The Role Of Government In Pandemic, To Overcome The Survey Of Unemployment And Poverty In The National Economic Recovery In The Supporting A Defense Economy

Eva Haryatie

Defense Economics Study Program, Defense Management Faculty, RI Defense University, IPSC Sentul Area, Sukahati, Kec. Citeureup, Bogor Regency, West Java 16810
e-mail: lovewahevamallau@gmail.com

Abstract

In early 2020, the world was shocked by a new pneumonia outbreak that started in Wuhan, Hubei Province and then spread quickly to 190 countries and territories. This outbreak was named corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19) pandemic has had an impact on social, economic, tourism and all community welfare aspects and its handling cannot be separated from efforts to recover the national economy because the impact of the covid-19 pandemic has caused a drastic decline in various economic activities that endanger the national economy. Government policy in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 82 of 2020, namely regarding the committee for handling Covid-19 and national economic recovery, has formed a committee for handling Covid-19 and national economic recovery, the joining of ministries from various aspects has joined together to assist in coordinating the implementation of government strategic policies in the framework of the recovery of the national defense economy. This research aims to identify and explain the government's role in recovering the national economy during a pandemic to tackle rising unemployment and poverty. Qualitative method by presenting a systematic view of a phenomenon/symptoms, by detailing the relationship between variables. The results of the research produce government policies from various aspects as evidence of the government's efforts in accelerating handling and economic recovery, integrating and determining steps for implementing policies and the necessary breakthroughs as stated in Presidential Decree No. 82 of 2020. In conclusion, the role of the government is very much needed to help economic recovery Defense provided policies to the private sector during the pandemic in synergy with the community Together to help restore Indonesia's defense economy.

Keywords: The Role of Government, National Economic Recovery, Unemployment, Poverty.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world, but the Indonesian government's response to the crisis has been very slow and has the potential to become a world epicenter after Wuhan (according to 2020), this was seen in January and February 2020, when the virus paralyzed several cities in China, South Korea, Italy and also entering Indonesia and other countries, now we know Covid-19 is a type of infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of Corona virus, which has entered Indonesia since March 2 2020 ago. It turns out that this virus does not only attack humans but also attacks the economy of Indonesia and other countries, thus making

the Indonesian economy worse off which results in hampering economic growth, the unemployment rate in Indonesia is increasing, many companies have made the decision to lay off their employees during this pandemic. the economy is weakening and impacting the National Defense.

A weakened economy is a threat that leads to a country, because of the surge in unemployment which increases the number of poverty, the impact of this causes various crimes to arise due to the fluctuation of human needs for food, clothing and shelter. In an effort to maintain the security of the state and its contents, encompassing the population and natural resources, it is the duty of all citizens to defend their country. The threats are not always from military threats but also from non-military ones, threats not to use weapons that can intimidate the sovereignty, integrity and safety of the nation are called non-military threats (Pulau Putih, 2015). Simultaneously with this incident, national defense requires the integration of non-military defense in efforts to build strength and capability for a defense within the country that is strong and tough so that it can support the entire nation and has high deterrent power, therefore it requires a soul of defending the country so that it can support the national defense that is being prepared. in a universal defense system to achieve national goals which basically state defense is a defense that essentially involves all citizens according to their roles and functions. For this reason, the government must be able to carry out its function and role in the context of recovering the national economy, so that our economy recovers and the defense budget in this country can also increase so that the military can carry out its function to secure the country with defense equipment according to its function.

In developing countries, the economy and national defense must balance side by side, because the economy and defense are very dependent, a strong defense if not balanced by a good economy will have a very bad impact on the sustainability of a country. Therefore, if the economy in a country is good, the country's defense is also good, and vice versa, if the country's defense is good, the country's security and stability are maintained and economic growth in the country is improving.

For this reason, the government is working hard on recovering the national economy and regulating everything in a series of concepts that form the basis of guidelines, plans for regulations and legislation on state finances so that financial system stability is established to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic so that it can face threats that endanger the national economy or stability. financial system impact of the pandemic as stipulated in Perpu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in order to deal with threats that endanger the national economy or financial system stability.

The theory of economic growth explains the factors determining economic growth in the country. in the theory of endogenous economic growth it is explained the importance of the existence of human capital and technology in influencing the economic growth of a country whether it is successful or not in solving its own country's economic problems can be seen from the country's macro and micro economy, whereas during this pandemic the micro and macro economy did not work well both causing hampered economic growth and increasing unemployment and poverty, although the economy is gradually recovering but the pace is still slow. Seeing from the conditions above, the writer is interested in being able to explore and write research with the following title: The Role of Government During the Pandemic, To Overcome Unemployment and Poverty Surge During the National Economic Recovery Period in the Context of Supporting the Defense Economy.

