

## Analysis of Psychosocial Support for Workers in Tiwingan Lama Port Area Post Covid-19 Pandemic

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### ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 outbreak significantly impacts community performance and the psychosocial well-being of workers at Tiwingan Lama port. According to Central Statistics Agency (BPS) data, the most affected businesses in the port area are food and beverage services (92.47%), general services (90.90%), and transportation and warehousing (90.34%). This research aims to provide an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, psychological conditions, and the influence of providing psychosocial support on workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area. This study used mixed methods with a sample size of 55 people selected by purposive sampling. Quantitative data analysis technique employs Likert scale data tabulation, while qualitative data utilizes a narrative approach. The qualitative study found that during the pandemic, workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area suffered income loss which causing stress. Results showed 80% were negatively affected, while 20% were positively affected by COVID-19. However, post-pandemic, the majority of workers have good psychological conditions, which is 70%, and 30% have poor psychological conditions. This is influenced by the social support received, as evidenced by the results showing that 66% received positive social support, while the remaining 34% received negative social support.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, psychosocial, workers

### INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is a type of infectious disease that has a major impact on human life. The Covid-19 incident was first reported in Wuhan City, China at the end of 2019. The spread of the Covid-19 disease was very fast and posed the threat of a pandemic. This Covid-19 disease is caused by coronavirus or Sars-CoV-2 which comes from animals and is transmitted through droplets or splashes from coughs and sneezes. Sars-CoV-2 is a virus that attacks the respiratory system, causing shortness of breath, lung infections, and even death. The Covid-19 virus outbreak has many countries fear stirring up thoughts and feelings since the first case in Wuhan, China which is so increasing. Indonesia first confirmed the incidence of Covid-19 at the end of March 2020.<sup>1</sup> As of November 11 2020, the total number of positive Covid-19 cases in Indonesia had reached 448,118 cases with 14,836 deaths. The high death rate as a result of Covid-19 requires the government to form a new policy in the form of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which hinders people from carrying out their normal activities.<sup>2</sup>

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic

has had a major impact on people's welfare, including health, education, social life and the community's economy. Workers in the port area of Tiwingan Lama Village also felt the impact of Covid-19. Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia (2020) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic is a non-natural disaster that has a major impact on the mental health and psychosocial conditions of society.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused several psychological disorders such as fear and anxiety, changes in sleep and eating patterns, feelings of depression, difficulty concentrating, boredom and stress. In general, the response that people often give during the Covid-19 pandemic is fear of getting sick and dying, being reluctant to have their health checked at a health service facility because they are afraid of contracting Covid-19, fear of losing their livelihood because they cannot work during isolation and being kicked out of work, fear of being isolated by society, loneliness, and even depression. It's undeniable that the post-pandemic impact experienced by port area workers in Tiwingan Lama Village is enormous and has an impact on psychological and social conditions.<sup>3</sup>

Tiwingan Lama Village is a tourist village located in Aranio District, Banjar Regency. The tourism potential stored in Tiwingan Lama Village, such as the beauty of Matang Kaladan Hill, Atawi Hill, is sought after by many tourists. The existence of tourism in Tiwingan Lama Village indirectly has a good influence on the economic development of the people living around the tourism object. As a village that relies on tourism, the sustainability of the villagers' businesses is very dependent on visits by tourists to Tiwingan Lama Village. However, with the presence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the tourism sector throughout the world experienced a very significant decline, including in Tiwingan Lama Village. Based on data released by the Badan Pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia (BPS RI), the business sectors that experienced a decline during the Covid-19 pandemic were the culinary business (92.47%), the service sector (90.90%), and the transportation and warehousing sector (90.34%). These three business sectors are the main source of employment for residents in the port area of Tiwingan Lama Village.<sup>4,5</sup>

