

Impact of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) Policy in The Economic Growth of The Province of Maluku Post-Covid-19

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Abstract

This research aim is to evaluate the impact of the National Economic Recovery policy on the Economic Growth of Maluku Province after the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is qualitative research using a case and field study approach. Data collection techniques are observation and literature review. The results showed that after passing the peak of the economic crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 with economic growth contracting reaching 0.92 percent (yoy), Maluku Province has been able to achieve positive economic growth in 2021 of 3.04 percent (yo). A success that can be felt as a result of the implementation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) measures. Government policy insocial safety nets, support for MSMEs, job creation through structural reforms by the Job Creation Act, and harmonization of tax regulations as a form of transformation from a fiscal perspective have had a positive impact on the economic growth of Maluku Province in the post-Covid-19 pandemic. The success of getting through the storm of the economic crisis shows that the National Economic Recovery (PEN) policy has had a huge impact on the recovery of the Regional Economy. The momentum for economic recovery in Maluku Province must be maintained with a high level of vigilance, because the development of the corona virus mutation can occur at any time, and it will be a threat to regional economic growth.

Keywords

national economic recovery;
post-covid-19 pandemic; crisis
theory; multi-crisis policy



I. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in early 2020 had a tremendous impact on the global and national economy. Indonesia's economic growth in the first quarter grew at 2.97 percent (yoy). This growth was lower than the first quarter of 2019 at 5.07 percent (yoy) This was influenced by the trade war between China-America, and the outbreak of the epidemic severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which is better known as Covid-19 in several countries such as China, America and countries in Europe. The COVID-19 outbreak has become increasingly massive throughout the world, including in Indonesia, which has resulted in a slowdown in national economic growth, and in the second quarter, the national economy contracted by 3 percent (yoy). This is due to various government policies in suppressing the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia. KSocial distancing and physical distancing policies have an effect on community activities.

The government enforces a policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) with various provisions that limit the movement of people and goods, which has a considerable effect on meeting the needs of the community. However, at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia's economic condition was still considered better than several countries in the world, which had experienced a very deep contraction, for example,

Singapore by 41.2 percent, the United States reaching around 10 percent, the UK by around 15 percent. Meanwhile, the World Bank predicts that the global economy will contract by 5.2 percent in 2020 and Indonesia will experience a contraction of 0.3 percent (source:<https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/article/baca/13287/Strategi-Kebijakan-Pemulihan-Ekonomi-Nasional.html>)

National economic growth in 2020 has declined further, and the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak is unstoppable, causing the death rate in Indonesia to be even higher. This requires the government to take fast and appropriate steps in balancing health and economic policies. The government strives to always maintain a balance between health recovery and the national economy which is integrated in various policies. The National Economic Recovery Policy (PEN) is set by the government in a comprehensive manner regarding the handling of the devastating impact of Covid-19 national economic order; starting from social safety nets, support for MSMEs, job creation by carrying out structural reforms in the Job Creation Act, and harmonization of tax regulations as a form of fiscal transformation.

However, in 2021, the world was again shaken by the presence of a new variant of Covid-19, namely the delta variant. Indonesia has again implemented emergency PPKM to deal with the very significant increase in the number of active cases. This condition has caused the government to change its strategy for handling Covid-19 and economic recovery. The Indonesian economy managed to grow 3.69% in the midst of the second wave of the delta variant. The government provides a budget for handling Covid-19 and the 2021 National Economic Recovery, amounting to Rp.744.77 trillion.

Various policies are pursued by the government to accelerate the national economic recovery in 2022, resulting in a more controlled pandemic and a much higher vaccination coverage, thereby encouraging public confidence and the recovery of economic activity. Aggressive national economic recovery measures show that real sector indicators have good prospects in early 2022. The Consumer Survey in February 2022 showed the Consumer Confidence Index (IKK) was at an optimistic level of 113.10. Meanwhile, growth in imports of raw materials in February 2022 was recorded at 29.98 percent (yoy) and capital goods by 20.98 percent (yoy), and Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) at an expansive level of 51.2.

