its presence in Far East Asia remained inadequate. But at the same time, Indian policymakers being conscious about Chinese strategic encircling policy, are trying hard to counter this by delving into close strategic and enhancing economic relations with China's immediate neighbors such as Mongolia, Japan. With these paradigm shifts in Indian foreign policy discourse in mind, this study will try to uncover the following objectives

1. To find out the major changes and challenges taking place in India's North-East Asian Policy and
2. To explore India's possibilities and potentials of economic and energy cooperation with Mongolia and how this relation can assist India to counterbalance China's hegemonic position in the region.

The crucial element of any research activity is to systematically and scientifically uncover the pertinent issues of foreign relations by comprehending the trajectory and changes happening in the link. These activities necessitate a complete understanding of the sources available to understand both the theoretical and practical feasibility of conducting the study. This study will try to understand India's potentials in North-Eastern Asia utilizing empirical data, but the analysis will remain qualitative (Creswell & Poth, 2016). Existing literature, both primary and secondary sources, e-resources, and news articles on this topic above are used extensively. Existing data will be collected into parts of specific themes that researchers have prepared and analyzed using Miles and Huberman's analytical techniques (2003).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

India's Act East and Look North Policy: Connecting Central, North East Asia and Beyond

The Focus of Indian's Act East Policy which is nothing but an extension of India's Look East Policy launched under former PM PV Narashima Rao during the 1990s, brings systematic changes in Indian Foreign Policy discourse (Mohan, 2015). The significant aspects of this act are strengthening economic and trade activities with Southeastern neighboring countries and restricting the ever-increasing presence of China in the region (Blah, 2018). Despite the multilateral engagement outlined and promised under India's Look East Policy, the major focus was guided by economic interests. But with the heralding of India's Act East Policy unveiled in the 12th ASEAN-India summit in 2014, India's emphasized improving economic cooperation, but this act opened up new avenues for Political, Security, and Energy cooperation. Under this Act, India and Southeast Asian countries are eager to co-operate in Counter-Terrorism, Cyber Security Coordination, Capacity building measures, and Maritime Cooperation using forums such as the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum.

Though India's Act East Policy was mainly framed keeping in the focus of India's Southeast Asian neighbors and to counter Chinese hegemony in the region by augmenting economic, trade cooperation, it would be wrong to assume that Act East Policy in the current phrase is only limited to Southeast Asian Region. Rather Indian government supplements India's Act East Policy by articulating India's Look North Policy, which focuses on connecting Central Asia and the far East Asian region. Despite India's deep historical, cultural, and religious linkages with the Central Asia region, India's contracts with the Central Asian States deteriorated with the collapse of the USSR and with India moving towards neo-liberal ideology. But over the last decade, Central Asia occupies a key position due to the ongoing power tussles regarding energy resources (Ahmed, 2012). India is also aware of its geopolitical and significance in energy security. As a result, India officially unveiled Connect Central Asia Policy at the first meeting of the India-Central Asia Dialogue in 2012. This act goes beyond the objectives of Look East Policy by encompassing multilateral and holistic engagement ranging from Economic, Energy Cooperation to Political, Infrastructural, and Technological Cooperation. To counter the Chinese Policy of Strategic encirclement, India focuses on developing relations stretches from the South East Asian region to Central Asia and Far East Asia under the ambit of Act East Policy and India's Look North Policy.

At the same time, India, to extend its sphere of influence in Far East Asia, unveiled Act Far East Policy under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi at the 5th Eastern Economic Forum held in Vladivostok and provided a \$1 billion line of credit for the development of Far East Asian region. The Major focus of this policy is to expand trade and explore energy resources jointly by Russia and India in Russian Far Eastern Areas. Similarly, both Russia and India partner to increase investment, cooperation in oil, gas mining, nuclear energy, and increasing maritime connectivity. At the same forum, PM Modi held talks with Mongolian and Japanese Counterparts. Modi, in his speech, highlighted India's aim and objectives in the region. He said India is looking forward to boosting cooperation with Russia's Far East and India, seeking stronger healthcare, education, skill development, and many other sectors. Being aware of Mongolia's geopolitical significance as a buffer State between China and Russia, New Delhi focuses on maintaining cordial relations with Ulaanbaatar. At the same time, India's policy makers are well aware that India's success or failure in the region essentially depends upon Mongolia, a gateway to North-East Asia. India, in

this regard, is focused on utilizing various institutional setups like Shanghai Co-operation to foster Indo-Mongolia relations.

Chinese Factor in India's North-East Asian Policy

Regardless of India's growing interest in the region, both policy-wise and diplomatically, China plays a key role in the region (Sigdel, 2020). Chinese supremacy in trade, commerce, and other areas demonstrates China's hegemonic status in the region. Similarly, China, Russia, Japan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China make up the North-East Asian region. The People's Republic of Korea is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, and China has long been the region's most significant trading partner. In 2018, the entire trade volume between China and other North Eastern countries exceeded 758 billion U.S. dollars, demonstrating China's dominance in the region (Xia, 2019).

Similarly, both China and Japan, the region's two giants, are cognizant of the region's energy potential and are investing extensively in the energy sector (Bedeski & Swanström, 2012). Mongolia's major aid contributor is Japan, and Mongolia's most significant economic partner is the People's Republic of China. As a result, despite the growing political unrest in the region, particularly between North and South Korea, China can conduct business as usual. At the same time, China is inviting all North-East Asian countries to participate in a multilateral dialogue to coordinate and develop regional energy, trade, and infrastructure development strategies and policies. As a result, it's only natural that countries like Mongolia and North Korea, which lack technological superiority and have one of the region's weakest economies, are occasionally influenced by Chinese policy. In contrast, despite India and Mongolia having long had historical and cultural ties, India's political, economic, and energy relations with Mongolia are essentially limited (Lepekhov, 2017). Despite Mongolia's expanding contacts with Western countries, its international and internal policies are still heavily influenced by its immediate neighbors, particularly China.