This research is basically a limitation of the problem/problem object that becomes the determinant of the researcher in determining the research focus. After getting an overview of the object of research, namely government policies in overcoming unemployment and poverty during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Literature Review

A theory is a set of concepts that proves in order to be able to find a way out based on symptoms or phenomena of views or events based on observed facts based on identification or looking for differentiators on the basis of factors that influence cause and effect. (Kornblum 2005) This study uses the theoretical basis above. The theory is a series

Grand Theory

Definitions, concepts, and also perspectives on a series of investigative processes to find facts or answers to existing phenomena/issues that are also supported by existing data during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is also based on previous literature and policies based on the government's role from relevant data and policies set by the government during this pandemic.
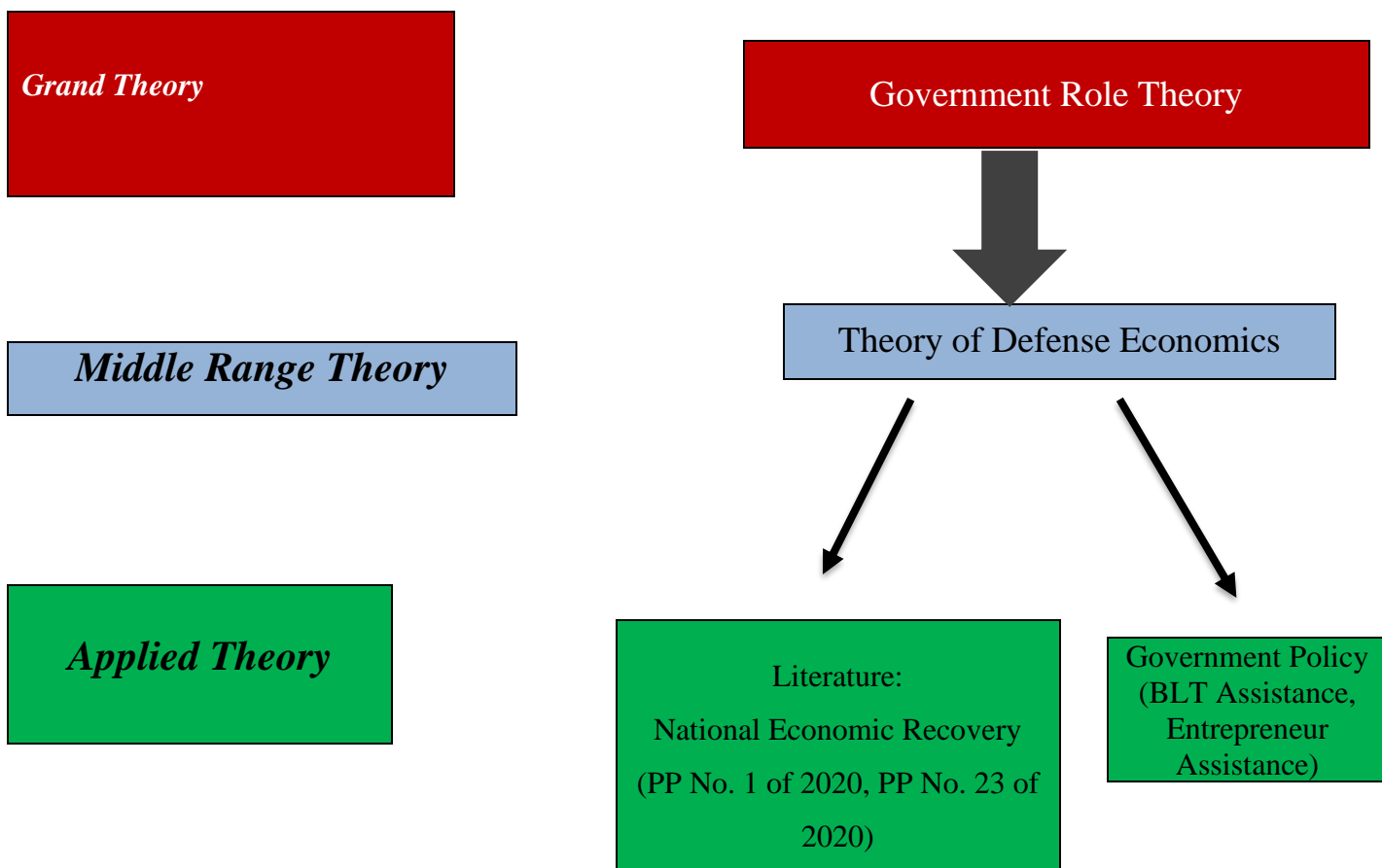
Grand Theory	Government Role Theory