In addition to vaccination and pandemic control discipline, the acceleration of economic recovery in 2022 will also be determined by appropriate economic policy responses through accommodative, measurable and effective fiscal and monetary policies, the effectiveness of implementing the structural reform agenda, both the implementation of the Job Creation Law and the Taxation Act, efforts to maintain stability. prices, especially food and energy, and significant job creation and readiness to digitally transform and innovate for the future. The 2022 National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) is designed to be flexible and responsive to the dynamics that occur and is simplified into three clusters, namely the Health Cluster, Social Protection Cluster, and the Economic Recovery Strengthening Cluster.

Since the beginning of 2022, the government has accelerated the National Economic Recovery policy, namely by implementing a front loading policy through the PEN programs; including the extension of the 3% KUR interest subsidy, the extension of the PPnBM incentive borne by the Government (PPnBM DTP) for certain types of automotive, the extension of the PPN DTP housing incentive, the expansion of cash assistance for street vendors, stalls and fishermen (BT-PKLWN) in 212 priority districts/cities for alleviation extreme poverty, as well as accelerating the distribution of various Social Services, such as PKH, Basic Food Cards and Pre-Employment Cards.

(source:<https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/3959/government-terus-mendong-cepat-program-pemulihan-Kemerdekaan-nasional-2022>)

National economic recovery measures were carried out simultaneously throughout Indonesia, including in Maluku Province. The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in negative Maluku economic growth, this was due to a decrease in the velocity of money due to the PSBB policy in 2020 and continued with the Emergency PPKM in 2021. When the national economy contracted in the second quarter of 2020, Maluku Province also experienced deep contraction of economic growth, so that the economic growth rate of Maluku Province was recorded at negative 0.92 percent (yoy) and this has only happened in Maluku Province since the last 19 years. When compared to other provinces in the second quarter of 2020, the economic growth conditions of Maluku Province were declared to be less good. BPS data recorded that the economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 (yoy) for Papua Province was 4.52 percent; West Papua Province 0.53 percent and North Maluku Province negative 0.16 percent. This is due to the high level of spread of Covid-19 in Maluku Province, so there are restrictions on community activities that have an impact on regional economic growth. (source:<https://www.tribun-maluku.com/2020/08/ekonomi-maluku-capable-bertahan-di-tengah-pandemi-covid-19/>)

EMaluku's economy in the third quarter of 2020 experienced a contraction of 2.38 percent (yoy). and in the fourth quarter of 2020 experienced a contraction of 3.42 percent (yoy). This shows that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected Maluku's economic growth in 2020. However, the contraction of Maluku's economic growth experienced a recovery trend in the first quarter of 2021, which shows the momentum for improving economic growth as reflected in several business fields in Maluku's economic structure. Most of the business fields showed a positive growth trend during the first quarter of 2021. This shows that the National Economic Recovery (PEN) measures have been going well, but of course they are still at a high level of vigilance because at the same time, Indonesia has been infected with the Covid-19 delta variant which is quite dangerous.

The process of national economic recovery continues with maintained stability, although it was delayed in the third quarter of 2021 in line with the spread of the delta variant. There are 3 (three) policies implemented, namely increasing domestic consumption, increasing business activity and maintaining economic stability and monetary expansion. Beginning in 2022, there has been an evolution of the Omicron variant of Covid-19. This is a threat to economic stability in Indonesia because this variant has a high transmission rate. This condition has caused several regions in Indonesia to increase their level of vigilance again. Various adjustments were made to the national economic recovery measures.