Psychosocial support can be defined as assistance provided to individuals and communities who experience psychological disorders. Psychosocial support is carried out continuously and mutually influences the psychological and social aspects of the environment. The global humanitarian system uses psychosocial support as an umbrella term for various parties in response to emergencies, one of which is the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>6</sup>

Research by Munajed DA and Ekren E (2020) states that individuals affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and facing difficulties accessing relevant and responsive mental health services are three times more vulnerable to poor mental health and require more support to recover.<sup>7</sup> Research by Banerjee and Nair (2020) mentions that providing psychosocial support to populations affected by Covid-19 has a significant impact on mental health recovery and enhances community resilience.<sup>8</sup>

Therefore, research on psychosocial

support for workers in the port area of Tiwingan Lama Village after the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to be a means to assess the effect of psychosocial support on the process of restoring the psychosocial condition of workers and restoring tourism in the village after the Covid-19 pandemic. In this way, it is hoped that an effective strategy or program can be found to help the residents of Tiwingan Lama Village overcome the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic experienced by workers in the port area of Tiwingan Lama Village.<sup>9</sup>

## METHOD

This research uses a mixed method which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in order to obtain more comprehensive results regarding the variables to be studied. The research was conducted in August 2023 in Tiwingan Lama Village, Aranio District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. The population of all residents in Tiwingan Lama village is 166 households. The sample in this study was 55 people consisting of 50 quantitative samples and 5 qualitative samples. The sampling technique for the quantitative samples was using total sampling and the criteria of the qualitative samples are The criteria for qualitative sampling involve representation from each type of job present in the Tiwingan Lama port area.

The variables of this study consisted of workers' psychological conditions, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and psychosocial support. This research used primary data collected through interviews using questionnaires and interview guides. The analysis of this research used a Likert scale and interval for quantitative data and narrative for qualitative data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the Distribution and Frequency of Worker Characteristics in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1. Distribution and Frequency of Worker Characteristics in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No.	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	<b>Age</b>		
	Teenager (12-25 years old)	8	14.54
	Adult (26-45 years old)	28	50.90
	Elderly (46-65 years old)	19	34.54
2.	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	40	72.78
	Female	15	27.27

No.	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
3.	<b>Last Education</b>		
	SD	16	29.09
	SMP	15	27.27
	SMA	19	34.54
	Bachelor degree	1	1.81
	Diploma 1	1	1.81
	Not Schooled	3	5.45
4.	<b>Job</b>		
	Merchant	15	27.27
	Parking attendant	5	9.09
	Laborer	19	34.54
	Fisherman	7	12.72
	Boat driver	4	7.27
	Motorcycle taxi driver	5	9.09

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Based on table 1 above, the majority of research respondents were adults with an age range of 26-45 years (50.90%), male (72.78%), high school education (34.54%), and worked as laborers (34.54%).

#### Psychological conditions

A person's psychological condition shows their level of well-being, as a worker who has a good psychological condition indicates that the lower the level of stress they experience due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is in line with Aulia's (2019) research on the relationship between psychological well-being and work stress, the better the psychological condition, the lower the level of work stress.<sup>10</sup> A worker's good psychological condition indicates good

psychological well-being and conversely a poor psychological condition indicates that the worker is experiencing stress due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Psychological condition assessment was carried out with an 8-question questionnaire using a Likert scale with 4 categories, namely: (1) Never=4; (2) Sometimes=3; (3) Often=2; (4); Very often=1. Workers who get a score of <26 are categorized as workers who have a poor psychological condition and a score of ≥26 are categorized as workers who have a good psychological condition. The following are the results of the Distribution and Frequency of Psychological Conditions of Workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 2.

**Table 2. Distribution and Frequency of Psychological Conditions of Workers in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No.	Psychological Conditions	Value	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor	0-26	15	30
2.	Good	≥26	35	70

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The table above shows that 35 respondents (70%) have good psychosocial conditions and 15 other people (30%) have poor psychosocial conditions. Based on questionnaire analysis, it is known that respondents who had good psychological conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic were because respondents were still able to carry out their activities as usual and did not experience changes in behavioral patterns such as disturbed eating patterns, unstable emotions.