The potential for bilateral trade between India and Mongolia was estimated at \$8.45 billion in 2015, but actual bilateral trade between the two countries was just \$12.03 million (De & Pan, 2017, p.38). Apart from its geopolitical importance, Mongolia is rich in natural resources and minerals but lacks the technology to assess and harvest them; India can help here. Mongolia plays a significant role in India's Act East Policy and links Asia's far eastern regions. Although India is always threatened by Chinese hegemony in South Asia, it has been unable to spread its influence beyond its near neighbors. Mongolia also has a significant influence on northeastern regional cooperation.

Mongolia's Importance in Indian Foreign Policy Discourse is Increasing

The critical question now is why Mongolia has suddenly become so significant to India and the rest of the world. Mongolia's geopolitical and strategic consequences are mentioned in most classic foreign policy textbooks. However, there are other causes that intrigue India and the rest of the globe in Mongolia, in addition to geopolitical positions. These topics span from energy and economic Cooperation to Mongolia's liberalization and transition to democracy to China's growing aggressiveness in northeast Asia.

Economic and Energy Co-operation: Heavy machinery and natural oil products were imported from the Soviet Union starting in the 1920s (Mishra, 2019; Nyamdavaa, 2003). Mongolia's economy was primarily agricultural during the time, with incremental technical transformations based on communist philosophy. Mongolia was pushed to embrace rapid industrialization and modernization while

maintaining its agricultural growth by joining the Council for Mutual Assistance during the Cold War. Mongolia has pursued multi-pillar diplomacy and the Third Neighbors Policy since the end of the Cold War, allowing India to meet its energy needs. Mongolia has abundant natural resources that have yet to be properly explored and exploited due to a lack of infrastructure. Oil, gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, and fluorspar are among Mongolia's vast natural resources. As a result, mining has become a significant source of national wealth, contributing to a significant increase in GDP of 13.43 billion dollars (Thomas, 2012). In Mongolia, the Indian government has already invested in several geostrategic projects. From 2006 onwards, the Nomadic Elephant joint military exercise between India and Mongolia has strengthened the relationship between the Indian and Mongolian Armed Forces. Mongolia received a \$1 billion line of credit from India in 2015 to build its first oil refinery, which a high-level visit by Smt followed. Sushma Swaraj, Mongolian President Khaltmaagiin Battulga visited India after PM Modi's historic visit to Mongolia in 2015 to discuss trade and investment opportunities in the Mongolian energy sector. The 7th Virtual Meeting between India and Mongolia took place recently. India praised Mongolia's decision to join the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and emphasized the importance of further cooperation between the two countries in promoting the use of clean energy (Tripathi, 2020). Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel Dharmendra Pradhan participated in a virtual review meeting between India and Mongolia, Mr. L. Oyun-Erdene, a Mongolian equivalent, was contacted. Greater cooperation in the hydrocarbons and steel sectors was emphasized, and Pradhan thanked Mongolian leaders for their prompt approvals of the pending greenfield Mongol Refinery Project, which is being built under a Line of Credit from the Indian government and is expected to be completed by 2022 (Mehrotra et al., 2013).

However, despite India's increased interest in Mongolia from a policy and diplomatic standpoint, China holds a crucial position in the region. Chinese supremacy in the trade, commerce, and energy sectors demonstrates China's hegemony in the Northeast Asian region. Similarly, China and other heavyweights are aware of Mongolia's energy potential and significantly invest in the energy sector (Eder, 2013). Mongolia's major aid provider is Japan, whereas Mongolia's largest economic partner is the People's Republic of China. At the same time, China is encouraging all North-East Asian countries to participate in a multilateral dialogue to coordinate and build regional energy, commerce, and infrastructure development strategies and policies. As a result, it's only natural that countries like Mongolia and North Korea, which lack technological superiority and have one of the region's weakest economies, are occasionally influenced by Chinese policy. On the other side, although India and Mongolia have long had historical and cultural ties, India's involvement with Mongolia in the energy sector has been overlooked for far too long. Its close surroundings, particularly China, heavily influence Mongolia's energy policy. Apart from its geopolitical importance, Mongolia is rich in natural resources and minerals but lacks the technology to assess and harvest them; India can help here. Mongolia plays a significant role in India's Act East Policy and in connecting Asia's further east. While India is in constant threat of Chinese hegemony in the South Asia region, India could not expand its influence beyond its immediate neighbors. Mongolia also has a significant influence on northeastern regional cooperation.

Discussion

India's Engagement With Mongolia via Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Mongolia was granted observer status by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2014, increasing Mongolia's opportunities and chances for expanding its ties beyond its close neighbors. Despite

Mongolia's move to a market economy and adopting a democratic government, its foreign policy has always been influenced by its close ties to China and Russia. However, as Anthony Rinna observed, the main reason for Mongolia's choice to join the SCO is more or less driven by security concerns. Mongolia's decision to join the SCO could be interpreted as an attempt to put its foreign policy ambitions into practice. Mongolia pursued a multi-pillared foreign policy after 1990 to forge close ties with the world's major players while also intending to play a catalytic role in regional and global forums. (Krishna, 2014). SCO's distinctiveness stems in the fact that it offers Mongolia with the institutional framework through which it can sufficiently and autonomously pursue its international engagement goals without aligning to a particular pole, notwithstanding Mongolia's involvement in many regional and global forums (namely Russia or China) (Rinna, 2014). On the other side, the SCO plays a critical role in implementing India's Connect Central Asia Policy. India is committed to using the SCO to improve regional commerce, commercial prospects, and connectivity. However, China's Belt Road Initiative is India's largest challenge in terms of boosting regional connectivity. All SCO members except India backed this plan at the SCO Foreign Ministers meeting, which impedes India's aims while reinforcing China's dominant position in the region and in the forum. There are numerous opportunities for India to benefit from this platform. India is anticipated to use the SCO to promote counter-terrorism cooperation and a variety of other security-related problems. India, on the other hand, as one of the world's top energy consumers, anticipates expanded access to Central Asian oil and gas exploration projects. Despite India's diplomatic win in gaining full membership in the Chinese-dominated SCO, Pakistan's full participation and China's overbearing influence in the forum conceal India's objectives. India is now attempting to counter this by forging closer ties with Mongolia, a member of the forum as an observer. Mongolia is also searching for an alternate market for its energy resources, as it has been reliant on Russia for a long time and is keen to investigate the SCO forum in this regard. Mongolia's leadership attempts to use the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to expand Mongolia's interests beyond Northeast Asia by connecting Central Asia and South Asia (Li, 2016). Being the largest and most powerful country in South Asia, India is likely to play a significant role. Mongolia intends to use the SCO to strengthen ties with nations such as India, leveraging its infrastructure and technological advantages to promote Ulaanbaatar's mineral and energy resources in the South Asian region.

