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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Policy and Management of Covid-19 by Village Government

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ABSTRACT

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 28 H states that every person has the right to live in physical and mental prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to obtain health services. This study aims to 1). Describe the policy for handling and overcoming the pandemic - Covid-19; 2). Describe the village government-based policies for handling and overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic. This research was a normative legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data. The approach used was a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The type of study in this research was more descriptive in nature, because it intends to clearly describe various things related to the object under study. The policy for handling and overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic is marked by the formation of a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 through Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020. However, until now the number of positive cases of Covid-19 continues to increase to 1,505,800 people positive for Covid-19 cases in Indonesia as of March 30, 2021. In fact, the government has issued a new policy namely the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) and intensified the Covid-19 vaccination program. Therefore, the government needs to optimize the village government-based Covid-19 handling policy that better understands the environment by empowering all stakeholders in an effort to reduce the growth rate of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19 prevention policy; village government

INTRODUCTION

Background

The world during Covid-19 has sparked unprecedented action around the world. Many countries have imposed travel restrictions, lockdowns and lockdowns that have raised the alarm for a global health emergency and a global economic downturn. ⁽¹⁾ Indonesia with its first Covid-19 case announced on March 2, 2020, is the fourth most populous country in the world and is expected to be significantly affected over a longer period of time, ⁽²⁾ Until this article was written on March 30, 2021, it was confirmed that there were 1,505.8 positive people with Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. ⁽³⁾ As a result, all sectors are affected, although the impact is not evenly distributed across the system. However, many studies have empirically confirmed that economic shocks are the worst and spread across regions and countries. ⁽⁴⁾

The increase in the Covid-19 case has a significant impact on the global economy which can affect stability in Indonesia. ⁽⁵⁾ especially the restaurant and hotel industry, followed by recreation and tourism. ⁽⁶⁾ For the record, the Ministry of Manpower stated that 2.8 million workers in Indonesia have lost their jobs during this pandemic which runs until early April 2020 and of course there are still many who have not been confirmed or have not reported. ⁽⁷⁾ This has created unprecedented challenges for the government. Inaction or delaying action will only place millions of people at risk of serious illness or death. ⁽⁸⁾ It does not stop with its impact on health, several studies have also stated that the Covid-19 pandemic has the potential to increase the poverty rate. The study by Sumner et al. (2020) estimate the increase in the global poverty rate using three scenarios of contraction of expenditure or per capita household income, namely 5 percent, 10 percent and 20 percent. ⁽⁹⁾ The threat of poverty in Indonesia by the Ministry of Finance will result in 3.78 million new poor people in Indonesia, while the worst

scenario from the results of a study by the SMERU research institute raises an additional figure of 8.5 million new poor people. Currently, the number of poor people in Indonesia is 24.79 million people or around 9.22% of the total population.⁽¹⁰⁾

While trying to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, the government has issued policies to provide facilities for the affected people, including the government providing incentives for medical personnel and doctors because they are at the forefront of handling the Covid-19 case. Then, the government also provides credit relief for MSMEs and to all those affected by the Covid-19 case. Even so, the government cannot run alone but needs to maximize the ranks in each regional and village government. The role of village government which is at the grassroots community cannot be ignored, so it needs to be encouraged and empowered by the central government to reduce cases that arise and tackle Covid-19.

Law No. 6/2014 on Villages has the main objective of addressing the weaknesses of the decentralization paradigm by increasing budget allocations to improve governance arrangements.⁽¹¹⁾ The village budget allocation (village funds) is used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment. During the Covid-19 pandemic the government set aside a village fund budget to help handle the pandemic, according to Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2020, 2020 village funds were adjusted to Rp71.19 trillion with the Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program budgeted in APBDesa the maximum is 35% of the Village Fund received by the Village concerned.⁽¹²⁾ However, the allocation of these funds has not been able to reduce the rate of increase in the number of positive cases, which in early 2021 has set a record for the highest cases ever to touch 14,518 cases per day. This indicates that the transmission rate is still increasing. To prevent new cases of Covid-19 from increasing, apart from the need for intervention from the government protection program, what is no less important is how to revitalize the role of village government with a more comprehensive approach with the aim of preventing new cases of Covid-19 from increasing.

