

Understanding the Government's Strategy in Public Policy Making in the Era of Mutikercrisis in Indonesia: Study of Public Policy Analysis

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Abstract

This study discusses the understanding of public policy-making by the government to respond to the pandemic, which has given rise to many difficulties among citizens because the government has issued various policies during a multi-crisis. The author understands that every policy has taken certainly impacts policies in regular times and government policies in times of crisis; of course, the impact will be different. To strengthen our discussion, we have received support from many scientific publications we have studied in the phenomenological approach, a way to get an exceptional understanding of the existing data. Our literature search was conducted electronically on several journals and book publications that discuss issues of public policy making in response to pandemics in multi-crisis times in many application contexts. Based on the results of the study and discussion, we can summarize that in public policy-making in times of multi-crisis, the government has been faced with a dilemma between the commitment to respond to the pandemic to protect the entire nation from the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic and having to accept the consequences of policies taken in a very precarious atmosphere. Hopefully, these findings will be the subject of discussion in similar studies in the future.

Keywords

understanding; government strategy; multi-crisis era public policy; public policy analysis



I. Introduction

The process of making public policy certainly has specific strategies and approaches. Moreover, policy-making and regulations made in times of emergency and multi-crisis can be understood for sure, and the impact is different from policies in regular times (Dostal, 2022). The government policy process in making public policy is the practice of designing plans for the future of a country; of course, it is exciting to study. Countries choose specific strategies desired today and keep in mind the future impact of strategic management in formulating a plan that uses existing resources but still in new ways and builds relationships on the needs and considerations of many things. Finding the future format is difficult, but the choices determine how today's decisions impact the future. This study tries to understand how public decisions are made during a multi-crisis. This way, we will gain an in-depth understanding of how decisions made today can be passed down in the future. By directing all attention even though the decision is made when the country is in a

state of emergency, decisions in times of crisis will determine decisions by several relevant government institutions (Boin et al., 2021).

Whether we understand it, the public arrangement is required and influences the joints of individuals' lives. From the necessities of the local area to having a birth testament to enrolling a demise, Start driving in thruway traffic until back home once more. Public arrangement exists and is as old as the actual state to control social and state life (Ager, 2013). At the point when the general approach has been figured out as well as could be expected, then, at that point, it is customary to trust that the outcomes will want to carry advantages to general society as planned. This shows the significance of public strategy for individuals in a country. As a general rule, public strategy is perceived as a component of the public authority's endeavors or activities as game plans/choices made regarding its administration obligations. At the viable level, public strategy is the consequence of a political cycle in a state government framework that contains government moves toward controlling the state, which government authorities or the organization complete (Bryson, 2018).

Public policy making or public regulation has different implications and impacts. According to Warren (2018), what is implied by public regulation through the general approach is everything that is decided to be done or not by the state-run administration. Public regulations and policies are everything a public authority decides to do or not to do; meanwhile, according to Thatcher (2013), public policy strategies are arrangements made by administrative bodies and authorities. Public policy is a strategy made by government organizations and authorities. According to McConnell (2010), public policy strategy is an effort to understand and describe what public authorities do or do not do to a problem, what causes it, and what the impact is. For a while, according to Singhal & Rogers (2012). An entertainer or association of entertainers follows activity development for a specific reason to care for a problem.

Mirzania et al. (2019) indicate that a public policy framework is a maintained legitimization behind practices zeroed in on a particular issue or a combination of related issues that impact society in general. In Zeng et al. (2019), the basic rule is the improvement of activities that are not entirely portrayed and executed or not wrapped up by open experts with an explanation or arranged for a specific motivation to help the entire area. In the meantime, the technique is a work activity to influence the framework to achieve the best goal. This business development is vital, long stretch, and expansive. Finally, as shown by Ghodoosi (2015), the idea of a public policy to regulation, returning to the public strategy tenet's part in upholding legitimate private Arrangements. The general procedure strategies are not unequivocal and modest, yet far coming and fundamental. Like this, public strategy is a general norm for the system and clear choices under it.

