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Central Governance Policy and Local Governance Participation: Risk Mitigation of Indonesia Smes Covid-19 Affected

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Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has a significant impact on the economy, one of the most affected business scales is micro and small businesses. Regarding this potential problem, the central government issued a policy package in the form of financial incentives for various sectors of tourism, aviation and property services, as well as additional subsidies and tax cuts. The author uses a quantitative approach, where data sources are obtained by spreading questionnaires in the Central Java region. Then the results are processed using the SPSS program. Based on this, this study aims to explore how much effectiveness in terms of policy implementation and how the level of local government participation in the policy. The results showed that of the five policies for MSMEs, the provision of working capital incentives has the highest percentage index, this shows that in the short term, the provision of working capital incentives in the form of cash assistance will have a direct impact on MSME.

Keywords: Governance Policy, Governance Participation, SMEs Sustainability, Pandemic Covid-19

***Abstrak**: Pandemi Covid-19 berdampak signifikan terhadap perekonomian, salah satu skala usaha yang paling terdampak adalah usaha mikro dan kecil. Terkait potensi permasalahan tersebut, pemerintah pusat mengeluarkan paket kebijakan berupa insentif keuangan untuk berbagai sektor pariwisata, penerbangan dan jasa properti, serta tambahan subsidi dan pemotongan pajak. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, dimana diperoleh sumber data dengan menyebarkan kuesioner di wilayah Jawa Tengah. Kemudian hasilnya diolah menggunakan program SPSS. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali seberapa besar efektivitas dalam hal implementasi kebijakan dan bagaimana tingkat partisipasi pemerintah daerah dalam kebijakan tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari kelima kebijakan untuk UMKM tersebut, pemberian insentif modal kerja memiliki indeks persentase tertinggi, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam jangka pendek, pemberian insentif modal kerja berupa bantuan tunai akan berdampak langsung terhadap UMKM.*

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan Tata Kelola, Partisipasi Tata Kelola, Keberlanjutan UKM, Pandemi Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

The world is in a period of recovery due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. The United Nations (UN) and the international community are working to revitalize the consequences and declare that Covid-19 is a global pandemic. Research that has been done suggests that the impact occurring will likely take more than a decade in the process of recovery (Djalante et al., 2020; Lutfi et al., 2020; Salazar and Niehus, 2020). The pandemic first appeared in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and has had a huge impact

and various challenges to the health, social and economic world (Khan et al., 2020; Nicola et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the Covid-19 pandemic has a significant impact on the economy, one of the business scales affected is micro and small businesses divided into sectors (Caraka et al., 2020).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on MSMEs can be seen from the supply side and the demand side. From the offer, with the Covid-19 pandemic, many MSMEs experienced a shortage of workers. This occurs for reasons of maintaining the health of workers and the imposition of social distancing. These two reasons lead to the reluctance of the community to work while the pandemic still has COVID-19. On the demand side, reduced demand for goods and services has resulted in SMEs not being able to function optimally which leads to reduced company liquidity. This causes people to lose income, because MSMEs are not able to pay workers' right to wages. In the worst conditions, employment termination occurs unilaterally (OECD, 2020; Sugiri, 2020).