METHODS

The focus of this research is to describe the policies for handling and handling Covid - 19 based on village government. The approach taken is a philosophical juridical approach that uses secondary data as the main data source. The data collection method is carried out with standard research methods, namely by literature study in accordance with the research problem by means of inventorying the various main and supporting library materials related to the focus of the problem in order to obtain a general and relatively comprehensive picture of what is included in the focus of the current problem. researched, namely a portrait of village government policies in participating in the prevention and handling of Covid-19.

RESULTS

The Role of Law in Handling and Controlling Covid-19

The Indonesian state needs a modern legal system, namely a set or a legal system capable of anticipating and overcoming various problems that may arise. This is because Indonesia with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution is a combination of religious, moral, legal and state values in one inseparable unity.⁽¹³⁾ In the perspective of law enforcement, according to Lawrence Friedman, for the success of law enforcement, it must pay attention to the legal substance, legal structure, legal culture and legal impact.⁽¹⁴⁾ Indonesia in its legal system needs to be directed to accommodate the protection of the interests and rights of citizens. In the Indonesian constitution, the right to health is explicitly stated in Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution that everyone has the right to live in physical and mental well-being, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to obtain health services.⁽¹⁵⁾

The Role of Village Governments in Handling and Controlling Covid-19

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) encourages village officials to take a special role in overcoming the Covid-19 outbreak caused by the Corona SARS-CoV-2 Virus. At least, there are five specific roles of village officials in accelerating the response to Covid-19 at the village level, namely:⁽³²⁾

1. Village officials must process the flow of data and information for all residents. Data and information covering the economic condition of residents, in order to maintain their quality of life and health during an outbreak;
2. Village officials must be able to manage information control related to Covid-19. Do not let the public worry in facing this outbreak because of unclear information;
3. Village officials take initiatives to mitigate the social and economic impacts of residents. What is the social impact of the Covid-19 emergency on religious and cultural activities;
4. Village officials can create new social institutions according to the needs of the village. This is to prevent social conflict during the pandemic.
5. Village officials can provide information related to Covid-19 every day. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) has launched two useful mobile

applications to assist in the prevention and handling of Covid-19 and public health. The two applications are the Village Against Covid-19 application and the e-Human Development Worker (e-HDW). This application will help Village Volunteers Against Covid-19 in carrying out their activities and activities in providing education and information about Covid-19 to the public. In addition, it is also possible to collect real-time data regarding the spread of Covid-19 and its impact on the community and can facilitate the reporting process on village conditions related to Covid-19.⁽³³⁾

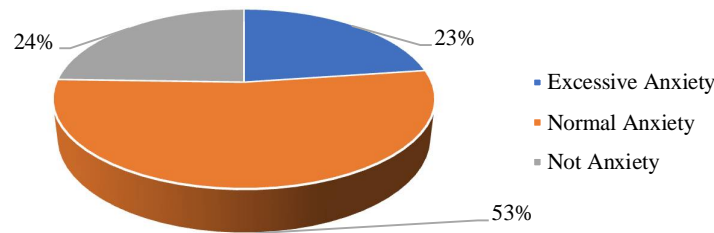


Figure 1. Public response to the new normal policy

The special role in overcoming the Covid-19 outbreak is a response to President Jokowi's direction regarding the handling of Covid-19, which is to prioritize public health while ensuring that the economy does not deteriorate. The follow-up plan for this directive can be carried out based on village administration, namely by holding back the rate of adding positive cases of Covid-19 and strengthening economic activity at the village level through empowering village volunteers against Covid-19. Village volunteers against Covid-19 / village-based prevention task forces in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic can work together with related parties in the village, including Babinsa in carrying out efforts to prevent Covid-19.

