

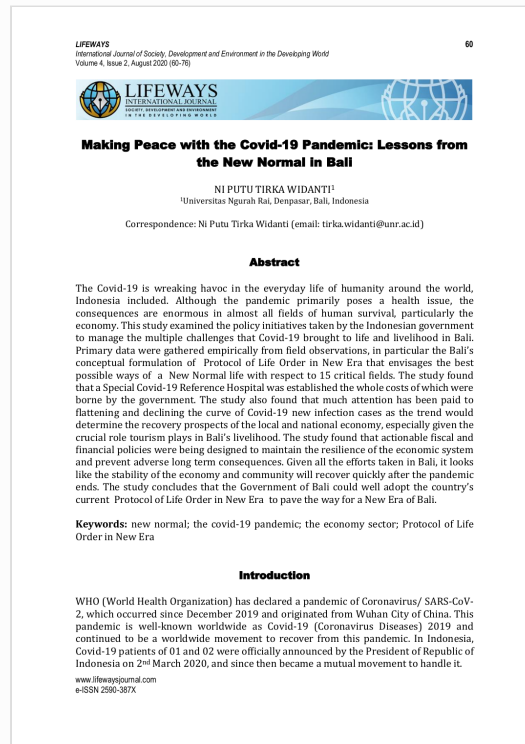


## Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Ni Putu Tirka Widanti  
Assignment title: Article and Proceeding  
Submission title: Making Peace with the Covid-19 Pandemic: Lessons from the...  
File name: Jurnal\_Bu\_Tirka\_Baru\_1.pdf  
File size: 1.15M  
Page count: 17  
Word count: 7,255  
Character count: 38,517  
Submission date: 04-Apr-2021 09:55AM (UTC+0700)  
Submission ID: 1549852942



# Making Peace with the Covid-19 Pandemic: Lessons from the New Normal in Bali

*by Ni Putu Tirka Widanti*

---

**Submission date:** 04-Apr-2021 09:55AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1549852942

**File name:** Jurnal\_Bu\_Tirka\_Baru\_1.pdf (1.15M)

**Word count:** 7255

**Character count:** 38517



## **Making Peace with the Covid-19 Pandemic: Lessons from the New Normal in Bali**

NI PUTU TIRKA WIDANTI<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Correspondence: Ni Putu Tirka Widanti (email: [tirka.widanti@unr.ac.id](mailto:tirka.widanti@unr.ac.id))

### **Abstract**

The Covid-19 is wreaking havoc in the everyday life of humanity around the world, Indonesia included. Although the pandemic primarily poses a health issue, the consequences are enormous in almost all fields of human survival, particularly the economy. This study examined the policy initiatives taken by the Indonesian government to manage the multiple challenges that Covid-19 brought to life and livelihood in Bali. Primary data were gathered empirically from field observations, in particular the Bali's conceptual formulation of Protocol of Life Order in New Era that envisages the best possible ways of a New Normal life with respect to 15 critical fields. The study found that a Special Covid-19 Reference Hospital was established the whole costs of which were borne by the government. The study also found that much attention has been paid to flattening and declining the curve of Covid-19 new infection cases as the trend would determine the recovery prospects of the local and national economy, especially given the crucial role tourism plays in Bali's livelihood. The study found that actionable fiscal and financial policies were being designed to maintain the resilience of the economic system and prevent adverse long term consequences. Given all the efforts taken in Bali, it looks like the stability of the economy and community will recover quickly after the pandemic ends. The study concludes that the Government of Bali could well adopt the country's current Protocol of Life Order in New Era to pave the way for a New Era of Bali.

**Keywords:** new normal; the covid-19 pandemic; the economy sector; Protocol of Life Order in New Era

### **Introduction**

20  
WHO (World Health Organization) has declared a pandemic of Coronavirus/ SARS-CoV-2, which occurred since December 2019 and originated from Wuhan City of China. This pandemic is well-known worldwide as Covid-19 (Coronavirus Diseases) 2019 and continued to be a worldwide movement to recover from this pandemic. In Indonesia, Covid-19 patients of 01 and 02 were officially announced by the President of Republic of Indonesia on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2020, and since then became a mutual movement to handle it.

After 6 months worldwide, and 3 months in Indonesia, there has been a high dynamic in handling this pandemic. It was initiated with “mask is for sick people, not for healthy people” which triggered scarce availability of masks on the market, until the campaign of “Mask for all” accompanied with “regular mask for common people, N-95 mask for medical personnel”. Then there is a “Mask Required Area” until “Fines for not wearing masks”, etc. The direction and appeals of Social Distancing become Physical Distancing around 1-2 meters. Likewise, the estimates of WHO and world leaders who said that Corona Virus only attacks 4 seasons regions especially in winter, in reality, it also attacks 2 seasons regions and hot regions.

It triggered the process of imitating each other as a form of concern and anticipation in overcoming this pandemic since all parties never face such kind of virus with a high rate of fatality. Some actions were done such as spraying the streets with disinfectant as China did, or building Disinfectant Spraying Chamber. Both actions were later identified dangerous for overuse since it could damage other body mucosal tissues. Likewise, with the asymptomatic patient who was assumed to be able to transmit this virus to 4.7 other people in a day, based on the exponential calculation, later they are still rare to transmit the Coronavirus as mentioned in the newest release of WHO as delivered by the Head of the Disease and Zoonosis Unit of WHO, Dr. Maria Van Kerkhove (Martial Trezzini/ Keystone via AP in Jawa Pos.com), or in other words asymptomatic patient does not trigger the Corona Virus transmission. Therefore, in the future, the focus and priority of handling this pandemic should be on the symptomatic patient as the main priority.

