

The Role of State Budget Funds in Economic Development Post-Covid-19 Pandemic

Anggie Angraini¹, Fadilah Aslamiah², Tiara Anisaa³, Maya Panorama⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Email: tiaraanissa2001@gmail.com

Abstrak

Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara adalah rencana keuangan tahunan Pemerintah Indonesia yang disetujui DPR. APBN berisi daftar yang sistematis dan terperinci yang memuat rencana penerimaan dan pengeluaran negara selama satu tahun anggaran, APBN berperan penting di masa covid ini. Pandemi COVID-19 yang awalnya merupakan masalah kesehatan, dengan cepat menyebar hingga memicu masalah ekonomi dan sosial. Peran APBN berhasil menjadi instrumen countercyclical kontraksi ekonomi. Di tahun 2020 saat Covid datang, pemerintah bekerja cepat merespon dengan melakukan kebijakan fiskal di masa pandemi yaitu dengan kebijakan luar biasa dan kebijakan pembukaan kembali dengan memanfaatkan APBN secara maksimal.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, APBD, Ekonomi

Abstract

The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is the annual financial plan of the Government of Indonesia which the house approves of Representatives. The APBN contains a systematic and detailed list that contains plans for state revenues and expenditures for one fiscal year, The state budget plays an essential role in this time of covid. The COVID-19 pandemic, which was initially a health problem, quickly spread to trigger economic and social problems. The role of the State Budget has succeeded in being a countercyclical instrument of economic contraction. In 2020 when Covid came, the government worked quickly to respond by carrying out fiscal policies during the pandemic, namely with extraordinary policies and reopening policies by making maximum use of the State Budget.

Keyword: Covid-19, Regional Government Budget, Economics

INTRODUCTION

The virus that emerged at the end of 2019 was not only in many Indonesian countries but also the world and the Covid 19 virus caused many impacts. One of them was at the beginning of April 2020 when the government imposed the Covid-19 Pandemic to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. All the usual daily activities must be stopped immediately. As a result, many employees were laid off from both small and large companies. Unemployment and poverty rates are increasing. In addition to being threatened by the coronavirus, people are also threatened because they can't get money, They can't make money.

Slowly but surely, the impact caused by the pandemic is also affecting businesses and jobs. Large corporate businesses are also affected, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries. They are under tremendous pressure. To understand the COVID-19 pressure on companies' performance and the adjustments they must make, the World Bank and partners have conducted a rapid COVID-19 Business Pulse Survey in partnership with client governments.

From the data we collected, the World Bank stated that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 92% of countries around the world fell into a recession, including Indonesia. At least 14 countries have confirmed the occurrence of a recession, including the United States, Germany, France, Italy, South Korea, Spain, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Malaysia, Poland, Thailand, and Japan. The World Bank in its Global Economic Prospects report has estimated the global economy will decline by 5.2% this year as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia as a country also affected by Covid-19 is now experiencing a deep contraction.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has prepared various strategies for handling it, such as increasing the budget on the health side, social assistance, industrial support, and national economic recovery, as well as policies on the regional finance side and the financial sector to ensure the availability of the budget while maintaining the health and sustainability of state finances, the government stipulates changes to the Posture and Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2020, which include: i) State Revenue Budget; ii) State Expenditure Budget; iii) Budget surplus/deficit; and iv) Budget Financing. This change in posture and details of the 2020 APBN is stipulated by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2020.

The State Revenue Budget, originally estimated at Rp2,233 trillion, has changed to Rp1,760 trillion. This State Revenue Budget consists of Tax Revenues of Rp1,462 trillion, Non-Tax State Revenues of Rp297.75 trillion and Grants Revenues of Rp498.74 billion.

METHOD

This research is included in the type of descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is closely related to an interpretation, adjusting phenomena or events that occur and using more analysis in conducting research. While descriptive research can be interpreted as a situation that describes a related events (descriptions) and focuses on problems that arose during the study. The object discussed was "The Role of State Budget Funds in Economic Development Post-Covid-19 Pandemic". Data collection techniques were carried out by selecting literature studies or literature studies. Literature studies is part of a data collection technique that focuses on tracing historical data or records of a phenomenon that has occurred and can be in the form of writing, illustrations (photos), articles, and the preparation of work products related to the problem. udi. processed and analyzed further.

The data collection in this study can be presented by searching for literature such as: Academic journals, essays or articles, news, regulations and policies related to the The Role of State Budget Funds in Economic Development Post-Covid-19 Pandemic. In this study, the existing data were analyzed based on the issues and issues studied, then the data set was compared for phenomena that were closely related to the content of the analysis (Basri, 1998):

1. Data Collection The Data came from library research and then sorted into several part according to the problem.
2. Categorization Classifying the selected selection results, especially those that discuss this research.
3. Validity Analysis The Data are classified and categorized, then the similarities and differences are matched to find correlations with each other.
4. Presentation of Analysis Results and Drawing Conclusions