DISCUSSION

Covid-19 Handling and Control Policy

The policy for handling and overcoming Covid-19 is marked by the formation of a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 through Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 dated March 13, 2020.⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition, the government issued various policies, including issuing various health regulations and protocols / guidelines, wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands and various other steps to maintain health. The new normal protocol must be implemented in all crowded places like workplaces,⁽¹⁷⁾ Establish large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in various areas, which the government emphasizes in the preamble to Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Acceleration

In the handling of Covid-19, that the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy was established with the consideration of the spread of Covid-19 with the number of cases and / or the number of deaths increasing and expanding across regions and across countries. In addition, the impact has resulted in certain conditions (Public Health Emergencies) so that it is necessary to take countermeasures, namely by means of PSBB measures.⁽¹⁸⁾ Furthermore, it prohibits Eid homecoming as a fatwa from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines and Kaifiyat Takbir and Eid Prayers during the Covid-19 Pandemic,⁽¹⁹⁾ preparing a laboratory for the Covid-19 test to analyze large numbers of samples in a short time is very imperative to do.⁽²⁰⁾ run Covid-19 tests in various places as an initial screening test effort and can be carried out en masse. The goal is to as quickly as possible find out the condition of people who are positively exposed to the corona virus, so that further isolation efforts can be carried out. The community is advised to isolate themselves or self-isolation which is carried out independently at home and will be monitored by the puskesmas or health workers.⁽²¹⁾ The whole previously stated is a form of establishing a new normal order which in this context is a new (unprecedented) normal state.⁽²²⁾

Based on the diagram above, it was found that with the implementation of the new normal, 22.8% faced excessive anxiety, 52.7% experienced ordinary anxiety and 24.5% felt that they were not anxious in implementing the new normal. The response of the majority of people who are worried about the new-normal policy should continue to be given education, especially by intensifying socialization to convey information related to Covid-19 and the implementation of the new-normal policy.⁽²³⁾

Entering 2021 the government introduced a new policy, namely the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). This policy is implemented in a number of areas in Java and Bali. These policies both aim to reduce the number of active cases of Covid-19 and increase the number of recovered patients. This limitation of community activities is carried out with several monitoring activities such as the mandatory use of masks when leaving the home for residents. This is monitored because the use of this mask can minimize the transmission of Covid-19. It is not only the use of masks that must be monitored but the willingness of the

community to use masks properly, namely covering the nose and mouth. This of course needs supervision to see the real condition of people who only use masks just to wear them.⁽²⁴⁾

Besides running PPKM, the Government is intensifying the vaccination program as an effort to prevent illness, disability, and even death from various dangerous infectious diseases, vaccines can save lives, protect oneself, families and communities. Vaccination is one of the most effective efforts to overcome the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The legal basis for the implementation is Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) which was set on February 24, 2021. The Minister of Health explained the national vaccination coverage of nearly 10 million, at a rate of daily injections approaching 50 thousand. It is hoped that the rate of vaccination will run in balance with the availability of supply of vaccine doses in the country.⁽²⁵⁾

The Minister of Health also said that the Covid-19 vaccine has become a geopolitical issue in which countries around the world are scrambling to get a vaccine. Therefore, the vaccines available are the best vaccines to use. The government must combine the use of various brands of Covid-19 vaccines in order to meet the vaccine needs for all target populations. There is no single vaccine producer in the world that can meet all the demands of big countries like Indonesia. Indonesia is lucky because it has collaborated with four vaccine producers, namely Sinovac, Astrazeneca, Novavax, and Pfizer.⁽²⁶⁾

Village Government-Based Covid-19 Management and Handling Policies

Indonesia until 2021 is still struggling with the corona virus pandemic or Covid-19 problem. Not only Indonesia, based on ISO 209 data, countries in the world feel the same struggle in efforts to prevent the spread of this pandemic. There are several steps that have been taken by the Indonesian government to stop the Covid-19 virus chain. When several countries, including Spain, France, Germany and Italy, implemented total area restrictions or what is known as a lockdown. The presence of public policies related to the delivery of Covid-19 has an important position by paying attention to the stages of policy formulation, starting from the formulation of problems which is the stage for recognizing and formulating problems as the most fundamental step in policy formulation.⁽²⁷⁾ However, the Indonesian Government, both at the central and regional levels, often uses a variety of different terms in each published regulation. Variations of these terms are adapted to the conditions and situations in the affected area. Various kinds of terms include Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), Local-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBL), Transitional PSBB, to the latest, namely the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM).⁽²⁸⁾

Since the implementation of the Regional Autonomy Program starting January 1, 2001, there has been a wider delegation of authority to regional governments in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of regional government functions. The wide opportunity for villages to regulate their own households by providing authority accompanied by a balance fee in order to accelerate development according to the needs of the local community is an idea of village reform that has been realized through the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. With regard to health, based on Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, health is not the absolute authority of the Central Government.⁽²⁹⁾ Therefore, local governments have the authority to form Regional Regulations that specifically regulate PPKM, especially at the rural level.

