

Jurnal New Era: Internasional jurnal

by Dewi Kurniasih

Submission date: 28-Dec-2022 10:42AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1987015675

File name: 1070302140_DEW_K_37-42.pdf (253.4K)

Word count: 3974

Character count: 21780

SYNERGY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY UNITS IN RESTORING THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

Dr. Dewi KURNIASIH

Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Dipati Ukur Street Number 112-116, Bandung City, West Java, Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

The global Covid-19 pandemic has certainly impacted various sectors include economic sector. Indonesia being one of the countries that affected by Covid-19 Pandemic. The Indonesian government has issued several regulations to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the government makes various policies in an effort to restore the community economic. In implementing this policy, the government make a synergy with military unit. The results show that the synergy between the government and military units in efforts to restore the community's economic conditions due to the covid-19 pandemic has been integrated, so the handling of restoring community's is quite enough. Even though there is no policy that become a guide to all inspected institutions but the implementation of synergy is already optimized. Synergy of the local government and military units in restoring the people's economy during the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia are working so good, so the recovery can be optimized.

Keyword: Synergy, local government, military unit, covid-19 pandemic

1. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is a global health problem in the world, including Indonesia. That was initiated from the information of the World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31st year 2019 there was a case of a cluster of pneumonia with a new etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and later expanded beyond China (Susilawati, Falefi, & Purwoko, 2020). Anticipating and reducing the number of Covid-19 sufferers in Indonesia has been carried out in all regions. Among them by providing a policy of limiting activities outside the home, school activities being laid off, working from home (work from home), even worship activities being laid off. This has become a government policy based on considerations that have been analyzed to the fullest.

The existence of these restrictions, of course, affects various areas of life. The impact of the Corona virus is very large, global, and massive. The increased case of Covid-19 pandemic has affected the economy global in the world, including Indonesia. The pandemic that has been affected the fields of transportation, tourism, trades, health and the other sectors. In the economic field, the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has developed in such a way and caused a contraction of the global economy. Unlike previous crises, it hit not only the demand side of the economy, but also the supply side of the economy. So that its pressure on growth is being felt in many countries.. In summary, economic downturn is a certainty. The global economy could contract by 3% (IMF 2020a), worse than the economic contraction seen during the 2008–09 global financial crisis (Suryahadi, Al Izzati, & Suryadarma, 2020). The corona virus outbreak led to spillovers into major sectors of the global economy, and how fast policy response by several governments either triggered and prolonged the recession while trying to save the lives of citizens. We also investigate the effect of social distancing policies on the level of economic activities and stock index prices (Ozili & Arun, 2020). The pandemic is profoundly affecting the countries' economic growth, but the depth and duration of the shock are unusually uncertain. The World Bank estimated that the economy in Indonesia is projected to decline by 2.1–3.5% in 2020, coming from an increase of 5.0% in 2019 (Suwantika, Boersma, & Postma, 2020). At the same time, the Covid-19 pandemic is also expected to reduce global trade and investment flows by up to 30%, and increase global financial market volatility by up to 215%. The drastic reduction in various global economic activities in turn is expected to result in no less than 195 million people losing their jobs and between 420 and 580 million people falling into poverty (Modjo,

2020). The direct impact of Covid-19 pandemic has been seen also from massive layoffs in several companies. They have been closures of several businesses which have an impact on laying off employees. The report from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development that MSMEs have had a significant impact on the Covid-19 situation.

Alignment of local government policies to ensure conducive social and economic conditions requires the participation of all parties, including The Regional Command Unit (SATKOWIL) of the Indonesian Army in each of the regions. The role of the SATKOWIL TNI AD cannot be separated from Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI Article 7 paragraph 1 which states that "The main task of the Indonesian National Armed Forces is to uphold the sovereignty of the state and to maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia". And protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. These tasks are carried out, among others, through OMSP (military operations other than war) including Article 7 paragraph 2 number 9 which is to assist local government tasks, and based on the doctrine of empowerment of defense areas in order to realize a strong fighting RAK (Space, Tools, Conditions). Likewise in the TNI Doctrine, namely the Tridarma Ekakarma Doctrine (Tridek) which was ratified by the TNI Commander on June 15, 2010 containing the Roles, Functions, and Main Duties of the TNI.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Covey (1997: 261) explained that synergy is the essence of leadership centered on the principle of creative cooperation. The concept of synergy is needed by a leader to be able to work together with various parties. Synergy serves as a catalyst, unites, and unleashes the greatest power within human beings. All the habits that have been discussed are to prepare and create a synergy in life.

