

THE EFFECT OF PERMENAKER 151/2020 POLICY FOR INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN ONLINE MEDIA NEWS

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ABSTRACT

Throughout the May 2020-April 2021 period, online media often reported Covid-19 pandemic as a global health disaster. All news related to Covid-19 has high news value because of its broad impact on society. Indonesian Migrant Worker (PMI) are having transnational mobility, so that it has negative stigma as a carrier of the virus was colored the news. They became the headlines for several online media in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. Seeing the large number of Indonesian migrant workers exposed to COVID-19, the Minister of Manpower issued a policy that limits the sending of migrant workers abroad through Permenaker 151/2020.

This study aims to understand how online media in Indonesia report PMI related to the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on placement policies. A number of positive and negative reports about PMI amid the Covid-19 polemic were found on online media portals in Indonesia. There are three largest online media in Indonesia based on the order of Alexa Rank which is used as a research instrument. The four online media are okezone.com, tribunews.com and kompas.com

Online media coverage is able to construct the public in responding to this change in the policy of placing TKI. By using the index measurement method based on the selected keywords, it was found that the three online media reported negative and positive news about PMI. In the narrative of online media reporting always presents three different groups of sources, namely PMI, the government, and PMI monitoring organizations.

Keywords: Indonesian Migrant Workers, News, Placement Policy Permenaker 151/2020, Indonesian online media

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has become a global issue today. This infectious disease caused by the corona virus continues to mutate until now, so that the variants in various countries experience differences from one another. This new virus and disease became known to the global community when an outbreak occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.¹ The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 declared Covid-19 as a pandemic, because it has spread to several countries and continents. Various regions of the world are reporting spikes in cases and the number of fatalities is increasing every day.²

Indonesia is one of the countries recorded with the highest number of Covid-19 cases at the end of June 2021.³ This global pandemic has had a very broad impact on social, economic and human rights, especially for vulnerable groups. Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) are one of the vulnerable groups affected by the global Covid-19 pandemic.

¹ <http://covid19.bnpb.go.id/> BNPB. (2020). Hub InaCovid-19 oleh BNPB. (diakses Sabtu, 2 Juli 2021)

² <https://www.sehatq.com/artikel/covid-19-ditetapkan-sebagai-pandemi-apa-artinya> oleh Rahmawati, D. (diakses Kamis, 3 Juni 2021).

³ <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/07/02/160638265/10-negara-dengan-kasus-harian-tertinggi-di-dunia-indonesia-nomor-5>.(diakses Sabtu, 2 Juli 2021).

Law Number 18 of 2017 states that PMI includes every Indonesian citizen who will, is currently, or has done work by receiving wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Their transnational mobility has earned them the label of a vulnerable group carrying the Corona virus. The number of PMIs working abroad is more than 7 million people and spread to almost 132 countries.⁴

PMI cases exposed to the Corona virus were detected by the media in early February. A PMI in Singapore was infected with the virus because it was infected by his employer. He was declared cured after being treated intensively in Singapore. Based on reports from 12 Labor Attachés in 11 placement countries, the number of PMI exposed to Covid-19 was 587 people, consisting of PMI who were positive for Corona as many as 224 people, the number of PMI who entered quarantine was 353 and the number of PMI who died was 10 people. The most Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) or TKI exposed to the corona virus in Malaysia.⁵

In addition to the increasing number of victims, another impact that is felt is the delay in departure to several countries of placement for those who have gone through the pre- placement process due to the tightening policies of immigration traffic in many countries (Hidayat et al., 2023; Nursyamsi et al., 2023). Not only that, the COVID-19 pandemic has also delayed some PMIs returning to their homeland who have completed their contracts. The number of Indonesian migrant workers who have been exposed to COVID-19, the government continues to try to prevent the spread of the corona virus outbreak, one of which is to temporarily stop the placement of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) abroad. The temporary suspension was carried out to protect all PMIs, both at home and abroad. The Minister of Manpower (Menaker) signed the Decree of the Minister of Manpower (Kepmenaker) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 151 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Termination of the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers.⁶