When viewed from the point of view of the benefits and objectives of public policy, the policy must at least have several things that need attention, including these policies can shape democratic behavior or culture because Indonesia is a democratic country (Head & Alford, 2015). The next benefit is that each policy can form a law-aware society that obeys the law. The next benefit is that it can form a moral, noble, and civil society (John, 2013). Civil society has characteristics; for example, people who volunteer not because of coercion from civil society usually voluntarily form a life together because they have the same ideals. Likewise, the brave community means that every independent individual does not want to depend on other parties to the state or institutions. Civil society is to have high ministries willing to agree on values and stand on agreed laws mutually. Among other

things, the hallmark of every policy taken must include some of the things mentioned above.

As per Sahya Anggara (2014), the execution of public strategies should be uncovered in a progression of execution guidelines and specialized directions that apply to the organization. On the local area side, it is vital to have public assistance principles that clarify the administrations they are qualified for the general population, how to acquire them, the necessities, and the type of administration given. These results will tie the public authority/state as the specialist co-op and the local area as the help beneficiary. Strategies can be partitioned into three levels; general strategy is a strategy that turns into a rule or rule for execution, both positive and negative, covering the entire region and an office; Implementation arrangements are strategies that portray general approaches. For the focal level, as unofficial laws as the execution of a regulation; Technical strategies are functional approaches at the lower level of execution arrangements (Shelley et al., 2014).

Seen from the extent of the territorial region, the overall arrangement in the local extension is the provincial government's strategy to execute the standard of decentralization about controlling territorial family undertakings. In laying out broad strategies in the territories, the specialists are the governor and the provincial legislative office in a Regency region, not set in stone by the regent/Mayor and Regency people's representative power. General arrangements at the local level can be provincial regulations and regency regulations. In the meantime, there are three execution strategies in the local extension. The execution strategy with regards to decentralization is the acknowledgment of the execution of territorial guidelines; The execution strategy with regards to deconcentration is the acknowledgment of the execution of public arrangements in the districts, and Implementation approaches with regards to co-organization errands are the execution of focal government undertakings in the locales which provincial state-run administrations do (Muadi & Sofwani, 2016).

In strategy policy studies, no less than two expansive methodologies are usually used to clarify the operationalization of approaches for different practice issues in the public eye. The methodology is the same old thing as an emergency (Dodgson, 2018). In more straightforward language, this approach is known as the strategic approach in ordinary circumstances and the arrangement approach in emergencies. This approach depends on the possibility that people consistently face two distinct circumstances: ordinary circumstances and emergencies. A typical circumstance is what is happening that shows ordinary conditions, even 'fine.' In the interim, the emergency circumstance shows excellent conditions, which will generally be troublesome and irksome. Obviously, in the constructivist approach, what is called 'typical,' 'fine,' unusual, or 'emergency' cannot be isolated from the inquiry since it genuinely relies upon who builds what. 'Who' alludes to the subject of the power holder, who can characterize something or circumstance over someone else as the object of force (Farrelly et al., 2016).

Based on the description of the problem above, we can understand that public policy is a policy that is stated, issued, carried out, or not carried out by the government, including programs and activities. Public policy includes laws, statutory regulations, decisions, and implementation by the executive, legislative and judicial institutions, government bureaucracy, law enforcement officials, and public decision-making bodies. Public policies carried out by the government in times of crisis have different implications, benefits, and goals from those in regular times (Aroustamian, 2020). It can be understood that the purpose of public policy is to create order in society, protect people's rights, create peace and tranquility, and ultimately realize public welfare. Therefore, we want to get a deep understanding of how and what the views of experts from religious practices are policies

taken in a multi-crisis atmosphere both within and outside the country. The understanding is that it comes from various field studies that have been published, and we can get them for in-depth study (Maxwell, 2020).

II. Research Method

Furthermore, in the method section, the paper will explain the steps and procedures for implementing an understanding study of the government in making public policies in a multi-crisis period in the context of the study of public policy analysis in Indonesia (Linos & Carlson, 2017). Public policy making can be understood daily and in a multi-crisis period like a pandemic. Then both will have an impact with significant differences. Therefore, we want to understand how the government comes to court decisions in an era of mutilation such as a pandemic to see how the decision-making process results and what factors have other impacts and influences (Aroustamian, 2020). Furthermore, we have conducted a series of data searches on publications and other scientific evidence. We later examined a phenomenological approach, namely an attempt to obtain answers that provide an in-depth understanding of several existing data. After collecting data from approximately 100 publications, we filtered them again to get 50 topics that we saw relevant to the public policy-making process in a multi-crisis era (Cooke et al., 2012).

