

## **Government Policies in Increasing Post-Covid-19 Economic Growth in Indonesia**

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### **ABSTRACT**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy experienced little due to the absence of economic activities. The economic slowdown will result in a financial crisis, so the Indonesian government must immediately address the problem. This study will carry out the economic process in Indonesia after the outbreak to achieve financial balance. This study uses a qualitative approach. Data is obtained through secondary data such as social media, mass media, and data issued by the government for analysis using variables and indicators from previous theories. The study was carried out using the triangulation technique and data analysis software, namely, Nvivo 12 Plus data analysis. The data collection will then be reviewed based on the data analysis program and display the results in visible effects of the software. This study uses various variables in economic development, such as infrastructure, natural resources, human resources, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and digitalization. The most essential, significant efforts to increase economic development are held by infrastructure, which accounts for 86% of the total. Efforts to reduce the unemployment rate until 2022 have not been too significant.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This study will carry out the economic process in Indonesia after the COVID-19 outbreak to achieve financial balance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy experienced little due to the absence of economic activities for several reasons, such as major social activities in industrial districts/cities that were implemented to combat the COVID-19 pandemic (Hadiwardoyo, 2020). The economic slowdown will result in a financial crisis, so the Indonesian government must immediately address the problem of the COVID-19 pandemic to create an economy (Azizah et al., 2020). The economy of every country is experiencing the same thing.

Along with data on economic growth in Indonesia, it also experienced a significant decline during the COVID-19 pandemic (Darmastuti et al., 2021; Jureid, 2020).

The foundations of economic development include natural resources, human resources, capital resources, technology and innovation, managerial abilities, and entrepreneurial spirit (Gruzina et al., 2021; Nainggolan et al., 2021). Three main factors or elements contribute to the economic development of a country: Capital accumulation consists of all new investments in land, equipment, and capital or human resources (Gruzina et al., 2021). In the future, population growth will accelerate the accumulation of money and technological progress, one of the pillars of the Indonesian economy (Lestari & Ainulyaqin, 2022). Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play an important role and influence international trade (Aryadi & Hoesin, 2022). the competitiveness of SME goods will increase international trade competition (Novia et al., 2021). Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will increase as follows from 2017 to 2021:

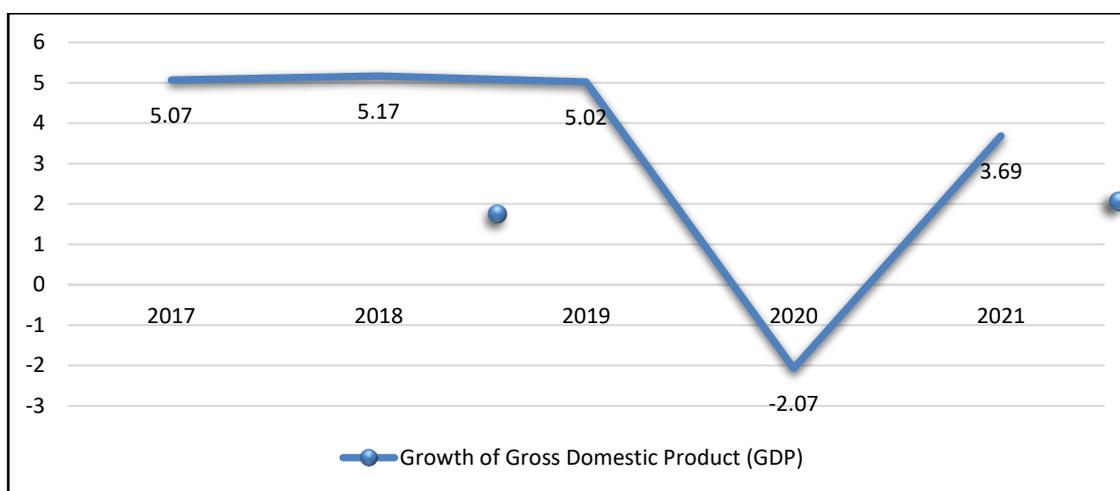


Figure 1: Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2017-2021  
Central Bureau of Statistics 2021 [source]