These foreign exchange heroes are not only vulnerable to contracting the corona virus, they are stigmatized as contagions, carriers and spreaders of the virus. At the beginning of the outbreak of the Covid-19 issue among PMIs, several destination countries such as Malaysia, Hong Kong and Taiwan limited and tightened the arrival of foreign workers. The stigmatization of being a virus carrier is not the first time that PMI has been addressed. Long before Covid spread globally, they also received the nickname as carriers of the SARS, MERS and even HIV-AIDS viruses. They get this discriminatory treatment because of the level of mobility associated with the activities of moving the country they do. Of course, the threat of Covid-19 adds to the long list of vulnerabilities experienced by PMIs, after the threat of radicalism and transnational crime.⁷

The rapid flow of information to the public related to the spread and transmission of Covid-19 cannot be separated from the role of online media in Indonesia. Massive reporting related to all information regarding Covid-19 adorns the mass media, both print, electronic, and online media as well as social networking platforms. In this news, PMI is also often reported by the mass media in Indonesia, especially on online media platforms. Dissemination of information is identical to communication technology where the use of tools to interact and establish communication is increasingly diverse.⁸ Online or online media is present as a form of media that has speed in presenting news. According to Alexa Rank, there are three largest online media in Indonesia, namely okezone.com, tribunnews.com and kompas.com. The three online media provide the most widely accessed information by the Indonesian people.

Research on PMI has been studied from various perspectives and methods. However, studies on PMI in online media reporting, especially those related to the temporary suspension of the placement of Indonesian migrant workers due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on negative news about PMI,

have so far not been carried out.⁹ This is understandable because this global pandemic is still actual and its development continues to change all the time. This study intends to discuss how the policy Number 151 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Termination of the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers affects the news about PMI in online media.¹⁰

METHOD

The purpose of this study is to reveal how the policy of temporarily stopping the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers affects PMI reporting in online media which is represented in the news about the Covid-19 pandemic. Referring to the report data on the placement and protection of Indonesian workers released by the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Workers (BNP2TKI) starting March 26, 2020, it has temporarily halted the entire process of placing prospective Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) and reopened placements on July 30, 2020. the data collection period is in accordance with the enactment of Permenaker 151/2020 until the reappointment of Permenaker 151/2020.

The preparation of indicators comes from BNP2TKI data taken over a certain period of time. When the indicator has been determined, the news index for each online media will be visible. Thus, a news index score can be obtained for each news indicator. The measurement of each indicator can be seen from each online media coverage. The amount of news that falls into certain indicator categories can later be used as an analysis to what extent Indonesia's labor regulations during the Covid-19 pandemic can affect the amount of news about migrant workers. By developing index technology, it is hoped that data creation activities from qualitative phenomena can continue to be developed. Until later the measurement of how far government regulations affect the rise and fall of the amount of negative news in online media can be seen. From the three online media, it can be counted the number of news related to a predetermined phrase. The number of reports based on the selected indicators, collected approximately 650

news stories.

The news comes from the three online media that have been determined. Scoring is determined according to the number of news taken from each indicator. To measure the influence of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020 on the news about PMI during the Covid-19 pandemic, the authors use the correlation coefficient method in looking at the relationship between variables. The correlation coefficient test is intended to determine the close relationship between the two variables studied. While the regression analysis is intended to determine the

⁸ https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/data_puu/Kepmen_151_2020.pdf (diakses Sabtu, 2 Juli 2021)

⁹ Onong Uchjan Effendy, Ilmu Komunikasi, Teori dan praktek, Bandung, Remaja Rosdakarya, 2003, h.31

¹⁰ <https://www.jawapos.com/jpg-today/09/02/2018/dari-43-ribu-lebih-media-online-hanya-04-persen-yang-profesional/> (diakses Sabtu, 2 Juli 2021)

form of the relationship of variable Y to the value of variable X. To see the extent of the relationship between variables in these three media, measurements can be made.

By using the correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) method, it can be seen to what extent Permenaker 151/2020 can affect the amount of news in online media. In measuring correlation, there are at least two variables used. The first is the independent variable and the second is the dependent variable (Agus Triansyah et al., 2023; Rismawati et al., 2023). Correlation also discusses the relationship between variables, which consists of positive and negative relationships. Measurements are made in order to see the extent of the correlation shown by the two variables. In this study, there are three online media in Indonesia that will be used as research samples, namely okezone.com, tribunews.com and kompas.com.