Next, we analyzed under a phenomenological approach such as data coding, thorough evaluation looking for relevance to the study questions, and drawing valid and up-to-date conclusions. This study uses secondary data that we get with the help of electronic searches on the Google engine using keywords such as analysis (Hanauer et al., 2015). We designed this study entirely in descriptive qualitative, where we look for solid scientific evidence to understand how the government carries out public policy-making with strategies relevant to multi-crisis conditions. Thus, among other things, the process of how we carried out this study which we started with the formulation of the problem, continued with data searching, then analyzed and reported the results in a descriptive qualitative design format by referring to previous literature reviews until we have completed this study (Johnston, 2007).

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Multicrisis Strategies in a Pandemic Disruption

Pondering the contention about the variety of strategy loads regarding the Covid-19 pandemic recently made sense; it is pertinent to classify this pandemic as a multi-emergency condition. The ramifications are that the approach polarity does not just cover the same old thing and emergencies and incorporates multi-emergency conditions (Ichsan et al., 2020). For this situation, the multi-emergency strategy is another proposal in open arrangement conversations to make sense of social and political peculiarities, as addressed about the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020). The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum *et al*, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020).

A few things that can be underlined to make sense of what a multi-emergency strategy is, drawn from the impression of the experience of the Covid-19 pandemic, are as follows. In the first place, strategy creators are confronted with issues for which it is not clear what the meaning of the issue is. However, they are expected to have the option to

deliver arrangements because these issues are genuine, even gigantic, and stressful. This trouble is not fussy. Not just emerging nations, created nations with satisfactory exploration instruments, and researchers need time to understand what Sars-Cov2 is genuine (Dostal, 2021).

While research is being done, the effect of Corona is now far and wide, and when different data can be assembled, including those connected with immunizations, the number of casualties tainted, passed on, failed, and may not be saved, has gone the distance. Suppose the factual catastrophe research makes sense that the casualty of created nations is lower, as per Hernández et al. (2021). In a pandemic, this does not have any significant bearing. Second, multi-emergency strategies force strategy producers to be in a severe predicament, where the decision of only one choice prompts extensive results and may not pay off. The distinction may lie in the period, whether the outcomes will be acknowledged now or later. As made sense before, Lockdown and New Normal are the most straightforward depictions to make sense of this issue (Shapira, 2022). Third, the multi-emergency strategy depicts the emergency circumstance experienced by most nations, so endeavors to help each other are not a simple task. On the off chance that in a cataclysmic event, help can be conveyed from nations that are not impacted to impacted nations, this is not difficult to do in that frame of mind of the Covid-19 pandemic. Help might stream in from a few nations; however undoubtedly not ideal enough because every nation centers around recuperation in their own country. Fourth, the multi-emergency strategy does not have much space to copy the methodology applied in other past emergency approaches, particularly those connected with the local area of the executives (Plummer et al., 2010).

If, in other emergency settings, strategy producers can, without much of a stretch, plan programs in light of social fortitude, in multi-emergency conditions, this is not generally so basic as envisioned. The word fortitude, which has been decisive in defeating emergencies brought about by catastrophes, is excessively inseparable from closeness, fellowship, and social closeness (Crick & Crick, 2020). In the interim, the pandemic circumstances constrained individuals to do the inverse, mainly to stay away. The meaning of fortitude, for this situation, requires reevaluation, not just because it is connected with changes in conduct and culture, but also figuring out in the psyche. Not just for strategy producers, this is likewise quite difficult for social researchers. The four perspectives above can be a defining moment for us to consider back how we might interpret what strategy is. Moreover, the four focuses above will help us re-question the significance of the approach division into the same old thing strategies and arrangements in emergency conditions. For this situation, the multi-emergency approach is a proposal for strategy commentators to go farther than the same old polarity and the emergency approach (Kaneberg, 2018).