The research conducted regarding the strategy and direction of government policies in economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic is still very limited. Several studies such as those conducted by Yulia Puspitasari Gobel. (2020), Nasrun. M Ali (2020), Imran Tajudin et.al (2021), Ratnawaty Marginingsih. (2021), Edi Sutrisno.(2021) indicated that the National Economic Recovery measures will continue to be adjusted to the increasing national economy and the level of awareness of the spread of the coronavirus disease. This research is a qualitative research with a focus on literature study which is equipped with observation techniques. The problems in this research are, Does the National Economic Recovery Policy (PEN) have an impact on improving the economy of the Maluku Province after the Covid-19 pandemic? And the purpose of the research is to evaluate the impact of the National Economic Recovery policy on the Economic Growth of Maluku Province after the Covid-19 Pandemic.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Crisis Theory

Crisis is a situation, event or suspicion that threatens unexpectedly and unexpectedly, has a dramatic impact, damages reputation and disrupts the sustainability of individuals or organizations that pushes the organization into chaos (chaos) that affects employees, products, services and financial condition. Crisis is a critical period associated with an event that may have a negative impact on the organization. Therefore, quick and appropriate decisions need to be made so as not to affect the overall operations of the organization. (Muchlisin Riadi, 2020 in <https://www.kajianKemerdekaan.com/2020/04/manajemen-krisis-pengertian-type-phases-dan-handling.html>)

A crisis is also defined by Gilpin & Murphy (2008:5), as “an urgent situation originating from external factors that forces an organization to provide an immediate response. There is a lot of uncertainty, along with a lot of stress, compared to normal situations in a crisis.” If this condition occurs then proper crisis management is needed.

According to Iriantara. (2004), Crisis management is based on how to deal with crises (crisis bargaining and negotiation), make decisions in times of crisis (crisis decision making), and monitor crisis developments (crisis dynamics). In the condition of the economic crisis that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government was faced with these three conditions, namely how to deal with the economic crisis; do bargaining and negotiation with all related elements in an effort to suppress the spread of the coronavirus disease. The government is responsible for finding problem solvers from emerging crises by using appropriate crisis management strategies to address health and economic problems. And take extreme policies in dynamic conditions. As well as appropriate steps in the National Economic Recovery (PEN).

2.2 Multicrisis Policy

According to Laila Kholid Alfirdaus & Teguh Yuwono, (2020) that the conceptualization of policies into the business as usual dichotomy and crisis situations is not sufficient to explain the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Policies in crisis situations, as explained by policy reviewers, have only imagined crises in a limited scope, namely certain regions, certain countries or certain regional areas. It turns out that crises can also occur globally, with non-structural causes that are not easily controlled, and full of uncertainty, both in the form of clarity of information, as well as the time span needed to get out of the crisis.

More explained by Laila Kholid Alfirdaus & Teguh Yuwono, (2020) that The context of the Covid-19 pandemic has also repeatedly put pressure on policies, so that the available resolution options are not only few, as policies in the context of disasters, but also increasingly narrow. There is no definite formula that is most effective, as the lockdown debate and *New Normal*, because one formula always contains a few solutions but a myriad of weaknesses in it, when faced with limited resources.

The Covid-19 pandemic presents challenges that are far greater than what is imagined in any policy making in a crisis situation. Starting from the lack of information about the virus, the uncertainty of transmission, the dilemma between health and economic priorities, limited human resources, limited literature on *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)* a Did the WHO know it's called Covid-19?, are some of the global issues that have emerged in the midst of growing public pressure on government policies. The government is required to be able to protect citizens from the risk of transmission of coronavirus disease but on the other hand, there are economic factors

that must be saved. A very dilemmatic thing, because globally it is certain that there will be multicrisis. The world economy is collapsing, as Sars-CoV-2 has infected around 180,331,914 people worldwide (data as of June 2021). According to Loupatty, LG (2021), “Indonesia is currently in a fairly serious economic crisis. Various economic relaxation policies are pursued by the central government to be maximally implemented at the local government level”.

