

The Government's Strategy to Implement Good Governance During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of good governance by the government is carried out" in various stages, "and decisions" are chosen and "implemented by the government" itself for "the community" to reduce favorable to negative numbers in handling the covid-19 pandemic virus infection. To carry out maximum success in implementing good governance in order to suppress the positive cases of covid-19 pandemic, support is needed from other crucial elements, one of which is public communication. This is intended so that the aim of the approaches taken by the general government which is expected to comply with the government policies in suppressing the positive number of Covid-19 can reap very satisfying results and is expected to be able to eliminate the Covid-19 pandemic virus infection that is gripping the health of countries in the world today.

Keywords: Government Strategy, Good Governance, COVID-19, Pandemic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2020, the world has been shocked by a virus outbreak that is known as coronavirus or covid-19. "Coronavirus is a virus that causes disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory tract infections, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)[1]."

The "World Health Organization (2020), "reported a total of 5,267,419 cases of COVID-19 confirmed as of May" 25, 2020. "It added that a total of 341,155" had "died" from "the virus. Currently, there is no cure for COVID-19". The "lack of appropriate cure makes" this "virus a very serious challenge" for mankind. "Scientists are currently making efforts to develop a vaccine that will prevent the" transmission "of the virus". New cases of Coronavirus in Indonesia have not subsided and the addition of new cases is still above 5,000 cases. So, staying disciplined in carrying out health protocols to avoid the transmission of the coronavirus is an obligation. According to the data from the Covid-19 Task Force, as of Tuesday (5/25), there were additional 5,060 new cases of people infected with the coronavirus in Indonesia. This brings the total to 1,786,187 positive cases of Coronavirus. Meanwhile, the number of people who recovered from the Coronavirus infection increased from 3,795 people to 1,642,074 people. Meanwhile, the number of people who died from the CoronaVirus infection in Indonesia increased from 172 people to 49,627 people. Due to the high number of additional positive cases of Coronavirus, the government asks the public to have a high and collective responsibility to comply with health protocols.

Therefore, the behaviors recommended by WHO "include: frequently hand washing under running water, using hand" sanitizer, "using protective materials" such as "masks, staying at home, physical distancing, and maintaining personal hygiene." From the problems "above, this paper is intended to discuss the government regulations and policies in implementing good governance to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and whether the steps"taken are appropriate to suppress the positive number of COVID-19 in Indonesia" because it "continues to increase every day.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted with a focus on

digging up information about the COVID-19 Information Dissemination by Indonesia's Government, the website of WHO, and the Indonesia government's "Twitter account. This research is categorized as meta-analysis research. The meta-analysis allows the combination of mixed results and takes into account relative sample sizes and effect sizes"[2]. "Meta-analysis is basically the process of evaluating data from a number of primary studies. The findings of this analysis were utilized to decide whether to accept (support) or reject (abort) the hypothesis, as well as to give precise directions for further investigation as a result of the current progress of social media". Proponents of "the good governance agenda see it as a worthy goal not only in and of itself. Critics, especially in aid-recipient countries, argue that the use of governance criteria in the allocation of foreign aid effectively introduces political conditionalities and imposes Western liberal models of democracy[3].

3. BASIC THEORY

3.1. Concept E-Government

The concept of governance comes equipped—explicitly or implicitly—with a qualified that indicates that whatever it is desirable and is a mechanism for managing common resources that can be applied to many goals such as sustainable, effective, sound, appropriate, honest, accountable, equitable, gender-balanced and even democratic [4]. The e-government is considered to be a pivotal tool for modernizing government in the twenty-first century.

3.2. Good Governance Meaning

The Understanding of Good Governance is a prominent issue in the management of public administration. This is reflected among other intense demands of the people by the State organizers, both in the government, the legislature, and the judiciary to organize good governance[5].