3.2 Research Evidence of Academic Publication

Here, we show evidence of studies from academic publications that also tell how public policies are made when Indonesia faces a pandemic crisis that also impacts other sectors. Our first publication reviews the public policy impact of implementing a lockdown on the constitutional rights of citizens during the pandemic. In this publication, the author reveals how Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the crisis pandemic with the increasing number of cases of Covid-19 (Rizqya, 2021). Finally, the government continues to take steps to implement public restrictions, which is a policy that is very much pressured by the crisis. So the government does not want to make hasty policies, but due to urgent conditions, sometimes it cannot make policies following the constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia, which is based on constitution 45, considering this is an emergency condition. The results of this study are the impact of urgent public policies on restricting public movement carried out by the Indonesian government during the pandemic, which is considered ineffective because if it is related to constitutional rights for citizens where large-scale public restrictions have increased difficulties and also rights. People continue to move to work and get other rights as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, so finally, the policy that must be transparent and synchronized with the situation has not been achieved. What happened to Indonesian citizens was also experienced in India (Kumar et al., 2021).

The subsequent publication we review is Macfarlane (2020), in which this author examines public policy and constitutional rights in times of crisis in Canada, a study of government politics associated with the pandemic crisis. What happened to the Canadian government when faced with a pandemic where public policy-making strategies to respond to the pandemic proved to have raised a large number of problems that should have been considered, but the leaders there seriously violated the rights of their people when linked to the international charter of rights and freedoms. (Kerekes et al., 2021). So this is why the Canadian government has violated the impact of policy making, which at that time was indeed the world, and Canada was experiencing so many crises due to pandemic disturbances. The elements of the approach that should be considered so that the impact of decision-making can be overcome, but because decision-making in responding to a pandemic is indeed a country in a very multi-crisis condition and therefore their study has indeed found the consequences of public policy-making in a multi-crisis period after delivering the rights of the neglected skin of the existing community (Papadopoulos et al., 2020).

Publication of academic works related to public policy decision-making in times of crisis also we have the work of Fay et al. (2020), in which they examine the course of collective community protection during times of crisis to make policy recommendations when viewed from several affected countries. As a result, policy-making has firmly impacted all sectors of life since the government took policies unilaterally and the reasons for responding to the pandemic. They should have bargained with the public, but this did not happen because the community felt the impact of government policies in terms of policies responding to a pandemic that he took unilaterally when the country of India was in crisis (Udmale et al., 2020).

The following publication is Weinberg (2020), who questions public trust in state politics when the government's behavior in making public policies is amid an emergency. The decline in people's confidence in policy issues in response to a pandemic where the government responds to an unreal level of a pandemic. This international problem has hit all sectors so that the country is not in harmony, and forestry is in various crises. The impact of the government's haste to take policies to respond to this pandemic resulted in reduced political trust from the people where the rational relationship between what is happening and what is happening in the UK to the government's efforts to respond to Covid-19, the government has taken a very hasty decision in terms of public policy. Deliver highly impactful people's lives due to the British government's hasty policy in carrying out policies in an era of multiple cases (Van Hecke et al., 2021).

Finally, we review the findings of Nathwani et al. (2021), which examine the suitability of health risks for the economy and the multi-emergency environment. According to them, in responding to the pandemic, the government is indeed facing extraordinary tensions where world leaders are carefully taking speedy policies to reduce deaths due to the spread of coffee. However, what happened intending to improve the welfare of the people from the disruption of the pandemic turned out to have resulted in

economic shocks and other risks where leaders sometimes did not pay close attention and mediation strategies that could provide understanding to all parties, especially the community so that the goal of improving health did not turn its back on prosperity both socially and economically. The author sees that this is a severe impact on the government but does not pay close attention to the approach that should be taken unhurriedly where the execution of public policies to restore the country sustainably is not problematic; instead, there are problems, this study proposes that the government partially thinks about all risks, especially the economy when The government took policies in a hurry because the impact of this pandemic had never occurred globally. The same problem also occurs in other parts of the earth (Wang et al., 2021).

