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# Policy Implementation of Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on the Ease and Protection of Small Businesses during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sonder District

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## ABSTRACT

Researchers use qualitative research in this thesis. the purpose of the research to be conducted is to analyze and describe the Policy Implementation of Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 Concerning the Convenience and Protection of Small Businesses During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sonder District. The data collection technique that researchers use is starting from the process of entering the research location, and conducting interviews and documentation. Based on the results of the research that has been analyzed and discussed in the previous chapter, a number of conclusions have been drawn in this study, namely related to convenience, the community has not fully felt that the disbursement of these funds has been facilitated, there is no definite schedule for business actors to obtain assistance in the form of capital. Regarding protection, the government, in this case the Civil Service Police Unit, still frequently inspects business premises because they are considered to be causing crowds.

**Keywords:** *Implementation, Small Business, Pandemic*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The welfare of the Indonesian humans is the main goal said within the 1945 constitution in order that the authorities seeks to offer policies or regulations that clearly have a prime impact on improving humans's welfare. certainly one of them is the government of the Republic of Indonesia law quantity 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium businesses which on this regulation regulates the empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium corporations (MSMEs), this needs to be done thoroughly, optimally and constantly through the improvement of a conducive weather, providing the widest viable enterprise opportunities, that allows you to improve the placement, position and ability of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in realising monetary boom, fairness and growing people's earnings, developing jobs, and alleviating poverty [1].

Small corporations are effective economic businesses that stand alone and are executed thru people or business employer entities that aren't subsidiaries or branches of companies which may be owned, managed, or are part of either at once or not directly from medium or big businesses. Meet the standards for small groups

as stated in this regulation, particularly having assets of fifty to 500 million and turnover of 300 to 500 million, which are classified as small businesses, namely: Reseller Business, Thrift Shop Business, Laundry Kiloan, Culinary Business, Sovenir Business and so on.

The Small Business sector is in fact a business that sustains the Indonesian economy and is also a foundation for the community and business actors in the advancement of the Indonesian economy, reducing poverty, opening up jobs and so on. Based on the above, so that small businesses can survive and develop, the role of the government is needed as a driver and companion in the development of MSMEs in Indonesia.

Talking about small business development, this is an effort made by the Government, Regional Governments, the Business World and the Community to empower Small Businesses through providing facilities, guidance, assistance, and reinforcement assistance to grow and improve the ability and competitiveness of Small Businesses, therefore the development of Small Businesses needs to be optimised because the existence of these businesses has a huge impact or contribution to economic development in Indonesia.

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, the business sector, in this case small businesses, has begun to experience a decline due to the impact of this pandemic which requires business actors to close their businesses, many large companies and even businesses or small community businesses have gone bankrupt, and are not operating so that there are layoffs which result in an increase in the number of unemployed in Indonesia [2].

Consequently, the government is making various efforts to empower MSMEs, which in this case are targeted on Small companies in commercial enterprise improvement for the duration of this pandemic, consequently the authorities gives government law of the Republic of Indonesia range 7 of 2021 regarding Ease, safety, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium businesses in which this law regulates the ease, protection and empowerment for Cooperatives and MSMEs [3].

Article 53 of this regulation explains the recovery of MSMEs in certain emergency conditions, where the central government and local governments strive for the recovery of MSMEs which include: credit restructuring, business reconstruction, capital assistance and others. One of the programmes that the government presents for the recovery of MSMEs in this case Small Businesses during the pandemic is the BPUM (Assistance for Micro Business Actors) programme which is assistance provided to business actors intended for business strengthening for business actors during the Covid-19 pandemic which is regulated in the amendment to the focus of Cooperatives and Small and Medium firms wide variety 6 of 2020 regarding preferred hints for the Distribution of presidency help for Micro enterprise Actors to assist countrywide financial recovery inside the Context of going through Threats that Endanger the national economy and monetary Rescue at some point of the Covid 19 Pandemic."[4]

However, on the other hand, the government has made policies to limit community movement, starting from Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), Transitional PSBB, Enforcement of Emergency Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM), to PPKM level 1 to level 4 to overcome the increasing spread of Covid-19.