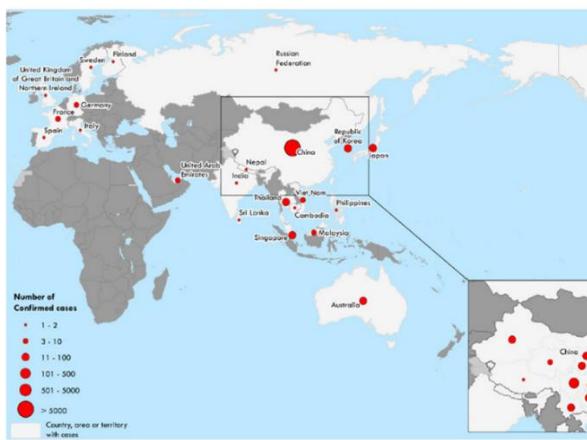
3.3. Social Use of Twitter for Information

In terms of social use, there is a preference for using Facebook and Twitter although they have distinctive features in terms of preference in their use. In the studies by which studied the preferences in the use of these two social networks from the point of view of personality dimensions (extraversion, neuroticism, openness, friendliness, responsibility,

sociability, and cognition), it was found that there was a positive correlation between the use of Facebook and the people who scored highest in neuroticism, extraversion, openness, and sociability. The use of Twitter had a higher correlation with cognition, responsibility, openness, and sociability [6].

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The global WHO strategy



- “Mobilize all sectors and communities to ensure that every sector of government and society takes” ownership of “and participates in the response and in preventing cases through hand hygiene, respiratory” etiquette, and “individual-level physical distancing”[7].
- “Control sporadic cases and clusters and prevent community transmission by rapidly finding and” isolating all “cases, providing them with appropriate care, tracing, quarantining, and supporting all contacts”[7].
- “Suppress community transmission through context-appropriate infection prevention and control measures, population-level physical distancing measures, and appropriate and proportionate restrictions on non-essential domestic and international travel”[7].
- “Reduce mortality by providing appropriate clinical care for those affected by COVID-19, ensuring the” continuity of “essential health and social services, and protecting frontline workers and vulnerable” “population”[7].
- “Develop safe and effective vaccines and therapeutics that can be delivered at scale and that are accessible based on need”[7].

Every country should be implementing a comprehensive set of measures, calibrated to their

capacity and context, to slow down transmission and reduce mortality” associated with the“COVID-19, ultimately to reach and/or maintain a steady state of low-level or no transmission[8]. Appropriate strategies at the national level and” sub-national “level must be balanced measures that address the direct” mortality attributable “to the COVID-19, the indirect mortality caused by the overwhelming of health systems and the interruption of other essential health and social services, and the acute and long-term detrimental effects on health and wellbeing of the socioeconomic consequences of certain response measures. Maintaining a steady state of low-level or no transmission is important because, as the pandemic has spread, its” public health “and socioeconomic impacts have been profound, and have disproportionately affected the vulnerable. Many populations have already experienced a lack of access to routine, essential health services”[9].

“The closure of schools increases the risk of some students being neglected, abused or exploited, and risks the interruption of basic services such as school meals. Every action taken now to slow the transmission of COVID-19 is an action that brings forward to the day that these services can return”[10]. Ultimately, the development and delivery of a safe “and effective vaccine or vaccines and therapeutics may enable a transition away from some of the measures necessary to maintain this state of low-level or no transmission[11]. Individuals must protect themselves and others by adopting” behaviors “such as washing hands, avoiding touching their face, practicing good respiratory etiquette, individual-level distancing, isolating in a community facility or at home if they are sick, identifying themselves as a” “contact of a confirmed case when appropriate, and cooperating with physical distancing measures and movement restrictions when called on to do so”[12].

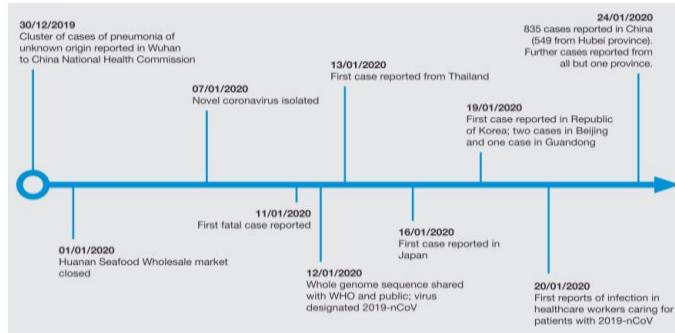
- Communities must be empowered to ensure that services and aid are planned and adapted based on their feedback and local contexts. Critical functions, such as community education, protecting vulnerable groups, supporting health workers, case finding, contact tracing, and cooperation with physical distancing measures can only happen with the support of every part of affected communities”[5].
- “Governments must lead and coordinate the response across party lines to enable and empower all individuals and communities to own the response through communication, education, engagement, capacity building, and