However, the direction and appeals are still in effect. For example, the direction of “Washing hand with Soap or Hand Sanitizer”, “Wearing a mask to prevent droplet to enter the nose, mouth and eye” is still in effect. As well as the “Work from Home”, “School from Home”, or even “Stay at Home” while strengthening the immune system with lifestyle and healthy food intake, are still valid and strictly enforced. As well as for the early detection method with Rapid Test and SWAB Test are still in effect and even getting tighter everywhere. Corona Virus is considered as not the single factor of death based on the data and facts if the patient does not have a congenital disease or suffer from comorbidities such as kidney disorders, liver, diabetes, hypertension, etc. Therefore, there is a campaign that we are not “fighting the pandemic” of Corona Virus, because it will still exist, but rather trying to “live peacefully” or “live side by side” with it, as we live with HIV/AIDS virus, DBD, Malaria, and other kinds of disease exist in this world. At least, until the vaccine is found and tested, so it will fulfill the health requirements and procedures for medication.

Although pandemic is a health issue, as cited from the World Economic Forum Perception Survey of 2019-2020, as shown in Figure 1.1 that the Infection Disease triggered a multi-layer effect that is interrelated. Those effects could be food crises, involuntary migration, water crises, social instability, climate action failure, unemployment, cyberattacks, fiscal crises, national and global governance failure, until a state collapse. On a smaller scale and real the effects are work from home, stay at home, school from home, access and transportation close, close of market and shops, large-scale social restrictions, territorial quarantine, etc. It cannot be denied that the pandemic of Covid-19 has a very broad, large, and massive impact on the various aspects of people's lives. The biggest impact is in the economy sector. There are no country targets a positive in their economical growth,

all of them are negative, even for maintaining in 0 growth is a great struggling. People are under threat of losing jobs, limitation of food stocks, and limitation of purchasing power. Students and schools have difficulty in carrying out their educational activities. Businessmen are starting to have liquidity difficulties to sustain their business, while the loans from banks must be paid immediately. The state has limited sources as well as financial resources to handle everything. There are many policies and real actions that have been carried done, but apparently because of the timing of the outbreak of this pandemic could not be predicted or just to be closely real, there should be other actions to overcome this pandemic. Moreover, the demography and geography of Indonesia, including Bali, are vast with a huge number of populations with various situations and conditions in every region.

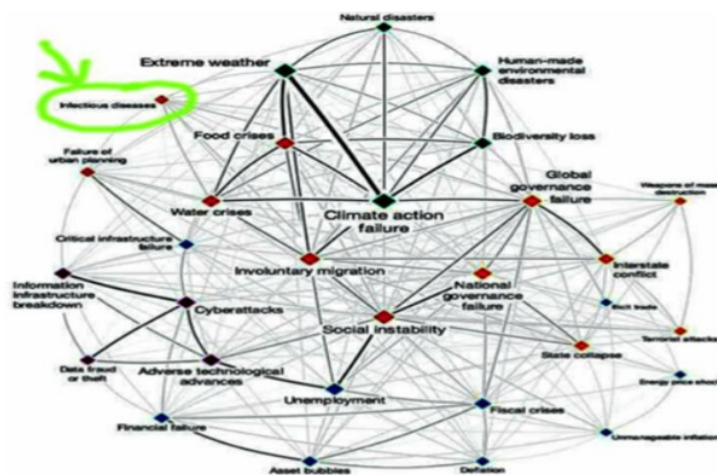


Fig. 1. The effect of covid-19 pandemic

Based on the above problem formulations, especially concerning the living peacefully side by side with the Coronavirus, there is a new strategy and concept known as “New Normal”. This study is conducted and presented to know: 1) the concept of New Normal; 2) why New Normal is needed; 3) who are involved and take a role in New Normal; 4) when New Normal should be implemented; 5) where New Normal should be implemented, and 6) how is the strategy to welcome New Normal life during and after the pandemic towards New Era of Bali. By submitting a disclaimer beforehand, that this study is analyzed and written based on the existing facts and data until the time this study was written. Considering the data, facts, and information about this pandemic is highly dynamic and rapidly changing, so the things outside of these data, information, facts, and reality until the writing of this study is not a part of the material of this study.



## Literature Review and Study Framework

This Covid-19 pandemic is a new thing for countries around the world. There is no single theory, literature, journal, etc. that could be referred to as highly accurate, valid, and reliable to develop a theoretical framework approach. The things that can be done is comparing similar and identical events. Therefore, some citations were taken from international, national, and local Bali references as the basis of this study, as follows:

### 1. International Level

WHO has prepared transitional guidance to New Normal during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this protocol, a country must be proven capable of controlling Covid-19 transmission before implementing the New Normal. According to the Regional Director of WHO for Europe, Henri P. Kluge, as cited from the official sites of this world health institution, the prevention steps in the workplace should be implemented such as physical distancing, handwashing facility, and breathing ethics. Changing behavior or known as The New Normal is recommended to be done by WHO (EASA, 2020). Adapting and live side by side with Corona Virus is not easy to do. We could not do this with a previous normal lifestyle, but should with The New Normal.

According to Dr. Mike Ryan, Executive Director of Emergency Program, WHO said that to implement this The New Normal, it is crucial to educate the people and get their commitment. Moreover, it is related to change behavior at present and in the future. This guidance of WHO is simple, such as:

1) Wearing Mask

Wearing masks could be in the future is an obligation that must be done and regulated by the government. This regulation will be much better if it is done with motivation, not with fine to be followed. Based on the research finding of Benjamin van Rooij and Emmeke B. Kooistra from the University of Amsterdam, people tend to follow the guidance of Corona Virus because of they are motivated to so, not by a threat.