The number of news taken from each indicator is ten news. With a total of 5 negative reporting indicators on one issue in each online media, it is possible to divide the index of the number of reports as follows:

If the amount of negative news with a range of 1-10 is said to be low.

If the amount of negative news with a range of 11-20 is said to be rather low
If the amount of negative news with a range of 21-30 is said to be moderate

If the number of negative reports with a range of 31-40 is said to be quite high
If the number of negative reports with a range of 41-50 is said to be high

The existence of a positive correlation means that there is an increase or decrease in the independent variable and will affect the dependent variable. Meanwhile, if there is a negative correlation, there will be an increase in the Independent variable, causing a decrease in the dependent variable. Measurements are made in order to see the extent of the correlation shown by the two variables. According to Sutrisno Hadi from the book *Introduction to Statistics for International Relations* by Surwandono that there are several classifications of the degree of relationship starting from the interval -1 to 1, namely:

1. It is said that there is no relationship, if the product moment correlation score (r) is equal to 0
2. It is said to have a low relationship, if the product moment correlation (r) is between 0 and 0.361.
3. It is said to be a strong or significant relationship, if the product moment correlation (r) is more than 0.361
4. It is said to have a perfect or deterministic relationship, if the product moment correlation (r) reaches 1.

There are various techniques in measuring product moment correlation. One way is to use Pearson's formula like this:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum X'Y'}{N(SD_x.SD_y)}$$

r_{xy} = Correlation coefficient of variable X on variable Y

xy = The product of the product of X and Y

N = Lots of data

SD_x = Standard deviation of variable X

SD_y = Standard deviation of variable Y

So that the development of news on migrant workers before and after Permen 151/2020 can be seen the difference. To what extent can government regulations influence the negative news related to Indonesian migrant workers in the three online media

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

It is undeniable that online media coverage related to incidents of Indonesian migrant workers abroad has attracted a lot of public attention. In this study, there are three online media in Indonesia that will be used as research samples. The three online media are okezone.com, tribunews.com and kompas.com. The continuity of the three media in reporting events related to Indonesian migrant workers is one of the reasons for being chosen as a sample for the Research on the Effect of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020 in PMI reporting on online media during the Covid-19 pandemic

To see the extent of the relationship between variables in these three media, measurements can be made. By using the correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) method, it can be seen to what extent the existence of Permenaker 151/2020 can affect the amount of news in this case is negative news in online media. In measuring correlation, there are at least two variables used. The first is the independent variable and the second is the dependent variable. Correlation also discusses the relationship between variables, which consists of positive and negative relationships (Khairunisa, 2022; Khairunisa et al., 2023; Khairunisa & Muafi, 2022; Khairunisa & Sabaria, 2023; Sabaria et al., 2023).

. Okezone.com is the most widely accessed online media portal by the Indonesian people according to Alexa's version. This media regularly reports information about Indonesian migrant workers. Since Permenaker 151/2020 regarding the placement policy of Indonesian migrant workers, the news has been dominated by negative news. However, there is a slight difference in terms of reporting after the issuance of Permenaker 151/2020, namely the number of negative reports on this news site has decreased. The following is a table of news variables after the Minister of Manpower 151/2020 policy was enforced on Okezone.Com media:

TABLE 1: News on Okezone.com Online Media after the enactment of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020

No	X	Y	X-mX	(x-mX) ²	(y-mY)	(y-my) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	8	7	0.4	0.16	0.6	0.36	0.24

2	9	8	1.4	1.96	1.6	2.56	2.24
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3	8	6	0.4	0.16	-0.4	0.16	-0.16
4	6	5	-1.6	2.56	-1.4	1.96	2.24
5	7	6	-0.6	0.36	-0.4	0.16	0.24
Σ	38	32		5.2		5.2	4.8

Data source: Processed primary data

Through the table above, the online media Okezone.com, the number of reports shows different numbers for the variable x (after the implementation of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020) and variable y (after the repeal of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020). To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. Mean measurement using the formula:

$$M = \frac{\sum fX}{N}$$

M = Symbolizes the Mean

fX = Number of data

N = Lots of data

Then the Mean results for the X variable from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{38}{5} = 7,6$$

Meanwhile, the results of the Mean variable Y from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{32}{5} = 6,4$$

From the mean data above, it can be obtained that the standard deviation for the X variable is 1.02 and the standard deviation for the Y variable is 1.02. According to the correlation formula proposed by Pearson, the correlation variable (rxy) on okezone.com media is 0.95. The relationship between the PMI Permenaker 151/2020 placement policy at the time of Covid-19 is positive. Where the correlation coefficient almost reaches a deterministic number.