Grand Theory

Middle Range Theory — Theory of Defense Economics

Applied Theory — Literature: National Economic Recovery (PP No. 1 of 2020, PP No. 23 of 2020) — Government Policy (BLT Assistance, Entrepreneur Assistance)

Figure 1. Grand Theory, Middle Theory dan Applied Theory

Theory of Government Role

The government plays a role in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic so that it strengthens across sectors to support economic recovery efforts during the Covid-19 pandemic, by accelerating the economy in the recovery of the national economy, the government strengthens its vigilance in all sectors of the economy so that global economic recovery is projected to face various triggering challenges. Economic growth continues to be supported by the government from all components in the economy such as the industrial, manufacturing, trade, tourism, defense industry sectors, as well as various programs regulated by the government for poverty alleviation and social protection during 2021 which have been able to drive a reduction in the poverty rate in September 2021, but as the program progresses the unemployment rate refers to a downward trend. The government is trying to continue to encourage poverty alleviation in various provinces, districts/cities of extreme poverty in 2022. The government also allocates a budget to continue its economic recovery from various economic prospects in Indonesia with various regional conditions. The government's role is also to continue handling vaccines so that they are comprehensive in all corners of Indonesia so that the health care cluster to protect the community and strengthen social protection for the community provides groceries, pre-employment cards, BLT, labor-intensive programs, KUR subsidized interest, changes to the licensing process and expansion of business midwives for investment to become game changer to achieve accelerated investment to open new jobs in other areas and others. It is hoped that the government's role can help the economy gradually move in a good direction so that the government's struggle to revive the economy from the Covid-19 pandemic continues. In economic recovery, increased collaboration between stakeholders is a key to success.

Theory Based on the Definition of Defense Economics

However, in terms of the phasing principle, in terms of ontology, the understanding of defense economic studies is based on phenomena, then epistemology and agreements are born which have laws/postulates that produce theories, the method also aims to implement the power of empathy (heart) together with intelligence (smart) combined with softness (soft), because at this time the role of defense did not only rely on the main tools of the defense system such as weapons or defense equipment, but also the economy which was the basis of strength to be able to maintain national defense, so the economy was very closely related to national defense. Likewise in Defense talking about the duties and responsibilities of the armed forces (TNI), but over time the development of the world's strategic environment can pose various threats not only of a military nature but also non-military threats which continue to grow rapidly and have become a phenomenon that cannot be ignored. to encourage the foundation of defense to become a science that must be learned by all stakeholders. The COVID-19 pandemic is part of a non-military threat that must be resolved together so that Indonesia's economic recovery can quickly revive. In the background of defense economics stated that protecting the entire community is a task that needs to be carried out by the defense force as the first obligation (Adam Smith 1790). In a country economic growth is very important because it is one of the pillars that strengthens national defense so that it can survive in global competition among other countries. What makes the grand theory and the basis for making a theoretical basis for studies based on Defense Economics which is harmonized with the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic that is being experienced by all countries is a state turmoil that hampers our economic growth.

Theory of the Principles of Defense Economics

From several policies made by the government to support economic recovery in order to support the defense economy in accordance with the Principles of Defense Economics, namely:

- State stakeholders make decisions in the defense economy
- Interact with the national defense strategic environment, namely defense economic stakeholders
- How can economic management be able to contribute to national interests so that people's welfare and national security are realized. In the application of defense economics review of various phenomena from

Economic activity based on the state defense thinking framework is not independent/individual, but in a relationship it involves dialectics or pure economic theory such as micro and macroeconomics, and various other economic theories in seeking answers in solving existing problems.

Policy Theory

In social life, the government is the highest policy maker, the government has the power base in law to be able to provide policies to the public that are designed and issued by the government for the country which are expected to be a solution to various problems that exist in the country. According to David Easton (2003) Policy is a decision taken by the government or group leaders, organizations as powers to be able to allocate values for society and group members as a whole, but etymologically Policy is a series of concepts, principles which form the outline and basis of plans in carrying out a job in a leadership. In making a policy, a stage of policy making is needed, the stage of policy making is a principle that must be considered based on the problem itself, then analyzed and then processed to make a decision and policy. The Ministry of Defense, which has a power base in law as the leading sector in the defense sector, has the authority to integrate defense policy into the defense system. So that citizens can defend their country from various functions and implementation systems in order to support national defense.