Analysis of India's potential in the East Asia Region and its relationship with Mongolia

In contemporary times, it is undeniable that Modern Mongolia occupies a central position in Indian foreign policy discourse from a geostrategic point of view and economic and energy avenues opening up in the region. Mongolia's strategic position at the cross juncture between Central Asia, North East Asia, Far East Asia generally attracts countries like India (Stobdan, 2015). Mongolia's geographical closeness with Afghanistan on one side and China on the other side reinforce Mongolia's importance. Despite the geophysical barrier that obscures India's direct engagement with Mongolia, India's greatest asset is India's cultural power. From time to time Indian government, especially NDA, emphasized India's old age historical ties through Buddhism and India's active role in promoting democracy. India is also looking to import rich minerals and uranium from Mongolia, while India is expected to build an infrastructural setup in Mongolia. India's active role in the non-align movement, the reputation of being the largest democracy, and the principle of non-intervention greatly attract Mongolia's foreign policymakers.

Similarly, there is a growing anti-Chinese feeling developing in Mongolia due to its long history of suppressing and opposing residents of Inner Mongolia. At the same time, Mongolia, through its third

neighbor approach, tries to pursue an independent foreign policy without aligning with either Russia or China. But despite India's growing fondness for Mongolia, both economically and diplomatically, China occupies a central position in Mongolian foreign policy discourse. Before Mongolia's transformation to democracy, its foreign, as well as a domestic policy, was guided and molded by USSR. Still, in recent times, China's influence in the region is so intense and far-reaching that many people fear losing Mongolia's autonomy to China once again (Stobdan, 2015).

CONCLUSION

India recognizes the importance of Mongolia as a geographical axis and an open economic incentive in the region. Mongolia is expected to play an influential role in increasing India's influence in Northeast Asia. At the same time, both Mongolia and India are partnering with each other such as engaging in defense and strategic ties, policymaking to strengthen their partnership. But the success or failure of India's approach in Northeast Asia will essentially depend on India's political and diplomatic will that how well Indian policymakers can turn India's interest in regional integration into reality. In this regard, civil society, media, and Indian cultural influences in the region are expected to play an influential role in articulating a positive image of India in the general public's mindset and thereby helping India occupy an important position in Mongolia's foreign and security policy.

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Industrial Park and Foreign Investment for Sustainable Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

In this era of globalization, foreign investment no longer needs to be seen as a threat. On the other hand, foreign investment can be considered as a driving force for national development, including for Indonesia as a developing country, including the construction of Industrial Parks. This study aims to determine the potential and challenges of foreign investment in the development of industrial estates in Indonesia. This paper uses a qualitative descriptive method, where this study describes events that occur and is intended to describe existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering. As a result, this paper finds that the Indonesian government has begun to improve infrastructure so that it is also sufficient to be one of the supporting factors. With a good location and infrastructure, the company's business activities become more effective. And more importantly, the Indonesian government is also willing to provide some fiscal facilities and licensing facilities related to company activities even though they are slightly contrary to sustainable development. Therefore, this research will contribute to the process of increasing foreign investment for sustainable development in Indonesia.

Keywords: Industrial park, foreign direct investment, sustainable development, eco-efisiensi.

Abstrak

Di era globalisasi ini, penanaman modal asing tidak perlu lagi dipandang sebagai ancaman. Sebaliknya, penanaman modal asing dapat dianggap sebagai motor penggerak pembangunan nasional, termasuk bagi Indonesia sebagai negara berkembang, termasuk dengan pembangunan Industrial Park. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi dan tantangan investasi asing dalam pengembangan kawasan industri di Indonesia. Tulisan ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dimana penelitian ini menggambarkan peristiwa yang terjadi dan dimaksudkan untuk menggambarkan fenomena yang ada, baik alam maupun rekayasa manusia. Hasilnya, makalah ini menemukan bahwa pemerintah Indonesia telah mulai memperbaiki infrastruktur sehingga juga memadai untuk menjadi salah satu faktor pendukung. Dengan lokasi dan infrastruktur yang baik, kegiatan usaha perusahaan menjadi lebih efektif. Dan yang lebih penting lagi, pemerintah Indonesia juga bersedia memberikan beberapa fasilitas fiskal dan fasilitas perizinan terkait kegiatan perusahaan walau sedikit bertentangan dengan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini akan berkontribusi pada proses peningkatan investasi asing untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Kawasan industri, investasi asing langsung, pembangunan berkelanjutan, eko-efisiensi.

INTRODUCTION

Economic globalization is still a major trend to be discussed following today's global economy growth. Nevertheless, developed countries have now played a leading role in the cycle of globalization's economic progress. Today, economic progress and innovation in IT and telecommunications are now

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recognize as the driving force behind economic globalization (Albarran, 2016). The increasing number of developed countries make the foreign direct investment (FDI) is a feature of the growth of global economic globalization. Total FDI hit an all-time high of US\$ 1.833 billion in 2007 (Weissleder, 2009). A very high FDI flow has a significant advantage in achieving host country economic growth (Forte & Moura, 2013).

