

The Strategy of The Local Government of Bali Province in Handling Disaster due to The COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. The disaster because of the Covid-19 pandemic is a threat to national security that must be overcome. The Provincial Government of Bali has carried out various efforts including the involvement of traditional elements, but additional cases continue to occur. This study aims to analyze the implementation and obstacles on strategies of the Bali Provincial Government in disaster management because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This research used a qualitative descriptive study with a purposive sampling method. The results showed that: 1) The implementation of the strategy of the Bali Provincial Government involved all elements of pentahelix and also the involvement of the indigenous people in 1,493 Traditional Villages that an advantage of Bali Province in overcoming disasters because of the COVID-19 pandemic; 2) Obstacles in the implementing of the Covid-19 coping strategy occur in all elements of the strategy, as a result, the strategy being implemented is less than optimal. The conclusion in this study was the strategy of Bali the Local Government has implemented well but found many obstacles, especially in ceremonies (the differentiators) and business (economic tinkering) that require the involvement of many people.

Keywords: Disaster, Pandemic, Covid-19, Strategy, Bali Province

1. Introduction

The national defense system is a comprehensive defense system involving all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in a total, integrated, and installed manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. from all threats (Law No. 3 of 2002). Threats are every effort and activity that exists in the nation and state. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2016), threats mean what is an effort carried out conceptually through political acts and crimes that are thought to have the order and interests of the state and nation. We can classify threats into several types, possibly occurring, we classified threats into 2 types of threats, real (actual) and not real (potential). One of the forms of actual threats is Natural Disasters (Law No. 24 of 2007).

According to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), it shows that 1,659 disasters occurred from January 1, 2020, to June 23, 2020 (NDMA, 2020). One type of disaster that is currently hitting the world is the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak which attacks almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia. COVID-19 is a disease caused by an unstable virus (World Health Organization, 2020). COVID-19 can adapt to become more violent, which can lead to death. To observe the spread of the virus that occurred, Soewarno argued that the new type of coronavirus or the Novel Corona Virus (2019-ncov) which is currently developing is not a new thing, but the result of a mutation. The virus is like the corona which causes SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV (Majelis Pustaka dan Informasi Muhammadiyah, 2020).

The Indonesian government on April 13, 2020, officially designated COVID-19 as a national disaster which was declared through the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of COVID-19 as a National Disaster. In February, 2020, the coronavirus has spread to various countries. However, Indonesia was not prepared, and we considered even the corona virus a joke by policymakers including board members (Febrian & Yudhistira, 2020). Amid the coronavirus condition, the Indonesian government budgeted 72 billion rupiahs to promote Indonesian tourism through buzzers on social media. It did this to counteract the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector. Apart from that, the government also disbursed 443.39 billion rupiahs as an incentive for a 30% discount on airplane tickets to ten tourist destinations in Indonesia. The discount, which is in effect from March to May 2020, is targeted to be enjoyed by 25% of passengers per plane. Finally, on March 2, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, President Joko Widodo announced the first 2 cases in Indonesia. Finally, President issued The Presidential Decree 82 of 2020 of the Committee for Handling COVID19 and National Economic Recovery (CHNEC) should accelerate the handling of COVID-19 and the recovery and transformation of the national economy which will be carried out simultaneously.

Bali Province is in 11th place out of 34 provinces in Indonesia with the cumulative number of confirmed positive COVID-19 numbers until June 23, 2020, increasing by 36 people to 1,116 people, 16 of whom are foreign nationals (CHNEC, 2020). This figure is quite large, but when compared with the high cure rate (639 people) and low mortality rate (9 people), the Bali Provincial Government is then considered successful in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic when compared to other areas that have high recovery rates. The Province of Bali has adopted a different strategy from that of several regions in Indonesia, that implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR). The Regional Government of Bali Province has implemented a policy that is divided into 2 main activities in traditional villages, namely non-social activities (religious rituals under local beliefs and wisdom of the Balinese people) and Sakala activities. Besides 2 activities in customary villages, the government strengthens the synergy of traditional villages with security forces, Babinsa, and sub-district and also builds synergy between regents/mayors in the Bali Province by implementing directions and instructions that are in line with the central government.