The Ministry of Economy, which also has the same authority on a legal basis, has the authority to make policies to formulate and provide policy strategies for economic recovery from various economic sectors during a pandemic. The many limitations during this pandemic in all aspects of the economy can threaten society so that many companies have the potential to experience decreased profits and are threatened with bankruptcy, this has resulted in hampered economic growth in Indonesia. come back and rise from the slump. Researchers use this policy theory from various perspectives as a guide in analyzing government policies using the following criteria:

- Communication between stakeholders and policy users
- Human resources (HR) needed to implement the policy
- Implemented policy guidelines, regulations, literature
- Relations of cooperation, mutually sustainable bureaucracy

National Economic Recovery

Because in essence every human being already has an instinct of empathy for fellow human beings and agrees well for that the government is participating in this national economic recovery by providing programs to increase the knowledge and skills of the community, especially for those affected by termination of employment (PHK). With various communications conveyed by the government as well as through the mass media which makes the process of conveying various

information, ideas and good attitude thoughts to the community so that this economic recovery can be felt in all regional sectors. National economic growth is a tool to be able to maintain national defense because it is very closely related, like a chain in order to realize socio-economic welfare and national security. The chain as contained in economics, namely:

- Socio-economic welfare of the community and national security which in essence can be realized in developed countries.
- For developed countries to be realized, they must be supported by countries with strong economic growth.
- In order to realize a strong economy, a country must be able to control energy resources in the country.
- To be able to control energy resources in a country, geopolitical understanding is needed
- In order to create superiority in geopolitics, a formidable military defense is needed.

The chain model can identify linking elements between the economy and defense that provide information to be able to solve problems or relationships in the linkages between the economy and defense. The phenomenon between the relationships that occur in the aspect of national defense in the form of causal and functional relationships, to find an understanding of the implementation of the state economy is the goal of defense economics itself, and also to be able to master the problems or turmoil of the defense economy faced by the state. In facing the national economic recovery from the impact of this pandemic, the government made studies based on what was experienced by the community and finally from these studies a government policy was formed. steps from Government Policy namely reducing the number of unemployed during the Covid-19 pandemic according to the Minister of Manpower Ida Fauziyah namely:

1. Some of the policies made by the Government, such as the first, namely allocating funds for handling Covid-19 amounting to 46.6 billion US dollars, including economic stimulus for business actors 17.2 billion US dollars, and also the Government has prepared steps mitigating the impact of the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19) in the employment sector. The policy focuses on the labor market and labor market institutions. The economic stimulus is intended so that business actors continue their business activities so that they can avoid layoffs for their workers, according to the sub-Minister of Manpower Ida Fauziyah.

2. The second policy is to provide programs in the form of income tax incentives, relaxation of loan/credit payments, and in the near future a policy of relaxation of employment social security contributions will be issued to relieve around 56 million formal sector workers.

3. Third Policy, providing a social safety net for informal sector workers. The government provides social assistance to 70.5 million informal sector workers who are categorized as poor and vulnerable.

4. Fourth Policy, prioritizing the provision of training incentives through the Pre-Employment Card Program for workers affected by layoffs. The government has provided training incentives with a target this year of 3.5-5.6 million beneficiaries. To date, more than 680,000 beneficiaries have been realized, dominated by layoff victims. Given the pandemic, all training is conducted online. In the near future, vocational skills training will be held using blended methods (online and offline) to adjust to the conditions of the spread of Covid-19 in an area,

5. The fifth policy, increasing employment opportunities expansion programs such as cash-intensive work, productive work-intensive, application of Appropriate Technology (TTG), Independent Labor (TKM), and entrepreneurship, which is intended to absorb labor for the national defense economy.

6. The sixth policy, namely providing guidelines aimed at companies and workers. Mainly regarding the protection of workers/laborers and business continuity, as well as the protection of workers in cases of work-related illness due to Covid-19.