FDI in Indonesia is diversified by sector. The manufacturing industry continues to lead in Indonesia until 2019, driven by power, gas and water supply, which began to grow dramatically relative to other sectors at 48.2% in 2018 and 62.4% in the first quarter in 2019. The most massive rise in FDI flows in Indonesia occurred in 2013, which amounted to IDR 348.82 trillion, up over IDR 100 trillion from inflows in 2012 (IICB, 2019). Indonesia ranked fourth as the most attractive country for investment purposes, Indonesia rose four scores from the previous poll after the United States, China, and India (Maelani et al., 2019; UNCTAD, 2017). In 2018, Indonesia became Southeast Asian countries' largest recipient of capital from Chinese investors by earning USD 171.11 trillion, followed by Vietnam with USD 151 trillion and Cambodia with USD 103.96 trillion in third place. China's investment is the 3rd largest for foreign investment in Indonesia, along with Singapore and Japan. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) economic program has had an impact on the enhancement of investment schemes (IICB, 2019).

Industrial park construction is a significant component and innovative method in the BRI plan, which is expected to promote inclusive globalization through the development of new forms of cooperation between China and Indonesia. Political flexibility has implications for the growth of industrial parks abroad, a classic concept in international political geography that explores the relationship between national and global politics. Industrial park establishment can increase investment funds, and there will be indications of the potential and challenges that will be faced (Tao et al., 2018). Indonesia's ongoing efforts in developing sustainable development planning indeed commendable. However, all this time the effort is still biased in ethnocentric west, and can consider local wisdom both tradition, religion and sociocultural scope that already exists. So that it can add sustainable development plans effectively (Dariah & All., 2019).

In the context of sustainability, economic development must accompanied by environmental management and social progress so that it can sustained for future generations. Countries with unsustainable trajectories can basically increase investment to record positive gains in the level of wealth growth, or reduce consumption to levels that can maintained by their productive base. At the moment, stakeholders are beginning to understand that non-renewable resources can, and must, function as drivers of economic growth and poverty reduction (Arrow & All., 2012). Several previous studies as Jufri et al (2016), Kambono & Marpaung (2020) and Mulya (2015) have not fully described the investment system, especially those related to sustainable development. For this reason, this research will contribute to conceptions in the investment sector, especially in the investment sector for sustainable development.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used the literature review method with the descriptive analysis method by comparing it with previous studies linked to Industrial Park development in Indonesia and other countries and including evidence derived from data from Indonesian foreign investment agencies. This paper uses a descriptive qualitative method, in which this research describes the events that occur and is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both natural and man-made, with a focus on characteristics, quality, and inter-relationships between activities. Furthermore, descriptive research does not provide treatment, manipulation, or alteration of the variables studied, but rather describes a condition as it

currently exists. As well as literature review studies and see the facts in the field to be more significant information. The two theories that we will use in this research are Sustainable Development and Eco-efficiency.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development emphasizes the importance of shifting away from risky socioeconomic activities and becoming more involved in activities that have positive environmental, economic, and social impacts (Ukaga et al., 2011). It also aims to make social progress, environmental balance and economic growth (Gossling-Goidsmiths, 2018; Zhai & Chang, 2019). Sustainable development has become a buzzword in the development community, with numerous definitions, meanings, and interpretations. Taken literally, sustainable development only refers to development that can last indefinitely or for a limited time (Beckerman, 2017). Sustainable development is a central concept in global development policy and agenda, and it refers to development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs (Elliott, 2012).

Eco-efisiensi

Eco-efficiency has now been proposed as a concept to improve corporate environmental and social performance by enabling a practical approach to economic and environmental efficiency based on sustainability (Suh et al., 2014). This idea based on industrial estate-based environmental management. With this, there is potential to convert waste output into resource response. So as to minimize economic, social, and environmental costs, as well as avoiding excess use of raw materials. Increased efficiency is an effective way to decrease resource consumption (Dahmus, 2014). Based on this background, this article seeks to find out how foreign investment support for industrial estates development can encourage sustainable development. This study scheme shown in the following figure 1.

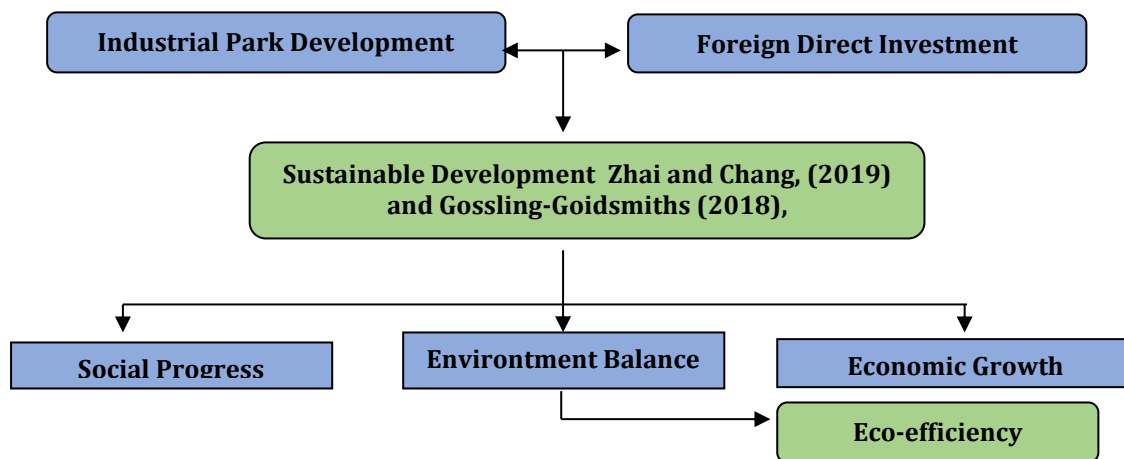


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) may bring significant benefits to host countries (Kurtishi-Kastrati, 2013), several studies have studied how FDI contributes significantly to economic development and has a positive impact on a country's progress, especially for non-industrial and developing countries (Mehic et al., 2013). It also will increase the host country's availability of funds. Athukorala conducted research using an econometric model of cointegration and the time series data from 1959 to 2012 to analyze the FDI-GDP relationship in Sri Lanka (Athukorala, 2003). The results show that FDI has a positive effect on GDP in Sri Lanka, as well as a causal relationship between FDI and GDP. Lipsey also found that the FDI stream had a positive impact on the host (Lipsey, 1999).

