

Understanding the Lessons of Failure Public Policy over the Pandemic Issues in Global Context

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Abstract

This paper wanted to understand how the lessons learned from the failure of public policies in responding to the Pandemic in a global context. The success of responding to a pandemic that has become the task of public office holders is closely related to implementing public policies. For this reason, we tried to examine several international publications published after the global hit pandemic. This study uses secondary data that we find through an electronic search that we specialize in the latest issue between 2017 and 2021. Then we examine it with a phenomenological approach such as a data coding system, evaluation, and in-depth interpretation to get valid and reliable finding data. So based on the findings and discussion data, we can conclude that there are several lessons that we can take from the failure of pandemic policies in the global context. Among other things, lessons on humanitarian commitment, lack of natural resources, lousy application behavior, corruption, and several other bureaucratic mistakes. Thus, these findings can add insight to the parties.

Keywords

Public policy; pandemic response; public service failure; publication review



I. Introduction

Various studies of public policy management as applied scientific knowledge, which are understood as work and practice by the government in carrying out administrative tasks, also carry out the function of supervising the public interest of the wider community (Maor and Howlett, 2020). Different interests of public authorities or society create different regulatory issues on different political, managerial, monetary, social-political, social issues (Chubarova et al., 2020); (Hutagaluh and Aslan, 2019). As a general rule, this problem can be divided into two parts; first, the issue of the substance of the strategy, which is currently a real issue in the welfare sector due to the widespread outbreak or Covid 19 pandemic that has occurred in almost all countries in different parts of the world. At first, when the Covid 19 pandemic was confirmed by the world health agency in Wuhan, China, but due to the versatility of social life on a world scale, this Pandemic spread to various countries, including Indonesia, where there are currently no signs of abating. So, it demands a religious public policy to respond to all very complex and challenges (An and Tang, 2020; Putra et al., 2020; Aslan et al., 2020; SUDARMO et al., 2021).

In responding to the Covid-19 outbreak, initially between countries had different perspectives and different approaches. The reaction of major countries to the problem of the Covid-19 Pandemic quickly made it a significant government strategic plan, with the termination of the spread of infection being carried out immediately, transportation routes from the initial source country of China were briefly halted (Adalja et al., 2020). However, quickly they China did the lockdown and various other strategic-related things. Each country around China imposes a lockdown as soon as a positive case of Corona is found; Meanwhile, countries in Europe, such as Italy, choose to be safe when positive cases of Corona are increasing (Sharma et al., 2021). The difference in resolving this problem can be seen from each country that completing the lockdown period is an option much faster than in Italy. This information illustrates that resolving the problem into a regulatory plan is very important. Likewise, while observing the situation, the Government of Indonesia continues to lock and close the borders of each entry and exit route by air, land, and air (Kayame and Mallongi, 2021).

The pandemic that has plagued almost all over the world has caused almost all countries to be overwhelmed in anticipating the rapid spread of the Covid virus (Haridison, 2021). Sinulingga (2021) state that Coronavirus or COVID-19 has a very large impact on the atmosphere of tourism globally, especially in 2020. The prolonged Covid19 pandemic has contributed to economic and climatic uncertainty in business (Wijaya, 2021).

The substance of this public policy approach shows that successive regulatory problems can trigger the following problem of strategic failure or even approach problems that arise together with other strategic problems. Therefore, it is essential to decide on strategic issues of public policymaking that depend on the scale of needs and priorities. In an emergency, the policy focus is on short-scale approach plans. This will help define the strategy and execute the strategy depending on the need and determine the public interest markers of execution. Second, the issue of structuring interactions, basically these issues can be used as reasons for planning the accompanying stages: planning, strategy details, dynamics, execution, and assessment between each other successive stages. This will give rise to the following problems. Current or contemporary issues become a necessity because public order cannot be separated from its current condition. According to Bennett and Dearden, (2014) in deciding policies, it is necessary to measure results first to produce new inputs. For example, public service governance, fund management, and the development of public facilities for protected marine areas will be more effective. They also reveal that: climate combines social, financial, and political effects on inputs, framework factors, strategy outcomes impact on public will in times of emergency such as the Covid-19 response.

The importance of paying attention to the principles of need and pressure as far as seriousness, periodization, or even acceleration in studying the problem of decision-making strategies from measuring public service decision-making begins with the importance of paying attention to the principles of need and pressure as far as seriousness, periodization, or even acceleration; it also requires reality and sharpness in investigating issues of public policy decision-making (Munro, 2019). According to Geyer and Rihani, (2012) a 21st-century political approach combining policy and community concerns reveals how complicated the problem of public policy is. They also show the strategy cycle up to the initial phases suggested by Sapienza et al., (2015) proposed a seven-phase approach cycle model: insight, progress, recovery, calling, implementation, end, and inspection. Knowledge, or the investigator's capacity to get into issues, both in reasoning, seeing difficulties coming up, preparing, and orienting oneself to cope with them. Progress, the ability to provide or reveal to partners that the issue under investigation is of such

importance that they can create a plan and describe it quickly in a strategy. Solutions, or the capacity of public policymakers to offer direction, objectives, or recommendations for dealing with issues such that every choice is correct (Ely et al., 2011).