Policy theory related to approach *business as usual* and *business as crisis* must be able to distinguish in the conditions of this covid-19 pandemic. According to Chirot, (2011: 126) “*Business as usual* is an approach that explains the operation of policies in everyday life without the pressure of crises, without urgent innovations and breakthroughs”. Meanwhile, *business as crisis* is the opposite approach, which tries to explain the operation of policies in crisis situations, such as disasters, economic crises, wars and epidemics (Boin, Hart, & Kuipers, 2018: 23; Devlin, 2006).

Policies in times of crisis will be burdened with complex goals compared to policies in business as usual because there are many elements that must be suppressed and pushed together. In disaster management, for example, the number of victims must be reduced, but infrastructure recovery must be accelerated simultaneously. Because it is caused by external factors, in a crisis situation, policy objectives cannot be determined beforehand. This goal came immediately, at a time when policy issues also emerged. Policy objectives are not initiated and anticipated in advance by policy makers, although sometimes there are predictions of events. Policy makers are not provided with many choices of time to complete, because policies must be made immediately, as quickly as possible and as accurately as possible.

According to Laila Kholid Alfirdaus & Teguh Yuwono, (2020), that this covid-19 pandemic policy is a policy puzzle arrangement; The first, that the context of this Coronavirus disease forces policy makers to be able to find solutions at a time when the problems at hand are still unclear. Information and knowledge about what the Corona virus is is very limited. Second, the context of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced policy makers into a big dilemma, namely between focusing on the health sector or maintaining the wheels of the national economy. All the complications resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic are getting worse because, on the other hand, the government is also unlikely to rely on other countries' assistance. No country is free from Corona intervention. Lastly, the context of the Covid-19 pandemic presents its own difficulties in managing people to obey and adhere to health protocols.

2.3 National Economic Recovery Policy (PEN)

The National Economic Recovery Program is one of a series of activities to reduce the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. This policy is regulated in PP No. 23 of 2020 regarding Implementation of the National Economic Recovery program in order to support the State Financial Policy for handling the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and/or facing threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability as well as National Economic Rescue. In addition to handling the health crisis, the Government also runs the PEN program as a response to the decline in community activities that have an impact on the economy, especially the informal sector or MSMEs. This program aims to protect, maintain, and improve the economic capacity of business actors in running their businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. The PEN program is expected to help improve the performance of MSMEs and contribute to the national economy.

Support for the business world is the main target in the National Economic Recovery program. MSMEs received an Interest Subsidy of Rp. 34.15 trillion, Tax Incentives (PPh 21 DTP, final PPh of MSME DTP) Rp. 28.06 trillion, Guarantees for new working capital loans for MSMEs of Rp. 6 trillion. Corporations also receive tax incentives of Rp. 34.95 trillion, Government fund placements in banks for restructuring MSME debtors of Rp. 35 trillion (free of import PPh 22, reduction of PPh 25 installments, pre-refund of VAT). Meanwhile, SOEs receive assistance from State Equity Participation, compensation payments, working capital bailouts (investment), and other support: optimization of BMN, Settlement of Bills, Loss Limit Guarantees, Dividend Delays, Government Guarantees, Payments for National Strategic Projects (PSN) Tanaks.

III. Research Method

3.1 The scope of research

This study used qualitative research methods. Sekaran and Bougie (2010:422) define qualitative research as "Research involving analysis of data/information that are descriptive in nature and not readily quantifiable", which means that qualitative research is research that involves analysis of data/information that is descriptive in nature. and cannot be directly quantified. Qualitative methods are used in research with natural objects, not experimental conditions (Indrawati, 2015).

This research uses a case and field study approach (Case and Field Study), where according to Nur Indriantoro and Bambang Supomo (2002:26) that case and field studies are, "Research with the characteristics of problems related to the background and current conditions of the subjects studied. researched can be in the form of individuals, groups, institutions or certain communities. The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of the National Economic Recovery policy on the Economic Growth of Maluku Province after the Covid-19 Pandemic. This study will fully explain the phenomenon of economic growth in Maluku Province after the Covid-19 pandemic with the Multicrisis Policy paradigm in the National Economic Recovery (PEN) policy measures.