Indonesia's GDP growth achievement experienced a very significant decline due to the COVID-19 pandemic that spread widely in Indonesia in early 2020. Figure 1 above shows a slight decrease. In 2018 (5.17), GDP experienced an increase or growth from the previous year. However, in 2019 there was a decline due to the non-implementation of global economic activities, which resulted in a reduction that affected GDP in the following year, namely 2020 (-2.07), which experienced a very drastic decline. In 2020, the government took many steps to reduce the number of deaths due to the spread of COVID-19. Applying policies such as PSBB to the PPKM level creates a new problem: a decline in the economic level (Khairiyah, 2022). This policy is considered ineffective and inefficient in reducing the spread of COVID-19 (Pramana et al., 2021). However, the government is slowly making policy breakthroughs in handling the reduction of COVID-19 cases. In addition, the government is gradually improving the economy so that there will be no economic crisis, as seen by the GDP in 2021 (3.69), which has increased again.

Economic growth is an important task that must be fulfilled by the government (Nasution, 2018), with economic growth as one of the fundamental rights that must be fulfilled so that people can live properly and adequately (Ulya, 2020). After the outbreak of COVID-19, the government must

immediately intensify efforts to overcome these obstacles. Economic problems are essential in an individual's life (Sari & Widiyastuti, 2020). The absence of economic activity will result in a financial crisis and welfare for the community (Jureid, 2020). This study will investigate how the government's efforts to rebuild a country's economy will continue to impact the people of Indonesia positively.

This qualitative study examines various topics that underlie national and local economic developments during the COVID-19 outbreak. This study will utilize secondary data from multiple sources, such as social media, mass media, and government records on the economic development of a country or region. In addition, the analysis of some of the data obtained will be assisted by data analysis software (Tools), especially Nvivo12plus, by coding the data with certain elements to provide data analysis results that will be discussed in the research to be conducted.

## **METHODS**

Several studies show that economic development is an activity provided by the government which aims to fulfil the welfare rights of the community. Economic development is a critical topic (Indayani & Hartono, 2020). This study will explore Indonesia's post-COVID-19 economic growth by studying various government initiatives issued in post-COVID-19 economic development efforts to generate better economic activity. This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods emphasize contextual understanding with a focus that researchers who often seek to understand behaviours, attitudes, and beliefs (Azungah, 2018). Furthermore, data is obtained through secondary data such as social media, mass media, and data issued by the government for analysis using variables and indicators from previous theories using triangulation data analysis techniques. Triangulation data analysis is a technique to confirm the truth of the data obtained (Hadi, 2017).

In addition to confirming data using the triangulation technique, this study was also carried out using data analysis software, namely, Nvivo 12 Plus data analysis. The data collection will then be reviewed based on the Nvivo 12 Plus data analysis program and display the results in visible effects of the Nvivo 12 Plus data analysis. The following is a list of online mass media supporting secondary data collection.

- a. Kompas media.com
- b. Beritasatu.com media
- c. Media Antaranews.com
- d. Media Republika.co.id
- e. Media cnbcindonesia.com
- f. Government news portal
- g. Media merdeka.com
- h. Media tribunews.com
- i. Media warta Ekonomi.co.id