Su and Liu have researched the effect of FDI and human capital on China's economic development from 1991 to 2010, using a city information panel in China. They analyzed economic growth determinants with an emphasis on the role of FDI and human resources. They also found that FDI had a positive effect on per capita GDP growth, which was reinforced by public social capital ownership (Su & Liu, 2016).

Indonesia has a strong desire for foreign investment to fund the current account deficit and accelerate economic growth. With a growing contribution to GDP, foreign direct investment is projected to be the critical source of economic growth in addition to the government's infrastructure budget (Tao et al., 2018). Indonesia's GDP per capita continues to rise to \$3,932 in 2018 from \$823 in 2000. As an emerging middle-and lower-income country, this archipelago nation had benefited a lot from poverty reduction, rising poverty rates by more than half since 1999 to 9.8 percent in 2018. Economic growth in Indonesia has increased, backed by substantial investment, low unemployment, and an active labor market (Bank, 2019).

Investment in Indonesia

There has been a rapid increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reaching Indonesia since 2010. Since then see figure 2 and figure 3, Indonesia has begun to join and sit on the foreign companies radar screen. It no longer underestimates Indonesia's attractiveness as a market. The cause was by reporting positive growth of 4.6 percent in 2009 as Indonesia was able to face the global crisis in 2008-2009. During the worldwide economy's recession, only China, India, and Indonesia reported positive growth. The following is an Indonesian description of the FDI.

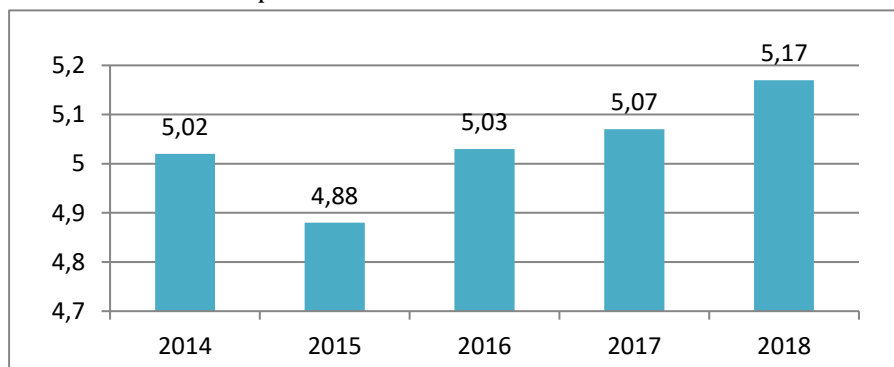


Figure 2. Percentage of Indonesia GDP Growth

Source : BPS (2019b)

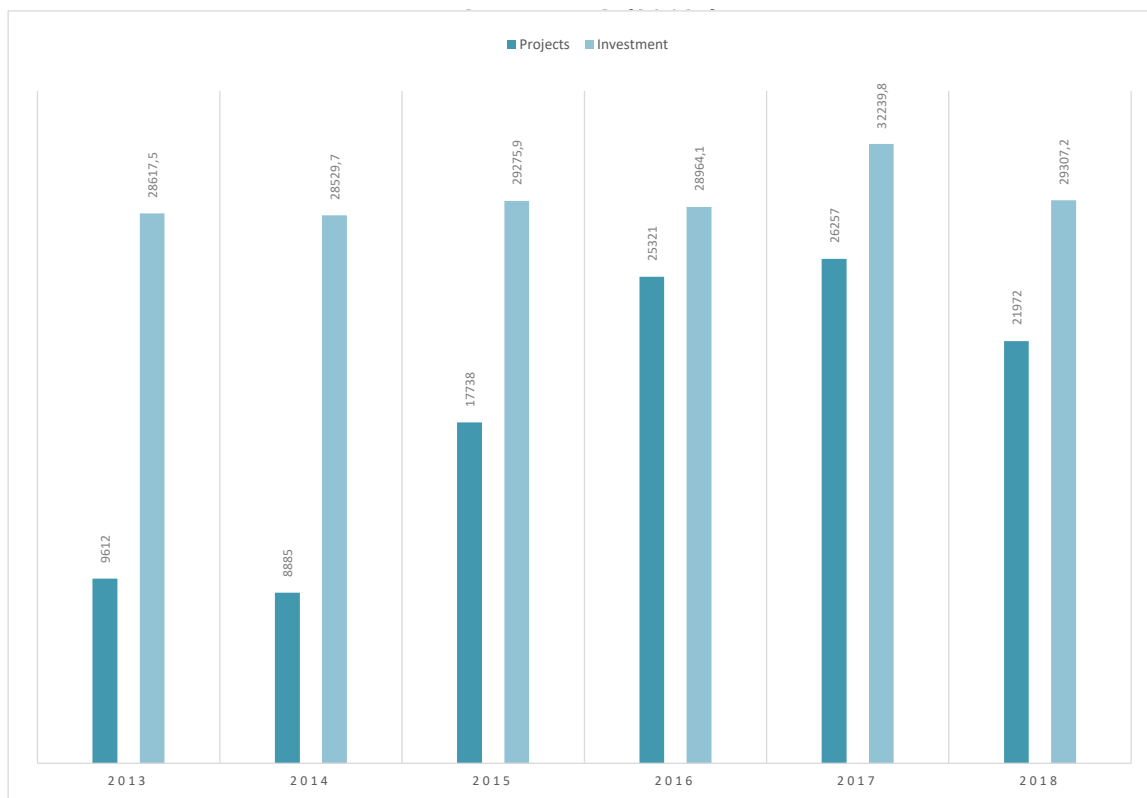


Figure 3. Projects and Investment of FDI in Indonesia

Source : BPS (2019b)

In the fourth quarter of 2017, Indonesia's investment stream hit its highest peak, touching an all-time high of US\$ 32239.8 million. Singapore is the largest source of investment, followed by the top five in the next year by Japan, China, Malaysia, and South Korea. Foreign investors also prefer the manufacturing sector as the leading market. Significant increases have occurred over the past three years in the energy, gas and water supply industries, as well as in the real estate and business services industry, which has experienced an increase in the type of investment since 2013. Thus investment has fluctuated for other sectors see figure 4.