The next research is a study based on the accelerated government policy the national economic recovery program by the coordinating ministry for the economy of the Republic of Indonesia (2022) based on this study tries to find understanding so that Indonesia can develop better its economy by encouraging public confidence and recovering economic activity in various sectors while still prioritizing a balance of health and also the economy. loading through the PEN program (National economic recovery). From the results of this policy it is stated that education provided by the government and the collaboration of the community and other communities can become a medium that can influence the progress of economic development, so that the country's economic recovery continues to grow in a better direction. As for data from other government policies which are also the role of the government to overcome these problems based on the phenomena during the Covid-19 pandemic above, such as from various ideas from other ministers such as from The Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia stated that the Government has also developed policies to maintain the national food security chain, such as:

First, Implementation of the Job Creation Law related to simplification, acceleration, certainty in licensing, and export/import approval.

Second, the Digitalization of MSMEs which is a form of realization of the two major current agendas of the Government, namely the National Economic Recovery (PEN) agenda and Digital Transformation.

Third, BUMN synergy for the distribution of agricultural products from production centers to consumer centers, namely the development of a food logistics system based on rail transportation in the form of food distribution to the eastern region.

Fourth, strengthening inter-regional cooperation, especially in fulfilling food. Fifth, Establishment of Food BUMN holding in strengthening the National Food Ecosystem.

"Programs in the agriculture and fisheries sector continue to be implemented to strengthen food security and improve the welfare of farmers/fishermen," emphasized the Coordinating Minister for Airlangga.

Especially for the poultry industry, Airlangga explained that this industry is one of the industries that has taken root and has become a community culture to produce quality products. And the government will encourage downstream in the poultry industry. This downstreaming will really help breeders with increased consumption which will boost demand for chicken meat and eggs. By increasing the consumption of purebred chicken meat and eggs, optimization of production resources can be carried out and it is hoped that chicken farmers will be more prosperous. dap public awareness both youth and seniors through social media or access to mass media. The following is the effect of pre-employment training on the community, namely:

1. The average awareness of participating in pre-employment training is not at a high level.

2. There is a major influence on entrepreneurship through social media or mass media awareness of entrepreneurship training

Theory of Poverty Dimensions

The definition of poverty is seen as a structural, deep problem This solution emphasizes the social function as a way to get out of the scope of poverty that ensnares each individual, family, and community group. In order to overcome poverty, strategies are needed to increase the capacity of each individual in carrying out his life in accordance with his own social status, such as increasing knowledge, increasing skills and increasing paradigms. In order to be able to design intervention models and solve poverty problems, an appropriate strategy is needed to know the meaning of poverty. Characteristics, indicators and dimensions, so that they are more focused conceptually because poverty is based on several categories of groups, namely the poorest group (destitute), the

poor group (poor), the vulnerable group (vulnerable group) because based on the category of groups poverty can actually change or transition status such as a decrease in the level of ability in the event of an economic crisis and the absence of social assistance from the government.

It should be noted that many people in their own thinking have basic thoughts, they themselves state that they are poor, this is stated because they cannot fulfill their needs and are not met sufficiently, even though it is fully visible that the person is not absolutely classified as poor, this happens because they equate desires with needs that are not in accordance with their wishes. However, there are also poor groups whose measurable benchmarks are where their abilities and fulfillment of their needs and also their family members are in a lower position compared to other members of the community who live in the same area, based on the theory of income inequality schemes. The poverty line or poverty threshold is the minimum level of income that is deemed worthy of being met to obtain a satisfactory standard of human life in a country, because the poverty line is an income limit needed to complete the minimum needs of every human being for food, clothing or shelter and also health.

For this reason, from various income data owned by BPS, the consumption and expenditure data approach is used as a benchmark for the value of goods and services consumed based on their own production and gifts from other parties such as the government or other people. The theory of structural poverty according to BPS states that poverty is poverty caused by structural conditions in an unfavorable life order due to social turmoil, the cause is usually many people who fail to obtain the necessary resource facilities so that they can develop themselves and improve their quality of life. With the Covid-19 pandemic, there are many factors that cause increasing poverty in Indonesia, one of which is because many companies have closed, but these companies have cut off employment relationships with their employees, many entrepreneurs have also gone out of business during this pandemic because of no income. during the pandemic, but their expenses had to continue, new poverty and unemployment emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Because usually the poverty factor can be sourced from unemployment, not having a job, so you cannot meet the necessities of life. From this research, the object of the research is data on unemployment and the poor who are affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely: There are 19.10 million people (9.30 percent of the working age population) affected by Covid-19. Consists of the unemployed due to Covid-19 (1.62 million people), Non-Labor Force (BAK) due to Covid-19 (0.65 million people), temporarily unemployed due to Covid-19 (1.11 million people), and working residents who experienced reduced working hours due to Covid-19 (15.72 million people). Thus the poverty rate, unemployment rate and the rate of growth of the defense economy and the index of slow economic growth are caused by the covid-19 pandemic.

