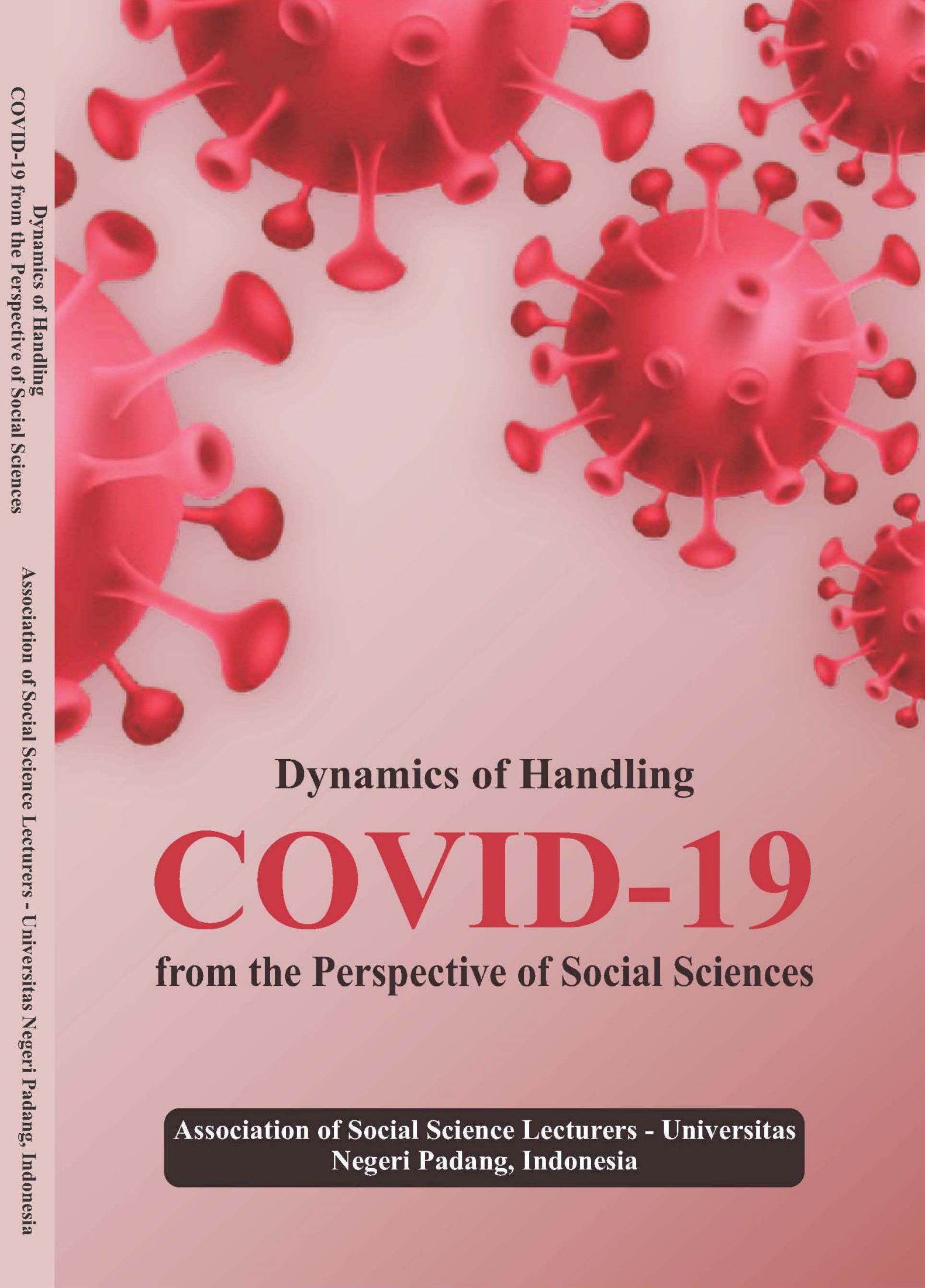


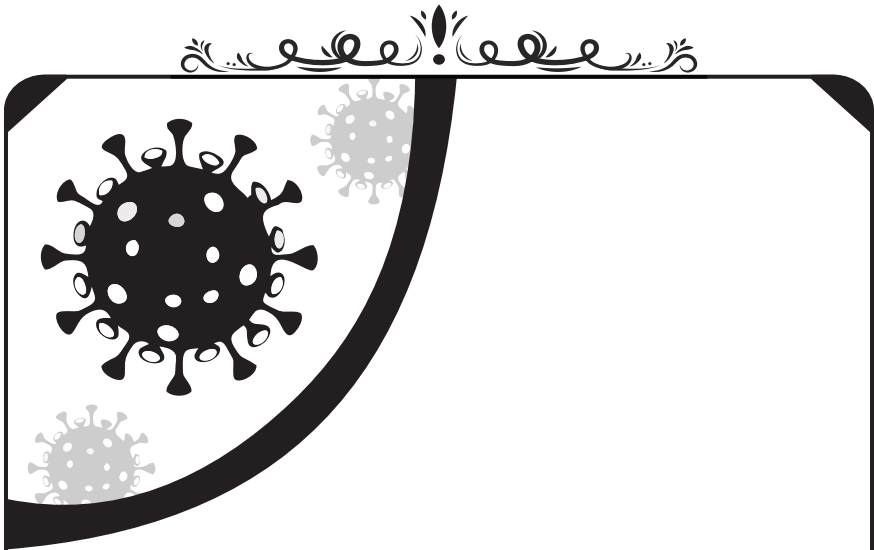
**Dynamics of Handling
COVID-19 from the Perspective of Social Sciences**

Association of Social Science Lecturers - Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia



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UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology
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GREETINGS FROM THE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS NEGERIPADANG

It has been almost two years since the beginning of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world, including Indonesia, is still a challenge that must be faced both in the health, economic and social fields. Many things have changed, especially in terms of science, technology, and humanities about how humans as social beings adapt to the existence of this virus. Restrictions on the physical interaction between humans due to the ease with which this virus spreads have put pressure on innovation and radical changes to the pattern of people's lives. Various policies have been carried out by the government to reduce the spread and negative impacts of this COVID-19 pandemic. However, instead of getting easier, the challenges that arise are getting more complex. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health issue, but further than that, it turns out that the COVID-19 pandemic touches a multidimensional field that is also affected by this health crisis. Therefore, efforts from all parties, including