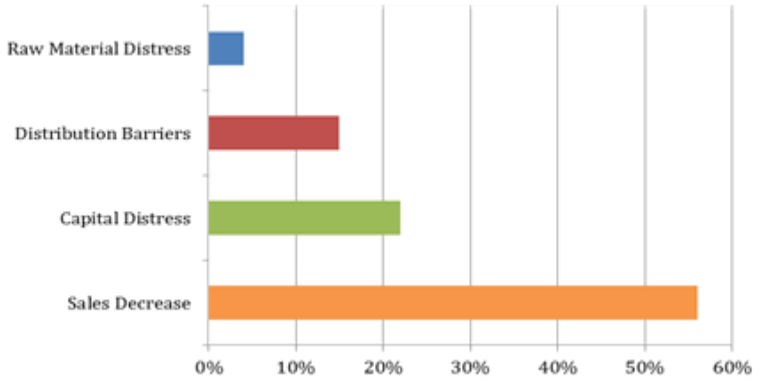

Figure 1, Graph of SMEs problems in the pandemic

According to the data release, the difficulties experienced by MSMEs during the pandemic were divided into four problems. First, there is a decrease in sales due to reduced activity of the community outside as consumers. Second, capital difficulties due to difficult capital turnover due to a decreasing sales rate. Third, there are barriers to product distribution due to restrictions on the movement of product distribution in certain areas. Fourth, there is difficulty in raw materials because MSMEs depend on the availability of raw materials from other industrial sectors (Baker and Judge, 2020; Liguori and Pittz, 2020; Sugiri, 2020). Regarding this problem potential, the central government issued a policy with the aim of helping MSMEs to survive during a pandemic. On February 25, 2020, the Indonesian government issued a USD725 million policy package for financial incentives for various sectors of tourism, aviation and property services, as well as additional subsidies and tax cuts (OECD, 2020).

There are five protection and recovery schemes for cooperatives and MSMEs in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic (Kemenkop-UKM, 2020), namely: (a) providing social assistance to poor and vulnerable MSME sector business actors, (b) tax incentives for MSMEs; (c) relaxation and credit restructuring for MSMEs; (d) expansion of MSME working capital financing; (d) placing ministries, state-owned enterprises and local

governments as a buffer for UMKM products; and (e) e-learning training. Several studies have been conducted in Indonesia, Kartiko and Pajak (2020) explains that with fiscal or monetary policies carried out by the government, it can change the condition of the community so that it is in accordance with the income distribution expected by citizens. One of the policies is to change the distribution of income both directly and indirectly. Furthermore, Harirah et al. (2020), determining the success of government policies is seen from the reaction of its citizens to the policy. Regarding the handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia, domestic policies with rational reasoning will also be rationally accepted by citizens if the government also produces policies that can ensure the availability of economic energy sources for its citizens.

This study aims to find out how the role of both central and local governments and their policies during this pandemic is to support the acceleration of national economic recovery through one perspective of political-economic theory, especially existing public economic theories or previous literature studies. The roles and policies carried out by the government are expected to run effectively so that the government's development goals in order to provide post-pandemic public services can be realized, especially those related to the impact on small and medium business units. The data is taken with a time span of December 2020 where the Corona outbreak policy in Indonesia has been implemented until February 2021. The data is collected and then analyzed using existing theories so that the desired research conclusions are obtained.

METHOD

This research was conducted with quantitative descriptive analysis. This method aims to explain a phenomenon by using numbers that describe the characteristics of the research subject. Quantitative research assesses the nature of a given phenomenon. Quantitative research objectives are limited to describing the characteristics as they are (Nassaji, 2015). The research design focuses on the implementation of 4 central government policies and local government participation to MSMEs affected by the pandemic; (a) Tax Reduction Policy, (b) Low Interest Debt Policy, (c) Capital Incentive Policy, and (d) Debt Delay Policy. All variables are formed by 4 indicators, central government policy is measured using aspects; (a) Transparency, (b) Accountability, (c) Feasibility, and (d) Acceptability. Meanwhile, local government participation is measured using aspects; (a) Commitment, (b) Accessibility, (c) Consistency, and (d) involvement.

	Frequency	**Amount**	**Percentage**
City	Tegal	10	7.1%
	Sukoharjo	11	7.8%
	Solo	18	12.8%
	Semarang	19	13.5%
	Purbalingga	9	6.4%
	Salatiga	8	5.7%
	Pekalongan	12	8.5%
	Pati	7	5.0%

	Magelang	17	12.1%
	Kudus	7	5.0%
	Klaten	9	6.4%
	Grobogan	14	9.9%
Business Field	Travel Services	20	14.2%
	Stationery Services	15	10.6%
	Contractor Services	12	8.5%
	Food Production	13	9.2%
	Restaurant	18	12.8%
	Building / Iron Store	11	7.8%
	Retail Services	22	15.6%
	Fashion Store	30	21.3%

