

The Effectiveness of Indonesian Government Policies in Dealing with Pandemic Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine whether the effectiveness of Indonesian government policies dealing with the pandemic. The method used in this study is the Literature review method. The result of this study shows that people who can't afford to get the covid test, a hospital that can't be able to help a covid patient, a government policy, and many more problems. The government's efforts are getting more numerous and varied, starting from the lockdown, entertainment restrictions, to the emergency restriction on public activity in Java and Bali. In addition, the government has also provided a vaccination program.

Keywords: Indonesian Government (IG), Effectiveness Policies (EP), Dealing the Pandemic Covid- 19 (DPC)

1. INTRODUCTION

Every country has a system of government that has an important role for the country. The government system functions as a tool to run the system in a country with the aim to maintain the stability of the country. The government system in Indonesia itself is a republic and is democratic, where every decision is made by deliberation and involves citizens. Such as decision-making during the presidential election, demonstrations during the new law, and every citizen has the right to express opinions either directly or indirectly.

The Indonesian state has changed the government system several times and until now the government in Indonesia is getting better and continues to be evaluated. Improvements and evaluations carried out by the government have yielded good results, such as increasing the role of local governments in making policies and accommodating people's aspirations.

As at this time, Indonesia and even the world are being hit by an outbreak of COVID- 19 disease where this disease is an infectious disease that results in death. and can be contracted through droplets (splashes of saliva) produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy and cannot stay in the air, so they quickly fall and stick to the floor or other surface [1]. This virus entered Indonesia through a citizen who traveled to China, where China was the first country to

detect this virus. exposure to the virus in one person causes this virus to spread rapidly in Indonesia.

On March 2, 2020, for the first time, the government announced two cases of positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia. But at that time the Indonesian government did not immediately close access to Indonesian flights, the government was still making observations. Furthermore, on March 6, 2020, Indonesia only tested 450 people out of 270 million people, where this number was very small and not balanced from the total population in Indonesia. Then on March 11, 2020, there was the first death in Indonesia due to COVID-19 with a total of 25 people and on March 19, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo announced 7 critical points, such as mass rapid checks, incentives for medical personnel, involving religious people, stopping exports. medical devices, stop holidays, small and medium business incentives, increase food stocks to accelerate the eradication of the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia [2]. At this time, the government has begun to provide education and news about COVID-19 which makes residents feel uncomfortable and do panic-buying.

As of July 9, 2021, Indonesia confirmed 38,124 new cases, bringing the total number to 2,455,912. 28,975 patients recovered –breaking the record for most daily recoveries the previous day, bringing the total to 2,023,548. 871 patients died, bringing the tally to 64,631. 510 cities and districts have reported at least one positive case, and there

are 367,733 active cases per day, the highest ever in Indonesia.

The government's efforts are getting more numerous and varied, starting from the lockdown, entertainment restrictions, to the emergency restriction on public activity in Java and Bali. In addition, the government has also provided a vaccination program, the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia was started by the government, on January 13, 2021, and the first person to be injected with the Sinovac vaccine was President Joko Widodo. At the same time, several officials, religious leaders, professional organizations and community representatives participated in the vaccination [3].

2. METHOD

The method used in this study is the Literature review method. A literature study is research conducted by researchers by collecting a number of journals or other sources related to the problem and research objectives. This technique is carried out with the aim of revealing various theories that are relevant to the problem being studied as reference material in the discussion of research results.

The literature review was carried out from various sources such as national and international journals related to policies carried out by the central and regional governments in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic. The collection of literature reviews is used in several stages including searching for journals based on the topic outline, grouping articles based on relevance to the topic and year of research, then sorting the structure of explanations and comparisons of interconnected data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The government has taken basic steps to overcome it. Several basic steps were taken starting from the recommendation to carry out:

(1) Social/physical distancing, (2) Use of masks (sick or healthy), disinfectants, hand sanitizers, and Personal Protective Equipment (especially for medical personnel and the like), (3) Work /study/worship at home, (4) Restriction and closure of public facilities in stages 5. Restriction and closure of access in stages [4]. The effectiveness of government policies in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is to reduce the number of people who limit the Covid-19 virus, because reducing outdoor activities can maintain a high risk of transmission, besides that it does not directly reduce air pollution, considering the number of motorists in Indonesia is quite high, especially in mothers. the city of DKI Jakarta. Statistical data shows a decline from the beginning of the PSBB implementation until it is estimated that COVID-19 will stop in June. To find out the effectiveness of the PSBB implementation in Bekasi City, it is better if we compare it with other cities that are also implementing PSBB, Jakarta City seems to have decreased better than Bekasi

City [5]. The prediction results for the COVID-19 outbreak will end at the end of July 2020. However, it is not too far from the city of Bekasi, apart from that DKI Jakarta first carried out PSBB in addition to other things that reduce the rate of infection such as rapid tests.

The COVID 19 Test or Rapid Test in Indonesia has a problem, because the cost its much expensive (around 150-1.500.000 rupiah's) and is not fair for people who can afford it. Especially people who lived in the small country. And because of this death rate in Indonesia its high and always increasing.

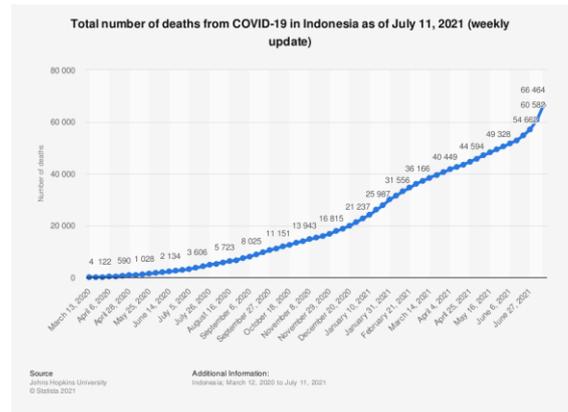


Figure 1 Total number of Deaths from COVID-19 in Indonesia as of July 2021

The graphic explains about the number of deaths in Indonesia, from March 2020 until July 2021, from people who can't afford to get the covid test, a hospital that can't be able to help a covid patient, a government policy, and many more problem.

It is deeply regretted when Indonesia can't overcome the COVID-19 well, like the other country (Singapore and Taiwan). Of course, it's different condition but until now deaths number in Indonesia too high and does not make sense. Government policy with PSBB, all community activities are stopped while having a strong influence on society. There is economically society, as the example, mentioned previously i.e. Online Taxis have no income because there is no orders, clothing traders, and street vendors have stopped selling since this epidemic. Other impacts felt by street vendors also felt the impact PSBB treatment. As we know street vendor's things are entrusted to some of the behavior of their merchandise. With this PSBB they also can't do daily activities, so they can't meet the needs of the family and their daily needs. [6]

The Covid-19 pandemic is a tough test for all coffee shop business managers. In the first few months of the Covid-19 outbreak, many business people were have disturbed by the buying and selling agenda and promotions, not even a few shops had to close because of cannot cover the production costs that must be borne. Eight months after the case, the first time Covid-19 was found in Indonesia, the pandemic is far from over, parties affected must be able to survive in their way to face challenges that exist. This is deeply felt by all coffee shop business people in Indonesia

Purwakarta, coffee shops must continue to innovate to survive during the pandemic. The policies given by the government are not accompanied by the assistance provided. At the beginning of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, assistance from the government was only focused on the community. After a few months, SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) received a funding stimulus, but this was not enough because the coffee shop's income after the PSBB was implemented was greatly reduced. [7]

3.1. Government Policy

It's complicated when we see about Indonesia government policy, everything has always changed and hoax news is come from anywhere. Determination of PSBB

PSBB stands for Large-Scale Social Restrictions, a regulation issued by the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) in the context of the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 so that it can be implemented immediately in various regions. The PSBB rules are listed in the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020. PSBB measures (the determination of this scale includes the closure of schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, and also restrictions on activities in public places or facilities [4].

1. Issue the Covid-19 Government Policy (PERPU)
President Jokowi issued Perpu Number 1 of 2020 which regulates state financial policies and financial stability for handling the Covid-19 pandemic and/or in dealing with threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability [4].
2. Tourism Stimulus
Before the first case of Covid-19 was found in Indonesia, the government had prepared incentives by providing an additional allocation of IDR 298.5 billion. The stimulus is intended for airlines and agents to provide special discounts to travelers. The total discount incentive for airline tickets is Rp.98.5 billion. The rest is allocated for the promotion of Rp. 103 billion, tourism activities of Rp. 25 billion, and media relations and influencer services of Rp. 72 billion. [8]
3. Formation of the Covid-19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery. Jokowi formed this committee in July 2020 to replace the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. A number of observers assessed that the function of forming the committee was unclear because the composition of its membership was not much different from that of the government cabinet [8].
4. Application of PPKM
The government has implemented PPKM in Java and Bali from January 11 to 25, 2021, which is claimed to be different from PSBB. Coordinating Minister for the Economy Airlangga Hartarto some time ago said PPKM limited community activities in points that were considered red zones [8].
5. Pre-Employment Card
The implementation of Jokowi's campaign promise program which was turned into a social safety net for

residents affected by Covid-19 is suspected to be full of irregularities [8].

6. Sanctions for Violators of Health Protocol
7. President Jokowi asked regional heads to make derivative rules from Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2020 concerning Improving Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19, and containing sanctions for violators. In implementing the regulations, Jokowi asked the TNI-Polri to exert force to oversee the implementation of health protocols in the community [8].

4. CONCLUSION

The government system in Indonesia is a tool used to run a country's system to maintain stability. Every judgment, including the presidential election, is made after careful consideration and with the participation of citizens.

People are being killed in Indonesia and around the world due to COVID-19 right now. The government recommends that people wear masks, disinfectants, hand sanitizers, and Personal Protective Equipment, work/study/worship at home, and limit access to public facilities.

The effectiveness of government policies in combating the Covid-19 pandemic is measured by the number of people who limit transmission risk by limiting outdoor activities. Furthermore, given the high number of motorists in Indonesia, particularly among mothers, it does not directly reduce air pollution.

To determine the effectiveness of PSBB implementation in Bekasi City, compare it to other cities that are also implementing PSBB; Jakarta City appears to have decreased more than Bekasi City.

When the PSBB program is implemented, all community activities are halted while still having a large impact on society. In Indonesia Purwakarta, the Covid-19 pandemic is a tough test for all coffee shop business managers. In addition to the government's policies, it does not provide any help. Businesses must continue to innovate to survive the pandemic, according to a new report. Even though the SME has received a funding boost, it was still insufficient due to the PSBB. As a result, PSBB is quite detrimental to the economy.

Besides lockdown and emergency restriction, the government also established the regulation such as issue the Covid-19 Government Policy (PERPU), prepared incentives by allocating an additional IDR

298.5 billion, Formation of the Covid-19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery, Pre-Employment Card, etc.

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