The village-based prevention task force in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic can work together with related parties in the village, including Babinsa in carrying out efforts to prevent Covid - 19. The Village Government is mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 to regulate itself. With the existence of the Village Law, it is hoped that the village community will be able to empower themselves to become stronger, more advanced, independent and democratic. Villages that succeed in doing so in the future will become a solid foundation in state governance. Empowering the community is a national duty to increase the productivity of the community so that it can become an active asset that continues to grow.⁽³⁰⁾ Village government has an important role because it better understands the situation and conditions of the community in its environment. Even so, the village government is obliged to ensure community involvement so that the planning of the activities to be drawn up really fits the needs of the villagers.⁽³¹⁾ Therefore, the current government policy related to the Enforcement of Village-based Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) is very good to do.

The duties of village volunteers against Covid-19 are to disseminate information to village residents regarding what Covid-19 is and how to avoid Covid-19. One of the things done by village volunteers against Covid-19 was preparing facilities and infrastructure such as preparing a hand washing place with soap and running water, then socializing the health protocol issued by the BNPB or the Covid-19 Task Force, spraying the environment using disinfectant liquid and providing a place isolation. Then in the village economy strengthening sector is carried out by using village funds for the village cash-intensive program (PKTD) which only involves groups of the poor, unemployed groups or other marginalized groups. In addition to strengthening the economy, it also needs to be accompanied by increasing the purchasing power of community members through a social safety net called BLT village funds, from data collection conducted by village volunteers against Covid-19, it obtained around 8 million beneficiary families of which 8 million were almost 2, 5 million are female heads of

household (PEKKA) who, in theory, should receive all existing social safety net programs in the government.⁽³⁴⁾ The absorption of Village Funds nationally has reached 31% or 23,096 Villages with a total disbursed fund of IDR 3.2 Trillion from IDR 24 Trillion (13%) as of March 8, 2021. The total of all funds that have been channeled is used for various things. One of them is the operational financing of the village gate post or the Covid-19 response post or other terms, according to local wisdom in the village.⁽³⁵⁾ The implementation of the Restrictions on Micro Community Activities (PPKM) is supported by financing the success of the Micro PPKM program using Village Funds. Based on Permendes Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds, the PD TT Mendes Instruction Number 1 of 2021 was issued which emphasized that villages should immediately make changes to the Village Budget according to the provisions.⁽³⁶⁾

It should be understood that the allocation of village funds is very beneficial for effectiveness and efficiency in solving problems at a village scale (directly) and problems at a regional scale (indirectly). The management of village funds must be integrated into the management of the APBDs, so that the principles of managing village funds are exactly the same as the management of the APBDs, which must follow the principles of good governance, the ADD management process, from planning, decision making to monitoring and evaluation, must involve many parties. This means that managing ADD does not only involve village elites (Village Government, BPD, LKMD / RT / RW administrators or community leaders), but also involves other communities such as farmers, laborers, women, youth, and so on. All parties can know the whole process openly. In addition, efforts were made so that the village community could receive information about the objectives, targets, results, benefits that they would get from any activity that used these funds.⁽³⁷⁾

CONCLUSION

In its legal system, Indonesia is directed to accommodate the protection of the interests and rights of citizens, including in the realm of health. Indonesia with its first case of Covid-19 announced on March 2, 2020, is the fourth most populous country in the world and is expected to be significantly affected over a longer period of time. The policy for handling and overcoming Covid-19 is marked by the formation of a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 through Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020. In addition, the government has issued various policies on health protocols / guidelines, wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands, Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19, Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) and Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 10 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19).

The presence of a village government-based Covid-19 handling policy has an important position by paying attention to, recognizing and formulating problems as the most fundamental step in policy formulation. The village-based prevention task force in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic can work together with related parties in the village, including Babinsa in making efforts to prevent Covid-19. Villages that succeed in doing so in the future will become a solid foundation in state governance, therefore the current government policy This is related to the Enforcement of Village-based Community Activity Restrictions, which is very well done.

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