However, the spread of COVID-19 in Bali Province has increased from time to time. In fact, on the official website of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force on September 11, 2020, the cumulative number of positive COVID-19 numbers in Bali Province was 6,978 people and the highest addition was recorded on September 4, 2020, with 196 new cases (CHNEC, 2020). If previously Bali Province was in 11th place in Indonesia, then on September 11, 2020, Bali Province was in number 8 with the cumulative number of confirmed positive COVID-19 cases. If positive cases of COVID-19 have continued to increase sharply, it is feared that they will have a major impact, such as the availability of health facilities, limited recovery funding, and disruption to the people's economy because of having to undergo the recovery process. In the future, if international flights and tourism reopen, scenarios must be planned to control the spread of COVID-19. The Regional Government of Bali Province must also implement the right strategy to recover the economy of the Province of Bali, which largely depends on the tourism sector.

The background to the problems described above shows a sign of a real threat to National Security, which can weaken the national defense system (Buzan, 1991). According to (Nurjanah, 2011) in line with the disaster formula, namely: where R (Risk) in this study is the transmission of COVID-19 from a person who is positive for COVID-19 to a person who is still healthy, H (Hazard) is shown through the places for gathering of people such as markets, malls, places of

worship, schools and workplaces, V (Vulnerability), namely people who are still healthy but have a history of interaction with positive people with COVID-19, and C (Capacity) which is in the form of government policies (Trace, Test, and Treatment), the participation of RT / RW / Head of Banjar and Pacalang, as well as the active role of the family. Therefore, it needed to study the implement of the strategy of the Bali Provincial Government in dealing with disasters because of COVID-19 and the obstacles it finds.

2. The purpose

The purpose of this research is to know the strategy of the Bali Provincial Government in disaster management because of the COVID-19 pandemic in a national security perspective that focuses on institutions and human resources, funding, planning, and legislation.

3. Method

This research is qualitative research that aims to get accurate information using a descriptive approach design (Hubermans & Saldana, 2014). We carried the research out in Bali Province. Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling where the selected informants must meet the specified criteria, namely having taken part in disaster management because of COVID-19 in Bali Province (Moleong, 2002). Informants were determined by purposive sampling based on the pentahelix synergy model in disaster management started by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).

4. Result and Discussion

The results of this study about the implementation of Bali Provincial Government in disaster management of the COVID-19 pandemic as follows:

4.1 Implementation of the Strategy of the Bali Provincial Government

4.1.1 Activity Arena

In this element, the Regional Government of Bali Province realizes that Bali Province has experienced an increase in COVID-19 cases. COVID-19 in early September saw a significant increase to handle, until September 2020, there was an increase of 3 digits. The highest increase occurred on September 8, namely 196, this figure is the highest number during the handling of COVID-19 in Bali Province. However, these additions were also offset by the addition of a 3-digit cure rate. Until this research was conducted, the percentage of recovery in the province of Bali was 84.9%, namely many 8,192 people. Judging from its development, the escalation has increased and decreased, most recently the addition of 141 cases. Bali Province is a tourist destination, so in implementing the strategy, the tourism aspect is considered (Komarudin, 2019). The tourism aspect has felt the impact of COVID-19, especially in the Province of Bali. Because flights are limited to this day by limiting human mobility (Divianta, 2020).

The Provincial Government of Bali implemented many strategies in handling Covid-19 in Bali to create a sense of security and comfort for tourists visiting Bali. The Provincial Government of Bali must also make a wonderful scheme so that tourists visiting Bali explained no transmission. As a world tourist destination, Bali has implemented a leading strategy among other regions. The formation of the Task Force long before the formation of the National Task Force is evidence that the Bali Provincial Government is responsive in determining disaster management strategies due to COVID-19.

4.1.2 Means of Vehicles Used to Reach the Target Arena.

In its implementation, the Bali Province COVID-19 Handling Task Force is supported by various parties who actively take part in both logistical support and other forms of money. The Regional Government of Bali Province through the COVID-19 Handling Task Force involves government levels from the Provincial, Regency / City, Village Governments, to the smallest in every scope of the family. The Provincial Government of Bali is in line with the Central Government's appeal to optimize the Mother's Message movement. Mothers are at the forefront of education in families about 3M (Wearing Masks, Washing Hands, Maintaining Distance) which hopefully leads to better behavior changes. The Regional Government of Bali Province also involves non-government actors including the businesses, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and so on in strategies for preventing and controlling COVID-19. Help is provided to the Government as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and logistics related to support for the smooth handling of the COVID-19 process (Minister of Indonesian Republic Health. 2020).