Table 1, Respondent's Frequency

The object of this research is MSMEs affected by covid-19. Furthermore, research respondents focused on owners or MSMEs managers located in Central Java Province. Data is the identity of the respondent and the respondent's answer to the questionnaire that was distributed. The data were collected through a questionnaire which represented the observation variables in the study. The research questionnaire contains statements of strongly agree to disagree using the Likert scale as a reference, the Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people. Where each statement is made using a scale of 1 criterion strongly disagree to 5 to strongly agree, to get interval data is given a score or value. Samples were analyzed using purposive sampling techniques with the following criteria: (a) MSMEs business unit; (b) get access to observed policies; (c) MSMEs operating in Central Java; (d) MSMEs affected by the covid-19 pandemic. Based on these criteria, the sample in this study amounted to 141 MSMEs business units.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Common Method Bias and Normality Test

The research was conducted by collecting data from one source, as well as the same respondents and at the same time, this practice can lead to the emergence of Common Method Bias (CMB) which results in biased research results (Podsakoff et al., 2003). Therefore, to find out this problem, a Harman one-factor test was carried out using the Exploration Factor Analysis with the main component analysis extraction method in SPSS (Anwar, Rehman and Shah, 2018). The results showed five factors with eigenvalues above 1 where the first factor explained only 46% of the variance (<50%). This value can be used as a statistical justification that the data does not have the potential for CMB, because the first factor of this study does not explain the main variant and there are no visible factors (Podsakoff et al., 2003; Hair et al., 2010).

The normality test is carried out to test whether a model, a variable or both of them has a normal or abnormal distribution. Testing is done by looking at the skewnes and kurtosis values, if the statistical values in the skewnes and kurtosis data are within the

range of ± 2 at the 0.01 significance level (George and Mallery, 2010). The results of data analysis show (Table 1), the skewness statistical value is in the range -0.142 to 0.736 while the kurtosis statistical value is in the range -0.241 to 1.136. It can be concluded that the data came from a normally distributed population.

Table 2, Normality Test

	N	***Mean***		***Std. Dev***	***Variance***	***Skewness***		***Kurtosis***	
	Statistic	*Statistic*	*Std. Error*	*Statistic*	*Statistic*	*Statistic*	*Std. Error*	*Statistic*	*Std. Error*
TRE1	141	3.61	.082	.969	.940	-.387	.204	-.011	.406
TRE2	141	3.62	.082	.969	.938	-.313	.204	-.241	.406
TRE3	141	3.60	.070	.827	.684	-.142	.204	.286	.406
TRE4	141	3.66	.069	.818	.669	-.169	.204	.359	.406
LID1	141	3.52	.088	1.039	1.080	-.474	.204	-.050	.406
LID2	141	3.60	.082	.971	.943	-.488	.204	.209	.406
LID3	141	3.60	.077	.918	.843	-.568	.204	.669	.406
LID4	141	3.55	.073	.865	.749	-.736	.204	1.136	.406
CIN1	141	3.64	.083	.988	.975	-.618	.204	.403	.406
CIN2	141	3.72	.078	.928	.862	-.436	.204	-.112	.406
CIN3	141	3.73	.083	.985	.970	-.709	.204	.434	.406
CIN4	141	3.67	.073	.867	.752	-.227	.204	.066	.406
DDE1	141	3.50	.085	1.004	1.009	-.569	.204	.162	.406
DDE2	141	3.48	.082	.968	.937	-.572	.204	.224	.406
DDE3	141	3.63	.073	.865	.749	-.480	.204	.239	.406
DDE4	141	3.62	.077	.915	.838	-.522	.204	.449	.406
GPI1	141	3.65	.078	.927	.859	-.489	.204	.135	.406
GPI2	141	3.60	.074	.877	.770	-.287	.204	.030	.406
GPI3	141	3.60	.079	.940	.884	-.381	.204	-.051	.406
GPI4	141	3.51	.076	.899	.809	-.241	.204	-.185	.406
Valid N	141								