intellectuals and academics from universities, are needed to contribute optimally to overcome the crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Universitas Negeri Padang, as one of the leading state universities in Indonesia, also strives with various competencies and capacities in the relevant fields of science to contribute ideas and ideas in combating the COVID-19 pandemic together with all stakeholders. One manifestation of that contribution is the publication of a book initiated by the Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Padang with the title **“Dynamics of Handling COVID-19 from the Perspective of Social Sciences”**.

Acknowledgments the editor of this book, Dr. Zikri Alhadi, M.A; Rahmadani Yusran, S.Sos., M.Si; Irwan, M.Sc, Monica Tiara, S.Pd., M.Pd; and Aprizon Putra, S.Pd., M.Si as well as book authors who have been willing to take the time to contribute ideas and ideas as a form of academic contribution to the problems of the nation and state. I also express my appreciation to the leaders of the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Dean Dr. Siti Fatimah, M.Pd, M.Hum, and the Deputy Deans Afriva Khaidir, SH, M.Hum, MAPA, Ph.D.; Dr. Ahmad Rivauzi, S.Pdi, M.A; and Dr. Yudi Antomi, M.Si in encouraging the publication of this book.

Finally, I hope that this book will be an encouragement for the academic community of Universitas Negeri Padang and other intellectuals to contribute their thoughts in overcoming various problems faced by our beloved society, nation, and country.