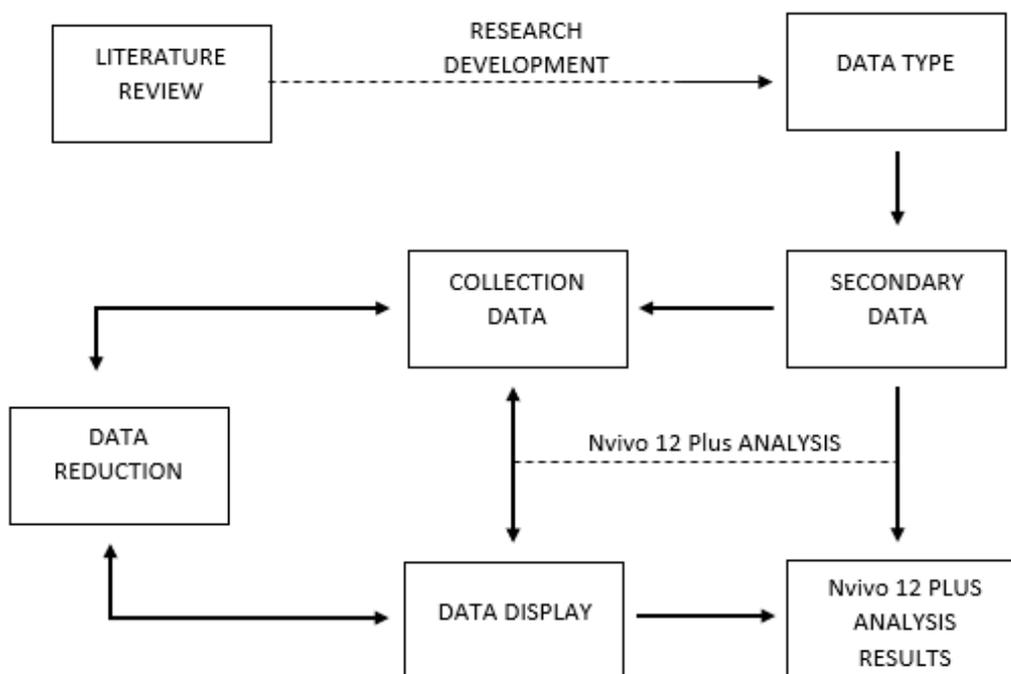


Figure 2: Research Method Flow

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Economic Growth

Indayani & Hartono, (2020), in their research, define economic growth as an increase in output (national income) generated by a natural increase in population growth and the level of savings. According to (Hanushek & Woessmann, 2020; Malik et al., 2020), economic growth is supported by natural resources, human resources, capital resources, technology, innovation, management expertise, and entrepreneurship. And knowledge. These elements have a significant impact on a country's GDP growth. According to (Gruzina et al., 2021), there are three main aspects or components that contribute to the economic progress of a country: Capital accumulation, which consists of all new investments in land, physical equipment, and capital or human resources (Nekhay et al., 2021). Population growth in the coming years will increase capital accumulation and technical progress as one of the pillars of the Indonesian economy; Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have a role and impact on international trade (Acosta et al., 2018; Kurniawansyah et al., 2020). Increasing the competitiveness of SME products will be a factor in global trade competition.

Standardization can increase product competitiveness (Junita et al., 2022). In its development, the implementation of standards by SMEs has encountered several challenges, including the limited number of SMEs interested in applying the bar, the complexity of the certification process, the high cost of testing or certification, and higher production costs (Gandhi et al., 2021). Economic Benefit Standard: The ISO methodology is designed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to calculate the economic benefits of implementing the standard (Kristiningrum et al., 2021). The objectives of applying this methodology include providing a set of methods to measure the impact of bars on the creation of organizational values, emphasizing

the organization's business, and providing decision-makers with clear and well-managed criteria for assessing standardization in the application of benefits (Yunis et al., 2018). Provide recommendations for evaluating the merits of industry-specific standards.

### **Efforts In Economic Growth**

Indonesia has the potential to become a country with a maritime economy that is a source of prosperity for its people (Al Syahrin, 2018). As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia has maritime potential in various domains, not only in the area of biotechnology and marine tourism, deep sea waters, and marine minerals but also in the shipping and defence industry as well as the world maritime industry (Al Syahrin, 2018; Irianto, 2021). To become a naval nation, Indonesia must be able to utilize the sea area as a basis for the growth of military and defence forces (Herbanu & Soediantono, 2022), not only as an economic centrality. Thus, the expansion of Indonesia's marine defence sector is expected to help the national economy achieve national security stability (Samy & Kusumadewi, 2021). Understanding and efforts to realize the marine area as a policy centre are expected to conduct maritime security stability and national interests that impact economic development and welfare (Tandy et al., 2021). This port infrastructure renewal tries to accommodate and supply international port systems and services so that Indonesia can take advantage of the economy in global logistics distribution (Rochwulaningsih et al., 2019).