Data Validity and Reliability Test

Validity comes from the word validity which means the extent to which the accuracy and accuracy of a measuring instrument in carrying out its measure function (Ferdinand, 2002). While the reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictive power, and accuracy. Measurements that have high reliability are measurements that can produce reliable data (Jöreskog, 1969; Ferdinand, 2002). Measurement of validity and reliability tests used the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) approach, CFA was used to determine the amount of variance and standardized factor loading. Furthermore, the reliability of the research construct was measured using the values of composite reliability (CR) and cronbach alpha (CA) and the validity of the data

was measured using the value of the average variance extract (AVE). The recommended cut off value for composite reliability and Cronbach alpha is in the range> 0.70 while the recommended AVE value is in the range> 0.50 (Nunnally and Bernstein, 1994; Hair et al., 2010).

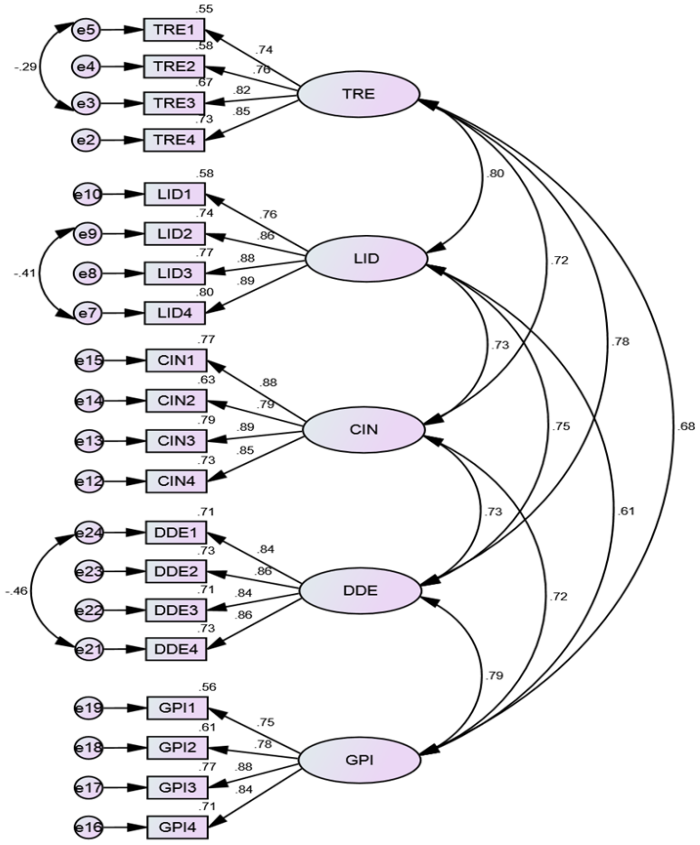

Figure 2, Confirmatory Factors Analysis Result

The results of data processing on variance in the CFA analysis performed using AMOS software showed the results (see tables 2 and 3); (a) The measurement output shows that the AVE value in each construct is in the range 0.631 to 0.731, while the AVE root value is in the range 0.795 to 0.855. It can be concluded that the data is in a solid level of high convergent validity because overall it is at the recommended cut off value (> 0.50), (b) Discriminant validity is measured using the correlation value between constructs and its significance value, the correlation value between the constructs is recommended not more than 0.80 and is at a significance level of < 0.01 (Cristobal, Flavián and Guinalíu, 2007). The results show that the overall correlation value does not exceed 0.80 and the majority of the correlations are at a significance level of 0.001. Thus it can be concluded that the research data is at the level of high discriminant validity. Overall the results of data processing show that every instrument used in this study is declared valid. So that the measuring instrument (research instrument) can be used in

interpreting the ideas obtained from the respondents' answers. The next test is a data reliability test, the reliability of the research construct was measured using the values of composite reliability (CR) and cronbach alpha (CA). the output shows the CR value of each construct is in the range 0.892 to 0.925. Meanwhile, the CA value shows that it is in the range 0.854 to 0.914 (see table 4). Statistically based on the values (CA and CR > 0.70), it can be concluded that the research construct is at a high degree of stability, consistency, predictive power, and accuracy.