Meanwhile, respondents who had poor psychological conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic tended to experience unstable emotions, felt burdened by the pandemic, and felt tired easily because of the burden on their minds.

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has caused uncertainty for several employment sectors in Tiwingan Lama Village as a tourist village so that there are workers who are positively affected by the pandemic,

namely workers who do not feel any negative impacts from the existence of the pandemic in terms of income and psychology. Meanwhile, workers who are negatively affected are workers who feel a negative impact on their income and cause anxiety from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The following are the results of the Distribution and Frequency of Answers on Workers' Psychological Conditions in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 3.

**Table 3. Distribution and Frequency of Answers on Workers' Psychological Conditions in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No.	Question	Never	Occasionally	Often	Always	Sum	Category
1.	Has your eating pattern been disturbed when facing problems due to the Covid-19 pandemic?	27	10	11	2	88	OC
2.	Do you often cry and feel sad for no reason?	28	11	9	2	85	N
3.	Do you get angry easily because of trivial things?	11	16	17	6	118	OC
4.	Do you find it difficult to relax	14	16	16	4	110	OC
5.	Do you feel tired easily because of the burden on your mind?	11	11	18	10	127	O
6.	Do you also complain of physical pain?	19	15	14	2	99	OC
7.	Do you feel burdened by the Covid-19 pandemic?	5	11	15	19	145	O
8.	Do you feel anxious due to the presence of Covid-19?	14	11	13	12	123	OC
<b>Average Psychological Condition</b>						111.9	OC

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The evaluation of responses is divided into five categories: Never (N) with a score of 1, Occasionally (OC) with a score of 2, Often (O) with a score of 3, and Always (A) with a score of 4. Meanwhile, for the overall categorization of respondents' answers, intervals are used where values from 0-87.5 are categorized as Never (N); 87.6-125 as Occasionally (OC); 125.1-162.5 as Often (O); and >162.5 as Always (A). Based on the table above, it is known that the average psychological condition is 111.9 in the occasionally category. The results indicate that in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period, the psychological conditions of workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area have gradually recovered and provide a positive outlook on the psychological recovery of workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area after enduring difficult times during the COVID-19 pandemic. The improvement in psychological condition can be an indication of adaptation and adjustment to the changes that have occurred, including efforts to enhance resilience and seek support from the surrounding environment.

WHO (2020) stated that the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic caused stress at various levels of society. Research by Elbay, Selim A, and Karadere (2020) states that the causes of stress during the Covid-19 pandemic are concerns about the health of oneself and loved ones as well as negative stigma from the surrounding environment (11). Further research by Qiu et al (2020) states that limitations and difficulties in fulfilling needs both individually and at home are one of the factors that can trigger stress conditions in a person (12).

*"Fewer tourists visit the village, stalls are quiet during Covid-19"* Informant 3).

*"...During the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the business was quiet as income declined because there were no visitors due to tourism closures. If this stall sold basic necessities needed by opponents of local residents, it could be crowded and sell well. But this is because we rely on visitors who come here, so what is sold is ice drinks. People here, including children, don't really drink ice"* (Informant 3).

"...while my income depends on the people here, so it's also quite a headache to think about how to make money at home, especially since my child is still in school too" (Informant 5).

Government policies such as large-scale social restrictions and social distancing have impacted the tourist village of Tiwingan Lama and impacted the income of workers in the port area. This policy resulted in a decrease in tourists so that the income of workers in the port area also decreased. This can be seen in the respondents' confessions:

"...during the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, businesses were quiet as revenue declined because there were no visitors because tourism was closed".

Therefore, one of the factors that causes pressure on the community, namely workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area, is regarding economic fulfillment due to concerns about meeting life's needs, both to finance themselves and their dependents.