2) Social Interaction Limitation in Public Area

The social interaction limitation should be regulated as well, such as at school, workplace, mall, supermarket, and transportation. The developed countries are thinking of how to implement The New Normal, whether it will bring change in the city order or not.

3) Live Clean

Keep clean seems to be a habit that must be done to survive. It includes wash hands, uses masks as mentioned above. It seems that humans are required to live more regularly and maintain cleanliness. It is not merely for health, but also to survive.

However, the implementation of The New Normal cannot be done carelessly, at least according to WHO, the government must meet several requirements. By implementing The New Normal, a country must revoke lockdown, with all logical consequences. Is the country ready for it? Besides that, those requirements are:

1) Controlled disease transmission;

2) Health system could detect, test, isolate, and manage every case and trace every contact;

- 3) Minimizing red zone risk in the vulnerable area;
- 4) School, workplace and other public areas have established preventive measures;
- 5) Be able to manage a new imported case;
- 6) People are fully educated, engaged and empowered to live in the New Normal era

## 2. National Level

The first Covid-19 case in Indonesia was officially announced on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2020 who infected two adult women in Depok. Eleven days later (13<sup>th</sup> March), the Central Government established Covid-19 Response Acceleration Task Force by Presidential Decree No 7 of 2020 which was later fixed with Presidential Decree No 9 of 2020 concerning replacement of Presidential Decree No 7 of 2020 concerning Covid-19 Response Acceleration Task Force. This task force is led by the Head of BNPB (National Disaster Management Authority), a State Institution responsible for handling disaster in Indonesia (Haropoetri, 2020). And then, there is Government Regulation No 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). It was issued to accelerate the management of Covid-19 which is stipulated and promulgated on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, as the derivative of Article 59 of Law No 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. At the same time (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020), there was issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No 1 of 2020 concerning Financial Policy for Managing Covid-19 Pandemic and/or In the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or As Financial System Stability. This Government Regulation in Lieu of Law was approved by The House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia to be a Law on 12<sup>th</sup> May 2020 (Shalihah, N.F., Nugroho, R.S., 2020).

By issuing these three regulations to handle Covid-19, i.e. 1) Government Regulation in lieu of Law No 1 of 2020; 2) Government Regulation No 21 of 2020; and 3) Presidential Decree No 9 of 2020, so there is a strong legal standing for government to manage Covid-19. This task force in the national and regional level are directly responsible to the President as the executive agency which coordinates and consolidate across sectors and regions. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No 1 of 2020 guarantee funding allocation form the State Budget to handle Covid-19. There are IDR 450 Trillion for supporting the health issue, social assistance, and economic stimulus. Government Regulation No 21 of 2020 provides direction to handle Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) so it can be immediately implemented.

After 3 months, until 17<sup>th</sup> June 2020, as the released data from the government showed that the Covid-19 infected patients reached 41,431 people, in which 2,276 people died, and 16,243 people cured. The infection rate is still high if last week the infected people were around 400, but now it is already around 1000 infection. It is far from normal. Some provinces, such as Aceh, Riau, Yogyakarta, and Bengkulu have reached 0 infections. Meanwhile, provinces that contributed the largest cumulative figures were in turn held by DKI Jakarta, East Java, South Sulawesi, West Java, and Middle Java.

Nevertheless, the danger of Covid-19 has not passed, and the government together with all elements of the nation are still working to overcome it. The effort to find the medicine of this disease is still ongoing. Many kinds of experiments and testing are being conducted. The government also has announced many kinds of inventions made by the Indonesian such as inexpensive test kit, the lab car which could be mobilized to do a test, nurse robot to minimize the contact with a human, inexpensive portable ventilator for

the patient, and Convalescent Plasma Therapy which was pioneered by Dr. Theresia Monica Raharjo for severe Covid-19 patient. An appeal of physical distancing, wearing masks, washing hands are still socialized until the infection number is decreasing, and it is a mutual effort to follow for the sake of mutual safety.

Considering this issue, the government based on the guidance of WHO has introduced **parallelly** a concept known as **The New Normal**. **New Normal** is an acceleration in handling Covid-19 in the sectors of health, social, and economy. The scenario of **New Normal** is conducted by considering the readiness of the region and the result of epidemiological research in the regions. According to linguist Prof. Dr. Rahayu Surtiati Hidayat from the University of Indonesia, the Language Agency has proposed the Indonesian of **New Normal** to be "*Kenormalan Baru*". The word **Normal** is an English word that is nominal to be **New Normal**. The Language Agency proposed this equivalently to be *Kenormalan* because the word 'normal' is an adjective to be *Kenormalan Baru*.

Furthermore, the Institute for Molecular Biology or LBM Eijkman has stated that Corona Virus will not disappear on earth in a long time. Therefore, the term "side by side" is more appropriate to be used than "make peace" with Corona Virus. The head of LBM Eijkman, Prof Amin Soebandrio, said that side by side could be in the fight but still could live together. However, make peace tends to be the terminology. Therefore, in virology, live side by side is more practical. In simpler terms, *Kemenparenkraf* has translated **New Normal** in Tourism as (Cleanliness, Health, and Safety).

