

COVID-19 Effect In Society and Government

Muhammmad Supriyadi(190415008), Danisa Salsabila(190415003), Sephiala
Riztianendra(190415011)

English Department, Universitas Duta Bangsa, Surakarta

suprinatural20@gmail.com, danisasalsabila13@gmail.com, sephiala1234@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In indonesia, the underlying cause is a government that is seen as sluggish and ill-advised in dealing with the corona epidemic. Government policy to implement a lockdown system leads to critics or deals with "lockdown - quarantine". The fundamental problem of discovery concerns the lack of data and information on covid 19 because of noncentered sources of information and moreover does the government avoid responsibility to ensure the survival or basic needs of the people if quarantine policies are applied. Some residents ignore demand by governments to keep their distance from social distance, engaging in daily routines and activities despite realizing the greater risk of exposure to or transmitting a virus. Government policies on social distance seem to be less effective because they clash with the cultural norms and social behaviors of people. A sollution to the problem is society should be educated and facilitated when social distanced policies, work from home or whatever form of plague treatment is implemented. This time will be a moment for the people to help each other.

Keywords : COVID-19; Pandemic; Health; Indonesia; Government.

INTRODUCTION

The world is currently affected by coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinates global efforts to manage impacts and declares COVID-19 as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Research shows that it may take more than a decade for the world to recover, socially and economically and may significantly compromise the progress of the Agenda Sustainable Development 2030.

The pandemic began in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China and has brought many new challenges to public health in various countries. The world has experienced a global public health crisis in the last 20 years caused by new viral infections, such as HIV, Influenza viruses, SARS-CoV1, MERS-CoV, and Ebola. However, the epidemiological novelty of COVID-19, which is caused by a coronavirus strain (SARS-CoV2), reveals our lack of readiness due to its sudden and rapid spread which makes many governments around the world unprepared. On March 26, WHO issued six priority strategies, which the government undertake to tackle the pandemic.

The strategies are as follows: Expand, train and locate health service workers, Implement systems to find suspected cases, Increase test production and increase availability, Identify facilities that can be converted into coronavirus health centers, Develop plans to quarantine cases; and Refocus government steps to suppress the virus. Reducing and delaying the peak of the epidemic is important. Uncontrolled steps will lead to a rapid increase in the number of cases, reach the peak early and require more capacity of the health care system to respond, while strict control measures implemented early will help reduce the number of cases, delaying reaching the peak and need a lot of lower health care system capacity.

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world, so it is predicted to suffer greatly and in a longer time, when compared to other less densely populated countries. When SARS-CoV2 coronavirus hit China most severely during December 2019 - February 2020, Indonesia reported no cases of infection at all. Only on March 2, 2020, President Joko Widodo reported the first two confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection in Indonesia. On April 2, the country had reached 1,790 confirmed cases, 113 new cases, with 170 fatalities, and 112 recovery numbers.

This journal focuses on policy responses aimed at providing a brief reporting, analysis and evaluation of the latest rapid responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia. There are three objectives of this journal. This methodology includes rapid responses based on analysis of media content including speeches, articles, news and government reports as well as observations of various social media platforms available from January to March 2020.

PROBLEM

Cases of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia are increasing with each passing day. As of March 30, 2020, a positive record of 1,414 cases, 75 healed, and 122 died. The critical phase of the covid-19 pandemic. Since people need correct information and the complete coverage of the media on the covid 19 plague, with all its consequences, governments are deemed to socialize intensely while at the same time realize the transparent, effective, management policies of covid 19.

This impact of covid-19 is growing in society. It comes down to the social welfare of people. The social welfare of the people here is linked to the health, domestic economic conditions, security, and good quality of life. So a society faced with the covid-19 pandemic can continue to meet its basic needs and perform social functions. Hence, governments besides focusing primarily on

handling the covid-19 pandemic, nor should they rule out the welfare conditions of the covid-19 pandemic. If public welfare is neglected, concern will trigger massive social vulnerability in society. This should make it more likely that the situation and conditions in Indonesia could be like tangle. Solving one problem presents another.

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on research and data objectives, we choose analysis data methods. This approach was selected because we want to collect articles, journals, news and government report that contains the covid-19 topic.

DISSCUSSION

Indonesia has now entered its most critical phase. It is not that economic growth has not skyrocketed. It is not as the poor have increased. It is not even the growing of Indonesian foreign debt. The critical situation of Indonesia resulting from its survival must be a stand against the spread of a new strain of coronavirus, It is formally identified by the world health organization (WHO). Covid-19 has been detected since November 2019 in the city of wuhan, RRT. Quickly the virus spreads. Infected dozens, then hundreds, thousands, to hundreds of thousands. The virus spread through the geographical areas. Not only were the Chinese infected with covid-19, the covid-19 spread and infected communities on the other side of the world. Based on data from Johns Hopkins university page to April 4, 2020 covid-19 has infected 1,100,283 people worldwide (coronavirus. Jhu.edu/map.html).