support. Governments" "may have to implement blanket physical distancing measures and movement restrictions proportionate to the health risks faced by the community, if they need more time to put in place the above measures"[5].

- "Private companies must ensure the continuity of essential services such as the food chain, public utilities, and the manufacture of medical supplies. Private companies can provide expertise and innovation to scale and sustain the response, most notably through the production and equitable distribution of laboratory diagnostics, personal protective equipment, ventilators, medical oxygen, and other essential medical equipment at fair prices, and the research and development of diagnostic tests, treatments, and vaccines"[5].

On December 31, 2019, WHO was alerted to a cluster of pneumonia patients in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. One week later, on January 7, 2020, Chinese authorities confirmed that they had identified a novel (new) coronavirus as the cause of pneumonia (figure 1). The proposed interim name of the virus is 2019-nCoV. "Since the first cases were reported, WHO and its partners have been working with Chinese authorities and global experts to learn more about the virus, including how it is transmitted, the populations most at risk, the spectrum of clinical disease, and the most effective ways to detect, interrupt, and contain human-to-human transmission. This strategic preparedness and response plan outlines the public health measures that the international community stands ready to provide to support all countries to prepare for and respond to 2019-nCoV"[1].

Figure 1 Timeline of early stages of 2019-nCoV outbreak



4.2. Indonesia Strategy

4.2.1. The "Development of the COVID-19 Cases in Indonesia and the Government's Response

Since the issue of the outbreak of COVID-19 in the world has spread, all components of government and the world community seem to be tidying up and preparing for the worst-case scenario that will be obtained because of the rapid spread of the virus. This also has certainly become a main concern for the Indonesian government, but there is no significant point where the application of the law must be carried out for preventive action. Special attention to the" coronavirus was "taken in Indonesia when the government announced the first 2 cases that were suspected of contracting the" coronavirus to "the public on March 2, 2020. Following up on the COVID-19 virus response, the government immediately rushed to make a legal product for the task force to help suppress the development of COVID-19 also following up on WHO regulation that COVID-19 is a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. On March 13, 2020, the Indonesian President then issued a Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), which was later revised to Presidential Decree No. RI. 9 of 2020 with the main task is anticipating the impact of covid-19 in Indonesia and strengthening the implementation of the task force for" the "acceleration of handling COVID-19 in Indonesia."

"The Minister of Health regulates the procedures for applying for PSBB determination, procedures for establishing PSBB, implementing PSBB, monitoring reports during PSBB, and so forth. Therefore, this regulation of the Minister of Health is more technical and administrative in nature, especially related to the context of regulating administrative aspects in the application and" "implementation of the PSBB" [13]. "In addition to the Ministry of Health, the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Manpower also issued a Circular of the Minister of Manpower No. M / 3 / HK.04 / III / 2020 concerning Worker / Labor" "Protection and Business Continuity in the Prevention and Countermeasure of COVID-19, which calls on companies to implement Work from Home schemes for their workers and protection of workers rights from the COVID-19 virus. Work from Home is taken as a solution based on anticipating the rapid spread of the" coronavirus

“by not making a crowd at one place at a time.” The efficiency “of large-scale social restrictions as a policy that was taken by the Indonesian Government during the pandemic, according to Good Governance Principle Policy is a social practice, it is not a single or isolated event. Thus”, the “policy is something that is produced by the government which is formulated based on all events that occur in the community”[14].