Padang - Indonesia, November 2021



Prof. Ganefri, Ph.D
Rector of Universitas Negeri Padang



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CHAPTER

1

Problematics and Policy Considerations of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia



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1.1 Introduction

On February 14, 2020, The first patient was infected with the coronavirus dancing with a Japanese foreigner. This 31-year-old patient does work as a dance teacher and this Japanese foreigner is also a close friend. Two days later, on February 16, 2020, the patient had a cough. The patient then underwent an examination at the nearest hospital. However, at that time the patient was immediately allowed to return home or outpatient. Unfortunately, the pain he suffered did not go away. Until February 26, 2020, the patient has referred again to the hospital and asked to undergo hospitalization. At that time, the patient's cough began to be accompanied by shortness of breath. On February 28, 2020, the patient got a call from his friend who was in Malaysia. In the telephone connection, the patient received information that the Japanese foreigner who was his friend was positive for the coronavirus. After carrying out the examination stages at the old hospital, the patient was then confirmed positive for the coronavirus. Then, the patient was immediately transferred to the Sulianti Saroso Infectious Disease Hospital (RSPI), North Jakarta.

Since the first case was announced, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 has continued to increase. Even until the initial draft of this paper was written (Sunday, July 19, 2020), the data showed constant improvement. A spokesman for the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 Colonel (CKM) dr. Ahmad Yurianto stated that the government was still monitoring 37,505 suspected cases, he said at a press conference at Graha BNPB, Jakarta. Then he mentioned that so far the impact of the spread of COVID-19 had occurred in 464 districts and cities spread across 34 provinces. Even the government recorded that there were 1,639 additional confirmed cases of corona positive today alone. Thus, the total number of patients infected with this virus is 86,521 people. The number of recovered patients also increased by 2,133 people. This is a number of records cures so far, bringing the total to 45,401 people. The total number of patients who died became 4,143 after experiencing an addition of 127 people (Akhmad, 2020).

The question is, how do policies answer the issue of the spread of this massive pandemic? From a policy response perspective. We still must not view this pandemic as only on a national scale, but also regionally and even globally. Thus the policy should not be narrow but will be greatly influenced by the global development corridor that affects it. Therefore, this paper will highlight the problems and analysis of policy considerations that occur in the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The policy will become increasingly problematic because a pandemic is something that was not in the predictions and policy agendas in the past, but it is a phenomenon that has a domino effect on almost all aspects of people's and state's lives.

Like macro policies, pandemics cannot only be seen from the health side but are directly or indirectly related to various aspects of the lives of citizens holistically. Kompas dated March 25, 2020, quoted President Joko Widodo's statement which

emphasized that the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic was not only related to public health and safety but also the economic impact that followed. To save the country's economy and people's lives amid this pandemic, the government is working hard to anticipate it. Various series of policies must be launched to overcome the decline in people's purchasing power, reduce the risk of layoffs and maintain economic productivity, community productivity throughout Indonesia, including:

- Ordering all ministers, governors, and mayors to cut spending plans that are not priority expenditures in the State Budget (APBN) and Regional Budget (APBD). The budget for official travel, unnecessary meetings and other expenditures that are not directly felt by the community must be cut. The President asked the central government and regional governments to reallocate their budgets to accelerate the alleviation of the impact of the coronavirus, both in terms of health and the economy. The Steps are based on Presidential Instruction No. 4/2020 concerning Refocusing Activities, Realization Budget, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the context of Accelerating the Handling of the COVID-19.
- The central government and local governments guarantee the availability of basic commodities, followed by ensuring that people's purchasing power is maintained, especially the public bottom layer.
- The cash work intensive program is reproduced and multiplied, with a note that it must be followed by compliance with the coronavirus prevention protocol, namely maintaining a safe distance from each other. Specifically highlighting the cash-intensive Program in several ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), the Ministry of Transportation (KEMHUB), the Ministry of Agriculture (KEMPER), and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). Village funds and programs of provincial, regency, and city governments should also prioritize labor-intensive methods. The president stated that “this will help the community, help farmers, help farm laborers, fishermen in rural areas throughout the country”.
- The government provides an additional 50,000 IDR to cheap basic food cardholders for six months. Thus, basic food card participants will receive 200,000 IDR for each family each month. To implement this additional allocation of basic food cards, the government has budgeted a cost of 4.56 IDR trillion.
- Accelerate the implementation of pre-employment cards in order to anticipate workers who are laid off, workers who lose their income, and entrepreneurs micro-who lose their market and turnover. It is hoped that those affected can improve their competence and quality through pre-employment card training. This year, the government has allocated 10 IDR trillion for pre-employment cards.

