

RESEARCH ARTICLE

EFFECTIVENESS OF INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN HANDLING AND BREAKING COVID-19 CHAINS

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In response to Corona Virus issues, the government has increased security so that Indonesian people can comply with and follow orders from the government, such as self-quarantine in the home or regional provinces, districts. But it also does not keep all societies in compliance with the rules, there's a rogue society and it's as if it won't be infected by the corona virus and they still go about outdoors without wearing masks. As for the start of government policy in dealing with a corona virus is lockdown. Because of the notion that lockdown has failed to address corona, governments select large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). The government has made sure no more state quarantine or lockdown but has implemented PSBB to suppress the spread of corona. One reason the government does not implement a region quarantine is that it is obliged to address basic social needs during these stages. Governments are also obliged to pay for livestock during the quarantine as indicated in the 55-year 2018 bill on health quarantine. Furthermore, governments have also seen the failure of territorial quarantine policies across countries. Large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) have been applied to the 2007 2007 law on disaster relief and health legislation No.6. Large-scale social restrictions will also refer to the civil emergency policy of No.23 years of 1959 policy on the state of danger.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The corona or covid-19 virus was first discovered in wuhan, China at the end of 2019. The viral outbreak before the cure was discovered is now out of control. More than 200 countries in the world have reported exposure to the corona virus. In Indonesia the case was first discovered to two depok residents, west Java in early march. The rapid deployment of the corona virus in Indonesia is now as many people do not follow orders to stay home. An increase in the number of positive cases has become many thousands in Indonesia because of outbreaks (citizen homes). Whereas the government instructs people to do social distancing or distancing. If these instructions are disobeyed, the risk of contagion increases. Corona virus is passed through slime (droplet) positive human covid-19 that leaps away negative age (covid-19). It spattered when a positive human covid-10 sneezes, coughs or talks and is exposed to a negative person. Each citizen's role is to sever the eye of the corona or covid-19 virus. The procedure is like government instructions, social distancing and staying indoors. For workers are encouraged to work from home or work from home. Unfortunately there's still a lot of people crowding outside the house. This is what caused a surge in the corona virus case in Indonesia. Apart from that the corona virus most commonly occurs by hand. The government encourages the public to always keep it clean.¹

The corona virus is a family of viruses found in humans and animals, some of which can infect humans and cause diseases, ranging from common assistance such as the flu to even more fatal diseases, such as the Middle East painful syndrome (mers) and if the acute acute syndrome (SARS). This virus often spreads between humans through droplets of fluid in the mouth and nose when an infected person is coughing or sneezing, similar to the transmission of a flu disease. Drops of liquid from the mouth and nose of others nearby, even being sucked and absorbed into the person's lungs through his nose. Symptoms of a covid-19 yairu patient with severe cold, coughing, and shortness of breath. The center for disease control and prevention believes that corona virus patients can develop these symptoms 2 from 2 days to 14 days after the virus was exposed. Covid-19 diseases caused by the corona or SARS cov2 virus have spread to 118 countries and infected 119,179 people. The world health organization (who) then declared the covid-19 outbreak a

¹ Niken Widya Yunita, 2020, *Penyebab Asal Mula dan pencegahan virus corona di Indonesia*, retrieved from <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4956764/penyebab-asal-mula-dan-pencegahan-virus-corona-di-indonesia>, 08.38. See also Livana, P. H., et al. "Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 bagi Perekonomian Masyarakat Desa." *Indonesian Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences* Vol. 1 No.1 (2020): 37-48.

global pandemic. A pandemic is a pandemic that occurs at vast geographic or spreading globally. According to the who, a pandemic has nothing to do with the severity of the disease, the number of victims or infections, but the geographic spread of the pandemic refers to epidemics that have spread across several countries or continents, or it usually affects large numbers of people.²