In addition to the use of marine areas, there are breakthroughs in the use of tourism areas through breakthroughs in generating regional income by utilizing regional capabilities (Pramana et al., 2021). The application of breakthrough utilization of tourist areas by using several marketing methods with the development of tourist areas (Liao & Chuang, 2020), such as the marketing method using social media, which is widely used by the community, has a positive impact on the fulfilment of the local community's economy as well as local revenue (Canovi & Pucciarelli, 2019). In addition, good administration or management will benefit the community's economy and regional income after the end of the COVID-19 outbreak (Nasution, 2018; Song & Zhou, 2020; Suryani et al., 2016).

Guryanova et al., (2020) explain that the concept of the digital economy was first introduced by Don Tapscott (*The Digital Economy*, 1995), which means a socio-political situation and an economic system that has characteristics as an intelligence space, including information, various accesses to instruments, capacities, and sequences. Information. Another contribution of the digital economy to the country's economy is creating new jobs and influencing the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (Aryadi & Hoesin, 2022). In addition, digitalization can also open the faucet for price competition for goods provided to buyers; this gives the customer an advantage as they have more choices for products and prices (Cacho et al., 2020).

### **Economic growth after COVID-19**

Economic growth is essential in a country to make the community economically prosperous (Ali et al., 2018). It is also expected to reduce the number of unemployed to absorb labour. In addition, economic growth can be calculated based on the development and decline of gross domestic product (GDP) because the GDP indicator is related to the number of unemployed (Indayani & Hartono, 2020). This is a reference for economic growth. Human resources have become one of the benchmarks in economic development, as well as unemployment which is a problem for the

creation of economic growth (Hanushek & Woessmann, 2020; Malik et al., 2020). Human resources are one the essential things in economic development. In this case, the Indonesian state must do something or make the latest policies to fix problems in economic growth in the field of human resources. In Indonesia, post-COVID-19 economic growth seen from the absorption of labour in 2022 there is increased compared to 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as shown in Figure 3.

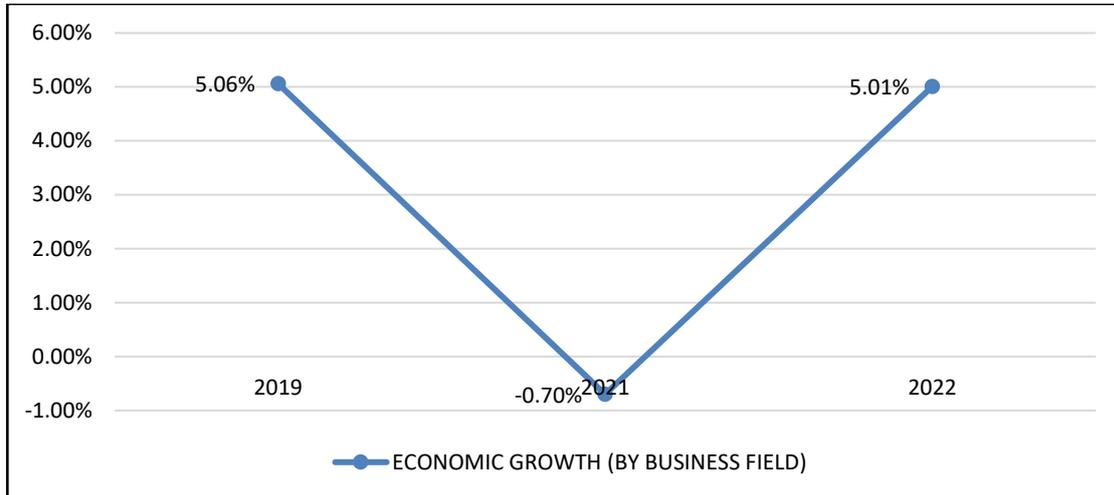


Figure 3: Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2019-2022  
Central Bureau of Statistics 2022 [source]

Figure 3 above shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has severely disrupted economic growth. In 2021 economic growth by employment -0.70%; this shows that unemployment caused by supporting factors in economic development is experiencing a severe problem. In addition, the data in Figure 3 above in 2021 indicates an increase in unemployment because many workers have been laid off by the company where the worker works. However, the government's efforts in overcoming problems in economic growth according to business fields have yielded promising results. It was proven that in 2022 there was a high increase in the fulfilment of business fields for people negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022 economic growth according to business fields had a value of 5.01%. As seen in the previous year, in 2019, the increase was relatively high. However, compared to the year before the COVID-19 pandemic, it can't be said to be successful.