-
- Paying income tax (PPh) Article 21 which has been paid by taxpayers (WP) employees in the industry processing. The budget allocation is provided to 8.6 IDR trillion.
 - The Financial Services Authority (OJK) provides credit relaxation below 10 IDR trillion for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The relaxation took the form of lower interest rates and a year's postponement of installments, both from banks and the non-bank financial industry. In addition, the suspension of installments for a year also applies to motorcycle taxis, taxi drivers, and fishermen who have vehicle installments.
 - For low-income people who apply for subsidized housing loans (KPR), a stimulus will be given. The government provides interest subsidies for up to 10 years of installments. If the interest is above 5 %, the difference in interest is paid by the government. In addition, there is also assistance in providing down payment subsidies for subsidized housing loans, with the prepared budget allocation reaching 1.5 IDR trillion.

However, in terms of implementation, the Regional Government must carefully calculate the strength in anticipating the transmission of COVID-19, while maintaining a stable and productive social and economic life. This is the main dilemma that occurs in policy implementation. For example, in terms of hospital limitations, in West Sumatra Province, there are only two referral hospitals, namely RSUP. M. Djamil Padang and RSUD Ahmad Mukhtar Bukittinggi. Even then, with all its limitations, including limited facilities, treatment/isolation rooms, medical personnel, to the supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for officers.

1.2 Policy description

As a global pandemic, all parties have agreed that the COVID-19 outbreak began to spread from China, especially the city of Wuhan in Hubei province. The Chinese government announced the first case of death due to the COVID-19 outbreak on January 11, 2020. This caused an uproar and concern. Therefore, since late February the Indonesian government has canceled all flights to and from China and has also suspended visas for visitors from China. This was followed by the policy of stopping Visas on Arrival (VOA) from March 20, 2020. Indonesia banned all arrivals from China in addition to Iran, North Korea, Italy, Vatican, Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the UK. This is offset by the formation of Rapid Action Teams (TGC) at various entry points and borders to ensure control over the movement of equipment, people, goods, and all locations. This is complemented by interview, observation, and quarantine mechanisms. The implementation of this health check refers to the International Health Regulations (IHR) framework. Therefore, all airports are equipped with body heat meters, health workers, and referral hospitals.

An important regulation produced by the president is Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of disasters for the Non-Natural Spread of

COVID-19 as National Disasters. Through this policy, it is firmly established that the COVID-19 pandemic is a national disaster and emphasizes the important role of the COVID-19 Task Force, which is chaired by lieutenant General active, namely Doni Monardo. This is done through the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, which was later corrected by Presidential Decree No. 9/2020. This Presidential Decree also gives a mandate to governors as members of the task force to form task forces in their respective regions. This is necessary to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the protocol COVID-19.

There was controversy about this emergency. According to the constitutional law, Article 12 of the 1945 Constitution states that “The President declares a state of danger. The conditions and consequences of a state of danger are stipulated by law”. Furthermore, Article 22 paragraph (1) “In the case of a compelling, the President has the right to stipulate a government regulation in lieu of a law”. What is the difference between “a state of hazard” and “a compelling urgency”? 138/PUU-VII/2009 which stipulates three (3) categories of “forced urgency”, namely: First, the existence of a situation, namely an urgent need to resolve legal issues quickly based on the law; Second, the required law does not yet exist, resulting in a legal vacuum, or there is a law but it is not sufficient; and Third, the legal vacuum cannot be overcome by making laws through ordinary procedures because it will take quite a long time while the urgent situation requires certainty to be resolved.