Referring to the government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia on the convenience, safety, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium companies in which this regulation regulates the benefit, protection and empowerment for Cooperatives and MSMEs, it is explained about the recuperation of MSMEs in sure emergency situations, where the central authorities and neighborhood governments try for the recovery of MSMEs which consist of: credit score restructuring, enterprise reconstruction, capital help and others, but based on what has been stated. With the existence of social

restrictions and also PPKM made by the government, of course, it is quite burdensome for businesses to develop their businesses during Covid-19, which then requires their businesses or businesses to close and not operate so that there is an impact on income and even many businesses go bankrupt[3].

Therefore, the development of small businesses in Minahasa district during this pandemic is still not optimal due to the social restrictions and PPKM that are imposed so that businesses do not run, the raids and forced closure of businesses that take place, the violence of government officials against traders and confiscation of merchandise that is detrimental to business actors, as well as financial assistance intended for business actors for business development and business recovery during the pandemic is not on target where many businesses are falsified to obtain this assistance, and many business actors do not receive assistance,

Based on the background of the problems described above, the researcher considers it necessary to conduct research on "POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS NO.7 YEAR 2021 ON EASE AND PROTECTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES UNDER THE COVID-19 PANDEMI IN KECAMATAN SONDER".

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

In this qualitative research, research is used because the object of qualitative research is a place or natural environment. Natural objects are objects as they are, which have not been manipulated by scientists. In qualitative research, the instrument or research instrument is the researcher himself, so that the researcher as an instrument must also be validated to what extent the qualitative researcher is willing to continue the research[5].

Against the background of these problems, this study focuses on the implementation of policies for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during the pandemic in Minahasa Regency, where this study was conducted. referring to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Ease, Protection and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises where in this regulation regulates the ease, protection and empowerment for Cooperatives and MSMEs. then this research is deeper seen from several research indicators or research sub-focuses, namely: 1). Ease; 2). Protection;

The research location is at the Cooperative and MSME Office of Minahasa Regency, Shopping Centres, and Related Agencies that support the collection of data or information related to the research conducted.

In accordance with the problem and focus of this research, the data sources are as follows: 1. Informants as original informants who have been specifically identified (purposive sampling). 2. Information about the places and events mentioned here was obtained by the researcher. By observing the phenomena that occur in the field. 3. Documents are data in physical form related to the problem and focus of the study[6].

Data collection techniques that researchers will use in this study: 1. The process of arriving at the research location, 2. We are at the research location, 3. Data collection At this stage, researchers use two data, namely: 4. Interviews with several communities, administrators and employees of the Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs of Minahasa Regency and related agencies[7].

The data analysis techniques used by researchers in this qualitative research are: Collecting information, summarising information, presenting information and drawing conclusions according to the Miles and Huberman [5].

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a form of effort to help and maintain the sustainability of micro-business actors who are currently facing the impact of the covid 19 pandemic [3]. The negative impact on the economic situation could be worse without the social assistance provided by the government, therefore the government sets policies for the sustainability of micro-entrepreneurs. Referring to the policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia where in this regulation for Cooperatives and MSMEs it is explained about the recovery of MSMEs in certain emergency conditions, where the central government and local governments [8].

Business actors to develop the widest possible business, and are given business capital assistance, on the other hand the government presents policies that are detrimental to business actors ranging from Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to PPKM Community Activity Restrictions both level 1 to level 4. With the social restrictions and also PPKM made by the government, it is certainly quite burdensome for businesses in developing their businesses during the Covid-19 Pandemic, which then requires their businesses or businesses to close and not operate [9].

Implementation means execution or implementation. It refers to a plan, contract or fulfilment of an obligation [10].

Thomas R. Dye, "public policy is whatever the government decides to do or not to do" (public policy is whatever the government decides to do or not to do). Of

course, when the government decides to do something, it has a purpose, because public order is a government "action". When the government decides not to do something, it is also a public policy with a purpose. Also defining that public policy is everything that the government does or does not do, the basis of the policy must be implemented and the benefits for people's lives must be considered holistically so that the policy contains important benefits for the people of the country. citizens and does not harm. Here the government must be smart in formulating its policies. [11]

Wahab, is an action taken by state administrators individually or in groups and aims to achieve the goals formulated in the policy [12].