Table 3, Convergent Validity Test

Latent Variables	Manifest Variables	Loadings	Loading²	ΣLoading²	AVE	√ AVE
Tax Reduction Policy	TRE4	0.855	0.731025	2.525235	0.631	0.795
	TRE3	0.817	0.667489			
	TRE2	0.761	0.579121			
	TRE1	0.740	0.547600			
Low Interest Debt Policy	LID4	0.892	0.795664	2.886502	0.722	0.849
	LID3	0.875	0.765625			
	LID2	0.862	0.743044			
	LID1	0.763	0.582169			
Capital Incentive Policy	CIN4	0.854	0.729316	2.922526	0.731	0.855
	CIN3	0.888	0.788544			
	CIN2	0.795	0.632025			
	CIN1	0.879	0.772641			
Local Governance Participation	GPI4	0.843	0.710649	2.653089	0.663	0.814
	GPI3	0.880	0.774400			
	GPI2	0.782	0.611524			
	GPI1	0.746	0.556516			
Debt Delay POlicy	DDE4	0.856	0.732736	2.883408	0.721	0.849
	DDE3	0.844	0.712336			
	DDE2	0.856	0.732736			
	DDE1	0.840	0.705600			

Table 4, Discriminant Validity Test

Variables			Correlation	Confidence interval	Chi-Squared Differences
TRE	<-->	LID	0.80***	(0.68; 0.89)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
TRE	<-->	CIN	0.72***	(0.57; 0.84)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)

TRE	<-->	DDE	0.78***	(0.62; 0.88)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
TRE	<-->	GPI	0.68***	(0.49; 0.81)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
LID	<-->	CIN	0.73**	(0.58; 0.84)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
LID	<-->	DDE	0.75***	(0.60; 0.86)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
LID	<-->	GPI	0.61***	(0.43; 0.76)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
CIN	<-->	DDE	0.73***	(0.58; 0.84)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
CIN	<-->	GPI	0.72***	(0.57; 0.82)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
GPI	<-->	DDE	0.79***	(0.69; 0.88)	(gl = 1; $p < 0.01$)
Notes: significant at 0.01 ; 0.001*** **					

Table 5, Reliability Test

Latent Variables	Manifest Variables	Loadings	Error	Σ Error Loading	Composite Reliability	Cornbach's Alpha
Tax Reduction Policy	TRE4	0.855	0.179	1.219	0.892	0.854
	TRE3	0.817	0.226			
	TRE2	0.761	0.392			
	TRE1	0.740	0.422			
Low Interest Debt Policy	LID4	0.892	0.151	1.035	0.917	0.900
	LID3	0.875	0.196			
	LID2	0.862	0.240			
	LID1	0.763	0.448			
Capital Incentive Policy	CIN4	0.854	0.202	0.941	0.925	0.914
	CIN3	0.888	0.203			
	CIN2	0.795	0.315			
	CIN1	0.879	0.221			
Local Governance Participation	GPI4	0.843	0.232	1.105	0.905	0.901
	GPI3	0.880	0.198			
	GPI2	0.782	0.297			
	GPI1	0.746	0.378			
Debt Delay POlicy	DDE4	0.856	0.223	0.979	0.922	0.884
	DDE3	0.844	0.213			
	DDE2	0.856	0.248			
	DDE1	0.840	0.295			

Validation

The results of respondents' responses to the tax reduction policy (see table 6): on the transparency aspect, the index shows that the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.2 per cent. In the accountability aspect, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.3 per cent. In the aspect of the feasibility index, the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.1 per cent. Whereas in the acceptability aspect, the index shows a percentage of 73.2 per cent is at a moderate level. The overall average implementation of the tax reduction policy according to MSMEs entrepreneurs, the index shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 72.4 per cent. Furthermore, the results of respondents' responses to the low interest debt policy (see table 6): on the transparency aspect, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 70.4 per cent. In the accountability aspect, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 71.9 per cent. In the aspect of the feasibility index, the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 71.9 per cent. Meanwhile, in the acceptability aspect, the index shows the percentage of 71.1 per cent is at a moderate level. The overall average implementation of the low interest debt policy according to MSMEs entrepreneurs, the index shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.3 per cent.