The second media is Tribunnews.com, an online news web portal from Indonesia that is in the same division as the local newspaper Kompas. For the number of reports after the

implementation and after the PMI Permenaker 151/2020 placement policy was revoked during Covid-19 there was a much reduced number. Below is the news table on Tribunnews.com online media:

TABEL 1 : News on Tribunnews.com Online Media after the enactment of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020 :

No	X	Y	X-Mx	(X-Mx) ²	Y-My	(Y-My) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	6	4	0.4	0.16	-1	1	-0.4
2	6	5	0.4	0.16	0	0	0
3	7	3	-0.6	0.36	-2	4	1.2
4	7	2	-0.6	0.36	-3	9	1.8
5	6	7	0.4	0.16	2	4	0.8
Σ	32	21		1.2		18	3.4

Data source: Processed primary data

To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. Then the Mean results for the X variable from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{32}{5} = 6.4$$

Meanwhile, the results of the Mean variable Y from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{21}{5} = 4.2$$

To see the extent of the relationship between the variables and the relevant online media, it is necessary to measure the correlation coefficient. So, the correlation variable (r_{xy}) on Tribunnews.com media is 0.35. Classification of the relationship that occurs between variables is to have a positive relationship. Where the placement policy has improved, the negative news on the online media Tribunnews.com regarding the placement policy issue of PMI Permenaker 151/2020 is reduced.

The third media is Kompas.com. Different numbers are shown by one of the largest online media in Indonesia. This media created by Jakob Oetama provides different figures for the number of reports after and before the PMI Permenaker 151/2020 placement policy was approved. The following is a news table:

TABEL 2 : News on Kompas.com Online Media after the enactment of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020

No	X	Y	X-Mx	(X-Mx) ²	Y-My	(Y-My) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	7	4	-0.6	0.36	-0.4	0.16	0.24

2	7	5	-0.6	0.36	0.6	0.36	-0.36
3	9	6	1.4	1.96	1.6	2.56	2.24
4	8	2	0.4	0.16	-2.4	5.76	-0.96
5	7	5	-0.6	0.36	0.6	0.36	-0.36
Σ	38	22		3.2		9.2	0.8

Data source: Processed primary data

Then the Mean results for the X variable from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{39}{5} = 7,8$$

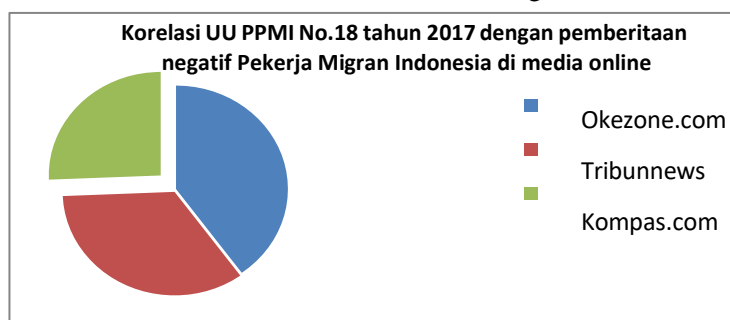
Meanwhile, the results of the Mean variable Y from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. Through the data above, it can be seen that the number of reports for the PMI Permenaker 151/2020 placement policy has decreased. The correlation coefficient of the data is 0.38. This figure shows if the relationship between variables shows a low or weak relationship. On the online media, Kompas.com shows a low relationship for news related to the issue of migrant workers. The level of influence of the PMI Permenaker 151/2020 placement policy on negative news in online media can be seen through the calculation of the average correlation coefficient.