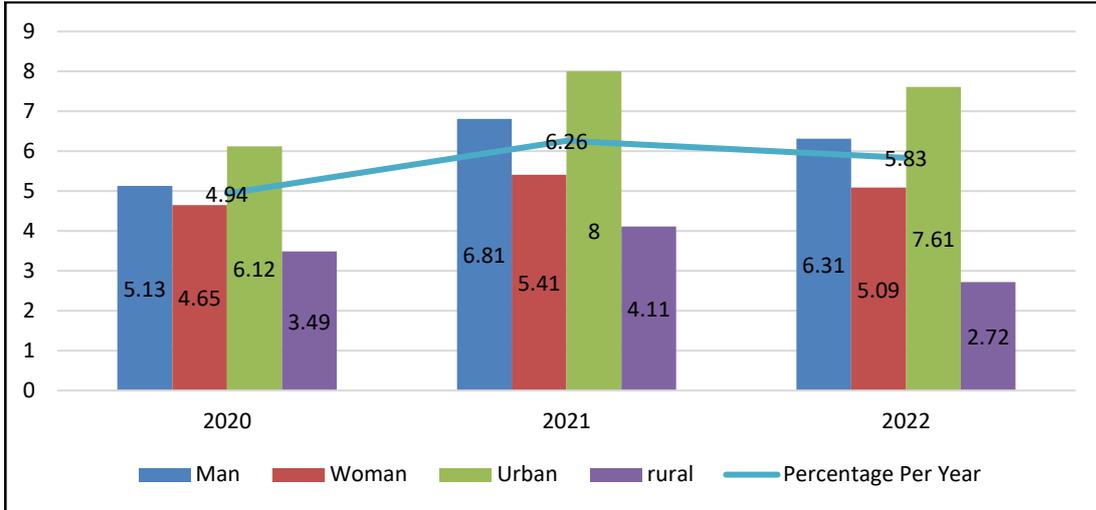


Figure 4: Data on the Open Unemployment Rate for 2020-2022  
 Central Bureau of Statistics 2022 [source]

Economic growth in a country is related to human resources seen in Figure 4 above shows a decline that occurred in 2022 after COVID-19. However, the unemployment rate is still relatively high because, in the previous year, there was a very high increase in 2021. unemployment of 6.26%; this is a significant concern for the government in dealing with the unemployment rate, which could be higher if the management or implementation of the program is not carried out correctly and effectively. Economic growth refers not only to human resources but also to several variables that help increase the economic development of a country (Nekhay et al., 2021). The utilization of MSMEs, natural resources, utilization of tourist destinations, technology/digitalization, and infrastructure must be changed or carried out by more mature management to achieve economic growth. In Indonesia, the government carried out infrastructure such as road access before the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, it has not been used effectively, and the government must implement or issue policies to streamline the accesses made.