Figure 3, Low Interest Debt and Tax Reduction Policy Implementation Graph

Table 6, Low Interest Debt and Tax Reduction Policy Implementation Index

Indicators	Score					Total	Index	Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5			
Transparancy	4	10	50	50	27	509	72.2%	Moderate
Accountability	3	12	49	49	28	510	72.3%	Moderate

Feasibility	2	5	60	54	20	508	72.1%	Moderate
Acceptability	2	3	58	56	22	516	73.2%	Moderate
Average Index							72.4%	Moderate
Indicators	Score					Total	Index	Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5			
Transparancy	7	12	48	49	25	496	70.4%	Moderate
Accountability	5	9	49	53	25	507	71.9%	Moderate
Feasibility	5	6	51	58	21	507	71.9%	Moderate
Acceptability	5	6	50	66	14	501	71.1%	Moderate
Average Index							71.3%	Moderate

The results of respondents' responses to the debt delay policy (see table 7): on the transparency aspect, the index shows that the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 69.9 per cent. In the accountability aspect, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 69.6 per cent. In the aspect of the feasibility index, it shows that the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.6 per cent. Meanwhile, in the acceptability aspect, the index shows a percentage of 72.3 per cent at a moderate level. The overall average of the implementation of the debt delay policy according to MSME entrepreneurs, the index shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.1 per cent. Finally, The results of respondents' responses to local governance participation (see table 7): in the aspect of commitment, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.9 per cent. On the accessibility aspect, the index shows that the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.1 per cent. In the aspect of consistency index, it shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.1 per cent. Whereas in the aspect of involvement, the index shows a percentage of 70.2 per cent at a moderate level. The overall average local governance participation according to MSME entrepreneurs, the index shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.8 per cent.

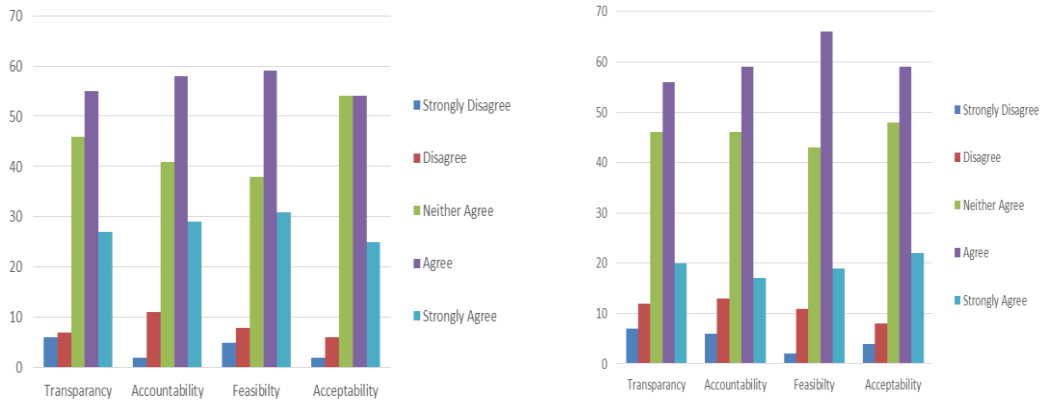

Figure 4, Capital Incentive and Debt Delay Policy Implementation Graph

Table 7, Capital Incentive and Debt Delay Policy Implementation Index

Indicators	Score					Total	Index	Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5			
Transparancy	6	7	46	55	27	513	72.8%	Moderate
Accountability	2	11	41	58	29	524	74.3%	Moderate
Feasibility	5	8	38	59	31	526	74.6%	Moderate
Acceptability	2	6	54	54	25	517	73.3%	Moderate
Average Index							73.8%	Moderate