The execution power of this policy was strengthened by the issuance of Government Regulation instead of Law No. 1/2020, which was finally passed into Law No. 2/2020 in May 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability. If you look closely, there are four principles mandated by the law to the government in handling COVID-19, namely social assistance, economic stimulus for MSMEs and cooperatives, and anticipation of the financial system. This law in addition to providing budgetary power to the government as well as anticipating threats to the national economy. Based on this law, the government budgets 405.1 ID trillion to support efforts to overcome COVID-19 and its impacts.

Furthermore, the government issued Presidential Regulation 54/2020 concerning Changes in Posture and Details of the APBN 2020. The presidential regulation was criticized by opposition parties as having the potential to reduce the constitutional rights of the DPR RI which have been utilized in the 1945 Constitution always involves the DPR RI, by Article 20a (1) and Article 23 (1) of the 1945 Constitution. This Presidential Regulation is the implementing rule of Law No. 2/2020 above. This Presidential Regulation has changed the state revenue target to 1,760.9 IDR trillion, a decrease of 472.3 IDR trillion from the previous target of 2,233.2 IDR trillion. This figure consists of tax revenues of

1,462.6 IDR trillion, non-tax state revenues (PNBP) of 297.8 IDR trillion previously of 366.9 IDR trillion, and grant receipts of 498 IDR billion. Meanwhile, the allocation for state expenditure increased by 73 IDR trillion from the previous 2,540.4 IDR trillion to 2,613.8 IDR trillion (PERPRES, 2020).

The Presidential Regulation stipulates that state spending consists of central government spending of 1,851 IDR trillion and Transfers to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) of 761.7 IDR trillion. Later the budget financing will be through debt financing, lending, loan obligations, and another financing. The budget deficit which was originally 1.76 % was changed to 5.07 %. The total debt that was previously only 307.2 IDR trillion turned into 852.93 IDR trillion. In addition, the primary balance deficit will also increase from 12 IDR trillion to 517.7 IDR trillion. In terms of central government spending, the Minister of Finance can determine shifts in the inter-budget ceiling, changes in spending originating from PNBP and the use of BLU cash and foreign loans, changes in obligations arising from the use of Over Budget Balance (SAL), cash loans, issuance of SBN, and BLU cash, to the realization of the debt interest budget. Indonesia strengthens infrastructure in considering the potential spread of the COVID-19 pandemic Health crisis by emphasizing health, social and legal aspects.

Implementation in the health sector includes providing protection devices for health workers, buying equipment such as test equipment, ventilator machines, and hand sanitizer products that meet Ministry of Health standards, upgrading 132 hospitals to treat COVID-19 patients, then building a COVID-19 hospital on the island Galang, Kemayoran athletes' house, and others. This is also complemented by financial incentives for health workers who are victims of the COVID-19 outbreak. It should be underlined that all measures and the resulting standards are in line with the IHR framework established by WHO. In the legal aspect, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights freed 22,158 prisoners, both adults, and children, through the program assimilation as many as 15,477, and the remaining 6,681 through parole and conditional leave.

A very important juridical policy is the issuance of Government Regulation No. 21/2020 on March 31, 2020, concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which is translated as a large-scale lockdown in the country on a regional basis. Policies aimed at strengthening social distancing policies. On this basis, the Minister of Health Regulation No. 9/2020 Guidelines for PSBB in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of COVID-19. Based on this, on April 7, the PSBB request was granted for DKI Jakarta which is valid for 14 days, followed shortly by 5 other requests. This national policy is continued to be implemented sectorally and regionally through various mezzo and micro policies. The Minister of Health, Terawan Agus Putranto has established PSBB in West Sumatra Province, based on the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/260/2020 dated April 17, 2020. This is an example of several provinces that have applied for PSBB (generically called lockdown).