Based on this poverty theory, there are results of a survey on the percentage of poor people from 2010-2021 as well as data on the unemployment rate. Covid-19 this. The following is the Number and Percentage of Poor Population Based on the 2010-2021 Monthly Poverty Rate Curve.
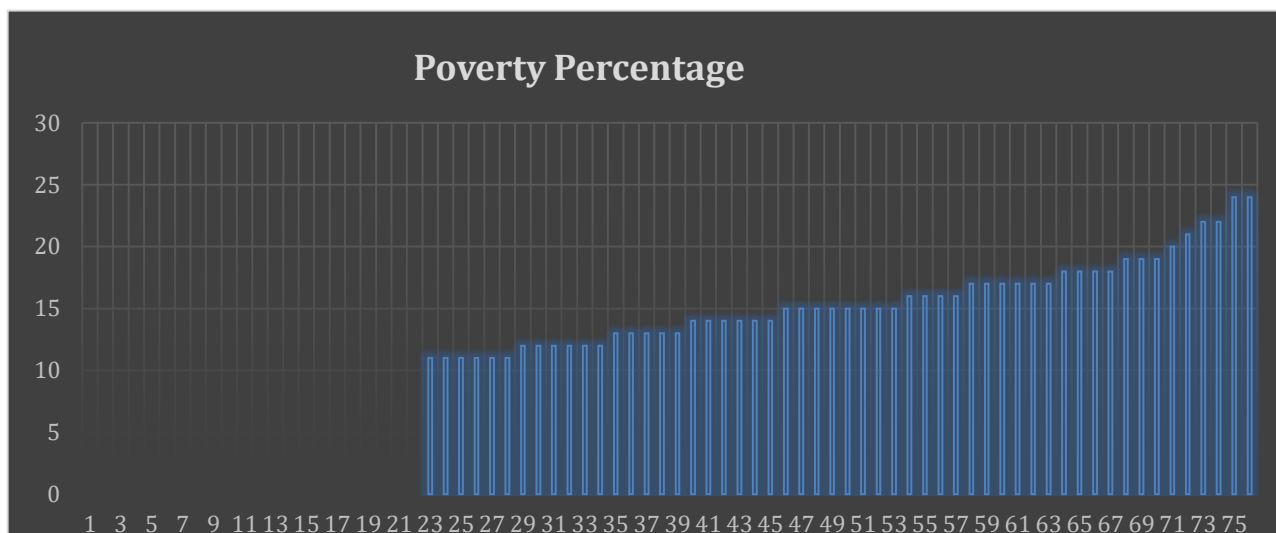

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Figure 2. Data Management of the Poor Population Survey 2010-2021
Source: processed from National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) data.

There is a Covid-19 pandemic that has hit Indonesia. The development of the poverty rate from March 2010 to March 2021 is presented in Figure 2. In general, in the period March 2010–March 2021, the poverty rate in Indonesia has decreased, both in terms of numbers and percentages, with the exception of September 2013, March 2015, March 2020 and September 2020. The increase in the number and percentage of poor people in the September 2013 period and March 2015 was triggered by an increase in the price of staple goods as a result of the increase in the price of fuel oil. Meanwhile, the increase in the number and percentage of poor people in the period March 2020 and September 2020. The percentage of poor people in March 2021 was 10.14 percent, a decrease of 0.05 percentage points compared to September 2020 and an increase of 0.36 percentage points compared to March 2020. The number of poor people in March 2021 was 27.54 million people, a decrease of 0.01 million people in September 2020 and an increase of 1.12 million people in March 2020.

The percentage of urban poor population in September 2020 was 7.88 percent, increasing to 7.89 percent in March 2021. Meanwhile the percentage of rural poor population in September 2020 was 13.20 percent, decreasing to 13.10 percent in March 2021. Compared to September 2020 , the number of urban poor in March 2021 increased by 138.1 thousand people (from 12.04 million people in September 2020 to 12.18 million people in March 2021). Meanwhile, during the same period, the number of poor people in rural areas decreased by 145.0 thousand people (from 15.51 million people in September 2020 to 15.37 million people in March 2021). The Poverty Line in March 2021 was recorded at IDR 472,525.00/capita/month with a composition of the Food Poverty Line of IDR 349,474.00 (73.96 percent) and the Non-Food Poverty Line of IDR 123,051.00 (26.04 percent) . In March 2021, on average, poor households in Indonesia had 4.49 household members. Thus, the average poverty line per poor household is IDR 2,121,637.00/poor household/month. However, after it was clear, based on sources from BPS both in the table and graph, that the number of unemployed and the unemployment line could become income inequality which resulted in a polemic for the government