“This incident grew in the practice of social life and was not an event that was independent, isolated, and foreign to the community. Broadly speaking, policy implementation is described as what is “clearly defined by” policymakers (government) which will have certain impacts such as the detailed program specifications, namely how and where the institution or organization should run the program, and how the law or program is interpreted”[15]. “PSBB itself is one of the government’s strategies in preventing the possibility of spreading the coronavirus, a follow-up to physical distancing that the government has previously echoed to the public.



According to Permenkes Art. 13, the implementation of large-scale social restrictions includes”[16]:
 “a. school and workplace entertainment;”
 “b. restrictions on religious activities;”
 “c. restrictions on activities in public places or facilities;”
 “d. restrictions on social and cultural activities”
 “e. restrictions on modes of transportation;”
 “f. restrictions on other activities specifically related to defense and security aspects”.

“However, there are exceptions to the application of PSBB for eight specific sectors, including health, food, energy, communication services, communication media, financial and banking sectors including capital markets, logistics

distribution of goods, and daily retail needs, such as grocery shop stalls and other strategic industries[17]. To be stipulated as a PSBB, a province/district/city must meet the two criteria. First, the number of cases or deaths due to disease has increased and spread significantly to several areas. Whereas the second criteria” is “that this area of disease also has epidemiological relationships with similar events in other regions or countries”[18]. “From these two criteria, the Minister of Health can determine whether or not the area or region is suitable for the implementation of PSBB. PSBB in Indonesia is also implemented in several cities in Indonesia”[19]. “According to the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 reported that as of Friday (05/22/2020) 29 regions were implementing PSBB consisting of 4 provinces and 25 districts/cities. The follow-up of this PSBB itself is the issuance of a ban on going home for the community that has been established from April 24 to May 31, 2020. This transportation control is carried out in order to prevent the spread of’ coronavirus 2019 (covid-19) in the middle of the mudik season before the Eid al-Fitr 1441 H[20].

This temporary ban is also carried out by various modes of transportation, such as land, sea, railroad, and air. This prohibition applies to destinations subject to PSBB and the red zone where the COVID-19 spread”[21]. “However, it did not last long, the regulation was later amended and it was planned that all modes of transportation could resume operations on May 7, 2020, but with restrictions on criteria. Until now, the effectiveness of PSBB” cannot “be only seen from the development of case numbers. Many other things that can be seen such as whether there are still residents who do not wear masks, there are still crowds or people who are still desperate to go back and forth during PSBB”[22]. “However,” “these matters cannot be calculated definitively because the government has not provided relevant data. Moreover, the government has also never issued official indicators related to the success of the PSBB”[23].

4.3. Government Communication as the Key in Implementing Good Governance

“Information can spread quickly through social media and often obscures accurate information and misinformation that is misleading. There are four pillars of public communications related to COVID-19 includes[24]”:

1. “The appeal of the community to remain calm and alert”
2. “Coordination with related agencies”
3. “Providing access to information to the media”
4. “Mainstreaming the movement” “wash hands with soap” “Communications that have been made by the central government include forming a communication team”.

“However, in the implementation of public communication,” “There are some things that seem to need to be considered as notes that can be improved in the future such as[25]”:

1. There is no single channel of public information
2. Community Failure to Capture Accurate Information.

“In minimizing infodemic events amid the government’s approach through public communication, things that can be recommended are”. [25]:

1. “The role of leadership in public communication
Effective public communication in times of crisis requires strong leadership”.
2. “Guaranteed public access to crisis information
Comprehensive information about the crisis must be shared knowledge, not only among the government but also the wider community”.
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Comprehensive information about the crisis must be shared knowledge, not only among the government but also the wider community”
4. “Firmness in controlling misinformation and disinformation
Misinformation and disinformation become” their “dangers that can worsen pandemic conditions”

5. CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 global pandemic provides lessons and of course direct practice to the community through the implementation of good governance and policies taken by the government in deciding something. The implementation of good governance concretely is carried out through legal products with the PSBB act as an example”. “To

implement this good governance, of course, the government must have a good public communication approach so that the public knows the actual data and what steps the public should carry out with the directions” “that have been systematically compiled. Good cooperation between the government and the people can also produce good results to ward off the COVID-19 pandemic one day.

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