Following up on the Decree of the Minister of Health-related to PSBB in the West Sumatra Province, the West Sumatra Provincial Government then compiled guidelines for interested parties, which are regulated in West Sumatra Governor Regulation No. 20/2020 concerning Guidelines for PSBB in Handling COVID-19 in West Sumatra Province and Decree Governor of West Sumatra Number 180-297-2020 concerning the Implementation of PSBB in the Province of West Sumatra in the Context of Accelerating Handling of COVID-19. In the Circular Letter of the Governor of West Sumatra No. 360/056/COVID-19-SBR/IV-2020, which was signed by Irwan Prayitno on April 18, 2020, he instructed the Regents and Mayors of West Sumatra to ensure the implementation of PSBB in the form of restrictions on activities outside the home by each person is carried out with full awareness and discipline in their respective Regencies/Cities areas.

Meanwhile in the field of Education, for example, based on the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Education and Culture No. 4/2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the COVID-19 Emergency Period, Rector of Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) issued Chancellor Circular Number 1593/UN35/AK/2020 dated April 6, 2020 regarding Campus Activities in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic Alertness. Thus, there are massive and multi-layered policies that must be adhered to in this time of crisis, where some problems are feared to occur.

1.3 Analysis

Global crises caused by massive pandemics such as COVID-19 have occurred in the past, such as the London epidemic in the 14th century, the Spanish Flu in 1919, the Asian Flu in 1957, the Swine Flu in 2009, the Hong Kong Flu in 1968, and what still touches civilization to this day is HIV/AIDS, which was identified in the 1990s (Permana, 2020). As stated by Lasswell (1970), the purpose of policy studies is “to offer insights into unfolding phenomena”. Therefore, we need to express scientifically using technical expertise, emotions, and narratives that influence policy decisions and this will ultimately shape the relationship between citizens, organizations, and governments. Policy studies discuss various processes of adaptation and change in response to policies, the various relationships that occur in national and global networks, and the application of policies across various issues. This will provide the basis for a view of the success or failure of a policy.

The world is experiencing a very severe pandemic and the largest scale in terms of the geographic reach of impact. The virus that scientists call the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), but more popularly referred to as the virus that causes it is COVID-19. COVID-19 is spreading incredibly fast and with unprecedented impact. The impact ranges from the mildest such as simple symptoms such as fever, aches and pains, dry cough, and shortness of breath, to life-threatening conditions such as respiratory failure and organ dysfunction. Older people with weak health conditions such as asthma are those who are most at risk for the worst impacts. However, everyone can be exposed and suspected, exposed and eventually spread the word.

The biggest problem in handling COVID-19 is the limitations of the system health insurance, health facilities, and the limitations of health workers. In the end, the range of problems widens in each sector such as the system, food to the education sector, and the weakening of the economy. Addressing this requires the involvement of all citizens and governments at all levels as well as various organizations and individuals involved in policy formulation and implementation. Lasswell (1956) views the task of policy studies as providing perspectives, challenges, and information on ongoing processes and decisions, including forecasting future scenarios. The question is how do policy studies provide views on this COVID-19 pandemic using Harold Lasswell's theory of the functional elements that make up policy, this question is answered using ten policy viewpoints drawn from the policy studies literature. The viewpoints used to consist of: 1) policy formulation within the scope of the country; 2) crisis management and response; 3) global and transnational policy formulation administration; 4) policy networks; 5) implementation and administration; 6) technical and academic expertise; 7) emotions; 8) narratives and messages; 9) learning; and 10) policy successes and failures.