The involvement of the mass media, which extends the government in disseminating information, has also been carried out (Sampurno, et al, 2020). The mass media carry out strategic activities in education and information dissemination. The mass media are not only involved in overcoming COVID-19 but also in all disasters that have occurred or have the potential to occur in the Province of Bali. The Bali Provincial Government has also carried the involvement of the mass media out through Communication and Information Office hoping the information circulating in the community will not run wild. It has also carried the role of the academic elements out. The government and academia are on good terms. Academics design effective distance learning activities based on government appeals, and also assist the government in educating the public about disaster mitigation including disaster mitigation because of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely the importance of implementing the 3 M protocol through Real Work Lecture (RWL) activities (The Rule of Home Affairs Ministry No. 33 of 2006).

It involved Udayana University in the prevention and control of COVID-19, namely through various things including the use of the Udayana University Hospital as a COVID-19 Hospital, making hand sanitizers, and community education through student RWL activities. At Udayana University itself, a COVID-19 Task Force was also formed to regulate activities on campus by implementing the COVID-19 health protocol. Support to students and lecturers is as support for implementing distance lectures, besides support for activities at Udayana University Hospital.

The involvement of all pentahelix elements occurs collaboratively. Non-governmental elements have the initiative to play a role in the prevention and control of COVID-19, there is no element of coercion. What they can intervene in is government institutions, including the Indigenous Government. Besides, they establish collaboration at the will of all parties. In implementing disaster prevention and control because of COVID-19, the several took part well, realized by complying with the policies made by the Bali Provincial Government. Also, the community implements voluntary cooperation practices, one of which is by distributing several packets of rice. To support this strategy, they tasked the government with preparing a quarantine location because self-isolation at home is no longer allowed. In preparing the quarantine location, Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (INBDM) assists the Bali Provincial Government. This quarantine policy is still being socialized to the public. The quarantine locations are at Prime Hotels (East Bali covers Klungkung and Karangasem), Bapelkes (Central Bali covers Denpasar, Bangli, Badung), Wisma Bima (Badung, Tabanan and other districts), and will be added at the Ibis Kuta Hotel.

The factors that play a role in disaster prevention and control strategies because of the COVID-19 pandemic are how the government seeks to increase public awareness, educate the public that the COVID-19 is true and make people aware so that people must avoid it by complying with health protocols before drugs and vaccines are found (Minister of Indonesian Republic Health, 2020). Besides, the government, through the Health Office, is trying to add service places, places of care when there is a significant increase. Apart from the government and the Traditional Village Council, several indigenous communities under the auspices of the assembly, such as Parisada, Udayana University, and donors who have synergized a lot with the Traditional Village Council. From the perspective of the businesses, it must maximize health protocols to prevent and control COVID-19. Use of masks for all employees, providing a place to wash hands and hand-sanitizer, Thermo gun, and avoid crowds at business locations.

The academic element stated that the factor that plays a very important role in the community itself because the spread of COVID-19 occurs among the community and the community must comply with health protocols to prevent the occurrence of COVID-19 transmission. Also, help from community groups is implemented as an actual form of community participation. They have also carried out the involvement of indigenous peoples through the formation of a Task Force through an appeal from the Governor. People in Bali are very adaptable so it is very helpful in preventing and controlling COVID-19. In fact, in various traditional markets, they find that mothers in the market adhere to health protocols by washing their hands and wearing masks.

4.1.3 Differentiators

The Regional Government of Bali Province implements a strategy according to the pentahelix synergy model, but some features make Bali Province have a different strategy, namely by involving traditional elements. They involve all 1493 Traditional Villages in the Customary Village-based Cooperation Task Force. Besides, the involvement of academics is also a concern because Bali Province has formed an Epidemiology Team for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling in Bali Province. The involvement of Pacalang in the Cooperation Task Force is optimized through the legalization of the Gotong Royong Task Force letter. Pacalang is expected to play a role in educating the public which has been done by the Health Service Puskesmas. In addition, community involvement through the Pasebaya volunteer group (Pasemetonan Jaga Baya) is an actual form of involvement in local wisdom. This showed that Bali Province Government used effective communication with involving non formal leadership to make decision in handling the spread of COVID-19 pandemic (Booker et al, 2021).