Indicators	Score					Total	Index	Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5			
Transparancy	7	12	46	56	20	493	69.9%	Moderate
Accountability	6	13	46	59	17	491	69.6%	Moderate
Feasibility	2	11	43	66	19	512	72.6%	Moderate
Acceptability	4	8	48	59	22	510	72.3%	Moderate
Avererage Index							71.1%	Moderate

Specific on local government participation, the results of respondents' responses to local governance participation (see table 5): in the aspect of commitment, the index shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.9 per cent. On the accessibility aspect, the index shows that the policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.1 per cent. In the aspect of consistency index, it shows that policy implementation is at a moderate level, namely 72.1 per cent. Whereas in the aspect of involvement, the index shows a percentage of 70.2 per cent at a moderate level. The overall average local governance participation according to MSME entrepreneurs, the index shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.8 per cent.

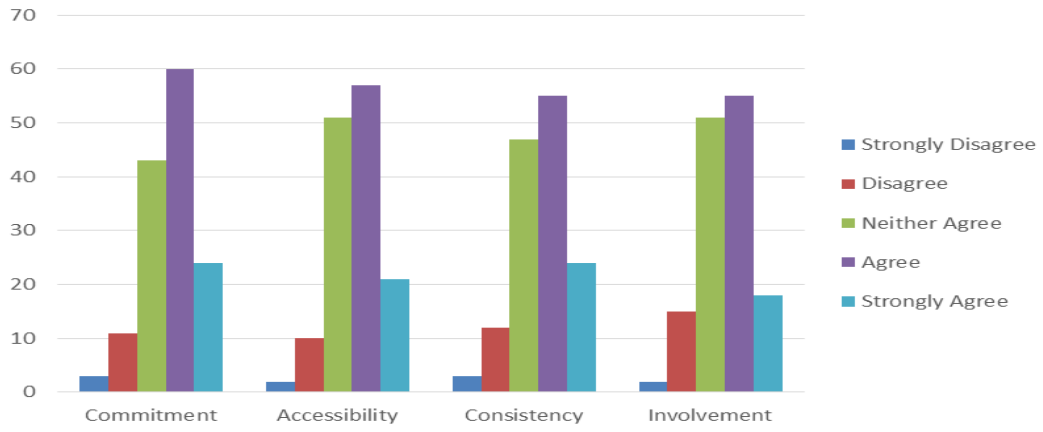

Figure 5, Local Governance Participation Graph

Table 8, Local Governance Participation Index

Indicators	Score					Total	Index	Conclusion
	1	2	3	4	5			
Commitment	3	11	43	60	24	514	72.9%	Moderate
Accessibility	2	10	51	57	21	508	72.1%	Moderate
Consistency	3	12	47	55	24	508	72.1%	Moderate
Involvement	2	15	51	55	18	495	70.2%	Moderate
Average Index							71.8%	Moderate

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that from the five policies for MSMEs, the provision of working capital incentives has the highest percentage index, this shows that in the short term the provision of working capital incentives in the form of cash assistance will have a direct impact on MSMEs without going through any processes. relatively long administrative as happened in other policies. However, for the long term, the tax reduction policy, the working capital debt policy with low interest rates, and postponement of debt repayments can be a solution for the community, especially MSME players when a pandemic occurs. As follows the details; (1) Implementation of tax reduction and postponement policies generally shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 72.4 percent where the accountability index is the highest percentage, namely 72.3 percent; (2) The implementation of low interest working capital debt policy generally shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.3 percent where the accountability index and feasibility are the highest percentages, namely 71.9 percent; (3) The implementation of the working capital incentive policy in general shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 73.8 percent where the accessibility index is the highest percentage, namely 74.6 percent. (4) The implementation of the policy to postpone debt repayment generally shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.1 percent where the accessibility index as the highest percentage is 72.6 percent; (5) The participation of local governments in implementing MSME policies generally shows moderate criteria with a percentage of 71.8 percent where the commitment index is the highest percentage, namely 72.9 percent).

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