From the measurements above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient of news coverage with Permenaker 151/2020 Below is a graph of the correlation of news with Permenaker 151/2020 with PMI reporting in online media:

Grafik 1 : correlation between Permenaker 151/2020 news and PMI news as seen from after the enactment of Ministerial Regulation 151/2020



From the graphic data above, it can be seen that okezone.com is at the top of the online media that reports the most incidents against Indonesian migrant workers with a total percentage of 40%. The next position is online media Tribunnews.com with 34% and Kompas.com with 26%. In terms of online media, okezone.com in presenting news related to migrant workers tends to be more massive, whether it is related to regulations or handling

during the Covid-19 pandemic. Tribunnews.com is objective but not critical in terms of reporting on Indonesian migrant workers. Meanwhile, Kompas.com is objective and tends to criticize the government's performance in providing protection for Indonesian migrant workers, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

To find out how far the influence of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy on online media coverage after the government revoked the Permenaker 151/2020 policy. Below is a table from the online media coverage of Okezone.com after the revocation of Permenaker 151/2020. ;

TABEL 4 : News after the revocation of Permenaker 151/2020 on Okezone.com Online Media

No	X	Y	X-mX	(x-mX) ²	(y-mY)	(y-my) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	9	7	1	1	1.8	3.24	1.8
2	9	4	1	1	-1.2	1.44	-1.2
3	8	6	0	0	0.8	0.64	0
4	7	5	-1	1	-0.2	0.04	0.2
5	7	4	-1	1	-1.2	1.44	1.2
Σ	40	26		4		6.8	2

Data source: Processed primary data

To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. The mean of variable X is 0.89 and variable Y is 1.16. Based on the data obtained, searching for the correlation coefficient using the Pearson formula, it was found that the correlation variable (r_{xy}) on the Okezone.com media for reporting after the Ministry of Manpower policy 151/2020 was revoked was 0.38. So, it can be concluded that the relationship between the Permenaker 151/2020 policy and negative news related to PMI during the COVID-19 pandemic is positive. Where the correlation coefficient is almost deterministic.

In Okezone.com's online media coverage, appreciation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy was shown by the increasing role of the government in providing protection for Indonesian migrant workers, especially when the COVID-19 pandemic hit destination countries. Likewise

with the second table, where the data obtained comes from negative reporting on Indonesian migrant workers in the online media tribunnews.com regarding the Permenaker 151/2020 policy with PMI during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data obtained is not much different from the previous table. Where the number of variables X and Y variables does not have a large difference in numbers. The following is a news table after the Ministry of Manpower 151/2020 policy was revoked in online media:

TABEL 3 : PMI news after the Ministry of Manpower 151/2020 policy was revoked on Tribunnews.com Online Media

No	X	Y	X-mX	(x-mX) ²	(y-mY)	(y-my) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	9	6	0.8	0.64	0.4	0.16	0.32
2	9	7	0.8	0.64	1.4	1.96	1.12
3	8	5	-0.2	0.04	-0.6	0.36	0.12
4	8	4	-0.2	0.04	-1.6	2.56	0.32
5	7	6	-1.2	1.44	0.4	0.16	-0.48
Σ	41	28		2.8		5.2	1.4

Data source: Processed primary data

To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. The mean of variable X is 0.74 and variable Y is 1.01. The search for correlation coefficients on the online media Tribunnews.com also has numbers that are not much different. So, the correlation variable (r_{xy}) in this medium is 0.37. Thus, the relationship between the revocation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy and the news in the online media tribunnews.com is positive, with the correlation coefficient almost reaching a deterministic number.

The Minister of Manpower's policy 151/2020 has its own influence on the two media, even though on July 30, 2020 it is no longer valid. The third media is Kompas.com. For the number of reports, the number has decreased considerably. Below is the news table after the revocation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy in the online media Kompas.com:

TABEL 6 : Reporting after the revocation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy on Kompas.com Online Media

No	X	Y	X-mX	(x-mX) ²	(y-mY)	(y-my) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
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1	7	6	0.4	0.16	1.6	2.56	0.64
2	8	5	1.4	1.96	0.6	0.36	0.84
3	7	4	0.4	0.16	-0.4	0.16	-0.16

4	5	4	-1.6	2.56	-0.4	0.16	0.64
5	6	3	-0.6	0.36	-1.4	1.96	0.84
Σ	33	22		5.2		5.2	2.8

Data source: Processed primary data

To determine the correlation coefficient from the data above, the measurement starts from finding the mean of the data. The mean of variable X is 1.01 and variable Y is 1.01. Through the data taken from the table above, the variable correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) on Tempo.co media for placement issues is 0.54. So, it can be concluded that the relationship between the reporting after the revocation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy and the ineffectiveness of Permenaker 151/2020 in the online media Kompas.com is positive.