Synergy is the result of efforts to encourage people who are different but can contribute to each other based on their respective strengths, so that the results will be greater than if done alone. Synergy is considered to be the most effective approach to problem solving, rather than apathy or reluctance to give in. Synergy describes the habit of creating cooperation and looking for new alternatives that are far more beneficial. Creating synergy can be done by communicating synergistically by respecting differences, building strengths, compensating for weaknesses and opening the mind and heart to new possibilities and alternatives. In the end, synergy will create a high sense of trust. This leads to communication and collaboration. Synergy is related to five habits, namely being proactive, starting with the end goal, putting things first, thinking wins, and trying to understand first. By continuing to develop the five habits, you will find yourself to continue to synergize in life.

Synergy can also be interpreted as a joint activity or collaboration carried out to get maximum results by being connected by several different but interconnected roles in it. Therefore, all components of society and the government are expected to work together in order to achieve community welfare.

Sinergi by Lasker etc (2001: 5) is the power to combine the perspectives, resources, and skills of a group of people and organization. Synergy here is the power to combine the perspectives, resources, and skills of groups of people and organizations. The first thing that is combined in synergy is the perspective of each organization. Perspective is our point of view or way of looking at something. The way of looking we use to observe reality determines the knowledge we acquire.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a national disaster. In the context of disaster management, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)-CoV-2 (new coronavirus 2019) was then considered a threat. According to Dey et al. (2020) scientifically, the characteristics of Covid-19 are correlated with all people, all age groups, and all socio-economic sectors, both rich and poor, so this threat is real. Nevertheless, medically, there are several factors that can then affect a person's vulnerability to the threat of Covid-19.

To prevent the spread and transmission of the Corona virus from spreading widely into the community, the government has made a series of policies to deal with it. Some of the policies made by the government are written, and some are not. In handling Covid-19 carried out by the Bandung City Government, there needs to be a synergy with various parties. Synergy is a habit to create cooperation and look for new alternatives that are much bigger. Creating synergy is communicating

synergistically by respecting differences, building strengths, compensating for weaknesses and opening minds and hearts to new possibilities and new alternatives. Synergy creates a high sense of trust and will lead to communication and cooperation. Synergy itself can be implemented by referring to the perspectives (thoughts), resources (resources), and skills (ability) of each group or organization. It can be assumed that the synergy between officials or organizations cannot occur as expected if there is no coordination between them. As stated by Sugandha (1991:12) that the advantage of coordination is the creation of synergy. Synergy between organizations with each other due to coordination with each other. Coordination requires communication. Without communication, coordination will not be possible and will not be possible to achieve. This opinion shows that communication is the most important activity in coordinating. Synergy theory according to A.F. Stones James in Soekanto (2009:212-213) is that the relationship between the two parties can result in a level of communication faced by the elements of cooperation and trust. So synergy can be understood as a joint operation or a combination of elements to produce a better output. Synergy can be built in two ways, namely communication and coordination.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The corona virus known as Corona Virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) was originally discovered in Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019, allegedly from wild animals, bats, mutating from animals to humans, also from humans to humans. The spread of Covid-19 in several countries is increasing, including in Indonesia. The World Health Organization has declared the status of Covid-19 to be a Pandemic (Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, 2020). The Indonesian government has declared Covid-19 a national disaster (Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020). Preventing the spread of Covid-19 always washing hands using antiseptic soap with running water, hand sanitizer, wearing masks, social distancing, self-isolation, working and studying at home, as well as implementing PSBB for areas prone to the spread of Covid-19. In Indonesia, the spread of the Covid-19 virus began on March 2, 2020. This is thought to have started from an Indonesian citizen who made direct contact with a foreign national from Japan. Over time, the spread of Covid-19 has increased significantly. Data shows that the largest spread of Covid-19 is on the island of Java. Public awareness in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic is still lacking. Many people still don't wear masks and still gather in crowds and don't practice social distancing. To support the government in preventing or breaking the spread of Covid-19, it is necessary to fight together with all parties, so that our lives can run as before.

The local impact of the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia was initially underestimated. However, looking at the developments that have occurred in the last few days, with the number of cases of Covid-19 infection in Indonesia, it seems that the local impact of the spread of Covid-19 will actually be much greater. Not surprisingly, a number of organizations have again lowered their projections for Indonesia's economic growth in 2020. For example, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recently lowered their version of Indonesia's economic growth projections from 5.0 to 4.8 percent. Meanwhile, Moody's a few days later lowered its projection for Indonesia's economic growth from 4.9 to 4.8 percent. Bank Indonesia even lowered their version of Indonesia's economic growth projection from the previous 5.0-5.4 percent to 4.2-4.6 percent.