II. GOVERNMENT POLICY ON HANDLING COVID-19

The corona virus or covid-19 outbreak is predicted to hit the global economy. In the second quarter of 2007, the company's net profit in the first half of 2007 fell to rp38.3 trillion from rp67.9 trillion in the same period last year. With the onset of the corona virus outbreak it will restrict mobility more, the social distension that will suppress economic growth and obviously consumption and production decrease dramatically. If the corona virus plague persists and stays on for more than three months, the economy will regenerate. In view of the situation, the economic impact of the covid-19 plague on the Indonesian economy will be largely determined by policy choices and the government's response to the outbreak. Fatality rate differences across countries are also valuable lessons that government policies are particularly decisive in dealing with the pandemic, apart from system support and public behavior. For example, the Chinese government that imposed lockdown especially in hubei province by shutting down factories, stopping public transport, and obliging its people to stay home, did take the province's economy down, but the policy proved to be able to cope with the spread of this plague in less than three months, thus accelerating the recovery process.

Several claims of covid-19 management have been announced by the government including the policies to be taken, including those related to the anticipated contagion of the domestic economy. Indonesia's core points out that some economic policies needed to be strengthened by at least seven points.³

First, to promote more widespread treatment and prevention of infections, governments should apply at all cost policies such as obtaining checkup AIDS, isolation, and self-protection gear and setting free inspection costs both proven and untested, or preventive measures

² Rizal Setyo Nugroho, 2020, *Apa Itu Pandemi Global seperti yang Dinyatakan WHO pada Covid-19*, <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/03/12/060100465/apa-itu-pandemi-global-seperti-yang-dinyatakan-who-pada-covid-19?page=all>, 09.26 WIB

³ Telaumbanua, Dalinama. "Urgensi Pembentukan Aturan Terkait Pencegahan Covid-19 di Indonesia." *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Agama* Vol. 12 No.1 (2020): 59-70.

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such as the distribution of cheap masks and so forth. He said the rupiah was expected to continue to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar in the Jakarta interbank spot market on Tuesday.

In the second quarter of 2008, bank Indonesia the central bank/bi decided to raise its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent, he said. The rupiah was expected to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar in the Jakarta interbank spot market on Tuesday morning as investors bought the local unit on Tuesday.

Third, the Government's policy of relaxing the income tax of both manufacturing industry workers (eliminating PPh 21 for six months) or corporate tax for manufacturing industries (exemption of Import Tax 22 and 30% PPh discount of 30%) should be expanded. Because the current economic slowdown is not only felt by the manufacturing industry sector, but also other sectors. Therefore, the government needs to relax taxes such as giving tax breaks, accelerating restitution payments, and delaying the payment of tax installments to other sectors, especially those most affected, such as the transportation and tourism sectors.

Fourth, the government's efforts to maintain the purchasing power of the grassroots by providing Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to people who experience a decline in income and having terminated employment, need to be supported by policies to ensure the smooth supply and distribution of goods, especially food. At a time like this, the potential for panic buying and stockpiling is very large so that the security of distribution aspects needs to be tightened so that all people get food supplies.⁴

Fifth, the distribution of BLT also needs to be followed by the provision of data on beneficiaries and improvement of mechanisms and institutions for distribution so that the BLT funds are not misdirected and are received by all the people who should receive them. This learns the experience of channeling social assistance so far that has not been distributed evenly, especially for people who actually need it.

Sixth, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) should implement policies that encourage financial institutions to reschedule and refinancing private sector debts, in addition to MSMEs, as well as for businesses that face market risk and high exchange rates.⁵ In addition, Bank Indonesia (BI) and OJK need to formulate policies that are strategic in nature to overcome the high level of banking interest rates, which is

⁴ Iping, Baso. "Perlindungan Sosial Melalui Kebijakan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) di Era Pandemi Covid-19: Tinjauan Perspektif Ekonomi dan Sosial." *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial* Vol.1 No.2 (2020): 516-526.