### 3. Bali Level

In Bali, draft formulation about Protocol of Life Order in New Era as a concept of **New Normal** in 15 (fifteen) Fields and Sectors as follows:

No	Fields and Sector
I	Public Service.
	I.1. Public Office Service
	I.2. Public Service of <i>BUMN/BUMD</i>
II	Transportation
	II.1. Airport
	II.2. Airline Transport Facilities
	II.3. Harbor
	II.4. Ship
	II.5. Ferry Harbor
	II.6. Ferry Boat
	II.7. Public Transportation
	II.8. Goods Transport Vehicles
	II.9. <i>AKDP, AKAP</i> and Tourism Transportation
	II.10. Road Transport Terminal



	II.11. Warehouse
III	Customs and Religion
	III.1. Customary Meeting
	III.2. Religious Ceremonies (Hindu, Islam, Kristen, Kong Hu Cu, Protestant, Catholic, Buddha)
IV	Art Performance
	IV.1. Art Performance
V	Agriculture
	V.1. Agricultural Processing
	V.1.1. Processing for Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation
	V.1.2. Livestock Processing
	V.2. Fishery
	V.3. Forestry
VI	Trading
	VI.1. Traditional Market
	VI.2. Purchasing Center
	VI.3. Shopping Center
	VI.4. Shop
VII	Financial Institution
	VII.1. Banking Institution
	VII.2. Cooperative
	VII.3. <i>LPD</i>
VIII	Health
	VIII.1. General and Special Hospital
	VIII.2. Inpatient and Non-Inpatient Public Health Center
	VIII.3. Clinic (Primary Clinic and Main Clinic)
	VIII.4. <i>Griya Sehat</i>
	VIII.5. Doctor Practice
	VIII.6. Laboratory
	VIII.7. Pharmacy
	VIII.8. Transfusion Service/Blood Transfusion Unit ( <i>UTD</i> ) of <i>PMI</i>
	VIII.9. <i>UTD</i> service in Unit Mobile

	VIII.10. Traditional Health Care Service
IX	Service and Construction
	IX.1. Factory, Construction Service Office, Car Showroom
	IX.2. Convection, Traditional Craft Industry, Food Processing Industry
	IX.3. Freelance
	IX.4. Peddler
	IX.5. Street Vendors and Workshop
	IX.6. Barber and Tattoo
X	Environmental Management and Maintenance
	X.1. Waste Management in Waste Bank/TPS3R
	X.2. Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste
	X.3. Management of Infectious B3 Waste/COVID-19 on Health Service Facility
	X.4. Management of Infectious B3 Waste/COVID-19 on Quarantine Area
XI	Social
	XI.1. Baby and Child Care
	XI.2. Orphanage
	XI.3. <i>Wredha</i> Home
XII	Public Area
	XII.1. Public Square, City Park
XIII	Order, Security, and Peace.
	XIII.1. Managers and Residents of Boarding Houses/Rented Houses in Village
XIV	Education
	XIV.1. Early Childhood Education and Kindergarten
	XIV.2. Elementary School Education
	XIV.3. Junior High School Education
	XIV.4. Senior High School Education
	XIV.5. Special Needs School
	XIV.6. Higher Education
XV	Tourism
	XV.1. Tourism Destination

	XV.2. Spiritual Tourism
	XV.3. Tourism Accommodation
	XV.4. Travel Services Business
	XV.5. Tourism Transportation
	XV.6. Tourist Spectacle Attractions
	XV.7. Tourism Accommodation Restaurant

However, since this Protocol of Life Order in New Era is not issued, so not many can be used as references, it just becomes additional information.

### **Comprehensive Study**

As stated on the Preamble of Indonesian Constitution of 1945, in the fourth paragraph, it is stated that, "Therefore, to form the Indonesian Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of the Indonesian people...", and so forth. The phrase "protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of the Indonesian people" in the context of this pandemic is used as the first and main consideration in this study. A study of other aspects becomes the following priority, although it is no less important.

#### **1. Health Consideration**

Related to health consideration and synchronizes it with the direction and policy in Indonesia, WHO (World Health Organization) has released the report of the latest Covid-19 condition in every country. One of them is Indonesia. In WHO Indonesia Situation Report released on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2020, one of the points stated about New Normal. It is suspected that the Indonesian Government is preparing a New Normal Scenario Protocol in various lines. For example, the Governor of DKI Jakarta extended the *PSBB* until the end of June and released the schedule to re-open the economy facility during the transition of the first period. Along this period, the place of worship will be reopened with half of capacity as well as the offices, shops, restaurants, factories, retailers, and city-owned small and medium enterprises. Non-market businesses in the market and shopping center will be allowed to open in the third week of June. "The policy of emergency brake" will be enforced to stop the reopening, if the health protocol implementation is failed and new cases emerge.

The association of doctor and hospital also has prepared the scenario of New Normal. This scenario includes Covid-19 patient screening. Besides that, limiting the number of patients, visitors, and procedures in health facilities by relying more on telemedicine. Association of Indonesia Hospitals (PERSI) declared that this protocol aimed at minimizing the risk of Covid-19 pandemic in health care facilities. Besides that, rebuilding patient confidence in visiting hospitals for purposes unrelated to Covid-19.

### *Criteria of New Normal*

WHO supported the Health Ministry of Indonesia in reviewing the provincial operational response plan for 34 provinces in Indonesia. WHO always supports the Indonesian government in analyzing the province data to assess the epidemiology criteria to reduce PSBB. According to WHO, there are several non-negotiable actions in determining the New Normal as follows:

1. Quick isolation from every suspected and confirmed case;
2. Appropriate clinical care for Covid-19 patients;
3. Extensive contact tracing and quarantine all contacts;
4. At least 80% of new cases are traced and the contacts are quarantined within 72 hours since the confirmation;
5. At least 80% of new cases are observed within 14 days; and
6. Ensure that people wash their hands frequently, wearing masks in the public area and workplace, as well as physical distancing a minimum of 1 meter.