Although the purpose of every public policymaking is not fixed, it is hoped that it will seriously ensure the importance of public needs in a mature and controlled structuring plan (Anggara, 2014). The concept of public policy making is taken with consideration of the interests of many people as a process that contains various patterns of certain activities, which are a set of decisions related to actions to achieve goals in several specific ways; thus, the concept of public policy is related to results (Tuwu, 2020).

The understanding is that policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in implementing a job, leadership, and way of acting. The term can be applied to governments, private sector organizations, groups, and individuals. Policies are different from regulations and laws (Muis, 2020). Then this thing is a temporary suspension of the certainty of problems that have been concentrated so that they can be followed up immediately. Examination implies an assessment or estimate that if the problem at hand is resolved quickly, the adequacy of the arrangement can be resolved. The above understanding can be described in structuring interactions in Indonesia (Yunus and Rezki, 2020).

According to Saraswati, (2020) every public policy should be based on the law for handling any disaster that urges executives to move quickly, such as during the Covid-19 response period. In making public policy under any conditions, the method that should be considered is: is the approach cycle identified with the substance of the regulation, or does it depend on the problem of quality strategy? The response to this question can be followed by the capabilities that must be met in deciding public strategy issues. The ability to understand contemporary public policy issues is aware of the sharpness of the issue of the general approach can be started by understanding the way organizations think as the parent of the investigation of public settings.

In understanding the way of thinking of public policy-making organizations as applied science and skills in pandemic conditions, Mujani and Irvani, (2020) recommends that: administration and strategy are reasoning in real-life Correct reasoning process and reward interaction: health or reason and quality Basic raw materials organization and strategy are made. Rationality is applied to social relations and, simultaneously, a false framework and, therefore, consistently sulks (Rivelino and Ginting, 2020). In making public policy, the concept of public policy must be clearly understood, namely as a process that contains various patterns of certain activities, which are a set of decisions related to actions to achieve goals in several specific ways; thus, the concept of public policy is directly related with questions that are in urgent need of completion (Sulistiani and Kaslam, 2020).

At the same time, the central and local governments began to appreciate and practice the administrative model or public policy-making strategy, which is a way of thinking in real life (Orzechowski et al., 2021). Therefore, before a regulation is detailed, it is essential to understand the wants and needs of the public as the target of national and regional policies, which are now increasingly active and familiar with politics, public finance, social affairs, and democracy. This is planned so that the activities of public authorities gain the trust of the regions, all public authorities attend to local problems, and at the same time provide arrangements. This is also an interaction of fundamental reasoning and considers prudence and qualities in government and society (Góralaska, 2020). Therefore, in investigating and planning strategic problems, it should be based on the accuracy of the information, and subjectively, it is a problem seen by the association or network.

The fundamental asset of organizations and strategies is people; this is a renewal that part of the behavior, collaboration, arrangements that affect the further development of government assistance are essential things that must be considered in deciding the general approach. The use of excess common sense in a strategy involves social relations so that when looking at strategic issues, there is often ridicule between parties; this requires shared beliefs to find common ground in dealing with problem-solving policies (Bleich et al., 2020). Furthermore, managerial problems and policy-making strategies to think about the possibility of failure and big problems in the future and cannot be separated from the moral quality of governments; In this way, the value of the majority of rules, policies, viability, and thinking ability of the people, correspondence and equity are essential factors in deciding public policy issues, especially during complex and urgent times. Therefore, our study wants to get an in-depth view of the above theme (Peek et al., 2020).

II. Research Methods

The goal of this study was to see how the lessons gained from the failure of government policy in responding to the epidemic might be applied globally. The effectiveness of reacting to a pandemic, which has become a priority for public officials, is inextricably linked to the execution of public policy. As a result, we looked at several foreign papers that were released following the worldwide hit pandemic. This research relies on secondary data from an internet search focusing on the most recent issue between 2017 and 2021. Then we use a phenomenological method to analyze it, including a data coding system, assessment, and in-depth interpretation, to get valid and trustworthy findings data as this study was done during the Pandemic where the national policy of limited public access, we did the research only depending on secondary data. Then we designed a qualitative study following the qualitative data approach (Teti et al., 2020).