Preventive Role of Local Government and Military Unit

The outbreak of the Covid-19 virus has caused fear and anxiety in the community. This also affects the joints of the Indonesian economy. With the Covid-19 virus, it will more or less have an impact on the trade, lodging and hotel sectors. This fact is reinforced by the Central Government Regulation which limits or does not allow activities that involve a wide audience. The Indonesian government has made efforts to restore the economy due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The regional government and the Regional Coordination Unit together with the nation's components are helping in the context of this economic recovery.

The preventive role of the regional coordination unit together with the nation's components in assisting local governments is through socialization and counseling to the public about the community's economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic. One of them is through education in

Tangguh Village. The socialization was carried out during PSBB Phase III on 11 May 2020 and during the Micro PPKM implementation on 23 February 2021. The socialization was carried out using an educational method for the existence of Tangguh Village which was focused on food security independently and by means of socialization through electronic and online media which was carried out in Dusun Semampir, Sidorejo village, Krian District and in the Radio Suara Sidoarjo studio. The public in general can well accept the resilient village program in improving the community's **economy in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic**.

The regional secretary of Sidoarjo Regency also conveyed the above, that the regional coordination unit carried out socialization to people who were in crowded places such as shopping places (Market Prohibition) by conveying about alertness and prevention of transmission of the Covid-19 Virus with the Regional Government entourage, Danrem 084 /BJ, the Chief of Police and all components of the community who volunteer to assist in the economic recovery of the local government environment during the Covid-19 pandemic. It was also conveyed by the Chairperson of the DPRD, that the Sidoarjo Kodim and Forkopimda have carried out socialization of economic recovery during the covid-19 pandemic.

The military unit has carried out outreach efforts in assisting the Sidoarjo Regency Government. The military unit has carried out several non-program tasks in health education by collaborating with the Health Service to raise awareness of several components of the community who lack knowledge of the dangers of the spread of the Covid-19 Virus so that they can inhibit transmission among the community with the aim of returning the economy to normal and stable. The Kodim has communicated and coordinated with relevant agencies / parties regarding the handling of economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency, on February 24, 2021 at the Sidoarjo Regency Hall in synergy with Forkopimda and SKPD related to the Sidoarjo Regency Government. The Sidoarjo military unit has also communicated with several agencies related to handling the prevention of the Covid-19 Virus, including agencies involved with the Sidoarjo Regional Government, the Sidoarjo Police, the Sidoarjo Health Service, and the Sidoarjo District Attorney's Office. Military units have also carried out several activities, including curfew patrols for shops, supermarkets and culinary places or coffee shops to comply with opening and closing hours, conducting joint judicial operations with local government, military units and the Sidoarjo Police. As well as giving ticketing cards to community components who have violated health protocols.

The response of all agencies is quite good, for that the regional government also supports MSME assistance to communities affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. Several activities that have been carried out by the regional coordination unit in order to support economic recovery are by supporting government assistance programs in the form of BLT, BLTMD, other social assistance and synergizing the Kodim Programme with the strengthening of Tangguh Village.

Persuasive Role between Local Government and Military Unit

The role of SATKORWIL in assisting creative economic activities for the recovery of the creative economy during the Covid-19 pandemic, seen from the existence of the Tangguh Village program, economic recovery can be carried out by developing Micro MSMEs and independent food security, so that people do not only rely on assistance from the government. In addition, there was also a Creative KOMSOS Competition which was participated by regional students. Military units in order to keep learning activities running and maintain the preservation of Indonesian Culture.

Some of SATKORWIL's creative programs in the economic recovery of the Sidoarjo Regency which were very positively responded by the community were the cultivation of Herbal plants so that they could make Herbal ingredients called anti-Corona Virus (Covid-19) because these ingredients can help the economy of the community around the Tangguh village, Semampir Village, Krian District.

Repressive Roles between Local Governments and Military Units

As long as creative economic activities are carried out, no actions or violations are taken to hinder economic recovery in terms of health protocols and from the community's efforts to find herbal ingredients.

Sanctions that have been applied to perpetrators of economic recovery violators are issuing a ticket (Evidence of Violation of Health Protocol), providing physical action in the form of push ups and squatting standing in place to perpetrators of health protocol violators, and providing deterrent sanctions in the form of cleaning graves.

However, there are still several violations that lead to criminal cases and are forwarded to the prosecutor's office, namely there are several coffee shops, shops, supermarkets and culinary places that violate the health protocol rules and do not comply with the curfew order, so that the violation is given sanctions in the form of fines and resolved. by the Prosecutor's Office.