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, as reported in the situation report, the daily number of cases is not the same as the number of people infected by Covid-19 on that day. It is because the reporting of laboratory-confirmed results can take up to one week from testing.

Besides providing guidance that should be fulfilled by the Indonesian government in implementing New Normal, WHO also provides some basic protective measures of New Normal for all people. Those measures are:

1. Frequently handwash with soap in flowing water or using alcohol-based hand sanitizer;
2. Avoid to touch eyes, nose, and mouth;
3. Keep physical distancing minimum 1 meter;
4. Leave home only for essential matters and if possible, to work at home;
5. Wear non-medical mask outside of the home, in the public area and workplace;
6. The medical mask should be considered for the vulnerable population, i.e. a) older than 60 years old people; b) People with an underlying condition (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic lung disease, cerebrovascular disease, cancer, and immunosuppression).

## **2. Economy Consideration**

Many countries have implemented lockdown or large-scale social restriction. Done some actions to control this Covid-19 pandemic. Some factories also limit production, most shops are closed, students learn at home as well as workers work at home. Therefore, Covid-19 not only cause a health problem but also an economic problem. IMF predicted the global economy will fall into minus 3% in 2020. This projection falls 6.3 points from the estimation of 3.3% in the last January. Many economists predicted this situation is worse than the financial crisis in 2008-2009. At that time, the crisis badly hit developed countries in North America and Europe. This year, almost all countries are fallen because of Covid-19, including China, India, and Indonesia.

IMF notes several reasons this crisis is worse than previous crises, especially the uncertainty of this pandemic ends. Until today, no medicine or vaccine has been clinically

proven to cure of Corona Virus. Along with the pandemic, commodity price drastically falls and there is liquidity tightening in the financial market. In some countries, there are multi-layer effects. There is not only a public health problem, but also disturbance on the domestic economy, less of external demand, as well as the reversal of foreign capital flows.

The further question is how this virus can influence the world economy? Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas, in his article published in the book of *Mitigating the COVID Economic Crisis* (2020) said that the modern economy is like a complicated network that is interrelated among the employees, company, supplier, consumer, banks, etc. All people are employees, consumers, or lender for others, as stated by this Visiting Professor at Princeton University. If one of these networks is infected or affected by the policy of mitigating Covid-19, so it will affect the others. Therefore, when the supplier or consumer countries are affected by Covid-19 and other countries started to close their territory, the effort of gaining benefit is useless. Gourinchas further said that today's crisis is a combination of health and economic crisis. It distinguishes this crisis from previous crises. It makes all governments in a difficult situation. The dilemma is choosing what should be done first. The choices are suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 case or saving the economy. Both are contradictory policies: between losing life or creating unemployment.

At the national level, the same perspective has been stated by economists through a survey conducted by The Indonesia Regional Science Association (IRSA) at the beginning of April. From 145 economists as the respondents, most of them asked the government to prioritize the policy of preventing the Corona Virus to save life and human health. Although this policy harmed the economy. Even they think that avoiding the intervention on containing the spread of Covid-19 will worsen the economy. The government was expected to invest more in the improvement capacity on the health system, such as building an emergency hospital, producing ventilator, and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

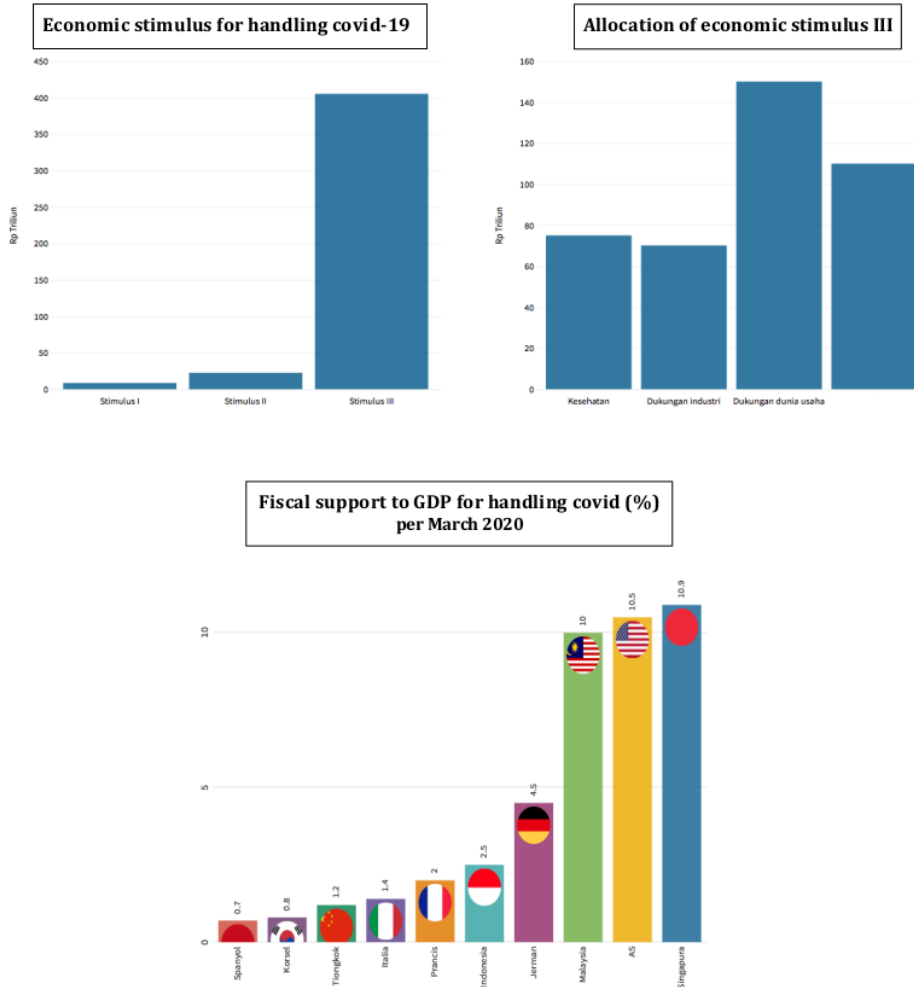
Some actions can be taken, such as allocating health funds, giving cash to households, and assistances for the enterprises. It is done to prevent the accumulated crisis effect, so the economy restoration will not be too hard when the crisis is over. The government must ensure the people or enterprises do not experience unnecessary bankruptcy. It is done by ensuring the people get money for purchasing although they are unemployed. As stated by the Finance Minister of Italy, Roberto Gualtieri, "No one should lose the job because of Corona Virus". A sentence that is supported by Alberto Alesina from Harvard University and Francesco Giavazzi from Bocconi University by saying "If there are people who lose jobs, their income should be quarantined until they get new jobs".