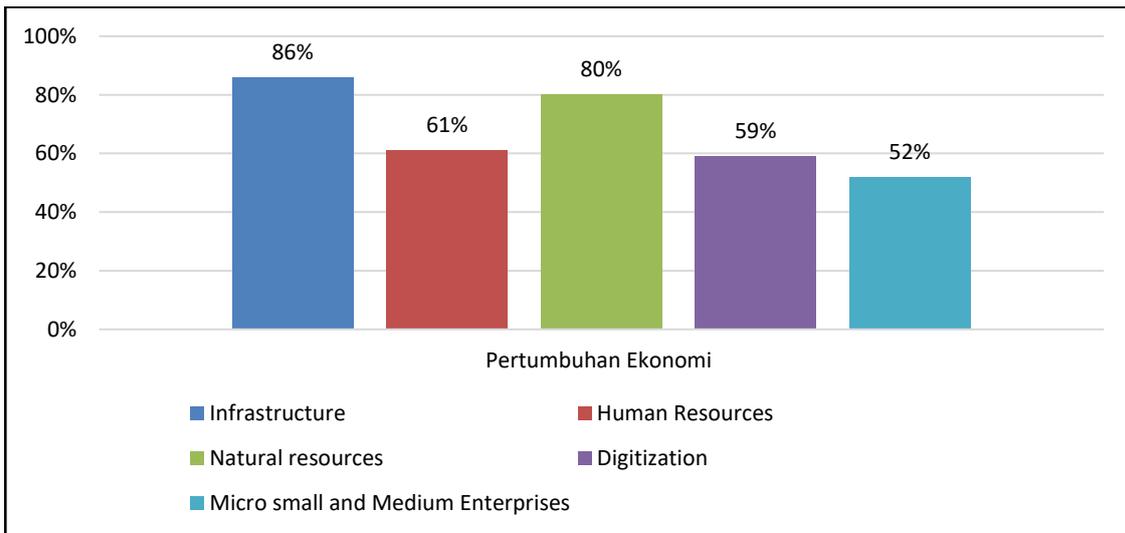


Figure 5: Efforts to Increase Economic Growth  
 Media (Nvivo 12 Plus analysis) [source]

Figure 5 presents a study of data collected from various online media, government newspapers, and other sources using the Nvivo 12 Plus software. For economic growth, people need to use several determinants in economic development so that the economy increases and economic growth occurs. This study examines five factors that can help increase economic growth. The figure of 86% (infrastructure) that must be provided or created is one of the possible outcomes of analyzing the data. These statistics show that economic development is determined by adequate infrastructure. This factor will determine the success of economic development efforts. Various innovations need to be carried out so that there is economic growth. Some examples of these innovations include the expansion of human resources, utilization of natural resources, digitization, and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). In addition to providing the necessary essential infrastructure. Utilization of natural resources should also be increased; according to the findings of a study conducted using Nvivo 12 Plus using a factor, the percentage of 80% indicates that the utilization of natural resources is a factor in deciding whether the economy will improve or not.

After the COVID-19 epidemic, every country experienced a significant slowdown in economic development, and many countries could not face the global community's financial challenges (Song & Zhou, 2020). According to the results of research conducted with the Nvivo 12 Plus application, in addition to the two most important factors for economic expansion, human resources need to be improved to ensure that they are of higher quality and can meet the requirements of the economy. This will affect the next factor, namely small and medium enterprises, and digitalization. The use of digital technology has developed into something of value that can contribute to the expansion or expansion of the local economy. In addition, specific micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) must be able to compete worldwide by using goods exported from countries, including Indonesia. The percentage analysis of the Nvivo 12 Plus MSME application shows a percentage value of 52%, which is the same as the case in static findings (MSMEs). This indicates that micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) significantly influence efforts to increase economic growth

## **CONCLUSION**

This study examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indonesia's economic expansion. This study uses various variables in economic development, such as infrastructure, natural resources, human resources, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and digitalization, to investigate several aspects that affect economic growth. The findings of the analysis using Nvivo 12 Plus analysis show a fixed value in the form of a percentage. The results are presented in this study. The most essential, significant efforts to increase economic development are held by infrastructure, which accounts for 86% of the total.

On the other hand, the micro, small, and medium enterprise variables are the lowest, and it cannot be said that efforts to promote economic development have been practical. The calculation of the unemployment value in Indonesia is seen from several subs; the resulting value is the highest open unemployment rate in 2021 during the covid-19 pandemic conditions. Efforts to reduce the unemployment rate until 2022 have not been too significant. The government must take steps to improve the regional economy; this must be addressed immediately. Figure 3 illustrates the extraordinary efforts of the Indonesian government to expand or strengthen the country's

economy. This effort can be observed in Indonesia. Infrastructure and various applications of natural resources, human resources, micro, small and medium enterprises (msmes), and digital services all contribute to the economic development of society.

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