Many state governments in the world issue treatment policies from the most extreme like total incarceration to the lightest. Extreme approaches such as total isolation are made to prevent people from gathering and grouping in public so that infection becomes more risky. Countries like India and Malaysia are examples of implementing this policy. Others contribute to a gentler approach, such as the rapid testing of the entire population. The policy objective is to detect and test all citizens at risk of covid-19, making it easy to deal with immediately. South Korea is the country that takes this policy. In fact, Indonesia still has to deal with me with all the power to compete quickly with the covid-19. The virus is going fast. Infecting anyone who made contact with the suspect. Like social networks, the first person infections cause others to become infected

as long as they make direct contact. The viral dispersal pattern is unique. The virus goes through the eyes, nose, ears, and mouth. With each passing day, the covid-19 case grew larger.

Government step

Government is fighting infections that are increasingly troubling people. The daily trend in cases is increasing. The corona virus infection has also affected everyone from the ordinary, the businessman, the medical staff, the lecturers, the public servants, the celebrities, the deputies, to the ministers. But most still require intensive care at the government hospital referral for treatment of covid-19. In the face of a crisis like today, the government's role is crucial. Governments are required to be able to handle the spread of this virus, while managing the country's economy. Dealing with this situation is not easy. The action the government has taken is appreciated, seeing the government take this covid-19 case seriously. Since the first covid-19 case was detected in Indonesia, March 02, 2020, the government has taken swift action. Policies were subsequently introduced and issued with the aim of promoting a covid-19 infection against society and keeping people from the risk of infection.

Related to economics, governments should cooperate with all parties before taking out lockdown policies such as must look at the livelihood of most of the people. We look at a lot of poor people's conditions. The policy of banning out of homes has resulted in some of our communities complaining of being unable to buy food because of their livelihoods as laborers, carpenters, angkot drivers, school vendors and so on. It is important for the government to cooperate with the media on information and updates on covid-19. A lot of information circulating in nature is a hoax that causes alarm in people. This proves that governments do not pressure the media into giving accurate information.

Government should prepared funds for the covid-19 treatment hospital, setting up relief accounts for those wishing to contribute to the covid-19 task force account, providing subsidies to the poor and vulnerable people affected by covid-19. Even the county is producing its own personal protective gear (APD). It's time for the head to try to innovate in the distribution of covid 19. Areas can help in a creative and innovative way. It is a gift that offers us us \$100 million and us \$100 million.

The top amount of preventive and curative measures the government does in an effort to get a positive image in the eyes of its society leads to a belief in positive impressions and judgment. The greater the number of people who believe in his government, the image of that postif builds

up by itself. So there exists the reality that all government efforts are not in vain in their societies. Everyone needs a mutually beneficial arrangement. The government gives what can be done as representatives of the people and as a people that can be done is follow the government's call to stay home and keep your distance and thus suppress the spread of the covid-19.

As a society we must obey the government, obey the rules that are set. Anyway, the social appeal of physical distension is for collective enrichment. People must always think highly of the government. Lacking in communicating threat of a pandemic against society, we should not then as a society forget the handling efforts the government has made. Don't push it and be stubborn so it can all go away.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 outbreak has the potential to change the world economic order which is marked by changes in the world trade map, in addition to causing stagnation in various fields of business. The performance of global trade will certainly be disrupted due to the slow improvement in manufacturing performance, especially in China until the first half of this year.

In addition to the logistical distribution lines that have also been disrupted, negative impacts will inevitably hit the Indonesian economy in the foreseeable future. Such is the conclusion of the Center for Thorough Research and Study (VTS) through a research study entitled Corona Cooked Wheel Wastes.

According to a pandemic simulation test with a dynamic system model by Sawahama Vision Researcher M. Widyar Rahman, the corona pandemic in Indonesia is expected to subside in early June 2020.

Some countries choose various policies to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic and Indonesia chooses to maintain a distance policy. This policy is not effective enough to prevent the expansion of the Covid-19 pandemic, as evidenced by the rapid increase in positive patients. Mass testing as a follow-up policy also needs to be accompanied by consideration of Indonesia's socio-economic and health instrument readiness.

Indonesia was badly hit by COVID-19 with the CFR becoming 8.9% at the end of March 2020. We have some room for related improvements to the non-opening of health facilities and the main steps taken by the government. This suggested that the country must be more stringent. Notification Stay at Home, hold deployment, through locking up, improving health services, and

increasing the availability of PPE. Scientific Research in Indonesia about COVID-19 is very important to provide advice and recommendations for disease prevention, early detection, too as a patient-centered treatment.

REFERENCE

Butterick, Keith. 2011. *Pengantar Public Relatio: Teori dan Praktik*. Terjemahan oleh Nurul Hasfi. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.

Cangara, Hafied. 2013. *Perencanaan dan Strategi Komunikasi*. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.

Cutlip, scott M., et. Al. 2011. *Effective Public Relation*. Terjemahan oleh Tri Wibowo, B.S. Jakarta: Kencana.

Ruslan, Rosady. 1995. *Praktik dan Solusi Public Relation*. Jakarta: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia