



Social Safety Network (JPS) Policy To Communities Affected By Covid-19 Pandemic In Batang District, Central Java

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Abstract

Since the announcement that COVID-19 is a government, it has made several efforts to reduce the massive expansion of COVID-19. The implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), as well as adaptation to new habits or new normal has been instructed by the government for the community. However, these efforts have still not been able to show success in efforts to suppress the development of the spread of the corona virus in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has led to a socio-economic crisis whose impact can be felt by all levels of society, especially the 40% of people with low levels of welfare. national disaster, the spread of this virus in Indonesia has not shown a decline. Therefore, in crisis management, the government implements the Social Safety Network (JPS) program to encourage economic growth in times of crisis. Long before the COVID-19 outbreak, the Social Safety Net (JPS) program was an important component of the economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998. The JPS program was part of a government microeconomic policy in facing the economic crisis.

Keywords: JPS; Government Programs; Covid-19

I. Introduction

Since the announcement that COVID-19 is a national disaster, the spread of this virus in Indonesia has not shown a decline. Data until 6 October 2020 shows that there are 311,176 people infected, 236,437 people have been declared cured, and 11,374 people have died from this virus.¹ The government has made several efforts to reduce the massive expansion of COVID-19. The implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), as well as adaptation to new habits or new normal has been instructed by the government for the community. However, these efforts have not been able to show success in efforts to reduce the spread of the corona virus in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has led to a socio-economic crisis whose impact can be felt by all levels of society, especially the 40% of people with low levels of welfare.

Therefore, in crisis management, the government implements a program called the Social Safety Network (JPS) to encourage economic growth in times of crisis. Long before the COVID-19 outbreak broke out, the Social Safety Net (JPS) program was an important

¹ Task Force for Handling COVID-19, 2020 ., *PetaSebaran*. <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

component of the economic crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998. The JPS program was held as part of the government's microeconomic policy in overcoming an economic crisis. At that time, the JPS program was carried out by providing direct assistance to people affected by the economic crisis with the aim of improving their welfare.

In particular, the JPS program was presented to increase the purchasing power of people affected by the economic crisis, move the wheels of the small and micro-scale economy, and increase employment by increasing the social scale. economic facilities and infrastructure.²

The JPS program is not an easy program to implement, so it is important to ensure that this program is really aimed at people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic so that the expected goals can be met.

Facing the economic crisis due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs is also implementing the JPS program. This program seems to be the main program chosen by the government when facing an economic crisis. Regarding the JPS program, the government divides it into two types, namely regular and non-regular social assistance. First, periodic social assistance in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and the Basic Food Program. Second, special non-regular social assistance for residents affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The presence of this non-regular assistance is actually an implementation of the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 54 / HUK / 2020 concerning the Implementation of Basic Food and Social Assistance and Cash Services to overcome the impact of COVID-19.

In addition, the Ministry of Social Affairs also provides non-regular assistance in the form of cash social assistance to affected communities outside the Jabodetabek area (Jakarta Bogor Depok Tangerang Bekasi). Some of this assistance is aimed at communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but not for recipients of regular programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and non-cash food assistance (BPNT). This assistance is expected to be a facilitator to facilitate the community, especially in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, this assistance is a form of implementation of the

² Harsanto, BT, & Simin, 2001, Implementasi Program Jaring Pengaman Sosial Bidang Kesehatan Di Kabupaten Banyumas (Studi Evaluasi Pada Kegiatan Pelayanan Kebidanan Dan Rujukan Rumah Sakit). *Jurnal Pembangunan Pedesaan*, 1.

fifth principle of Pancasila "Social Justice for All Indonesia" which the government provides to its citizens.

The issue of data management and distribution of social assistance is still something that must be considered in its application. Especially considering the vast territory of Indonesia and the geographical conditions that each region has. Of course this is an obstacle that can interfere with the process of distributing government assistance, for example related to delays in data from the regions. One of the factors causing data delays is the absence of a valid database of needs and eligibility (in real time and on a name per address basis), especially in determining the criteria for social assistance targets to really target those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a result, delays in data from the regions have an impact on delays in data collection and distribution of aid data. The COVID-19 pandemic appears to be a situation for those who wish to swear in to become regional heads in the 2020 regional head elections (Pilkada) simultaneously in several regions in Indonesia. For example, the Regent of Klaten posted a picture of himself on a *bottlehand sanitizer* provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs. In addition, there are also the Regent and Deputy Regent of Jember, Faida and Abdul Muqief Arief who pasted photos of both of them on the Bansos rice bag for handling COVID-19.³

Incidents like this are an important note for all parties, as well as a personal reminder of the importance of maintaining attitude in all situations. and conditions. So don't let the people need government assistance to maintain their survival in the pandemic era, on the contrary, they are used by stakeholders as a means to advance their political interests.