3.2 Research sites

This research was conducted in Maluku Province. Maluku is one of the provinces in the eastern region of the Republic of Indonesia which has a strategic position in the fields of economy, trade and investment, because its position is between parts of western and central Indonesia and Papua in the east, as well as being a liaison for the southern region, namely Australia and Timor Leste with the western region of Indonesia. North, namely North Maluku and Sulawesi. Maluku Province has 11 Regencies/Cities, 118 Districts, 35 Kelurahan, 1,198 Village/State.

3.3 Data source

Data sources are anything that can provide information about related research. The data used in this research is secondary data. According to Sugiytono (2018), "secondary data are data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents". In this study, the secondary data sources are all regulations issued by the central and local governments regarding the handling of the spread of the Sars-CoV-2 Covid-19 outbreak, Government Regulations regarding the implementation of the National Economic Recovery Policy (PEN), research journals, articles and literature- literature relevant to this study.

3.4 Data collection technique

This research is a case and field study, and data collection techniques only use library data/documentation and observation. Inevaluate the impact of the National Economic Recovery policy on the Economic Growth of Maluku Province after the Covid-19 Pandemic. it takes a lot of literature regarding all government regulations in the effort of National Economic Recovery, and other supporting literature in the form of research results, articles and books that support this research. Observations are needed to observe phenomena in society regarding the implementation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) policy after the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Qualitative data analysis tends to be inductive in nature, the analysis process is carried out to identify important categories in the data, data patterns and relationships between data through a search process (Indrawati, 2018). There are 5 techniques that are done in the process of analyzing this qualitative data, namely; documentation and process of collecting data regarding PEN policy measures, economic growth of Maluku Province in 2020-2022, organizing all data obtained, linking data with crisis theory and multi-crisis policies, evaluating the impact of PEN program implementation on economic growth in Maluku Province after the Covid-19 pandemic and submission of findings (Schutt, 2012 in Indrawati, 2018)

IV. Result and Discussion

Economic growth in Maluku Province in 2022 experienced a significant growth. This can be seen in the table of Economic indicators for Maluku Province in 2022 issued by Bank Indonesia Maluku Representative Office in February 2022 as follows:

Table 1. Economic Indicators of Maluku Province February 2022

Kategori	2021					2022				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei
Produk Domestik Bruto Bruto Tahunan Dasar 2018 (Rp. Miliar)	2.370	2.399	2.441	2.432	2.515	3.388	3.513	3.577	3.613	3.684
1. Pertambangan, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	4.099	4.043	4.040	4.048	4.074	4.985	4.948	4.948	4.948	4.948
2. Perdagangan dan Jasa	2.770	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780
3. Industri Pengolahan	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
4. Pengangkutan, Listrik, Gas	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
5. Pengangkutan Air, Pengangkutan Sampah dan Cair Limbah	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499
6. Kesehatan	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499	4.499
7. Perumahan, Suku dan Energi, dan Reparatif, Instalasi dan Sediaan Akumulasi	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
8. Transportasi dan Perhubungan	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
9. Pendidikan, Kebudayaan dan Sains dan Teknologi	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
10. Informasi dan Komunikasi	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
11. Jasa Keuangan	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
12. Jasa Lainnya	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
13. Jasa Persewaan	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
14. Administrasi Pemerintahan, Partisipasi dan Layanan Sosial Warga	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
15. Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
16. Jasa Lainnya	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446	2.446
Perubahan (%)										
1. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
4. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
5. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
6. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
9. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
11. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
12. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
13. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
14. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
15. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
16. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Source: Bank Indonesia Maluku Province Representative, 2022

From the economic growth indicator data for Maluku Province published in February 2022, it can be clearly seen that Maluku's economic growth in 2021 will increase by 3.04 percent (yoy), compared to 2020 which experienced a contraction of 0.92 percent (yoy). In the second quarter of 2020, almost all regional macroeconomic sectors experienced negative growth, as Indonesia began to contract the Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak, better known as Covid-19. This virus has a very fast spread rate, and instantly becomes massive in all corners of Indonesia. Covid-19 has changed a lot of things. Since March 11, 2020 by WHO, Covid-19 was announced as a global pandemic, this virus has really become a threat, not only affecting the health sector, but also disrupting all aspects of the life of the nation.