Considering the sequence of steps taken by the Government of Indonesia in mitigating the Covid-19 pandemic, the economy issue becomes the main priority after anticipating virus spread. At least it happens when the cases have started in several countries. In February 2020, the government provided a stimulus of IDR 8.5 Trillion to strengthen the national economy through Tourism Sector. In the middle of March 2020, the government provided another stimulus IDR 22.5 Trillion. It is in the form of fiscal and non-fiscal policies to support the Industry Sector and ease the export-import. At the end of March 2020, the government implemented a Large-Scale Social Limitation (*PSBB*) to mitigate the virus outbreak. The stimulus of IDR 405.1 Trillion is also provided to support



this policy. Although it is a bit late, the government policy to allocate additional budgets should be appreciated.

Economy Stimulus for Handling Covid-19 and Allocation of Economy Stimulus III as released by the Ministry of Finance can be seen in the following Chart:



In total, the stimulus is 2.5% of Indonesia's GDP. This number exceeds countries that are the center of the Coronavirus outbreak. Yet, it is far below compared to the neighboring countries such as Singapore (10.9%) and Malaysia (10%), as can be seen in the above Chart of Covid-19 Fiscal Support upon the GDP.

Because of that, the government needs a new mechanism to reach middle-class people, then the Pre-Working Card became the solution. This program is initially designed to improve people's competence, and then it is directed to be semi-social assistance for employees who are affected by Covid-19. The Ministry of Employment records the number is 2.8 million people until 13<sup>th</sup> April 2020. The transfer of this function causes the government to raise the budget for this program as well as the

number of participants and the benefits. With a target of 5.6 million people, everyone will receive IDR 3.55 million. IDR 2.4 million will be given periodically within 4 months after the training as an incentive. Meanwhile, the rest will be used to pay for the training.

The policy of this card, by some parties, is considered mistargeted and controversy. *First*, the digital divide is still high so not all the affected employees could use it. *Second*, the paid training budget can be allocated for social assistance. *Third*, cash will be more beneficial for the affected employees to get daily needs in this crisis. The way of the government to handle this crisis is still long, as the end of the Covid-19 pandemic in which the end cannot be predicted. As mentioned by economists, quick and many actions are much better than a few actions. The reach of economic policy should be broadened and targeted. It is all done to make sure the Indonesia economy does not fall too deep.

### 3. The Readiness of Bali in Welcoming New Normal During and After Pandemic toward New Era of Bali

Previously, many scenarios and international, as well as national reviews concerning the effort of handling during and after the pandemic, takes place have been revealed because as mandated in the Law No 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, that the authority of determining pandemic status, determining PSBB, Territorial Quarantine, and so on, are on the hand of Central Government. However, since the geographical and demographical territories of Indonesia are so vast and various, in practice, the decision of the Central Government also considers the real condition and readiness of Local Government, which is well-known as "if the Local Government is ready".

The real situation about this is the determination of PSBB in DKI Jakarta and some parts of West Java. As well as the situation in which the Governor of NTT, Viktor Laiskodat has declared that people in Province of NTT work as usual since June 2020. The newest situation is the Implementation of New Academic Year based on the Mutual Decision of 4 Ministries, i.e. Ministry of Education and culture, Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Internal Affairs under the coordination of Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs. The New Academic year for Elementary and Higher School is started in June 2020, while for Higher Education Level is started in August 2020. It is implemented by the consideration that the Junior and Senior High Schools in the Green Zone can be done in the face-to-face method, which is 6% of students in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the other 96% of students are in Yellow, Orange, and Red Zone are still in the online method. The determination of the Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red Zones are determined by the Covid-19 National Task Force. Education in early childhood and Higher Education is still conducted online. The face-to-face teaching method in the level of Junior and Senior High Schools should be based on the requirement of "if the Local Government is ready" and "if the parents give permission". So, there is no coercion, as conveyed by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Nadiem Makarim.

The important point from the above review is that there is a different scenario for every Local Government as permitted by Central Government to handle during the pandemic or anticipation of the implementation of New Normal after the pandemic. The further question is that is the Government of Bali ready to implement it? Considering the measures of Government of Bali in preparing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which is called as Protocol of Life Order in New Era in 15 Fields as stated before, the

preparation to welcome the implementation of New Normal in Province of Bali has been conducted. The complete description of the Protocol of Life Order in New Era in 15 Fields can be seen in the appendix, which is an integral part of this study.