Based on the explanation above, it turns out that there are still many obstacles and problems regarding the implementation of the Social Safety Net (JPS) which is directed at dealing with the impact of the Covid-19 Pademi, to explore these problems further The researcher took the research title thesis "Social Safety Net Policy (JPS) to the Community. Affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Batang Regency, Central Java ".

II. Method

³ Saat Kepala Daerah Nebeng Kampanye Lewat Bansos Covid19. <https://republika.co.id/berita/qdhvxf282/saat-kepala-daerah-emnebengem-kampanye-lewat-bansos-covid19>, accessed on 10 October 2020.

The approach method used in this research is normative juridical, namely the normative juridical approach is an approach based on the main legal materials by examining theories, concepts, legal principles, and statutory regulations related to this research. This approach is also called the literature approach (library), which is studying books, laws and regulations and other documents related to this research.⁴ Normative juridical is a procedure used that aims to solve research problems by examining secondary data first and then continuing to examine primary data in the field. So the empirical juridical approach is a study that examines the implementation of a Social Safety Net (JPS) for communities affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic in Batang Regency, Central Java.

Sources of data in this study were obtained through secondary data sources. Secondary data can be obtained through library research (*library research*). Collecting data in this way can be done by studying or researching literature (*library research*), namely by studying regulations, documents and books that have a relationship with the problem under study and the doctrines or opinions of scholars. Secondary data collection is carried out with the aim of obtaining a theoretical basis and legal basis to stand on in analyzing the data from the research results later. The data collected are in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

The data required in this thesis were obtained through literature study. Collection of legal materials through library research is a documentary technique, which is collected from archival studies or literature studies such as books, articles, articles, magazines, journals, journals or expert works. These data are useful as a theoretical basis for the analysis of the main problems of this research.

In the discussion of this thesis, the author uses the qualitative analysis method, which is a method of data analysis that is centered on efforts to find principles and information sourced from respondents. The way of thinking to draw conclusions from the research conducted by the author uses the inductive method, which is a method for drawing conclusions based on a specific meaning and then concluded to a general understanding.⁵ The data obtained from the results of library research are then analyzed using qualitative analysis methods to answer the problems that have been formulated, namely by

⁴ Bambang Sunggono, 2006, , *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers p. . 75

⁵ Suriasumantri, Jujun S, 2009, *Filsafat Ilmu Sebuah Pengantar Populer*, Pustaka Sinar Harapan, Jakarta, p. 60.

analyzing the quality of the data obtained, in order to obtain a clear and relevant picture of the implementation of the Social Security Network (JPS) to the affected communities. The Covid-19 pandemic in Sidayu Village, Kec. Bandar Kab. Batang Central Java.

III. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

A. *General Overview of Authority*

According to Bagir Manan, the legal language has nothing in common with the word power (*macht*). Power only describes the right to do or not to act. In law, authority means both rights and obligations, rights mean the power to regulate and manage oneself, while horizontal obligations mean the power to lead the government in an orderly mandate as a whole.⁶

Authority or authority has an important position in the study of constitutional law and administrative law. The importance of this authority is so important that FAM Stroink and JG Steenbeek stated that "*Het Begrip bevoegdheid is and also reengineered in he staats-en administratief recht*".⁷ From this statement it can be concluded that authority is a core concept of constitutional law and administrative law.

Authority as a concept of public law consists of at least 3 (three) components, as follows:⁸

- a. The influence component is the use of authority intended to control the behavior of legal subjects.
- b. The basic component of law is that the authority can always be demonstrated by its legal basis.
- c. The conformity component which means there is a standard of authority, namely a general standard (all types of authority) and a special standard (for certain types of authority).

The definition of authority in KBBI has the same meaning as the word authority, which is the right and power to do something. Authority according to Hassan Shadhily is the

⁶ Bagir Manan, 2002, *Menyongsong Fajar Otonomi Daerah*, Yogyakarta: Pusat Studi Hukum FH UII, p. 8

⁷ Nur Basuki Winanrno, 2008, *Penyalahgunaan Wewenang dan Tindak Pidana Korupsi* Yogyakarta: Laksbang Mediatama, p. 65.

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 66

right or power to give orders or actions to influence the actions of others, so that something is done as desired.⁹

The arrangement of delegation of authority can be carried out with 3 alternative conditions, namely¹⁰:

- a. There is a clear order regarding the implementing agency that will be given the delegation of authority and the form of implementing regulations to show the content of the regulations being delegated;
- b. There is a clear order regarding the form of implementing regulations to state the delegated regulatory material; or
- b. There is a clear order regarding the delegation of legal authority or legal formation to the institution receiving the delegation of authority, without mentioning the form of regulation received by the delegation.