Business convenience is one indicator, particularly in terms of facilities. Tambunan stated that infrastructure is the first in consideration of investment matters (Tambunan, 2007). Java Island still dominates the absorption of FDI inflow, especially in the West Java Province. That's because Java's infrastructure is good enough. As supply indicators, ports, airports, and highways are sufficient. The expansion of FDI flows has also begun to spread over time to other islands such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua. Foreign investors are actively starting to build industrial parks outside of Java on islands. Foreign investors began to venture to invest in islands other than Java, suggesting that the Indonesian government was successful in ensuring security and investment comfort.

Attracting trust in investment from other countries is still being pursued and is a challenging but achievable goal. From 2014, successively from Indonesia until 2016, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia and the Netherlands became investment subscription countries Chinese investors burst into the top five with a 17 percent share, followed by the same percentage the following year and became Indonesia's largest investor in the first quarter of 2019 with a 25.40 percent skyrocketing performance shifting Singapore's position as the first largest investor all this time.

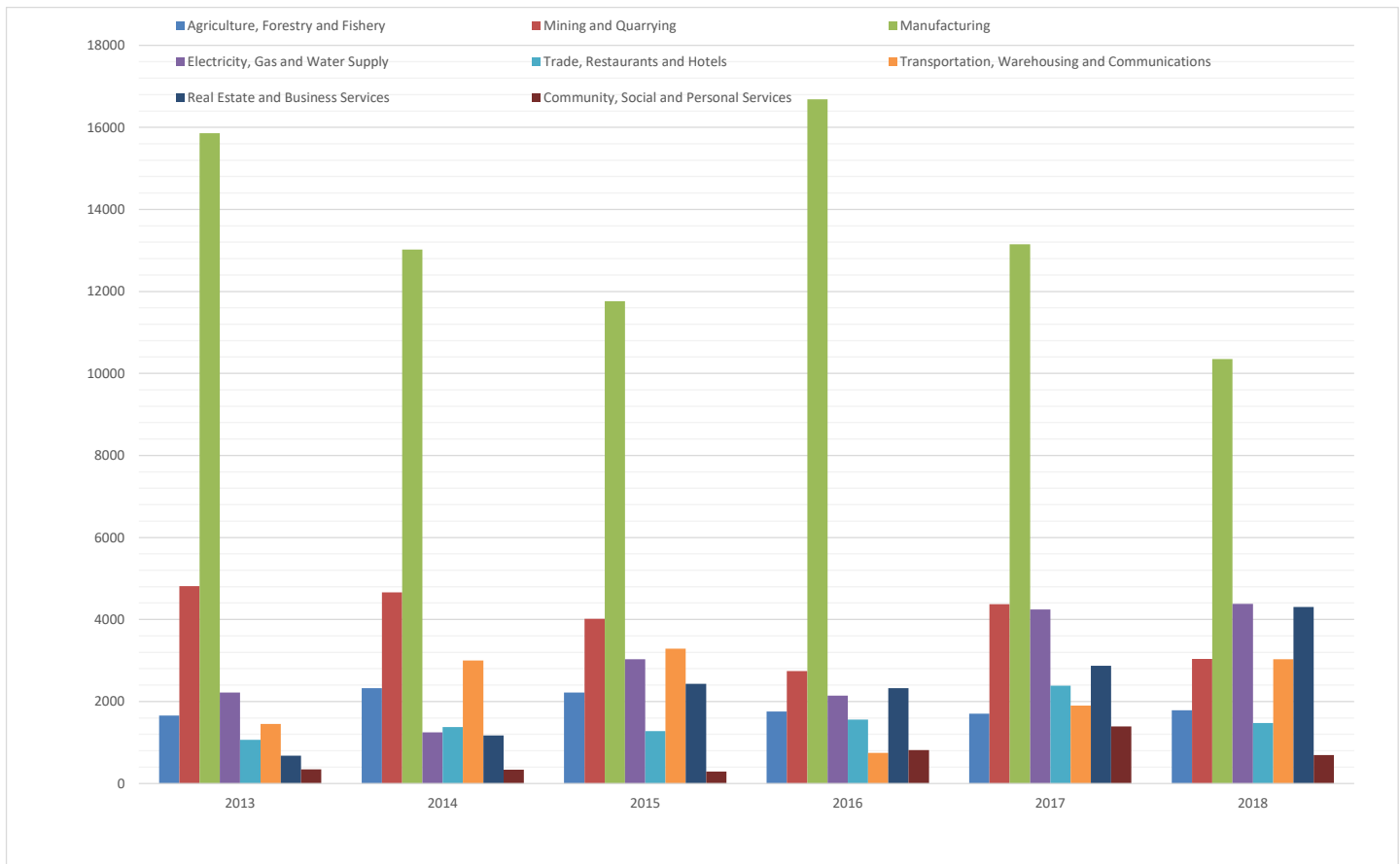


Figure 4. FDI Trends Sector in Indonesia

Source : BPS (2019a)

Recognizing the great benefits of rising economic growth from the FDI, the Indonesian government began to search for ways to attract foreign entrepreneurs to invest. Nevertheless, appreciation of FDI's importance is demonstrated by the issuance of the Foreign Investment Law of 1967 to attract foreign investment to build the national economy. With this regulation, the Investment Technical Committee has been formed. The Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (IICB) was created in 1973, instead of the functions performed by the Investment Technical Committee, which is an agency at the ministry level and has been approved to grant approval and permission for foreign direct investment. Indonesia's government offers a variety of investment opportunity packages with all the conveniences, both in-licensing and regulating, to increase investor interest in Indonesia.