## Conclusion

Based on the research problems, literature review, study framework, and discussion in the above comprehensive study, some conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. The Government of Bali can prepare the Protocol of Life Order in New Era in welcoming the life of New Normal during and after the pandemic towards New Era of Bali, after preparing all requirements that are further detailed in the recommendation of this study. These are the real measures in formulating policies to handle the pandemic issue as well as to handle the economic issue. It is done with the order of active participation and coordination with the Central Government regarding: a) Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission (Preparation of Protocol; Socialization; Identification; Testing; Tracking; Quarantine; Social & Physical Distancing); b) Improving People Immune System; c) Strengthening Health System Capacity; d) Improving Food Security and Medical Device Industry; e) Strengthening the National Social Security Network in the Regions, as stated in the Guidance of Ministry of Internal Affairs.
2. The Government of Bali can determine the Protocol of Life Order in New Era (New Normal) by always coordinating with the Regional House of Representatives of Bali (DPRD Bali) in an equal partnership since DPRD Bali is the representative of all Bali people, as well as asking approval from the Central Government by the support of data, facts, information and analysis based on the real condition and reality, so The Government of Bali will be fully supported by all people of Bali.
3. The Government of Bali in implementing Protocol of Life Order in New Era (New Normal), later on after the establishment should be selective, gradually, and limited, based on comprehensive review and calculation, prudent, and accurate. It is implemented in the level of Government of Province, Regency/City, until Village, as well as Private Institution or Company, in the Provincial coordination within one island management, one pattern and one governance.

Finally, considering these conclusions, several strategic and principle things that should be considered before the Government of Bali open and implement New Normal, are as follows:

1. The Government of Bali must have data, analysis, and calculation made in an SOP according to WHO, are the non-negotiable actions to determine New Normal, as follows:
  - a. Quick isolation from every suspected and confirmed case;
  - b. Appropriate clinical care for Covid-19 patients;
  - c. Extensive contact tracing and quarantine all contacts;
  - d. At least 80% of new cases are traced and the contacts are quarantined within 72 hours since the confirmation;
  - e. At least 80% of new cases are observed within 14 days; and

- f. Ensure that people wash their hands frequently, wearing masks in the public area and workplace, as well as physical distancing a minimum of 1 meter.
2. The Government of Bali has had or at least prepared "The Policy of Emergency Brake" or well-known in strategic planning as Exit Strategy, which will be implemented to stop the reopening; if the health protocol implementation is failed and the cases recurred.
3. The Government of Bali has implemented education in building the people's commitment, by socializing, facilitating, and assisting them to create collective awareness regarding what, why, when, where and how New Normal during and after the pandemic towards the implementation and establishment of New Era of Bali. It is intended to avoid the misunderstanding of the people.
4. The Government of Bali has prepared data, facts, analysis and scenario regarding budget planning and the use of funds transparently and accountably, in a structured, measured and planned manner, as shown in the citation of data, statistic, and chart issued by Ministry of Finance, as mentioned above. These data, facts, analyses, and scenarios should be provided in the period of the pandemic, after the pandemic, or in the recovery period.
5. The Government of Bali has empowered all elements and components of the community to actively participate as an individual or in a group in supporting the implementation of New Normal. It includes strengthening institutions, formulating rules, and regulations that involve customary and religious institutions to be more efficient such as issuing *Perarem* in *Awig-awig* of Customary Village, so it has a legal force to binds inward and outward.
6. The Government of Bali who has prepared a draft of the Protocol of Life Order in New Era in 15 Fields and conducted some discussions, do not just copy and paste one another by simply changing the fields. It has to be more than that regulate in detail regarding: a) General Provision, which is applicable for any kind of situation; b) Special Provision which is a special requirement for each field, considering the SOP upon the people who work there or outside workforce, goods or things, place or location and guest or visitor. Therefore, consideration of New Normal SOP upon the activity, civitas, facility absolutely must be done.
7. The Government of Bali in formulating the draft of Protocol of Life Order in New Era, besides considering the upper legal basis (Law, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law, Government Regulation, Presidential Decree, Ministry Decision, and The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority, and so on), also considers similar protocol issued by international institutions such as WHO, UNWTO, EASA, etc. of which Bali is closely related to them, so this draft will be more effective and efficient.
8. The Government of Bali as the representative of the Central Government should actively cooperate in creating a creative, innovative, and fair breakthrough program to reach middle-class people who are affected by this pandemic. It is because those two programs, i.e. *PKH* and *Sembako* Card are targeted to poor families, but not middle-class families. The Pre-working Card Program which is intended to cover this weakness is more targeted to people who never get a job before. However, the middle-class people who suddenly lose their jobs and income because of this pandemic are not covered yet. The social safety net program should



2  
be designed by choosing targets based on past income status and the asset, besides the present condition.

9. The Government of Bali with its uniqueness, which has a governing structure until Customary Village, should be able to coordinate with Central Government to fairly and proportionally pay attention and appreciate the crucial role of Customary Village, and its officers such as *Prejuru*, *Pecalang*, with the support of human and fund resources. Moreover, the Central Government has admitted the crucial role of Customary Village in handling this pandemic.
10. The Government of Bali which has fulfilled the requirements as mentioned in the above conclusion and recommendation, could implement Protocol of Life Order in New Era selectively, limitedly and gradually since the middle of 2020, which is initiated with domestic level, and then continued to international level at the end of 2020.