⁵ Thaha, Abdurrahman Firdaus. "Dampak covid-19 terhadap UMKM di Indonesia." *BRAND Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Pemasaran* Vol. 2 No. 1 (2020): 147-153.

one of the economic agents, especially during an economic slowdown, especially when the current economic slowdown is.⁶

Seventh, open opportunities to make new policy breakthroughs. On the fiscal side, the widening of the budget deficit option exceeds the limit set by the Law on State Finance that is needed in accordance with the growing need for state spending to provide incentives to the economy.⁷ On the monetary side, the monetary authority of several countries which are actively involved in providing monetary incentives, especially when the benchmark interest rate policy and various conventional policies do not work optimally as it is today. Breakthroughs made by BI and the Government are revising Bank Indonesia Regulation no / 10/13 / PBI / 2008 or Law Number 24 of 2002 concerning Government Securities by granting BI power to buy SUN on the primary financial market to accommodate the interests of state financing.⁸

President Joko Widodo issued a number of policies to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak that is currently sweeping Indonesia. The disease caused by this virus not only brings problems in the aspects of public health, but also stretches the economy from the micro to the macro realm. For this reason, a number including the economic stimulus were triggered by the government, and the following details.

1. Electricit cost relief.

As a form of assistance to the community, the Government is free of charge for electricity for PLN consumers with 450 VA power for the next 3 months, namely for April, May and June. Customers will be free for the next three months. While users who subscribe to 900 kwh of subsidy will receive a discount or a discount of 50 percent for the same period.

2. Large-scale social restrictions.

Even before the public was appealed to carry out social and physical detention, President Jokowi felt the application of the

⁶ Nuraeni, Siti, et al. "Analisis Kebijakan Bantuan Tunai Langsung Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Kota Bandung." *Konferensi Nasional Ilmu Administrasi* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020): 244-248.

⁷ Silalahi, Dina Eva, and Rasinta Ria Ginting. "Strategi Kebijakan Fiskal Pemerintah Indonesia Untuk Mengatur Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran Negara Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Covid-19." *Jesya (Jurnal Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Syariah)* Vol. 3 No. 2 (2020): 156-167.

⁸ Fitri Novia Heriani, 2020, *Kebijakan dan Kesigapan Pemerintah Pemerintah Kunci Tangan Dampak Covid-19*, retrieved from <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt5e82bdc2d2dd6/kebijakan-dan-kesigapan-pemerintah-kunci-tangani-dampak-covid-19/>, 09.38. For further discussion and more comprehensive reading, please also see Mufida, Anisa. "Polemik Pemberian Bantuan Sosial Di Tengah Pandemic Covid 19." *ADALAH* Vol.4 No.1 (2020); Rahmansyah, Wildan, et al. "Pemetaan Permasalahan Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial untuk Penanganan Covid-19 di Indonesia." *JURNAL PKN (Jurnal Pajak dan Keuangan Negara)* Vol.2 No.1 (2020): 90-102.

appeal had to be expanded and reinforced. The President requested that large-scale social restrictions be accompanied by a civil emergency policy and a legal umbrella would be prepared for this rule so that local governments could implement the same policies in their respective regions.

3. Prohibition of going home.

Although it has not yet been officially released, the government is currently working on regulations regarding the Lebaran homecoming activities in 2020. The homecoming activity is indeed feared to expand the distribution of the corona virus that causes covid-19 to regions, so that the outbreak is increasingly widespread and difficult to handle.

4. Credit relief.

A number of groups such as online motorcycle taxi drivers, fishermen, and taxi drivers are certain to get motor vehicle credit allowance for 1 year, starting from April 1, 2020. It can be said that motorcycle taxi drivers, taxi drivers and those who have motorcycle or car loans will be given leeway for one year.

5. Spend a budget of Rp. 405.1 Trillion.

To meet a number of needs in the midst of the 19th epidemic, the central government launched a budget of Rp.405.1 trillion through the 2020 State Expenditure Budget (APBN). This policy was established through a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) on economic stability in the pandemic era covid-19. The health sector budget will be prioritized for the protection of health workers, especially the purchase of ADPs, the purchase of health equipment such as test kits, reagents, ventilators and others. Spend a budget of Rp. 405.1 Trillion.⁹

III. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE THAT HAS BEEN FEATURED BY THE COMMUNITY

Jokowi said he would provide special social assistance for people in Greater Jakarta. The move is also an effort to keep the community from going home and to expand the spread of Covid-19. The government has decided on the provision of social assistance in the amount of Rp. 600,000 per month as a safety net in overcoming the economic impact of the corona virus (Covid-19). Social assistance is provided to all levels of