Industrial Park Development

An industrial estate is an area run by and marketed by private or public companies, which provides necessary infrastructure, for example, electricity, water and wastewater. An industrial estate is called an industrial park. It also provides a number of support services (such as permits and security) as well as property facilities. In Indonesia first industrial estates were developed in the 1970's, through the combined efforts of the local and provincial governments (Jakarta, Surabaya, Cilacap, Medan, Makassar and Lampung). A watershed moment in the development of industrial parks was Presidential Decree 53/1989 opening up the business of industrial property development to private companies, establishing law and

technical standards for the development and operation of these properties. In 1996, the presidential decree 41/1996 established the first industrial estates guidelines in Indonesia. The industrial estate is underlined as a center of manufacture supported by infrastructure, installations and services by Government Regulation No 24/2009. Industrial estates typically provide in Indonesia:

1. Infrastructure includes roads, water supply, drainage systems, wastewater systems, electricity, and telecommunications.
2. Employee housing, office space, hotels, fiber optic telecommunications cables, and specialized transportation services are all available.
3. Medical services, fire department, security, commercial services, and recreational area are all available.

Industries have the ability to plug into a ready for use factory with complete facilities or buy a parcel of land to build a factory tailored to specific production needs. Investors can also use a large range of manufacture and industrial activities. Some industrial parks offer the full package including permits and licenses processing with the competent authorities, and the recruitment of readily accessible employees from the local pool and from the rest of Indonesia.

Table 1. Industrial parks in Indonesia

| No. | Locations | Total (Ha) | Land area |
|-------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Java | 55 | 22,795.90 |
| 2. | Sumatera | 16 | 4,493.45 |
| 3. | Sulawesi | 2 | 2,203.00 |
| 4. | Kalimantan | 1 | 546 |
| Total | | 74 | 30,038.35 |

Source : Salanto (2015)

Table 1 show The dominance of the number of industrial parks in Indonesia is still on the island of Java, covering an area of 22,795.90 hectares totaling 55 areas. A total of 13 regions are controlled by Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises or the public sector. While the remaining 61 areas are owned by the private sector. Foreign investors who have been subscribed to since long ago are Japan, USA, and Singapore, while for newcomers such as China, who have just begun to develop their industrial park business in Indonesian from 2007.

Table 2. Description of 3 Chinese industrial park investment

| Cooperation Zone | Investment/ income | Main enterprise |
|---|--|---|
| China-Indonesia Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone (KITIC) | Investment value of 0.65 billion US dollars | In 2018, 23 enterprises |
| Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park | Total investment value of 4 billion US dollars A | 6 enterprises, including PT Sulawesi Mining Investment and Indonesia Guangqing Ferronickel Industry Co. LTD |
| China-Indonesia Julong Agricultural Industry Cooperation Zone | A total in-vestment of 1.245 billion US dollars | 12 upstream and down- stream enterprises for palm oil |

Source : Tao et al (2018)

Table 2 show Chinese Industrial Park in Cikarang, West Java Province is focused on industrial land sales because the site's location is close to Jakarta as the economic and government core. Chinese investors are very mindful to invest their resources, for example in two other industrial parks in the field of natural resource production built in the region where the product originates from being preferable so that in addition to finding the best raw materials, the choice of these locations can also save the cost of the distribution of raw materials.

Environment Balance

Industrial estates built to enhance efforts to develop industries that are sustainable, accelerate the growth and competitiveness of industries and investments. In addition to several industrial areas outside Java. There are several groups of industrial estates in Indonesia on the island of Java. There are at least six suburbs and sub-districts called industrial centers. The group seen in the following table 3.

Table 3. Industrial Estate Group

| Position | Area |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Major industrial centers | In Bodetabek (Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi) (outer periphery) including Cikupa-Balaraja (Tangerang Regency) and Cikarang (Bekasi Regency). |
| Four other industrial centers | located outside Jabodetabek (Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi) on the outer periphery, including Serang (Cilegon and Cikande) and Karawang (Jambe and Cikampek Bay) |

Source: Hudalah D, Viantari D, Firman T (2013)

An environmentally friendly industrial park (EIP) is a concrete application of industrial ecology and industrial symbiosis. Industrial symbiosis is an effective measure for balancing energy supply and demand in regional communities. Industrial ecology, which complemented by industrial symbiosis as a tool for driving environmental innovation, becomes a policy mechanism to stimulate long-term cultural change. Thus, the concept of industrial ecology implemented at the policy level implemented through the relationship between industrial companies in the same geographical area by building environmentally friendly industrial parks (Kikuchi Y, Kanematsu Y, Ugo M, Hamada Y, 2015)(Daddi T, Iraldo F, Frey M, Gallo P, 2015). The successful implementation of EIP among them can be seen in table 4:

Table 4. Example of a Successful EIP Implementation

| EIP | Explanation |
|--|--|
| EIP in Lubei in Shandong Province in China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From a node perspective, the internal characteristics of the EIP industrial metabolic process in Lubei Province in China are key nodes (cement clinker production), peripheral nodes (ammonia and power plants), and key pathways in the network (from factories sulfuric acid to the ammonium phosphate plant for the cement clinkers production). |
| EIP in Kalundborg Denmark | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIPs in Kalundborg Denmark have reused and recycled resources to produce economic and environmental benefits. The symbiosis between the local community and EPI in Kalundborg has several advantages such as a significant reduction in energy consumption, a reduction in sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, as well as increasing the tconventional waste transformation into raw materials in other processes. Since its establishment, EIPs in Kalundborg have managed to save more than 1.2 million m³ of water, and 30 thousand tons of fossil fuels. The EIP also reused 70,000 tons of fly ash and reduce more than 130,000 tons of CO₂ emissions. |
| South Korea EIP pilot projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> several projects involving energy networks generate high positive environmental performance through mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. The acid / alkali solution recycling project also showed remarkable social results due to the network formed diversity and the active participation of the company. |

Source: Jung S, Dodbiba G, Chae SH (2013), Zhang Y, Zheng H, Yang Z, Liu G (2015) and Zhao H, Zhao H (2017)

Since systematic monitoring of industrial pollution has been limited thus far, there are a number of focuses that can be observed in observing the impact of industrial policy on the environment in general, such as (1) the industrial activity composition; i.e. high or low pollutant industry; (2) the scale of industrial activity; and (3) demand and supply for pollution reduction efforts.