"If the first one is the funds, the second one we are also worried about health" (Informant 4).

Concern about health conditions is also a factor that causes stress during the Covid-19 pandemic considering that this disease has a bad stigma in society because of its easy transmission and resulting in disability and even death.

**Table 4. Distribution and Frequency of The Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Workers in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No.	Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic	Value	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Negative	≥16	40	80
2.	Positive	<16	10	20

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The table above shows that 40 respondents (80%) felt the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and 10 other people (20%) were categorized as feeling the positive impact. The table above shows that 40 respondents (80%) experienced negative impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, while 10 others (20%) were categorized as experiencing positive impacts. Based on the analysis, it is found that workers affected negatively by the pandemic experienced a decrease in income due to a decline in the number of visitors to the port area. This was exacerbated by government policies such as social distancing. Meanwhile, the positively affected workers were those who were hardly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic at all. This is because their line of work was not dependent on the number of

### The impact of Covid-19 pandemic

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic caused uncertainty for several employment sectors in Tiwingan Lama Village as a tourist village so that there were workers who were positively affected by the pandemic, namely workers who did not feel any negative impacts from the existence of the pandemic in terms of income and psychology. Meanwhile, workers who are negatively affected are workers who feel a negative impact on their income and cause anxiety from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on workers was carried out using a 5-question questionnaire using a Likert scale with 4 categories, namely: (1) Strongly disagree=1; (2) Disagree=2; Agree=3; Strongly agree=4. Workers who get a score of ≥16 are categorized as workers who have had a negative impact from the Covid-19 pandemic, meaning that the Covid-19 pandemic has not significantly impacted these workers and a score of <16 are categorized as workers who have had a positive impact. from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The following are the results of the Distribution and Frequency the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 4.

visitors to the port, allowing economic activities to continue as usual.

The Covid-19 virus outbreak has instilled fear and anxiety in many countries, affecting people's thoughts and emotions. As a result of this pandemic, governments worldwide have implemented various policies ranging from social distancing and large-scale social restrictions to lockdowns. However, these measures aimed at combating Covid-19 have brought about new challenges in socio-economic dimensions and the mental health of communities.<sup>13</sup>

The following are the results of the Distribution and Frequency of Answers on the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 5.

**Table 5. Distribution and Frequency of Answers on The Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Workers in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No. Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Sum	Category
1. The pandemic resulted in material and moral losses	-	1	11	38	187	SA
2. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic affects your work sector	-	7	12	31	174	SA
3. Number of village visitors experienced a decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic	-	1	13	36	185	SA
4. Income decreased after the Covid-19 pandemic	-	-	16	34	184	SA
5. Government policies during the pandemic make you anxious	-	15	24	11	146	A
<b>Total Average Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic</b>					<b>175.2</b>	<b>SA</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The evaluation of responses is divided into five categories: Strongly Disagree (SD) with a score of 1, Disagree (D) with a score of 2, Agree (A) with a score of 3, and Strongly Agree (SA) with a score of 4. Meanwhile, for the overall categorization of respondents' answers, intervals are used where values from 0-87.5 are categorized as Strongly Disagree (SD); 87.6-125 as Disagree (D); 125.1-162.5 as Agree (A); and >162.5 as Strongly Agree (SA). Based on the table above, it is known that the average psychological condition is 175.2 in the strongly agree category. The table shows that the majority of respondents agree that the Covid-19 incident has had a negative impact on them as workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area.

The Covid pandemic has caused a decrease in tourist visits to tourist villages so that the income of workers in the area has also decreased. In fact, most people depend on the tourism sector for their work to fulfill their daily needs. One of the informants also felt prolonged concerns due to his role as the backbone of the family, which is stated in the following conversation.

*"...If there are very few visitors, it's closed first. I thought about it, because I have a family, so I still have dependents"* (Informant1).