Theory of Unemployment in Indonesia
Unemployment is also a factor in the cause of poverty because unemployment is also a big problem that is always faced by governments in developing countries in their economic development due to limited employment opportunities and low human resources (HR). During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a lot of unemployment, such as frictional unemployment, namely temporary unemployment due to geographical conditions that made it impossible due to the economic crisis, many job applicants but few job applications. For this reason, skills and have proper knowledge and creativity are needed in order to compete with other job applicants. Because the more advanced the economy of a region will continue to increase the need for human resources which must be of better quality than before in order to be able to face competition. The unemployment theory is also based on the working age population and the labor force quoted from 2020-2021 (Ketenagakerjaan, 2021).

Table 1. Working Age Population and Labor Force, February 2020–February 2021

	February 2020	August 2020	February 2021	Change Feb 2021 Feb 2020	Change Feb 2020-Feb 2021

Status of Employment Conditions	Million people (2)	Million people (3)	Million people (4)	Million people (5)	percentage (6)	Million people (6)	percentage (7)
Working Age Population	202,60	203,97	205,36	2,76	1,36	1,39	0,68
Workforce	140,22	138,22	139,81	-	-0,29	1,59	1,15
Work	133,29	128,45	131,06	0,41	-1,67	2,61	2,03
Unemployment	6,93	9,77	8,75	-	26,26	-1,02	-10,44
Not the Labor Force	62,38	65,75	65,55	2,23	5,08	-0,20	-0,30
				1,82			
				3,17			
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Point		Point	
Open Unemployment Rate	4,94	7,07	6,26	1,32		-0,81	
(TPT)	6,12	8,98	8,00	1,88		-0,98	
Urban	3,49	4,71	4,11	0,62		-0,60	
countryside	69,21	67,77	68,08	-1,13		0,31	
Labor Force Participation Rate	83,94	82,41	82,14	-1,80		-0,27	
(TPAK)	54,48	53,13	54,03	-0,45		0,90	
Man							
Woman							

Sumber: www.bi.go.id dan www.bps.go.id 2021

Sector Theory of Economic Development

The sector in economic development should be able to add a lot of new jobs in various existing publics in Indonesia for the advancement of economic growth, so as to reduce the unemployment rate in Indonesia. Sectors that have experienced an increase in workforce include the industrial, agricultural, service, agricultural, tourism and other sectors. However, recently this field has decreased to the bottom due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has experienced a decline due to the financial crisis that occurred to fulfill the acceleration of handling the Covid-19 disease. Most of the workforce lost their jobs in urban or regional areas and entrepreneurs lost their ongoing businesses which had to stop suddenly even though before the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia had experienced very strong micro and macroeconomic growth because this sector played a major role in Indonesia's economy at that time fell drastically. Currently, Indonesia is slowly rising and experiencing its national economic recovery together.

Framework

Judging from the phenomena that exist in the Covid-19 pandemic, the government, in realizing the stability of national defense, has mandated the recovery of the national economy. So that it encourages researchers to believe that some previous research is relevant to theoretical phenomena in accordance with government regulations issued PP Number 23 of 2020 concerning Implementation

of the National Economic Recovery Program in the Framework of Supporting State Financial Policy for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in Facing the Threats Endangering the National Economy or Financial System Stability As well as Saving the National Economy, this policy is a movement

In order to be able to examine this gap, researchers use Defense Economics as a grand theory and theories are needed to study them, including the principles of economics, the definition of poverty and the theory of national economic recovery. From the results of this theory, it is hoped that it will be able to provide an overview of the actual state of national economic recovery in this country in the framework of the defense economy and provide follow-up recommendations to policy implementers and stakeholders as information for making decisions and also following directions from the government.

3. Methodology

The research method is a set of steps to be carried out by researchers in order to collect information or data and conduct investigations on the data that has been obtained. This scientific research uses a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono, (2005) Qualitative methods are research used to examine the conditions of natural objects where researchers are key instruments. Data collection is carried out based on theoretical studies using a collection of concepts/constructs and definitions as well as propositional limits which present a systematic view of a phenomenon/symptoms. , by detailing various relationships between variables, with the aim of being able to explain and also be able to predict phenomena that existed during the Covid-19 pandemic and then created theories from various studies and consulting guidance. Basic research in this theoretical study aims to analyze various policies as well as the role of the government made by the government in Indonesia by using literature or literature.