The dominant industrial policy from 1975 to 1981 was one of import substitution. The government allows large-scale natural resource extraction and uses the proceeds to support and protect the development of large state-owned enterprises in heavy metals and basic chemicals. These policies have the potential to encourage industrial sector development, thereby driving the majority of the economy's industrial sectors. However, because the majority of these industries are relatively large and highly

polluted, the level of industrial pollution intensity increases significantly in the absence of environmental regulations.

A national environmental impact management agency (Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan, or BAPEDAL) was established in June 1990 by Presidential Decree No. 23. Several industrial environmental policies have been implemented since then. As shown in Table 5, the overall program has a less significant impact on pro-environmental behavior changes.

Table 5. Government Environmental Policy Weakness

| Environmental Policy | Weakness |
|---|---|
| Environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since 1989, most development projects have provided such reports to relevant authorities. ▪ However, judgments and law enforcement considered weak. Almost no control, monitoring or re-checking has carried out to make sure the accuracy of the report. ▪ In general, people consider AMDAL only as a formal report needed to a development project carry out without this reporting process affecting the intended project activities. |
| The Clean River Program, also known as PROKASIH (Clean River Program), began in 1989 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A study conducted by several researchers in 1997 doubted the success of PROKASIH. ▪ Research shows some program failures. First, people who live near river areas think that the physical quality of the river has deteriorated even after the program implementation. Second, these people also believe that the role of PROKASIH can almost be ignored in maintaining the river quality. |
| In 2002, the Ministry of Environment revived the PROPER program with a more comprehensive goal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PROPER is basically an environmental ranking program that acts as a simple environmental certification. The PROPER program began in June 1995 as an alternative environmental policy developed by the Department of the Environment. ▪ Most companies, through their association, negotiate with Bank Indonesia not to consider their PROPER rating in their financial performance analysis and argue that the Ministry of Environment needs to give more facilities to dispose of toxic waste before it included in the PROPER evaluation of how the company handles its toxic waste. |

Source: Resudarmo & Irhamni (2008)

Although concerns about environmental degradation began to emerge in the late 1970s, serious efforts to reduce the increase in the level of new industrial pollutants began in the early 1990s. Various industrial environmental policies have been implemented, but even if they are effective, the scale is too small. During the 1997-98 economic crisis, governments and the private sector focused on efforts to assist industries in surviving the crisis while ignoring the need to control their pollution. At the macro level, industrial policy during this period was marked by various reforms to further liberalize the economy in order to attract new FDI. At the micro level, industrial policy focuses on a variety of initiatives aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the country's industrial activities.

It recommended that strict national environmental regulations be implemented in order to avoid attracting the majority of new capital investment in high-polluting industries, as was seen in the 1980s and 1990s. Efforts were made in the early 2000s to re-establish industrial environmental policies, but the scale has been relatively limited thus far. The outcomes of this policy must be carefully monitored in order to maximize the chances of successful industrial development and environmental protection.

Pollution control, investment security, infrastructure availability, industrial tourism, and industrial competitiveness are all important factors in the environmental management of industrial estates. A scenario known as new urbanism has a high likelihood of being implemented in the future. This scenario aims for a long-term balance of economic growth and environmental protection. In terms of environmental protection, the use of modern technology can reduce raw material consumption and greenhouse gas emissions (Sjaifuddin, 2018).

Economic Growth

For increasing economic growth, industrial park development through foreign direct investment expected bring some advantages such as the labor absorption increasing and exchange and improvement of science and technology from investor countries such as China, Japan, etc.

Increased Labor Absorption. FDI has a strong influence on economic developments and has been demonstrated on different continents in many countries. The government is trying to issue investment regulations to boost the rate of foreign capital, and the latest innovation is that the Indonesian government has pushed and strengthened the "one-stop-shop" (OSS) of investment, established the "electronic traceability system" to publish online bidding procedures and information on financing, to promote foreign investment by simplifying it. President Joko Widodo's release of OSS Central Government on 26 January 2015 is a remarkable moment in improving business and climate investment, especially in licensing services.

Twenty-two ministries were formed as coordinating and delegated departments at IICB. The OSS system is socialized with local governments to prevent conflicting legislation. Eventually, by the end of 2016, all provinces and 514 cities and districts in Indonesia were fully integrated into OSS. One of OSS's goals is to promote the spread of investment beyond Java island, So it can cut through the bureaucracy without the central ministry having to carry out a complicated licensing process (Zeng et al., 2018).

With the ease of investment, the burden of Indonesian state problems such as the issue of unemployment and jobs in the region around industrial parks is expected to be rising. It was demonstrated positively in Song Tao's research, which claimed that more than 20,000 direct jobs and about 10,000 indirect jobs were generated for Indonesia with the establishment of Chinese Industrial Park in Morowali Indonesia, absorbing the investment flow in the region. More than 10,000 Indonesian workers have been hired to date; the subsequent purchases of over 5,000 motorcycles have shown that they have become accustomed to working and living there (Tao et al., 2018). It is also an opportunity in Vietnam where investment flows produced indirect jobs of 330,000 in 1995 jumped 3.6 million in 2017 (Ha, 2019), and Chinese companies played a significant role.

Exchange and improvement of science and technology. With the creation of industrial parks in the city, foreign workers who have the experience to use new technology from their home country and that is new to local workers in the factory will immediately be brought in. In this way, skills and knowledge of local workers will increase. However, many foreign companies also provide local workers with educational and training facilities to help operate their industries.

CONCLUSION

With a sustainable development approach, it is seen that basically foreign investment that builds several industrial estates in Indonesia is expected to have a positive impact, especially in terms of the economy. However, based on the results of the discussion, it is clear that the development of industrial estates through foreign investment has a significant effect on economic growth but creates problems in social change and environmental sustainability. The success of environmentally friendly industrial estates in cities such as Shandong, China; Kalundborg, Denmark and South Korea cannot yet be adopted in Indonesia.

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