- *Policymaking within the country*: The conventional concept of public policy is to include decisions or not from actions taken by the government. As a reflection of values and priorities, public policy will take a “traditional” form in the form of laws, regulations, implementing rules, ordinances, local and decisions courts. Furthermore, it also includes various implementing regulations carried out by the spearheading bureaucracy, so that in this context policies represent priorities that ultimately shape the format of society. COVID-19 demands various policy adoptions, it can be in the form of cross-governmental adoption, both in terms of design and content. Closing the border, limiting the visit of migrants is the authority of policymakers.
- *Crisis response and management*: Management crises reveal and explain the public action in response to the threat to our core values, the degree of urgency in taking action, and the uncertainty of the situation and Measures (Rosenthal, 1989). This condition brings challenges to leadership related to decision making, public information, accountability, learning, and reform. However, it also requires various other aspects such as coordination and collaboration involving various parties and individuals.
- *Global policymaking and transnational administration*: Global policy by definition is “a set of overlapping but disjointed processes of public-private deliberation and cooperation among both official state-based and international organizations and non-state individuals around establishing common norms and policy agenda for securing the delivery of global public goods or ameliorating transnational problems” (Stone, 2015). So that means the regulation, management, and implementation of global policies on public and private matters, organizations and individuals working behind boundaries and jurisdictions state and global. In reality, COVID-19 is a policy

problem at a global level but so far it is still being handled by transnational administration.

- *Policy networks:* The bridge between public policy decision-making and its implementation is the policy network (Marsh, 1992). The general definition used to describe the policy network is an attempt to influence the policy, the relationships that occur, and the outcomes associated with the policy. Policy networks occur between political parties, public institutions, bureaucracies, interest groups, non-governmental organizations, academics, think tanks, and more. These entities relate to each other through various forms of forums such as the exchange of information and resources, collaboration, mutual trust, and cooperative relationships. These policy networks react to and contribute to changing attention and priorities on policy issues and changing government agendas. The task force is a forum to form a policy network. The policy network becomes stable if there is a regular pattern of interaction.
- *Implementation and administration:* Public policy is not formed by itself. Administrative actions bridge the desire to take any action for a desired real impact. A crisis like the one with the COVID-19 pandemic demands transitions and coordinated actions that adapt to conditions. Kettl referred to this as “contingent coordination” that spans across various agencies and various levels of government (Kettl, 2003). The devolution and privatization of public services changed important administrative functions inside and outside government. Every aspect of implementation shapes public policy to find its place in the field, from how administrators interpret policy objectives to how front-line personnel operationalizes them. We should also pay attention to the cooperation between the government and the sector nonprofit and for-profit. This sector has freedom in the sense of being neutral to the extent of government control, so they require different parameters. The government must build a commitment to private hospitals to provide services that are specific, fast, responsive but simpler to reduce large financing demands. Dependence on nonprofit and for-profit institutions not only in terms of providing services but also providing subsidies if needed.
- *Scientific and technical experts:* During times of crisis with high uncertainty, the need for technical and scientific expertise will be higher, meanwhile the government and the public seek certainty to understand the problem and determine follow-up actions. This results in the need for data-based policy formulation. With this, it can be given a signal to the public that the decisions made are based on considerations and empirical data. In this case, technical and scientific expertise is tasked with informing, legitimizing, and strengthening responses to problems, even during political considerations and orientations normative to determine how problem-solving should be carried out. The influence of expertise leads to the growing popularity of various technical terminology in public discourse. COVID-19 is rapidly developing into a political and public sphere (public and political spheres). His

vocabulary turned into a public lexicon, including words and terms such as “pandemic”, “quarantine”, “flattening the curve”, “social distancing”, “personal protective equipment”, and “coronavirus” (Shepherd, 2020). This expertise will influence decision-making and policy.