Data validity is an important part that needs to be done. The validity of the data can be taken as an indication of research data that can be verified, there are several types, namely; Credibility or trustworthiness, reliability, objectivity, and accuracy of the research results concerned (Moleong, 2006, p. 334). Validity techniques (data validity) are often found in various sources of research methodology books, one of which is used here, persistence of observation and triangulation of sources data. Observational consistency means repeated investigations into the process of data analysis and interpretation of the actual data results, while observational consistency aims to find, search, and then collect each element in the various phenomena being occupied to form a complete and specific whole. 10 Triangulation of data sources can be achieved when using different types of data based on other references to look for evidence or similar information and according to the questions asked.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In 2021, the government will continue to carry out the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program or also called the 2021 gamechanger with a policy framework, namely health interventions, survival and recovery kits, and structural reforms. The 2021 State Budget is held to assist aspects affected by COVID-19. The 2021 APBN is prioritized in the health sector, in the fields of education,

information and communication technology, food security, social protection, infrastructure and tourism. Health interventions through free vaccinations, 3M's appeal (washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance) 3T (testing, tracing, treatment) and other interventions in the form of health facilities and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and others. Then survival and recovery kits through social protection programs (perlinsos) and maintaining business continuity for the long term, namely structural reforms with the existence of the Employment Creation Law (Ciptaker) to overcome various national development challenges (providing employment opportunities, empowering Micro Enterprises), Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), as well as regulatory reform, development of the Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), namely the Indonesia Investment Authority (INA), Ease of Doing Business, and others. Overall, the allocation for the 2021 PEN program is Rp. 699.4 trillion, an increase compared to the realization of the 2020 PEN Program, which is Rp. 575.2 trillion. The budget for handling the health sector increased significantly from the 2020 realization of Rp62.7 trillion to Rp193.9 trillion in 2021, mainly to support the Vaccination Program and its acceleration, patient care, and strengthening the handling of Covid-19 in the regions. The budget for protection for the community and MSMEs in the form of the Social Security Program, Priority Program (as a safety net for job creation), as well as MSME interest subsidies and Micro Business Aids in 2021 amounting to Rp328.4 trillion, an increase compared to the realization in 2020, which was Rp323.3 Trillion. The budget for support to the business world has increased mainly to support business actors through various tax incentives. The realization of the PEN program up to semester I-2021 is Rp. 252.3 trillion, or 36.1 percent of the allocation.

CONCLUSION

The government stated that the state revenue and expenditure budget (APBN) plays a very important role in helping to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which has lasted for approximately two years. Therefore, the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) has an important role as a reliable tool during the crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic has led the Government to be able to balance the recovery between public health and welfare using the state budget. The government through the 2021 State Budget has worked hard to increase the realization of state spending and has been responsive in providing protection to the public in the form of support for health care, social protection, and support for MSMEs and the business world. The handling of Covid-19, especially the acceleration of vaccination and restrictions on mobility will determine the pace of economic recovery which requires a very large mobilization of funds and human resources (central-regional). Local Government support through earmarked General Allocation Funds (DAU)/ Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH), Regional Incentive Funds (DID), and Village Funds is very important in handling Covid-19 and accelerating economic recovery. In the midst of hard efforts to deal with health problems and restore the national economy that requires large budget financing, the Government manages budget financing in a careful and targeted manner by utilizing the Over Budget Balance (SAL) in order to control the deficit and seek to reduce debt financing.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia (2022), Realisasi Pengeluaran Negara (Keuangan) (Milyar Rupiah), 2020-2022. [https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/13/1085/1/realisasi-pengeluaran-negara-keuangan.html.%20\(n.d.\)](https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/13/1085/1/realisasi-pengeluaran-negara-keuangan.html.%20(n.d.)).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia (2022), Perubahan Postur dan Rincian APBN 2020 di Masa Pandemi COVID-19, <https://anggaran.kemenkeu.go.id/in/post/perubahan-postur-dan-rincian-apbn-2020-di-masa-pandemi-covid-19>
- Jhingan, M.L. *Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan*. Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada, 2016.
- Kementerian Keuangan Direktorat Jenderal Anggaran <https://anggaran.kemenkeu.go.id/in/post/perubahan-postur-dan-rincian-apbn-2020-di->
- Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia (2020), Melalui Program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (PEN), Mari Bersama-sama Menggerakkan Roda Perekonomian Untuk Indonesia Lebih Baik, <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/kanwil-sumseljambibabel/baca-artikel/13298/Melalui->

- The Global Economic Outlook During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Changed World, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/06/08/the-global-economic-outlook-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-a-changed-world>
- The World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/06/08/the-global-economic-outlook-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-a-changed-world>
- Michael P. Todaro, Stephen C. Smith *Pembangunan Ekonomi*. United Kingdom: PTGelora AksaraPratama,2006
- Moleong, j, Lexy. 2006. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja. Rosdakarya
- Sadono Sukirno.*Ekonomi Pembangunan*.Jakarta: PT Fajar Interpratama Mandiri, 2006
- Wold Bank Vlogs (2020), 2020 Year in Review: The impact of COVID-19 in 12 charts <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/2020-year-review-impact-covid-19-12-charts>