3.3 Public Policy Making in the Crisis of Covid-19

As a matter of some importance, the Corona setting powers strategy producers to have the option to figure out arrangements at an opportunity when the kinds of issues they are confronting and their definitions are as yet muddled. This is not the same as an emergency setting in a catastrophic event. Logical investigations on tremors, tropical storms, floods, volcanic ejections, and dry spells have been extremely monstrous because the very occasions that have been rehashed give important examples to information (Markham & Smith, 2020). Alleviation plans are more straightforward to create and execute. As of late, even the Indonesian government has gotten acclaim for its outcome in relieving catastrophic events, so the seriousness of their effects is ceaselessly diminishing. In the meantime, data and information about Corona are exceptionally restricted. The scholarly world is battling to look into this new infection (Khalifa et al., 2020).

The different reactions that policymakers have displayed before all else show how they are ignorant concerning this new infection and do not have adequate and unequivocal information about how to manage it (Pillay & Barnes, 2020). Strategy policy takers possibly started to show a severe reaction when individuals were tainted, yet at the same time with exceptionally restricted arrangement measures. Even though report about the spread of this infection has spread in Wuhan, China, since the year's end, many gatherings, including policymakers, did not expect that this infection would spread so rapidly in different nations on the planet, including Indonesia. At the pandemic's beginning, much analysis was evened out, prompting the idea that the public authority did not view it severely, misjudged, or overlooked it. This analysis is dead on; however it is likewise certain that information about Covid-19 is as yet insignificant, even among scholastics, so assumptions regarding fast and adequately taking care are additionally challenging to understand. Be that as it may, according to the public authority's viewpoint, it is likewise evident that there is no fast-growing experience in regards to how to peruse the pattern of the infection and answer it in strategy, even though comparative cases have proactively broken out in Europe and America Ill-advised strategy association, coordination that does not work ideally, and strains between the focal and local states that are genuinely noticeable, portray the type of hierarchical turmoil in an emergency (Kuhlmann et al., 2021).

Subsequently, endeavors to stifle the spread are not holding up. Second, the setting of the Covid-19 pandemic has constrained strategy producers to go into a significant problem, particularly between giving a complete spotlight on the well-being area or keeping up with the wheels of the public economy. We have encouraged the public authority to zero in on reestablishing well-being and pushing a lockdown (Shanker et al., 2021). The reasoning for this proposition is that the drawn-out effect will be more prominent on the off chance that the transmission is not controlled. Halting the spread of

the infection is the primary way. By doing a lockdown, the public authority disengages the contaminated region, reestablishes the strength of the tainted populace, and lessens the chance of spreading to different regions. These circles accept, for however long there is versatility, the infection stays inescapable. Defenders of this lockdown strategy contend that the immense expense of the lockdown will pay off with a quick recuperation (Ilyas et al., 2021).

In any case, the public authority ended up having its rationale. The number of inhabitants in many millions, the degree of discipline that has not been framed, and the financial reliance on portable exercises for the public authority make crafted lockdown difficult (Malandrino & Demichelis, 2020). Also, if we add different expense parts, a lockdown turns out to be pricey, while the accessible assets are restricted. At last, the step taken is Large-Scale Social Restrictions in regions where the instances of transmission are felt to be serious, given that the assurance is constrained by the middle. PSBB is executed given neighborhood government entries that feel the Corona contamination is vast, so it is fractional and provincial. All arrangements for carrying out approaches connected with Corona in the districts should be completed, given counsel, and endorsement from the local government. Thus, public disappointment has emerged because with the halfway PSBB strategy, the public authority is thought of as excessively reluctant to face challenges for the economy, excessively partial to dispensing assets to give insurance to the local area, yet is wild at taking a chance with wellbeing. Disappointment is deteriorating because amidst soaring disease rates, and there are no indications of a slanting bend, the public authority has made the New Normal stride (Hattke & Martin, 2020).