Based on the statement above, it is known that there are families affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. These various impacts cause many problems, both from an economic perspective and psychologically for the backbone of the family. The burden and pressure felt by the backbone of the family can directly or indirectly impact the quality of life.<sup>14</sup>

According to data from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2022), there has been an increase in stress-related mental disorders (SMDs), including depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues, since the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>10</sup> A survey conducted by the World Economic Forum and Ipsos on 1300 workers across 28 countries showed an increase in anxiety disorders due to work-related stress and income reduction during the pandemic. In 2020.<sup>15</sup>

#### Psychosocial support

The pressure experienced by workers and provides opportunities for individuals to develop their abilities when facing difficult situations. worker who is categorized as having positive psychosocial support means that the worker has received sufficient psychosocial support from the people around him and feels a positive impact from this. Meanwhile, workers who are categorized as workers with negative psychosocial support mean that the worker receives less support from the surrounding environment and does not feel any impact from this.

Psychosocial support was measured with 10 questions using the guttman scale with 2 categories, namely: (1) yes=1; (2) no=0. Workers who get a score <8 are categorized as negative psychosocial support and workers who get a score ≥8 are categorized as positive psychosocial support. The following are the results of Responses to Psychosocial Support on Workers in the Tiwingan Lama Port Area, which can be seen in table 6.

**Table 6. Distribution and Frequency of Responses to Psychosocial Support for Workers in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No.	Psychosocial Support	Value	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Negative	<8	17	34
2.	Positive	>8	33	66

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The table above shows that 33 respondents (66%) received positive psychosocial support and 17 respondents (34%) received negative psychosocial support. Based on questionnaire analysis, the majority of workers receive positive psychosocial support. This can be seen from the support received by workers from people around them which makes the workers comfortable and motivated, as well as the presence of family/relatives who are willing to help in dealing with problems caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, workers with negative psychosocial support mean that the worker does not receive enough psychosocial support which can be seen from the absence of solutions or advice from people around them to help deal with problems caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, so this makes workers pessimistic about facing the impact of Covid-19. According to research by Atmaja and Chusairi (2022), every job has a different risk of

being affected, be it the burden borne, the demands, responsibilities, difficulties, and pressures that can lead to psychological disorders such as stress in these workers.<sup>16</sup>

Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that there are workers who feel the impact of support from the surrounding environment and there are also workers who feel there is no significant difference regarding the support provided. The form of support that is often provided is emotional support in the form of sympathy, care, attention, and encouragement that can provide a sense of comfort and calm to workers. Other forms of support that can be given to workers are informational support, instrumental support and togetherness support.<sup>17</sup> Based on the research results, it was found that the distribution and frequency of psychosocial support for workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area which can be seen in Table 7.

**Table 7. Distribution and Frequency of Responses to Psychosocial Support for Workers in The Tiwingan Lama Port Area**

No	Statement	Yes		No	
		n	Percentage (%)	n	Percentage (%)
1	Is there anyone else encouraging you in facing the Covid-19 pandemic?	29	58	21	42
2	Do you have other people who listen to your complaints during the Covid-19 pandemic?	33	66	17	34
3	Does your family/relatives around you care about the problems you are facing during the Covid-19 pandemic?	33	66	17	34
4	Is there any family/relatives who remind you not to fall into the situation?	29	58	21	42
5	Do the people around you care about the problems you are facing during the Covid-19 pandemic?	28	56	22	44
6	Do you feel motivated by the enthusiasm of the people around you?	36	72	14	28
7	Does support from people around you during the Covid-19 pandemic make you feel more comfortable?	38	76	12	24
8	Is there any family/relatives who are willing to help you in dealing with the problems you are facing due to the Covid-19 pandemic?	35	70	14	30
9	Do solutions or advice from people around you help you in dealing with conditions after the Covid-19 pandemic?	27	54	23	46