- *Emotions and public policy:* Although very scientific, the COVID-19 pandemic also affects public emotions. Emotions are influenced by spontaneity and rationality. This form of emotion has an impact on its role in the policy process, this is what is referred to as “emotional spheres of life”, such as home, situations intimate in the family, and personal feelings (Stone, 2015). Thus, emotions are part of the policy process that is used strategically to shape public policy responses and their impact on society (Durnová, 2019). Emotionally, public emotions are influenced by the history and culture of the past with the 19th COVID-19 termed as a killer silent (invisible killer) and threats (Threatens). Emotionally the resulting public policy will be able to penetrate the tranquility of society, including the homes and lives of its citizens. National lockdowns that in Indonesia are termed the Large-scale Social Restrictions have an impact. significant psychosocial. This will result in the need for homeschooling, as well as long isolation, and the need for psychological counseling, online services, and also an increase in violence in many places, especially violence domestic. This shows that the emotional side is an aspect that is also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- *Narratives and messaging:* Policy studies pay attention to messages and messengers aimed at influencing decision-makers as well as the public as policy subjects, which often includes the elements of emotion described above. Messages These Will affect the individual's perception of risk during a pandemic crisis COVID-19. Understanding risk is key to influencing government and society during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. They need to know what the risks are, how bad they are and they have to minimize those risks to help the collective effort in fighting this pandemic. The government's efforts to provide accurate and non-conflicting information to the public are very important. The government will create confusion and conflict through speculation and the dissemination of late information.
- *Learning:* Various studies in the field of policy studies prove that learning plays a critical role in the ability to understand, influence, and resolve issues. Complex policy Learning will bring the issue into the public spotlight, challenging old beliefs and help to identify more innovative policies. In the context of democracy, several processes help to learn this policy such as dialogue among stakeholders. Through this, a solid unity will be formed among various forms of knowledge, experiential or value-based, to eventually become a decision-maker in policy formulation. Instrumental learning in COVID-19 is carried out, for example, about how long the virus will live on a surface, which will affect how far a building or public space must be closed. By influencing our value orientation, COVID-19 sheds light on the

social dilemmas that people face in being vulnerable to the virus and at the same time vulnerable to efforts to stop it.

- *Policy success and failure:* Policy studies are often used to understand policy evaluation at the normal rhythm of the policy cycle, strong evidence base, and evaluation techniques and tools. COVID-19 is in an abnormal rhythm because it has a very extreme scale of urgency, ambiguity, and various value conflicts. Various literature that talks about the success and failure of policies that occur in the domain of crisis management are used to assess public policy in extreme situations. Who is affected and the extent to which the resulting influence influences the framework of the success or failure of a policy. This may indicate that a policy benefits one population and harms another. The flight ban may be successful in maintaining the health of a country's residents, but not for families who are stuck in another area and unable to return. Whether the success of a policy can be judged by the number of population levels that have been tested for labor, who are infected, recover, and die. The success or failure of a policy is judged by the decisions taken, the process, and politics. Public policy measures in crises use several measures, including the level of threat, the ability to control damage and enforce rules and stability. The crisis process can be evaluated against processes relevant to crisis management, after going through a legitimate process, by obtaining legitimacy from stakeholders.

1.4 Conclusions

The COVID-19 crisis that occurred, from the perspective of a policy review, is a special situation that has unconventional dimensions, both from the policy cycle and the benchmark for the success and failure of its policies. The Indonesian government implemented control/response control nationally with the issuance of a Government Regulation instead of Law (PERPU) which was eventually ratified by the DPR into a law. This proves that legally, this situation is categorized as a state of emergency and hazard (force majeure). With this law, the government is given the authority to take necessary actions by establishing Task Forces that are strengthened with monetary and financial authority through re-evaluation and re-allocation of the APBN. Thus, the measure of the evaluation of success and failure must use emergency parameters. Based on the literature review, there are at least some problems that must be formulated together for the effectiveness and responsiveness of this COVID-19 emergency policy, namely by paying attention to 1) policy formulation within the scope of the country; 2) management and response to crises; 3) administration of global and transnational policy formulation; 4) policy networks; 5) implementation and administration; 6) technical and academic expertise; 7) emotions; 8) narratives and messages; 9) learning; and 10) the success and failure of the policy. Therefore, the implementation of this policy must be a response to real and measurable (scientific) threats, administration is policy not only domestic politics but also pays close attention to global and transnational discourses. In working policies, policymakers must embrace a wide policy network, attention to technical

expertise, learning processes, and accurate and up-to-date measures of success in policy evaluation.

1.5 References

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