The New Normal is a widely appealing strategy, picked as a choice to connect the seriousness of the disease and the economic slump amid vulnerability about when this infection contamination will stop (Yang, 2020). Rather than controlling the development of individuals, the public authority chose to open the valve limitations. The people group is not generally confronted with the severe strategy of confining exercises as in the past, public offices are permitted to be opened, and financial exercises are permitted to run, yet with the execution of wellbeing conventions. Generally speaking, "wellbeing conventions" are only a mantra. Exercises that include the presence of vast quantities of individuals stay challenging to control and guarantee a protected distance. *Hand washing* is a movement that the state mechanical assembly can not observe. The utilization of covers still frequently gets away from management. The public authority is as yet wrecked. New Normal is progressively viewed as a Catch-22 since it seems when Covid-19 cases have not died down, even shows a vertical pattern, state-funded schooling is not ideal, and implementation of wellbeing conventions is highly restricted (Hou et al., 2021).

Public discontent is progressively showing up superficially because the New Normal is excessively unreasonable. Some consider the New Normal to be an unavoidable decision. Adroitly, New Normal welcomes individuals to clean the slate with the infection and reconcile with the emergency. Regarding Goetz & Martinsen (2021), this approach is called versatility and adaptability to the emergency, particularly the capacity to adjust and be adaptable to different emergency board choices. New Normal is characterized as the most achievable work to assist individuals with getting by amidst limited decisions. At the point when HR in the arrangement circle, as well as subsidizing sources to help security strategies are not maximally accessible, New Normal is viewed as the most sensible way to deal with managing the emergency, as well as a work to limit the seriousness of different emergencies that emerge in the medium and long haul, to be specific the financial emergency. Assuming we need to secure it, how long will it require? Who can ensure a lockdown can liberate the country from Covid-19 when every instance of disease implies

more noteworthy transmission. Rather than spending assets that do not ensure a positive outcome, the public authority decides to carry out the New Normal while offering help to local gatherings out of luck and smoothing out uses (Malandrino & Demichelis, 2020).

All of the intricacies coming about because of the Covid-19 pandemic are deteriorating because, then again, the public authority is likewise improbable to depend on other nations' help. No nation is liberated from Corona interferences. A few created nations that frequently convey help for improvement in Indonesia and debacle the board has been drooped by Covid-19, like China, Japan, America, and Middle Eastern nations (Cobianchi et al., 2020). If in catastrophic events, like quakes, floods, backwood fires, and volcanic emissions, the effect is just in specific districts, so other legislatures or nations that are not impacted can apportion help, Covid-19 effects and conveys gambles for everybody. Subsequently, every administration unit is compelled to focus on tackling its concerns. Something else, dissimilar to cataclysmic events where the financial plan for dealing with them has been assigned, the pandemic emergency spending plan is excluded from the designation. The fiasco spending plan saved is not even close to adequate, so this pandemic planning needs to take up many posts in different areas. At the pandemic's beginning, the public authority even needed to rework its financial plan construction and set its fixation on caring for Corona. The Covid-19 disturbance in the financial plan is phenomenal. Ultimately, the setting of the Covid-19 pandemic presents its hardships in dealing with the local area. A few neighborhood states have attempted to support social fortitude in forestalling the transmission of Covid-19 (Kuckertz et al., 2020).

IV. Conclusion

In this final section, we will conclude the results of a review of many publications to support our study with the theme of understanding how government makes public policy in a multi-crisis atmosphere as a result of the pandemic, which is a study of public policy analysis in Indonesia. The results of our study have obtained several understandings and arguments supported by scientific Budi from various academic and traditional field studies as well as policy-making in each country to respond to the pandemic. Scientifically, these findings are valid. Among other things, we conclude that the multi-crisis strategy in pandemic disruption has become a problem that has made many countries, including Indonesia, experience the impact, namely the government's haste in making policies, for example, implementing a lock-down policy and another warning.

On the other hand, we also present scientific evidence from academic publications that have contributed quite a lot. Many of the complications we have reviewed, among others, say that the impact of hasty policy making has given rise to considerable problems for many citizens in Indonesia. Where all accesses and sectors are affected, in another section, we also summarize how public policy-making in times of multi-crisis, especially pandemics, has spawned policies following the government's desire to respond as quickly as possible to reduce the number of accidents and deaths so that there are many policies that the government does not have time to examine more deeply, and this is an obvious risk when the government takes policy when the country is in a multi-crisis. Thus, among others, what we have described is the result of a study from various sources and publications from both freelance research academics and policies of each government that have colored the contents of this study and discussion.

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