Where the correlation coefficient has a positive relationship. The more stable government policies through labor laws and providing protection for migrant workers in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic issue, the negative news on the online media ompas.com is decreasing. In the last part of this discussion, measurements will be made regarding the relationship between PMI reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic, either after the Permenaker 151/2020 policy was implemented or revoked in the three online media, namely okezone.com, tribunews.com and Kompas.com. For this reason, measurements were made using correlation coefficients. In this section, we will discuss the news in the three media.

TABEL 4 : Reporting data with variables after implementation and after the policy of the Minister of Manpower 151/2020 was revoked from the three online media (Okezone.com, Tribunews.com and Kompas.com)

No	X	Y	X-mX	(x-mX) ²	(y-mY)	(y-my) ²	(x-mx)(y-my)
1	8	7	1.03	1.0609	2.65	7.0225	2.7295
2	9	8	2.03	4.1209	3.65	13.3225	7.4095
3	8	6	1.03	1.0609	1.65	2.7225	1.6995
4	6	5	-0.97	0.9409	0.65	0.4225	-0.6305
5	7	6	0.03	0.0009	1.65	2.7225	0.0495
6	9	7	2.03	4.1209	2.65	7.0225	5.3795

7	9	4	2.03	4.1209	-0.35	0.1225	-0.7105
8	8	6	1.03	1.0609	1.65	2.7225	1.6995
9	7	5	0.03	0.0009	0.65	0.4225	0.0195
10	7	4	0.03	0.0009	-0.35	0.1225	-0.0105
11	9	6	2.03	4.1209	1.65	2.7225	3.3495
12	9	7	2.03	4.1209	2.65	7.0225	5.3795
13	8	5	1.03	1.0609	0.65	0.4225	0.6695
14	8	4	1.03	1.0609	-0.35	0.1225	-0.3605
15	7	6	0.03	0.0009	1.65	2.7225	0.0495

16	7	3	0.03	0.0009	-1.35	1.8225	-0.0405
17	6	5	-0.97	0.9409	0.65	0.4225	-0.6305
18	7	3	0.03	0.0009	-1.35	1.8225	-0.0405
19	5	2	-1.97	3.8809	-2.35	5.5225	4.6295
20	8	4	1.03	1.0609	-0.35	0.1225	-0.3605
21	7	6	0.03	0.0009	1.65	2.7225	0.0495
22	8	5	1.03	1.0609	0.65	0.4225	0.6695
23	7	4	0.03	0.0009	-0.35	0.1225	-0.0105
24	5	4	-1.97	3.8809	-0.35	0.1225	0.6895
25	6	3	-0.97	0.9409	-1.35	1.8225	1.3095
26	8	7	1.03	1.0609	2.65	7.0225	2.7295
27	7	5	0.03	0.0009	0.65	0.4225	0.0195
28	5	2	-1.97	3.8809	-2.35	5.5225	4.6295
29	7	4	0.03	0.0009	-0.35	0.1225	-0.0105
30	6	3	-0.97	0.9409	-1.35	1.8225	1.3095
31	8	4	1.03	1.0609	-0.35	0.1225	-0.3605
32	7	5	0.03	0.0009	0.65	0.4225	0.0195
33	9	6	2.03	4.1209	1.65	2.7225	3.3495
34	8	2	1.03	1.0609	-2.35	5.5225	-2.4205
35	7	3	0.03	0.0009	-1.35	1.8225	-0.0405
36	7	2	0.03	0.0009	-2.35	5.5225	-0.0705
37	6	4	-0.97	0.9409	-0.35	0.1225	0.3395
38	5	3	-1.97	3.8809	-1.35	1.8225	2.6595
39	8	5	1.03	1.0609	0.65	0.4225	0.6695
40	7	3	0.03	0.0009	-1.35	1.8225	-0.0405
41	6	2	-0.97	0.9409	-2.35	5.5225	2.2795
42	4	2	-2.97	8.8209	-2.35	5.5225	6.9795
43	5	4	-1.97	3.8809	-0.35	0.1225	0.6895
44	6	3	-0.97	0.9409	-1.35	1.8225	1.3095
45	3	2	-3.97	15.7609	-2.35	5.5225	9.3295
Σ	314	196		86,9805		118,3125	66, 3575