⁹ Luthfia Ayu Azanella, 2020, 5 *Kebijakan Jokowi Tangani Covid-19, Gratiskan Tarif Listrik Hingga Keringanan Kredit*, retrieved from <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/04/01/160000765/5-kebijakan-jokowi-tangani-covid-19-gratiskan-tarif-listrik-hingga?page=all>, 10.02

society engaged in the transportation industry affected by Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic that was felt by the public at large including entrepreneurs factory workers, taxi drivers, taxi drivers, bus drivers, truck drivers, kenek, motorcycle taxi drivers, parking attendants, small traders, micro businesses and many others. A budget of Rp.2.2 trillion is prepared for special food bansos worth Rp.600,000 per month for 3 months for 1.2 million families in DKI, Jakarta. The same thing will also be given to 576,000 families in the satellite areas of Jakarta or Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi with a budget of Rp 1 trillion. Outside Jabodetabek, the Government has prepared a budget of Rp 16.2 trillion. The budget is prepared for direct cash assistance, which ends at Rp. 600,000 per month for 3 months for 9 million families outside Jabodetabek who have not yet received other assistance programs. The village community is also not free from the provision of social assistance. Using funds of Rp. 21 trillion, social assistance in the amount of Rp. 600,000 per month for 3 months will be provided to 10 million families in the village. In addition, the police also conducted a safety program with a budget of Rp 360 billion in the form of a pre-employment card that combines social assistance and training. The program targets 179,000 both taxi drivers, bus drivers or trucks and kenek to be given intensive 600 thousand prt months for 3 months.

The government will continue to comb the existing budget to increase social assistance and expand employment. Both are important to maintain people's purchasing power so that the impact of co-19 will not make economic conditions more depressed. In addition to the direct assistance the government previously had expanded social programs, including the Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan*, PKH) which was expanded to 10 million beneficiary families with a budget of Rp. 37.4 trillion, as many as 20 million basic food cards with a budget of Rp. 43, 6 trillion, and 5.6 million pre-work card recipients with a budget of Rp 20 trillion. In addition there is also a reduction in the burden on the electricity bill.¹⁰

IV. EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN ORDER ALL COMMUNITIES CAN FEEL IT

¹⁰ Abdul Basith, 2020, *Jokowi Putuskan Beri Bansos Rp 600.000 Perbulan*, <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/jokowi-putuskan-beri-bansos-rp-600000-per-bulan-ini-yang-berhak-menerima?page=all>, 10.11. Please also compare with this research Chasanah, Uswatun, et al. "mplementasi Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di Kecamatan Gayungan Surabaya Pada Era Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru." *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi* Vol. 2 No. 5 (2021): 886-896; Rahmawati, Evi, and Bagus Kisworo. "Peran Pendamping dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin melalui Program Keluarga Harapan," *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment* Vol. 1 No. 2 (2017): 161-169.

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The increasingly passive covid-19 strain that impacts everything in sectors, for central governments and regions should prepare a budget in favour of all parties especially those affected by the corona virus. As a result, local government measures based on the central government's decision to calculate and prepare budgets. President joko widodo himself has issued a government regulation substitution of 2020's no.1 bill on state finance policies and the stability of financial systems for handling the corona virus pandemic. Under article 27, financial institutions are potentially resistant because they cannot be prosecuted either criminal or civil. As for the finance ministry, it is expected that all the members and the stability committee's financial system (KSSK) and the shareholders or employees of the ministry of finance. He said the rupiah was expected to strengthen to rp9,100 per dollar in the Jakarta interbank spot market on Tuesday. Based on this rule, the use for handling covid-19 cannot be counted as a loss of state. Because the budget is part of the economic cost of saving economies from the crisis, whether national or regional.