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Humanity Response

In this part, we provide the study's preliminary results to comprehend better the lessons learned from public policy failures on pandemic problems in a global setting. The first result is that community groups' response to the COVID-19 Pandemic was compelling and critical, according to Heimer et al., (2020). This knowledge of society is essential in protecting people's wellbeing and fundamental freedom from difficulties. Whether there is a pandemic or a comparable crisis, drug-using networks confront the consequences of their continuing drug usage. Reduced access to treatment for drug use and associated diseases, a lack of preventative hygiene, and the apparent factors of homelessness, street cops, and criminal justice connections are among these dangers. This study documents the efforts of a group of people who use medication, activists, specialized cooperatives, and academics to develop solutions to mitigate these risks (Shapiro et al., 2020).

Regarding the failure of this policy, it is the responsibility of state institutions as the holders of public affairs positions. In the book on public administration, the main tasks and responsibilities in the field call for an editorial on the relationship between policy management actions and the field of public welfare (Fitria and Ifdil, 2020). In light of the progress of the Covid-19 Pandemic, policymakers are very interested in facilitating professional scholastic exchanges that tend to be critical illustrations to come. So, the caution of the holder of a public office is not an easy position; this is because it has consequences so that if it is wrong, the position of the holder of the position will be

tarnished in the public's eyes. This must be a companion who is believed to help (Wulandari et al., 2021). We are approached to think about and take advantage of public policy-making and meetings during the Covid outbreak and throughout their profession. We have coordinated this unique problem within eight exact strings in this analysis and across geological areas to prevent future failures. In essence, this is a lesson that can be taken home for policymakers and the public interest (Tuwu, 2020).

At a symposium on the consequences of equipment deconstruction on the public welfare. Levin et al., (2020) mark a watershed moment in the US welfare system. John Kirilin acknowledges the shortcomings of pandemic preparedness, highlighting the absence of an information foundation in particular. During the epidemic, Aaron Deslatte focused on the breakdown of public confidence, proposing that public managers regain public faith. Various tests have shown four stress foci that have surfaced throughout this emergency. Strengthen the strategy that is closest to people. The implications of inconsistent, chaotic, and confused articulations by the White House and federal agencies are examined by Shadmi et al., (2020).

3.2 Bureaucracies

Bureaucracy is not generally credited with winning as a good arrangement, but due to COVID-19, the skills shown by many emergency clinics and public health services are commendable. Widyastuti et al., (2021) acknowledge how heavy health workers are during a pandemic. They are volunteers who are highly motivated in helping victims of the pandemic disaster during the most emergency. They also argue that administration and bureaucracy can sometimes be sidelined in order to help patients so that it often violates the general policy of a regional office. It may be wrongly held responsible for the errors or intentionally proposed by the medics.

Then crisis management expectation as Casady and Baxter, (2020) said that the Pandemic is a time for public stakeholders to partner with the public and private sectors so that expectations and implications of COVID-19 can be minimized. The force majeure contract clause will almost certainly be used due to the disruption and possible collapse of many casualties' relief projects. The applicability and effectiveness of this general, all-encompassing clause are debatable. So, to quickly help victims, the bureaucratic principle will sometimes be put aside.

3.3 Protecting People

Individuals having a limited capacity to sustain themselves from low earnings are protected. Previous flaws in friendly security settings have been revealed by the Covid-19 emergency Matthews et al., (2020). Weak paid leave plans, short-term work plans, and unemployment compensation have been implemented when representatives get sick, decrease their working hours, or lose their jobs. Many people's income has been supported due to this move, and the misery of delivery labor has been reduced. They have not, however, reached everyone whose profession is impacted. Even in nations with the most advanced social insurance systems, some experts lose out on huge opportunities. The COVID-19 emergency has uncovered previous holes in social security arrangements. Nations should adjust the requirement for quick alleviation with endeavors to target advantages to the individuals who need them most direly. This Policy Brief analyzes the nations' actions to help the people who cannot get to joblessness advantages or momentary work plans.

Repay laborers or associations that are usually influenced by monetary choking influences (Alstadsæter et al., 2020). The Norwegian and US approaches relieved business

shortcomings because of the COVID-19 shock well. We utilize Norwegian legitimate data and applications for emergency government backing to reactivate the level and spread of business income stuns because of the COVID-19 Pandemic. We depend on it to explore the impact of open business support courses of action in Norway and the United States by looking at fater aftereffects of various techniques on an overall data file. We track down that monetary help procedures and general fixed expenses in the two nations have a similar impact in lessening firms' monetary trouble by cutting the unfriendly results of a crisis on advantages, liquidity, and dissolvability by the more significant part. A similar finding from Barany et al. (2020) analyzes financial help programs during a time of frenzy because of the COVID-19 flare-up and Pandemic was a genuine illustration to take.

