Strategic Government for Handling Pandemic Covid-19 in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the countries affected by Covid-19 and even accounts for 7.8 percent of the death rate and is one of the highest in the world. During the increasing number of cases, Indonesia accepted foreign workers from China. This policy shows that the Indonesian government cannot ignore the economic aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The author considers it important to study the Indonesian government's strategy in the Covid-19 outbreak from an economic perspective. The method used in this article is a descriptive qualitative approach. This means that the author conducts a simple study by describing the state of an object to be studied at this time, based on the facts found (fact-finding), to then be placed with the relevant theory. The conclusion from this research is that the government needs policies to save people's lives during the Covid-19 pandemic, including social rights; physical tickets; use of personal protective equipment; personal hygiene; work and study at home and, delay all activities.

Keywords: Policy, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is an infectious disease that began to develop in 2019 which until now has become a major problem throughout the world. The beginning of its existence came from Wuhan, China, which was caused by one of the wild animals, namely bats. The impact of being exposed to Covid-19 for infected individuals is that they will experience mild respiratory problems that can cause death. To prevent the spread and transmission of the Coronavirus from spreading widely into the community, the government has made a series of policies to deal with it. Some of the policies made by the government are written, and some are not. Policies that are written in the form of, for example, Law (UU), Government Regulation in place of Law (PERPU), Government Regulation (PP), Presidential Regulation (PER PRES), Ministerial Regulation (PERMEN), Regional Regulation (PERDA), Regent Regulation (PERBUP), Mayor Regulations (PERWALI), and others including Decrees (SK), and letters from the government. While unwritten policies are unwritten invitations from the government, community leaders, traditional leaders, cultural leaders, religious leaders.

In handling Covid-19, government policies have experienced the difference between policies made by the central government and local government policies. The difference begins when some regions set *Lockdown* however, the central government established Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The policies implemented by the Central Government are still awkward among the public because the appeals made are still non-binding. It's as if the Central Government doesn't want to lose money by not implementing *lockdown*. To prevent the spread and transmission of the Coronavirus from spreading widely into the community, the government has made a series of policies to deal with it.

METHODS

The writing method used in this article is a descriptive qualitative approach. This means that the author conducts a simple study by describing the state of an object that will be studied at this time, based on the facts found (fact-finding), to then be associated with the relevant theory. This approach is followed by observation, listening to discussions about Covid-19 from social media and other studies. Furthermore, the data and information obtained are carried out by induction, reduction, and then presented in a simple form, which is easy to understand.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

WHO has reported a new disease called the Coronavirus in Wuhan since December 31, 2019. The Coronavirus has spread widely in a short time in China and has even spread to European countries. Until February 2020, Indonesia still had no reported cases of people infected with Corona. Later on March 2, 2020, the President accompanied by the Minister of Health announced 2 new cases of Covid 19 in Depok. Then on March 17, 2020, the Covid 19 emergency response. After Corona became an epidemic (pandemic) in early March 2020 until now, the government has made various

policies to deal with and overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, such as policies: (1) stay at home (Stay at Home,); (2) Social Restrictions (Social Distancing); (3) Physical Distancing (Physical Distancing); (4) Use of Personal Protective Equipment (Masks); (5) Maintaining Personal Hygiene (Washing Hands); (6) Work and Study from Home (Work/Study From Home); (7) Postpone all activities that gather large crowds; (8) Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB); until the last, (9) the implementation of the New Normal policy.

In the aftermath of the implementation of the government policy, all community activities, especially activities to meet with fellow human beings "face to face", are interactions between humans and other humans, which initially were all carried out directly outside the home, but due to COVID-19, all activities human activities, whether it's factory activities, industrial activities, business activities, educational activities, office activities, social activities, culture, business activities, sports activities, political activities to religious activities, are all prohibited and can only be done at home. The government's policy that prohibits residents from doing activities outside the home, which is in effect during the pandemic, is certainly very contrary to the habits of residents before the Corona outbreak hit the community.

Directly (directly), freely, outside the home, and "face-to-face" turned into closed, limited interactions, indirect communication (indirect communication), and all residents' activities are carried out inside the house. This government policy certainly causes psychological upheaval and "cultural shock" in the community, especially for urban residents who have high mobility. This fact raises new problems and challenges for the government and society.

Some government policies in PSBB in Indonesia

1. There are 3 (three) legal bases for implementing the PSBB policy, namely Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. Second, Law Number 36 the Year 2009 concerning Health. Third, Law No. 4/1984 on Communicable Disease Outbreaks.
2. Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019. These Permenkes cannot be blamed. Criminal sanctions, for example, the violator is imprisoned for 1 year, or imprisoned for 3 months, or fined Rp. 1 billion, which can only be regulated by law. PP alone cannot regulate criminal sanctions, let alone Health Regulations. The Health Quarantine Act does not address this issue. According to the constitutional law expert, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, the President should issue a Perppu which is comprehensive to deal with Corona.
3. Government Regulation in place of Law number 1 of 2020 concerning state financial policies and financial system stability for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. Article 27 paragraph 1 reads that the costs incurred by the government and or KSSK member

institutions in the context of implementing state revenue policies, including policies in the field of regional finance, financing policies, financial system stability policies, and national economic recovery programs, are part of the economic costs for saving the economy from other crises. and is not a state loss. Paragraph 2 reads that members of the KSSK, KSSK Secretary, members of the KSSK secretariat and officials or employees of the ministry of finance, Bank Indonesia, OJK, and LPS, and other officials related to the implementation of this Perpu, cannot be prosecuted both civilly and criminally if the execution of duties is based on good faith and following the provisions of the legislation. This means that if the costs are extravagant, misappropriated, mix planned, fictitious, they are still considered costs, not state losses. Furthermore, all are listed in the state budget.

It must be admitted that during the COVID-19 outbreak as it is now, social assistance and social protection from the government are very necessary because they can become a breather for millions of people who are affected, not only those in need of Social Welfare Services. PPKS) such as construction workers, factory workers, farmworkers, fishermen, motorcycle taxis, traders, employees, contract workers, casual workers, farmers, breeders, drivers, entrepreneurs, but also all social classes in society.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Government policies to prevent the spread of Coronavirus transmission so that it does not spread widely in the community, such as the policy of staying at home House; Social distancing; Physical Restrictions; Use of Personal Protective Equipment; Maintain Personal Hygiene; Work and Study at home; Postpone all activities that gather large crowds; Large-Scale Social Restrictions; until the policy of implementing the New Normal policy, it will not work effectively if the government does not prepare accurate information regarding the source and spread of the Coronavirus and its handling. What is far more important is that the government as the leader and decision-maker must prepare a social protection policy scheme not only for the Social Welfare Service (PPKS) groups, such as construction workers, factory workers, farmworkers, fishermen, motorcycle taxis, traders. , employees, contract workers, odd jobs, farmers, ranchers, drivers, entrepreneurs,

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