Various policies are being pursued by the government as a step to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, for example by starting restrictions on entry to Indonesia, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Of course, policies that limit people's activities will directly have an impact on economic growth. People's purchasing power has decreased and business sector activities have stopped due to social distancing and physical distancing policies. This rapidly changing situation means that policies issued by the Government must adapt to the dynamics in society. Since then the government has begun to realize that there is a potential crisis that will occur. The government swiftly responded to these conditions with a series of extraordinary policies to protect the public, economy, and state finances.

Government policies at that time were concentrated on the health and economic sectors as a priority in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The Indonesian economy at that time experienced an economic shock, so that the correction was very deep. The economic growth of Maluku Province in 2020 experienced a fairly high contraction. And in 2021, the economy will begin to recover. This can be seen in the table of realization of the Gross Domestic Product of Maluku Province below:

Table 2. Maluku GRDP Target and Realization 2020-2021 (% yoy)

Gross domestic product	2020				2021			
	TW I	TW II	TW III	TW IV	TW I	TW II	TW III	TW IV
Target	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32
Realization	3.70	(1.09)	(2.60)	(3.42)	(1.88)	4.53	4.17	5.33
Total	(0.92)				3.04			

Source: Data processed from the Maluku Province Regional Fiscal Study, 2022

Table 2 illustrates that the economy of Maluku Province in 2020 grew negatively and experienced a sizeable contraction in the fourth quarter of 2020, which was 3.4 percent (yoy). Maluku's economy based on the amount of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on current prices in the fourth quarter of 2020 reached 11.68 trillion rupiah and at constant prices in 2010 it reached 7.74 trillion rupiah. In terms of production, the highest contraction was triggered by the transportation and warehousing categories of -18.72 percent. In terms of expenditure, the component of foreign exports which experienced the highest contraction was -5.96 percent.

However, in 2021 economic growth will increase in line with the implementation of a national vaccination program and various National Economic Recovery (PEN) policies

which are considered to be very helpful for the economy of the community and the business world, for example; in the programs social safety nets or social assistance, and support to the business world. The government's wise steps in the PEN Policy are increasingly bearing fruit. The growth is seen in the fourth quarter of 2021. Where the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) at Current Prices (ADHB) of Maluku Province was recorded at Rp. 12.40 trillion, while GRDP at Constant Prices (ADHK) was recorded at Rp. 8.15 trillion.

The relatively high economic growth of Maluku Province in the fourth quarter of 2021 shows that economic activity in Maluku Province is back on its growth path in the period before the pandemic. The demand-side performance of Maluku Province in the fourth quarter of 2021 grew steadily. This growth is in line with the increase in domestic demand, this is in line with the increasing mobility of the people. The existence of a policy of easing PPKM, provides space for the community to move and consumption patterns become normal. This is reflected in the realization of growth in the components of Household Consumption, Household Non-Profit Institution Consumption (LNPRIT), Government Consumption to PMTDB in the fourth quarter of 2021 which grew higher than the previous quarter.

The highest growth occurred in the Government Consumption component which grew 8.72% (yoy) higher than the third quarter of 2021 which contracted by -6.51% (yoy), followed by an increase in the PMTDB component which was 5.60% (yoy) higher from the third quarter of 2021 at 2.57% (yoy). The contraction that occurred in the third quarter was triggered by the delta variant of the Covid-19 wave, which resulted in a higher number of Covid sufferers in Maluku. This delta variant has caused a high mortality rate in the second quarter, so the government has designated Maluku in PPKM level 4. The policy of limiting people's activities has caused the economy to become sluggish and several regional macro sectors were severely affected. Various steps have been taken by the government to control the spread of this coronavirus disease,