These three requirements are optional and one of them must be in the delegation of regulatory authority (*rule-making power*).

In contrast to the delegation and attribution authority. Mandate authority is the granting, delegation or transfer of authority by one regulatory body to another party to make decisions on its own responsibility.¹¹

B. Overview of Policy

The term policy is etymologically derived from the English "*policy*". However, most people think that the term politics is always equated with the term wisdom. Researchers believe that the term policy is different from the word wisdom. This is because the political concept requires more thinking, including existing regulations in the political field, including the political context. This is based on the consideration that the notion of policy requires more consideration, whereas policy includes the existing regulations, including the political context.

⁹ Tim Penyusun Kamus-Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1989, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, p. 170.

¹⁰ Philipus M. Hadjon, et al, 2005, *Hukum Administrasi Negara*, Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, p. 266.

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 264.

According to Carl Friedrich's opinion, policy is an action that leads to the goals proposed by a person, group, or government in a certain environment with respect to certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve goals or achieve desired goals¹².

Policies certainly have obstacles, but there must also be ways to find opportunities to achieve the desired goals and objectives. This means that policies must not conflict with social values and practices that exist in society.

C. Overview of Policy Implementation

Mazmanian and Sabatier argue that policy implementation means trying to understand what actually happens after a program is implemented or formulated, namely events and activities that occur after the ratification / legislation process of public policies, both in terms of referring to efforts to manage them as to effort. to manage it, the effort to have a special impact on the community or event ”.¹³

In Subarsono's view, policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure.¹⁴ The public policy process consists of five stages, namely:¹⁵

- a. *Agenda setting*, namely the process that attracts government attention to a problem
- b. *policy formulation*, the process of formulating policy options by the government.
- c. *Decisionmaking*, which is the process by which the government decides to take action or not.
- d. *Implementation of the policy (policy implementation)*, the process for the implementation of policies to achieve a result.
- e. *Evaluation of policies (policy evaluation)*, which is a process to monitor, monitor and evaluate the results or performance of the policy.

D. Overview of Social Safety Networks

¹²Agustino, Leo, 2008, *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*, Bandung: Alfabeta, p. 7.

¹³Mazmanian, Daniel H, and Paul A Sabatier, 2009, *Implementation And Public Policy*, New York: HarperCollins, p. 15

¹⁴Thomas R. Dye., 2009, *Understanding Public Policy*, USA: Prentice-Hall, INC., P. 56.

¹⁵*Ibid*, p. 57-58.

1. *Legal Theory as the Basis for Social Safety Net Policy*

In the midst of the outbreak of the corona virus pandemic, we often hear the term *Salus populi suprema lex*. There are also those who call it *Salus populi suprema lex esto* or *Salus populi suprema est*, which means that people's safety is the highest law. In the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution it has been stated clearly and firmly that protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all the bloodshed of the Indonesian nation is one of the main objectives of the formation of the Indonesian state government. Thus, the adagium *Salus populi suprema lex* immediately finds its foundation in *the supreme law of the land*, namely the Basic Law.

Discussing public safety during the corona virus pandemic, our attention will be immediately focused on the safety of the lives and health of citizens. The government in carrying out its obligations and responsibilities for the safety of the people has the duty to pay attention to and protect the right to life of its people in every action and decision making. This means that all decisions and policies that will be taken by the government in order to deal with the corona virus pandemic must place the safety of its people as the main priority and goal.

2. *The Definition of Social Safety Nets*

success of Indonesia's economic development during the thirty years of the New Order should be able to ward off various socio-economic problems in society, although there are structural weaknesses in the form of imbalances in the availability of infrastructure, institutions, governance, and coordination of national organizations. resource management has led to slow recovery and mitigation of the impact, the crisis.

The social safety net is a coordinated and integrated instrument between special development programs to deal with crisis situations (failure programs) and regular development programs to address chronic problems of fundamental economic challenges in the form of inequality, poverty and underdevelopment.

Social safety net funding problems are frequent and create problems of their own. With a crisis situation and full of limitations regarding government funding sources as is currently happening in Indonesia, the implementation of the Social Safety Network program will encounter many limitations. Even if funds can be provided in sufficient

amounts (for example through foreign loans / assistance), another problem that arises is how to manage these funds so that they can be fast and objective, so that response and recovery can be carried out. . with effectiveness, efficiency and speed.

The concept of a social safety net was also introduced by capitalist economists during the economic transition process in Eastern European countries in the 1990s. This economic transition process resulted in poor community groups who during the socialist economic system received free food rations from the government until they stopped getting free food rations.¹⁶

The World Bank states that the social security program is aimed at protecting a group of people or families who experience chronic conditions of decreased permanent income and the ability to lose their jobs (*chronic poverty*) and a group of people or families who experience a decrease in capacity. From the marginal poverty line so that they are no longer able to meet the *transient poverty* of these crisis-prone community groups, social protection is needed to increase their productivity through the provision of employment and basic social assistance, especially health and education.