The military unit saw the results of the community's responsiveness regarding the imposition of sanctions on violators who hindered economic recovery in the Sidoarjo Regency area, producing very supportive and enthusiastic results because then it could have a positive impact on achieving rapid economic recovery and the transmission of the Covid-19 virus could be halted. . The military unit, the Sidoarjo Police, the Sidoarjo regional government and all components of the community do not stop to monitor community activities and provide education on the importance of complying with health protocols to prevent and control the transmission of the Covid-19 Virus.

Curative Role between Local Government and Military Unit

Several things have been done by the Sidoarjo military unit in assisting related agencies for economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely the Implementation of the Joint Gaktiblin, the implementation of Joint Operations for Justice, and the implementation of Joint Operations for patrols in crowded places. This is an effort to support and escort the economic recovery.

Activities that have been carried out by the Kodim as an effort to assist local governments are assisting the implementation of the Night Curfew Operation, assisting the Police in monitoring community activities on trips out of town, assisting local governments in urging the public to continue to comply with health protocols, and assisting the Health Office in collecting data on vaccination programs carried out by the Kodim. will be implemented in all components of society, especially in the Sidoarjo Regency.

41

Barriers Faced by Local Governments and Military Units

Obstacles Faced by Regional Governments and Military Units in this case consist of internal and external obstacles. In dealing with economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic together with the nation's components, there are several obstacles in the field of personnel/HR faced by the Kodim including the limited personnel of the Babinsa in the Sidoarjo military unit and the Babinsa age who is over 50 years old, so if the Babinsa is too physically weak, it is vulnerable to the spread of Covid-19. In addition, there is no budget support from either the government or the Army for the economic recovery program. Lack of support for babinsa motorbikes in the area so that personnel still use private motorbikes as transportation advice. There is no persuasion or guidance regarding the involvement of the TNI in economic recovery. And the inhibiting external factor is that many people are not aware of the importance of health protocols so that the spread of Covid-19 is increasingly spreading in the region. In addition, there is no strong legal umbrella regarding the involvement of the TNI in cooperating with the relevant agencies. Another obstacle is the existence of the Covid 19 zone starting from the Orange and Red Zones so that it is not free to carry out socialization.

Recovery Strategy of Indonesian Economy that implementing local government and unit militer such us: (1) Increase the realization of strategic investments. (2) Increase real sector growthbased on local superior products. (3) Encouraging penetration into non-traditional country markets. (4) Increase the potential for labor-intensive projects. (5) Interest subsidies for bank loans. (6) Provide food transportation subsidiesstrategic. (7) Facilitation of marketing of agricultural products. So, the policy direction consist of : Reindustrialization: import substitution, labor intensive and hilirization, online market optimization, tourism sector return and creative economy, and the establishment of food independence

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results show that the synergy between the government and military units in efforts to restore the community's economic conditions due to the covid-19 pandemic has been integrated, so the handling of restoring community's is quite enough. Even though there is no policy that become a guide to all inspected institutions but the implementation of synergy is already optimized. Synergy of the local government and military units in restoring the people's economy during the covid-19 pandemic in indonesia are working so good, so the recovery can be optimized. Based on the research results and conclusions described above, we provide the following suggestions:

1. Providing continuous education to the public about Covid-19
2. The use of independent food in the community
3. Implementation of Community Service or Food Security activities
4. Socialization so that the community participates in economic recovery efforts
5. Empowering MSME actors to bounce back

REFERENCES

- Covey, Stephen R. (1997). Principle Centered Leadership. Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara.
- Modjo, M. I. (2020). Memetakan Jalan Penguatan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi. *The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning*, IV(2), 103–116. <https://doi.org/10.33758/mbi.v14i4.342>
- Ozili, P. K., & Arun, T. (2020). Spillover of COVID-19: Impact on the Global Economy. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562570>
- Suryahadi, A., Al Izzati, R., & Suryadarma, D. (2020). Estimating the Impact of Covid-19 on Poverty in Indonesia*. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 175–192. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2020.1779390>
- Susilawati, S., Falefi, R., & Purwoko, A. (2020). Impact of COVID-19's Pandemic on the Economy of Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(2), 1147–1156. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v3i2.954>
- Suwantika, A. A., Boersma, C., & Postma, M. J. (2020). The potential impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the immunization performance in Indonesia. *Expert Review of Vaccines*, 19(8), 687–690. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14760584.2020.1800461>

Jurnal New Era: Internasional jurnal

ORIGINALITY REPORT

23%

SIMILARITY INDEX

16%

INTERNET SOURCES

10%

PUBLICATIONS

8%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

2%

★ M. Khablul Fajar Ramadhan. "Indonesian Government Policies Supporting the Millennial Generation Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic", KnE Social Sciences, 2022

Publication

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off