To look further into the issue of Policy Implementation, researchers use a normative basis in the form of government law of the Republic of Indonesia variety 7 of 2021 concerning Ease, safety, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium corporations. primarily based on this regulation, the government regulates the implementation of help for micro commercial enterprise actors which is seen from: a). Ease; b). Protection.

#### 3.1. Ease

Regarding the ease of this assistance programme, it is very clear that it has been regulated within the regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium companies variety 2 of 2021 regarding amendments to the law of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium establishments concerning widespread tips for distributing authorities help to Micro business Actors to assist national monetary healing inside the Context of facing Threats that Endanger the countrywide economic system and economic Rescue all through the Covid 19 Pandemic. So the purpose of this assistance is to aid country wide financial restoration for the duration of the Covid-19 pandemic, the target of that's micro business actors as defined in article 4 that: BPUM is given to micro business actors who: a. Have never received and BPUM, or b. Have acquired BPUM price range within the previous monetary year [4].

Coverage is an motion that results in goals proposed by means of a person, group, or authorities in a positive surroundings, in connection with the life of positive obstacles while looking for possibilities to gain dreams or realise the desired goals.

From the point above, the requirements are very clear, but in this case the researchers found that there are people who feel that they are not facilitated in managing existing assistance. As one informant said, "For programmes from the government that we know about, only this is the banpres, if it is for assistance with facilities or tools, we don't know because we have never received it, and we have never received training". From this statement it can be seen that related to government programs in

business development there are still some that have not been implemented because business actors have not felt the benefits of existing programs, especially equipment assistance and human resource development trainings for business actors.

Based on this, in its implementation, the government must pay attention to every policy or action that it wants to take to achieve a goal and target where the goal of public policy itself is the realisation of community welfare, of course through policy products made by the government. If it is related to the problems that researchers raise in this case related to the Implementation of Small Business Development Policies in Sonder District during the covid-19 pandemic, it can be concluded that the implementation of this policy is still not well implemented, where the existing community has not fully obtained convenience in managing existing assistance programmes.

### 3.2. Protection

Regarding protection, it talks about what forms of protection are provided by the government to existing business actors, because it refers to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises where this regulation regulates ease, protection and empowerment for Cooperatives and MSMEs [3].

Keban views policy as a choice of many interests. Policy can be viewed from the perspective of: 1) philosophical; 2) product; 3) process; and 4) framework[14].

Meanwhile, according to Anderson policy is a purposeful action taken by an actor or a number of actors to solve a problem. From the above understanding, it can be concluded that public policy is a set of goals, proposals and firm decisions that are characterised by consistency and choices or actions that result in government decisions to do or not do something, trying to achieve agreed goals for people's problems[15].

From the interviews that have been conducted, researchers obtained results related to protection. According to the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it was explained that related to protection for business actors in carrying out their business, until now there has been no form of protection by the government because the community or traders consider that the government's efforts are only detrimental to traders and business actors feel restless with the actions of the SATPOL PP apparatus which are very disturbing and also make it difficult for them to make a living. As for what the researchers found in accordance with the informants' statements, it can be concluded that the process of raids, business closures, confiscation of merchandise carried out by the government in this case SATPOL PP and also the Police will not be a problem if it is implemented in accordance with TUPOKSI and there is no violence from SATPOL PP.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research analysed and discussed in the previous chapter, several conclusions are drawn which are presented in the 2021 Study on the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Ease and Protection during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sonder District, among others:

1. Related to convenience, the community has not fully felt facilitated by the disbursement of these funds, the assistance can only be taken at the designated bank even though it is considered far by business actors, while according to them there are banks that are closer.
2. There is no definite schedule for business actors to receive the capital assistance, so they have to go back and forth at the bank to ascertain when the funds will be disbursed.
3. Regarding protection, the government, in this case the pamong praja police unit, still often raids business places because they are considered to cause crowds, so that the community as business actors in this case feels disadvantaged and does not get protection.

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