A quite significant development occurred in the fourth quarter of 2021, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at Current Prices (ADHB) of Maluku Province was recorded at Rp. 12.40 trillion, while GRDP at Constant Prices (ADHK) was recorded at Rp. 8.15 trillion. The increase in economic growth in Maluku Province in the fourth quarter of 2021 which is quite high indicates that economic activity in Maluku Province is returning to normal as in the period before the pandemic. This is the impact of the progress in controlling COVID-19 which is getting better, the continuation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program, as well as the phenomenon of HBKN and the end of 2021 holidays. Overall, the economic growth of Maluku Province in 2021 grows positively, and has good growth prospects in Indonesia. 2022. Economic performance growth was driven by an increase in consumption levels for both households and the government from the demand side, as well as improved performance in several foreign trades such as trade and repairs, government administration, defense and social security, and construction on the supply side. In general, progress in handling the pandemic and the implementation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program has an impact on improving economic performance in Maluku Province throughout 2021. (Regional Fiscal Review, 2021)

The government's challenge in 2022 is to maintain economic stability and health at a positive growth level. The success of getting through the storm of the economic crisis shows that the National Economic Recovery (PEN) policy has had a huge impact on the recovery of the Regional Economy. The momentum for economic recovery in Maluku

Province must be maintained with a high level of vigilance, because the development of the mutation of the corona virus in early 2022 with the omicron variant can also be a new threat to Maluku's economic growth. The public still has to follow health protocols.

The steps taken by the government to recover and rise in the post-pandemic period must be adapted to the economic structure and social structure of the Indonesian people. National economic recovery measures that include social safety nets, support for MSMEs, job creation through structural reforms by the Job Creation Act, to harmonization of tax regulations as a form of transformation from a fiscal perspective have been implemented since the second quarter of 2020 until entering the second quarter of 2020. 2022 has had a huge impact on the economic growth of Maluku Province after the Covid-19 pandemic.

After the Covid-19 pandemic, the government has prepared various instruments to maintain national economic stability, starting from the state budget, social protection for people who are vulnerable to economic shock due to the Covid-19 pandemic, such as daily workers and informal workers. And the government has also reformed a number of regulations to create a more conducive ecosystem for business actors, both MSMEs to corporations. The budget for handling Covid-19 and national economic recovery has reached Rp. 695.2 trillion in 2020. In 2021, this budget will be increased to Rp. 744.77 trillion and in 2022, Rp. 455.62 trillion has been budgeted.

V. Conclusion

After passing the peak of the economic crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 with economic growth contracting reaching 0.92 percent (yoy), Maluku Province has been able to achieve positive economic growth in 2021. The economy in Maluku Province grew by 3.04 percent (yoy). A success that can be felt as a result of the implementation of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) measures. Government policy insocial safety nets, support for MSMEs, job creation through structural reforms by the Job Creation Act, and harmonization of tax regulations as a form of transformation from a fiscal perspective have had a positive impact on the economic growth of Maluku Province in the post-Covid-19 pandemic. The success of the national vaccination program has had a positive impact on efforts to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak in Maluku. This will encourage the pace of economic growth in the household sector, MSMEs and Cooperatives, as well as other business sectors in 2022.

The National Economic Recovery Policy underwent many adjustments in 2022. The government has prepared various instruments to maintain national economic stability in this post-pandemic, starting from the state budget, social protection for people who are vulnerable to economic shock due to the Covid-19 pandemic, such as daily workers and informal workers. And reform a number of regulations to create an ecosystem that is more conducive for business actors, both MSMEs to corporations. The government, society and the business world in Maluku need to maintain the momentum of the post-covid-19 economic recovery with a high level of vigilance, because the development of the SARS-CoV-2 mutation in the world is still happening. The mutation of a new variant of Covid-19 can threaten economic stability and health. For this reason, all parties, including the government, the community and the business world, must remain disciplined in implementing health protocols.

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