This research focuses on the Government's Role in National Economic Recovery During a Pandemic, Tackling Unemployment and Poverty Spikes, and the sub focus on is the government's role in policies carried out by the government such as issuing mandates or literature to support reducing poverty and unemployment during the national economic recovery,

A qualitative approach can explain how the research obtained is then implemented based on government policy studies and data collection in order to achieve acceleration to meet national economic growth, so that our nation's defense economic growth can recover. As is well known, the researcher is the main instrument in this research. The researcher tries to take an approach to find the truth of the data and information obtained from various different points of view, which is carried out by the researcher for data collection and analysis. The idea is based on existing phenomena and then research is carried out to be well understood in order to obtain truth from various points of view.

This study uses a research design with a theoretical study approach, namely researchers with the consideration that the phenomenon under study is a case that requires the use of observation and is easier when dealing with reality and close emotional relationships that can be raised during the Covid-19 pandemic. According to Sugiyono (2013) Qualitative methods are used to research on natural object conditions where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by means of triangulation or inductive data analysis combining but this qualitative approach is a research approach requiring deep understanding. Researchers try to answer various problems in order to obtain data and then analyze it and get conclusions from research and in conditions and situations. However, as a human being, it is very difficult for a researcher to avoid subjectivity, because of this the researcher reduces to the maximum the bias that usually occurs so that the complete truth of the data can be obtained.

The research location is the location that becomes the locus of the researcher during the research in order to obtain data, documents or information while the research time is the research period and

schedule needed to conduct the research Based on the location of the research location researchers needed to conduct research for field studies in order to fulfill research data. This research was conducted in Jakarta, specifically the office of the Indonesian Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).

The subject of this research is the role of the Government during the pandemic to support national economic recovery during the pandemic so that it can help people who have lost their jobs during the pandemic to reduce poverty levels in communities affected by Covid-19. This study used a purposive sampling technique. According to Notoatmojo (2010) it can be defined as sampling based on certain considerations such as population characteristics or previously known characteristics based on needs. Such as the data required from various ministries as a certain consideration in question is the research subject as an informant, a person whose position has knowledge, experience and information that can be accounted for as a sample list of data on unemployment and the poor population which increased during the pandemic. The objects used by researchers are literature and government regulations and policies established in the context of national economic recovery.

Data collection techniques are steps used by researchers to obtain data during research. The technique used is to obtain research data by interview and documentation techniques. However, in this study the main instrument is the researcher himself, the researcher is a tool for collecting data that will be needed for the purposes of this research (key instrument), so that the expected data quality can be achieved. The interview guide used in this study is a semi-structured form which is more free in implementation compared to structured interviews. This interview is included in the in-dept interview category, the aim of this type is to find problems more openly, where the parties being interviewed are asked for information and opinions. Researchers must listen carefully, record, transcript and note the important points that have been raised by informants. In addition, online interviews were conducted if face-to-face meetings were not possible. This study interviewed research subjects who understand and are experienced in conducting internal government oversight and each agency in their assignment. In this research, the documents needed in the documentation are in the form of secondary records, for example data on poor population, employment data, unemployment, books, internet articles, as well as laws and regulations that are appropriate to the appropriate problems. Lastly, carefully document the results of the interviews and, if necessary, summarize all the results so that they are in accordance with this research and facilitate research conducted to strengthen the results of the research.

According to Moleong (2014) triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data itself. For this reason, researchers used triangulation techniques in data collection to obtain data that was more consistent, complete and certain. This study obtained data using techniques interviews and documentation. To test the data, the researcher using a credibility test using triangulation techniques namely by checking the data that has been obtained through several good sources documents as well as the results of interviews with competent informants in field in the research period. Data that has been obtained and tested can analyzed by researchers so as to produce a conclusion.

Researchers qualitative data using theoretical study methods analyzing are efforts made by working with data, sorting into theoretical units to be managed, searching, finding patterns and combining what is important that can be learned and deciding what can be disputed and told to others. Data management in this study can be carried out simultaneously with ongoing data collection and also when the conducts an analysis of survey results that have been found in systematic survey observations and documentation relating to past events or events that are happening (currently) to all data that researchers has been collected then it can be clarified which leads to efforts to make solutions according to the problems and conclusions

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