Halida, (2021) analyzes the economic effect of peril the executives in the Covid-19 time in Indonesia: The Covid-19 Pandemic can change practically all while lessening the main monetary dangers of the Pandemic and its drawn-out monetary outcomes instances of nearby versatility on the planet. Subsequently, there will be many hazards in all parts of life, particularly in the monetary area. The public authority reacted to this danger by utilizing a few monetary and financial systems. This sort of examination is like library research since it includes data get-together, decrease, and show. The public authority has made a few attempts to secure Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from the COVID-19 episode. This investigation will lay out the current and long-haul techniques utilized to supplement the current methodology. The examination utilizes chosen materials from different scholarly works like books, papers, and landing locales to get the most recent data and information about MSMEs. Sugiri, (2020) said to save tiny, medium, and huge organizations from the effect of the Covid-19 episode.

3.4 Cause of Difficulty

The inadequacy of the public strategy device was fundamental. Park and Chung, (2021) study demonstrated that the upsides of the past pandemic organizations were early reaction and public-private associations in COVID-19 testing in South Korea. The pandemic organization helps the public help inhabitant governments in choices. The South Korean government utilizes relationships with remote regions to significantly extend the size of Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) examines. As the pandemic proceeds, the South Korean pioneer will work up renowned judgment to accomplish a torrential slide triumph in ordinary choices in 2020.

The issue of corruption is also essential in the success of public policies in handling the Pandemic. Hamzah, (2020) examines standard law agreements and their implications for corruption prevention arrangements during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Common law provides a fundamental illustration that in an exchange that relies on great trust with a plus side to conventionality, trust and practical insight are the opposite of disgrace. The procurement and administration agreement during the Covid-19 Pandemic is categorized as a reasonably short power Majeure to be able to revise to perfect the implementation plan. Great confidence is the way to solve disappointing understanding problems to save agreement to give both players an advantage. In line with that, the study by Launa and Lusianawati, (2021) fears that public office holders can corrupt pandemic funds in various ways and efforts.

Another issue is that the lack of assets to the COVID-19 Pandemic has intensified the worldwide emergency of stress and burnout among medical care laborers. Scarcely any investigations have analyzed the components driving these results in Africa. We found that medical care laborers who felt somewhat ready and arranged had lower pressure and less burnout. Dread of contamination interceded the connection between saw readiness and

stress/burnout, representing around 16 to 17% of the impact. Mediations, motivations, and wellbeing fundamental changes are expected to build medical services laborers' ability to react to the Pandemic.

The second problem we discovered was ineffective administration in dealing with public policy problems during the epidemic. Over the next 15 months, the World Bank will offer up to \$160 billion in financing targeted to nations' welfare, monetary, and social shocks, including more than \$50 billion in IDA assets in the form of awards and extremely liberal conditions. All new Bank-financed agreements are now disseminated on the internet and are subject to increased post-survey charges. The World Bank continues to concentrate on strict trustee standards for actions while providing crisis monetary assistance. The Bank supports the government's efforts to be transparent about accomplishments and outcomes as part of the COVID-19 funding. When required, the borrower uses the Bank's Procurement Framework's crisis fast track purchase option. The Bank assists the government in locating reputable suppliers of critical healthcare equipment and supplies.

The World Bank Group has drawn in overall population relationship to assist with inspecting COVID-19 reaction projects through administration and responsibility activity plans (Dimakou et al., 2021). The arrangement requires public specialists to disseminate monetary, survey, and accessible reports on the web and convey the expected advantages through the media. It likewise incorporates neighborhood meetings and nearby assessments as a framework for residents to enlist grumblings. The World Bank gives unique help to help more than 70 Supreme Audit Institutions to deal with incorporation, common sense, quality, straightforwardness, and dispersal of survey reports. For instance, a public region organization project in Mauritania helped the Court of Accounts forestall abuse of emergency saves and build up a structure for the country's electronic spending chain. The World Bank's notes give direction on prescribed procedures to the public authority's reaction to Covid-19 during the crisis and post-emergency stages.

IV. Conclusion

Understanding the experience of public policy failure in handling pandemics in a global context is the aim of this study through the analysis of secondary data from several international publications. We believe that this finding has answered the question of this study on the basis of a valid and reliable truth. As for the findings, we can summarize that several reasons have become the goals of the pandemic response. For example, the reason for humanity where the danger of a pandemic is a shared spirit between countries. Gaps for failure, such as defects or misappropriation of administration or policies, often violate existing rules for unconstitutional reasons. The next lesson is an effort to protect the community which is the reason a policy must be made and with consideration of efforts to save human and economic life and education and several other motives such as the depraved practice of the government as a public policymaker, poor administration, and rampant practices of corruption and other violations that often occur by the government. Public policymakers during the pandemic response in some countries is a real issue.

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