Based on the experience of the World Bank in several countries affected by the economic crisis, it has shown that increasing the capacity of crisis-prone groups, including the poor, can be done through empowerment efforts.

Broadly speaking, there are eight sources designed by the government as a program net safety social to help people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Batang, Central Java:

- a. The Family of Hope Program (PKH) in the form of assistance for education and basic necessities of Rp. 200,000, -
- b. Cash Social Assistance (BST) is given via an account of Rp. 600,000, - for 3 months and continued in the next 2 months amounting to Rp. 300,000, -
- c. Cash Social Assistance (BST) is given via the Post Office in the amount of Rp. 600,000, - for 3 months and continued in the next 2 months amounting to Rp. 300,000, -

¹⁶Mubyarto, 2002. *Strategi dan Pembangunan Pedesaan*. Yogyakarta: UGM, page 3.

- d. Non-cash food assistance (BPNT) in the form of basic necessities, so that the beneficiaries of the basic food cards can be increased from 15.2 million recipients to 20 million recipients. Not only that, the value of the benefits received must also be increased. The value was increased from 150,000 to 200,000 and shipped over nine months. This basic food assistance will be provided for the next three months. This means that each family will receive a basic food package of 600,000 rupees over the next three months.
- e. Open a Collective Account (BUREKOL), this is an extension of BPNT in the form of basic foodstuffs worth Rp. 200,000 / KK).
- f. Basic food from the I / Province APBD worth Rp. 200,000 / KK
- g. APBD II Kab. Rod of Rp. 300,000 / family for 3 months.
- h. TheFund is Villagegiven in the amount of Rp. 600,000, - for 3 months and continued in the next 6 months for Rp. 300,000, - so that the total is given for 9 months.

E. Overview of Covid-19

Since the first case occurred in the city of Wuhan, and there has been an increase in the number of cases COVID-19 in China every day and peaking between late January to early February 2020. As of January 30, 2020, there have been 7,736 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in China, and 86 other cases were reported from various countries such as Taiwan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, the Philippines, India, Australia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Japan, Finland, France, Singapore, Canada, and Germany.¹⁷

COVID-19 in Indonesia was first reported on 2 March 2020 with a total of two cases. Data March 31, 2020 shows confirmed cases totaled 1,528 cases and 136 cases kematian.10 mortalevel-19litas COVID in Indonesia of 8.9%, this figure is the highest in Southeast Asia.

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, developments in the Covid-19 case in Wuhan began on December 30, 2019, when the Wuhan City Health Committee issued a

¹⁷ World Health Organization. Situation Report - 10 [Internet]. 2020 [updated 2020 January 30; cited 2020 March 15]. Available from: https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200130-sitrep-10-ncov.pdf?sfvrsn=d0b2e480_

statement "*urgent notice on the treatment of pneumonia of unknown cause*"¹⁸ The spread of the Corona virus is very fast, even between countries. Until now, there have been 188 countries that have been confirmed to be affected by the Corona virus.

The current state of the world, seen from the meaning of the totem, has experienced the transfer of the figure from the totem. The use of the word totem state has its own *raison d'être*, which refers to the definition of a state which, when concluded from this point of view, is the *organization of the nation*. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set the 2019-nCoV totem for the coronavirus disease discovered in 2019 on February 11, 2020. Batang.

IV. Conclusion

The district government has implemented a social safety net program in the form of some assistance. Some of the assistance is in the form of direct cash assistance (BLT), non-cash assistance (BTN), and non-cash food assistance. These aids are provided to people affected by covid-19.

Factors that affect social safety net policies are environmental factors, resource factors, coordination factors, supervisory factors, and communication factors. factors that will influence.

Some of the obstacles that occur in implementing the social safety net policy can be overcome by the various efforts made by the government to smooth the flow of the policy.

Suggestion what the researchers gave as follows:

1. It is expected that the government will always evaluate regularly to assess the impact and changes that occur with this program.
2. Must be selective in determining aid recipients, can group several sub-categories so that later the assistance program provided to the community is not mis-targeted
3. To people who have received one aid, it is hoped that they will not greedily want other program assistance, so that everyone who has needs is also can be fulfilled

¹⁸Hanoatubun, S. 2020, Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia, *EdusPsyCoun Journal, Jurnal of Education, Psychology and Counseling*, 2 (1), p. 146–153.

4. Those people who feel that they are still capable of fulfilling their own needs, are expected not to participate in registering in the assistance program.

It is hoped that aid fund managers can work honestly and responsibly so that the management of funds does not occur at a crossroads.

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