Pesiden jokowi spends on dealing with the corona virus pandemic, including suppressing social and economic impact. That fund will be set to fall in the form of tackling health issues that covid-19 provides, intensive for the business world, and social assistance. From the established and prepared list of programs, father jokowi focuses on a lower middle-class community, including online taxi drivers, micro and macro-entrepreneurs, street hawkers, to other informal sector workers. It's only natural to remember that this group is at the moment of the corona pandemic, because they are the ones who feel the most blows of the corona pandemic. People of the group are also threatened with poverty because their income is interrupted by metropolitan activities. As well as that remembering the policies of this government can also misaddress. The government's assistance was insufficient because it did not include a cash direct assistance program. BLT is needed so that informal income workers can quickly spend their basic necessities. The focus of the government should be to keep people from starving, their informal workers don't usually make it to any bansos recipients because they should be picking up BLT instruments.

Given the circumstances, it is no longer the time for governments to maintain purchasing power. Therefore, inflexible BLT delivery should be the solution. Just remember, some bansos programs that father jokowi washed, including eccl, text card, welfare rice help, and non-cash food aid. However, all were given only to the poor and were given in the form of CARDS. There is cash relief from office work, but office card programs are also divided into labor empowerment budgets. It can be said that when this ring card is paid with money, there is also a power presentation that will be given for training. It's safe to say that pre-work

card programs are inappropriate at this point because they still have special conditions to obtain.

The center of reform economics (core) reveals its appreciation to governments that have taken steps in impeding the deployment of the corona virus pandemic also provides policies to help affected society's economy. The finance minister has revealed that an estimated 89 million people will be able to receive government assistance in the distribution of the corona virus. The help of the money, will be in a variety of forms. The government has already published a volume 1 stimulus to the private sector, some of which can be felt directly by the people like improved benefits in the existing family program (laissesets) and power CARDS, the government's stimulus to provide tax relief to people, entrepreneurs working in the manufacturing sector.

V. CONCLUSION

The corona virus is a family of viruses found in humans and animals. The corona virus may exhibit a variety of symptoms in the disease. Corona or cocovid virus 19 was first discovered in wuhan. In Indonesia the case was first found to two depok residents, west Java. The proliferation of the corona virus is so rapid that governments are urging indonesians not to leave their homes, as many people do not follow the call to stay indoors, the increase of the corona virus is significant and the number of positive cases is generated in Indonesia by contagion outside the homes of citizens. In response to such issues, the government has increased security so that Indonesian people can comply with and follow orders from the government, such as self-quarantine in the home or regional provinces, districts and districts. In the second quarter of 2007, the company's net profit in the first half of 2007 fell to rp38.3 trillion from rp67.9 trillion in the same period last year. With the onset of the corona virus outbreak it will restrict mobility more, the social distension that will suppress economic growth and obviously consumption and production decrease dramatically. If the corona virus plague persists and stays on for more than three months, the economy will regenerate. In view of the situation, the economic impact of the covid-19 plague on the Indonesian economy will be largely determined by policy choices and the government's response to the outbreak. President joko widodo issued a number of policies to deal with the covid-19 outbreak that is currently sweeping through Indonesia. Like electrical charges, large-scale social cancellation, ban, credit waiver, buddization.

The increasingly passive covid-19 strain that impacts everything in sectors, for central governments and regions should prepare a budget in favour of all parties especially those affected by the corona virus. As a result, local government measures based on the central government's decision to calculate and prepare budgets. President joko widodo himself

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Pesiden Jokowi spends on dealing with the corona virus pandemic, including suppressing social and economic impact. That fund will be set to fall in the form of tackling health issues that covid-19 provides, intensive for the business world, and social assistance. From the established and prepared list of programs, President Jokowi focuses on a lower middle-class community, including online taxi drivers, micro and macro-entrepreneurs, street hawkers, to other informal sector workers.

In my opinion at a time like this, the Government has done its job well. But there are still shortcomings of the government in handling this covid-19. And the spread of aid provided by the government throughout the city for the people of Indonesia. It's just that the government is too focused on one point of the red zone, namely Jabodetabek. And the government has not yet focused on the people outside Jabodetabek, arguably still lacking. These programs are only as a formality to provide peace to the community. Even though the realization of the program did not materialize. It can be said that there is still a distribution of aid that has been diverted. Distribution of distribution is not appropriate. And the distribution of dissemination did not reach the lowest level.

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