No	Statement	Yes		No	
		n	Percentage (%)	n	Percentage (%)
10	Does support from people around you make you optimistic that the impact of the pandemic will soon pass?	26	52	24	48
<b>Average</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of workers receive positive psychosocial support of 63% and negative psychosocial support of 37%. The highest indicator is the question "Did support from people around you during the Covid-19 pandemic make you feel more comfortable" with a percentage of 76%. This shows that providing support can help workers feel more comfortable so they can overcome the problems they face during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Support from the people around workers is very important in dealing with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the world of work. The pandemic itself has brought about many changes in the way individuals work, which often results in stress, worry and new challenges in adapting. Social support is needed in facing a pandemic situation to maintain human health. Social support can come from family, friends, co-workers, neighbors or friends in activities to minimize the risk of work stress.<sup>18</sup> This was expressed directly by the informant through the following quote.

*"We support each other too, as we are part of a government organization. So it's not individual sharing"* (Informant 2).

*"What is certain is that our family supports us, encourages us when we have problems. Fellow friends can also encourage"* (Informant 3).

*"From the village head, vaccines are usually ordered from local residents as well"* (Informant 4).

Psychosocial support in the Covid-19 pandemic situation has an effective role in overcoming the psychological pressure experienced by individuals, especially during difficult times. This is because the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic has caused anxiety in society, so social support is very necessary with the aim of achieving mental well-being in facing the pandemic.

Based on research conducted by Susanti and Arianti (2022), it is known that social support and religiosity have a significant influence on a person's resilience in facing the Covid-19 pandemic with a percentage of 50.9%.<sup>19</sup> This means that providing social and

religious support can increase the ability of communities affected by Covid-19 to get through the pandemic and overcome the problems that occur until they return to their original conditions before the Covid-19 pandemic occurred.

*"My wife at home told me not to worry about it so we just enjoy it"* (Informant 1).

*"Yes, usually from words, suggestions such as if we were sick, he said, "when you are sick, if you seek treatment or go to the hospital", "don't think too much about it". Yes, giving directions"* (Informant 3).

*"There is also, maybe from being given support comes awareness. If we feel down, we can't think sometimes. Well, usually we are given motivation or encouragement like that. So we can think and make us realize, oh this is better"* (Informant 3).

*"Before you yourself have not been hit by this, you are still enthusiastic, the most you are told to take care of your health during covid, food is taken care of. There is indeed a visit from health once a week"* (Informant 4).

The majority of respondents said that the support they had received was in the form of words of encouragement and advice so that they would not get worse in their situation.

These words of encouragement were obtained from family and also the closest people in the surrounding environment such as co-workers. One respondent said that the support provided helped him to be aware of what he should do rather than being depressed by the situation. Apart from that, respondents also mentioned that there was also support from health services in the form of health check visits.

*"...indeed there is none, especially the assistance for covid as you said the impacts are not there, didn't get it at that time"* (Informant 1).

*"First, the support from my wife, then if I'm not mistaken, there is also assistance from the government, but it's just as much as you can get"* (Informant 5).

During the Covid-19 pandemic there was also support provided by the government in the form of aid. However, this assistance is also not able to meet all the workers' needs, as stated by informant 5 "...it's just what it is." Apart from



that, the aid distributed cannot be given to all workers.

## CONCLUSION

The research results showed that 30% of workers had poor psychological conditions and 70% had good psychological conditions, 34% had negative support for workers' psychosocial conditions, and 66% had positive support for workers' psychosocial conditions, and 80% were negatively impacted by the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic and the other 20% don't. The results also show that there has been a change in psychological condition from what was initially less good during the Covid-19 pandemic to become better after Covid-19. This change is driven by the support of the people around the workers and the desire to rise from the adversity experienced. The conclusion of this research is that the psychosocial support received by workers in the Tiwingan Lama port area has had a positive impact on facing life during the Covid-19 pandemic until after the Covid-19 pandemic.

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