This is how this study was presented using secondary data and it is too early to call it perfect. This preliminary study approach is aimed at recording or documenting technical directions and policies in dealing with the spread of the Corona virus, especially in Bali. Logical arguments are built starting from how global conditions affect national conditions in Indonesia and then how the attitudes and approaches taken by local governments in this matter in Bali Province. Of course, this imperfection is not a barrier to access by anyone. In fact, this is where opportunities for further discussion are opened.

### References

- Badan POM. Serba-serbi Cegah Covid-19 Sehat untuk Semua.
- Haroepoetri, A. (2020). Solus Populi Suprema Lex Esto: Keselamatan Rakyat Merupakan Hukum Tertinggi. PKP (Pusat Kajian dan Pengembangan) BERDIKARI-DebtWATCH Indonesia.
- EASA (European Union Aviation Safety Agency). (2020). Covid-19 Aviation Health Safety Protocol: Operational Guidelines for The Management of Air Passengers and Aviation Personnel in Relation to the Covid-19 Pandemic. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.
- Kementerian Dalam Negeri RI. Pedoman Manajemen: Bagi Pemerintah Daerah dalam Penanganan Covid-19 dan Dampaknya.
- Keputusan Presiden (Keppres) Nomor 9 tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Keppres 7 2020 tentang Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang (Perpu) Nomor 1 tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi *Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)* dan/ atau dalam Rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/ atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan.
- Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 21 tahun 2020 tentang Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan *Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)*.
- Shalihah, N.F., Nugroho, R.S.(Ed). (2020). Peringatan WHO untuk Indonesia soal Persiapan New Normal. Diakses pada tanggal 2020, diakses



melalui <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/06/13/121500765/peringatan-who-untuk-indonesia-soal-persiapan-new-normal?page=all>.

Tim Data Journalism. (2020). Analisis Data: Simalakama Mitigasi Covid-19, Kesehatan atau Ekonomi? Diakses melalui <https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2020/05/08/simalakama-mitigasi-covid-19-kesehatan-atau-ekonomi>.

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 tahun 2018 tentang Keekarantinaan Kesehatan.

UNWTO. (2020). Covid-19 Tourism Recovery Thechnical Assistance Package. Covid-19 Response. Sustainable Development Goals.

# Making Peace with the Covid-19 Pandemic: Lessons from the New Normal in Bali

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%

SIMILARITY INDEX

8%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://www.myjournal.my">www.myjournal.my</a> Internet Source	3%
2	<a href="http://eprints.unm.ac.id">eprints.unm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Taylor's Education Group Student Paper	1%
4	Submitted to Universitas Riau Student Paper	1%
5	Submitted to University of Melbourne Student Paper	1%
6	<a href="http://trisulatextile.com">trisulatextile.com</a> Internet Source	1%
7	Submitted to Queen Mary and Westfield College Student Paper	<1%
8	Amirudin Amirudin, Agus Subiyanto. "Covid Economic Policy and Media Response: an	<1%

# Analysis of Culture and Media Content", E3S Web of Conferences, 2020

Publication

9

Andrisyah Andrisyah, Asih Nur Ismiatun. "The Impact of Distance Learning Implementation in Early Childhood Education Teacher Profesional Competence", Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 2021

Publication

<1 %

10

Submitted to Binus University International

Student Paper

<1 %

11

Yusuf Setyadi. "Social And Security Impact Of Covid-19 Outbreak In West Kalimantan Based On The Police Law Perspective", Syariah: Jurnal Hukum dan Pemikiran, 2020

Publication

<1 %

12

[www.scilit.net](http://www.scilit.net)

Internet Source

<1 %

13

[search.oecd.org](http://search.oecd.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

14

[berkas.dpr.go.id](http://berkas.dpr.go.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

15

[theconversation.com](http://theconversation.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

16

Agus Supriyadi, Tao Wang, Pandu Pribadi, Mochammad Ali Mauludin, Faqih Ma'arif, Zalik

<1 %

Nuryana. "A review of institutional response and Covid-19 pandemic risk communication in regional autonomy system in Indonesia", *International Journal of Communication and Society*, 2021

Publication

17

[www.msn.com](http://www.msn.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

18

Riyanti Djalante, Jonatan Lassa, Davin Setiamarga, Aruminingsih Sudjatma et al. "Review and analysis of current responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020", *Progress in Disaster Science*, 2020

Publication

<1 %

19

[moam.info](http://moam.info)

Internet Source

<1 %

20

Enjeline Hanafi, Kristiana Siste, Albert Prabowo Limawan, Lee Thung Sen et al. "Alcohol- and Cigarette-Use Related Behaviors During Quarantine and Physical Distancing Amid COVID-19 in Indonesia", *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 2021

Publication

<1 %

21

Godwell Nhamo, Kaitano Dube, David Chikodzi. "Counting the Cost of COVID-19 on the Global Tourism Industry", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020

<1 %

22

Mei Susanto, Teguh Tresna Puja Asmara.  
"Ekonomi versus Hak Asasi Manusia dalam  
Penanganan Covid-19: Dikotomi atau  
Harmonisasi", Jurnal HAM, 2020

Publication

---

<1 %

23

Maila Dinia Husni Rahiem. "Indonesian  
University Students' Likes and Dislikes about  
Emergency Remote Learning during the  
COVID-19 Pandemic", Asian Journal of  
University Education, 2021

Publication

---

<1 %

24

A. Hasan, H. Susanto, M.F. Kasim, N. Nuraini,  
D. Triany, B.W. Lestari. "Superspreading in  
Early Transmissions of COVID-19 in  
Indonesia", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory,  
2020

Publication

---

<1 %

---

Exclude quotes      On

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      On