Data source: Processed primary data



Then the Mean result for variable X from the data above is:

$$M = \frac{314}{45} = 6,97$$

Meanwhile, the results of the Mean variable Y from the data above are:

$$M = \frac{196}{45} = 4,35$$

From the acquisition of the Mean values for the two variables, measurements can be made to determine the Standard Deviation of each variable using the formula:

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{\sum fx'^2}}{N}$$

F = Frequency of each class

x'² = Is the midpoint deviation of each class from the mean which is then squared

N = Lots of data

Then the Standard Deviation for the variable X from the table above is:

$$SD_x = \frac{\sqrt{86,98}}{45} = 1,39$$

While the Standard Deviation for the Y variable from the table above is:

$$SD_x = \frac{\sqrt{118,31}}{45} = 0,394$$

The last stage is to see the relationship between the reporting of migrant workers and Permenaker 151/2020 by using the correlation coefficient. From the above measurements, the correlation coefficient for all variables is

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum X'Y'}{N(SD_x \cdot SD_y)} = \frac{66,357}{45(1,39 \times 0,394)} = 2,69$$

The result of measuring the correlation coefficient of the overall news in online media is 0.41, indicating a strong or significant relationship. Where changes in certain variables will cause large changes in other variables.

From the results of the correlation coefficients both from the media and from the issue as a whole, it can be seen that the relationship between variables is positive. Where the news of migrant workers in three online media related to the COVID-19 pandemic has decreased following the revocation of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy. In fact, every online media site reports about Indonesian Migrant Workers from various angles. The news options in each online media have different news angles even though the events taken are the same. However, the regulations given by the government to migrant workers have the effect that negative publicity regarding them can be reduced.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic is a global disaster. During the initial period until now the online media provided massive coverage. News about everything related to the Covid-19 pandemic has become a hot issue for the public to discuss. Migrant workers are one of the vulnerable groups and are affected by exposure to this corona virus. The visible impact is after the government issued a policy related to placement, namely Permenaker 151/2020, where their work placements had to be temporarily suspended. However, on July 30, 2020, the government decided to revoke the Permenaker 151/2020 policy, whereby migrant workers can return to work abroad according to their respective placements. The government also provides protection as long as they work in placement areas, especially countries with spikes in Covid-19 cases.

Online media coverage related to the condition of migrant workers during COVID-19 is up and down in accordance with the government's policy on the existence of these foreign exchange heroes. They have also received the stigma attached to them as carriers of the virus

since this pandemic was in Indonesia, making all news related to migrant workers interested in the Indonesian people. Based on the results of data analysis in the previous discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The influence of government policies contained in Permenaker 151/2020 on news related to Indonesian migrant workers in the online media Okezone.com, Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com. The media Okezone.com has a positive and significant effect. The positive influence shows that the existence of this regulation which took effect on March 20, 2020 was responded positively by the largest online media circle in Indonesia by providing information about the achievements and efforts

of the government in providing protection for Indonesian migrant workers.

2. The results of the calculation of the correlation coefficient of the influence of the emergence of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy on news coverage of Indonesian Migrant Workers are Okezone.com 0.62, Tribunnews.com 0.54 and Kompas.com 0.41. With the percentage of news loading in Kompas.com online media as much as 40%, while Tempo.co as much as 34% and Republika.co.id as much as 26%.
3. While the results of the measurement of the correlation coefficient of the overall news both after the emergence of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy or after the repeal of the Permenaker 151/2020 policy in online media was 0.41 indicating a strong or significant relationship. Where changes in certain variables will cause large changes in other variables.

From the results of the correlation coefficients both from the media and from the issue as a whole, it can be seen that the relationship between variables is positive. Where the news of migrant workers in three online media related to the COVID-19 pandemic has decreased in line with the Permenaker 151/2020 policy. Along with the government's policy to revoke the policy of prohibiting the placement of migrant workers to work, the news is also reduced. The government is committed to protecting migrant workers working in other countries, including countries that have a spike in Covid-19 cases.

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