The strategies for preventing and controlling disasters because of the COVID-19 pandemic implemented by indigenous peoples in Bali are divided into 2 rituals, namely Sakala and Niskala. In Sakala, the Mutual Cooperation Task Force was formed. Meanwhile, in Niskala, religious rituals are performed. The indigenous people in Bali believe that what is written in Lontar, that in November-December-January entering the transition period or in Balinese people it is called purnama sasih fifth to purnama sasih kenem where various ceremonies must be carried out to avoid various diseases that arise. In Bali, we carry many religious ritual activities out in the community and become a cluster of the spread of COVID-19, thus, the Traditional Village Council needs to remind the community to obey the Perarem in Traditional Villages. Besides the natural elements of Sakala, Bali also carries out the Niskala ritual. Finally, the Nyapu Jagad ritual has been carried out in all Traditional Villages. They also pray together at the Besakih Temple.

Bali, in handling COVID-19, has taken advantage of Traditional Villages with their Pacals who are very effective in carrying out Indigenous Village-based supervision. A Mutual Cooperation

Task Force has formed all villages in Bali to handle COVID-19. Supervision at the village level is more effective in controlling the area, being able to carry out tracing at the village level easily. Apart from the traditional side, the role of the media in Bali Province is very strong. Implementing the strategy from side covers the mass media side with the main informants being the Governor, the Regional Secretary, and the last technical field being the Chief of Local Disaster Management Agency (LDMA) of Bali Province. The government, through the COVID-19 Response Task Force secretariat, is very open with press colleagues. Data is very open, although some data should not be published in the public media. In writing journalistic products, you must also pay attention to the impact of Bali tourism because if you take the wrong step, the world will know and will affect international tourist visits. Information disclosure in Bali has also played a role in controlling the psychological impact of society, especially the Balinese. Providing detailed and actual information. In writing journalistic products, one has to be very careful and very subtle. One of its successes is that the mass media has maintained information about the first COVID-19 case in Bali so that we do not know it to the outside world.

2.1.4 The Stages of the Plan that are Passed or Staging

The Regional Government of Bali Province made efforts to improve handling with an increase in the number of confirmed positives in early August to mid-September, which reached 196. I realized the increase in handling efforts through the Governor of Bali Circular issued on 17 September. In it contains various regulations, namely restrictions on social, customary, religious activities, including closing back domestic tourists. Besides, 3T optimization (tracing, testing, treatment) was implemented which returned the rule regarding close contact that did not have to be swabbed (only self-isolating) to become mandatory for massive swabs. For OTG (People Without Symptoms) and mild symptoms, they must isolate themselves in a location that has been provided, not allowed to isolate themselves at home.

The Regional Government of Bali Province has implemented various efforts, one of which is quarantine for everyone who has tested positive for COVID-19, including for People Without Symptoms (OTG) or those with mild symptoms. The quarantine locations are in 3 places and will be added by 1 to a total of 4 quarantine locations. Besides, the Regional Government of Bali Province has also issued a Circular related to health protocols. This is so that people can follow health protocols and reduce crowds. Some religious activities, for example, the Ngaben ceremony, are limited by the number of people involved. While the efforts of the Health Office are 3T optimization (testing, tracking, and treatment) and isolation, the community implements 3M health protocols (using masks, maintaining distance, washing hands).

One strategy implemented by the Bali Provincial Government is to implement RCA (Restrictions on Community Activities) which is more subtle than that applied in Jakarta. The Regional Government of Bali Province has also assisted villages of up to 300 million and we even planned that there will be an additional 50 million. In addition, to raise awareness for the public, the government broadcast Wayang Kulit broadcasts.

From the perspective of the businesses, it must maximize health protocols to prevent and control COVID-19. Use of masks for all employees, providing a place to wash hands and hand-sanitizer, Thermo gun, and avoid crowds at business locations. Government support for the businesses is also very good. It implement quickly services and can reduce queues. In addition, it can carry services out through online media, reducing queues and speeding up service duration. The Traditional Village Government also serves as a reminder to the businesses regarding health protocols. The customary clan and the Satpol-PP provide regular education. Business associations

such as PHRI, Ashita have been involved in preparing health protocols, including certification for the readiness of tourism objects or restaurants that are still related to tourism. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a positive impact because it has created new entrepreneurs in various business fields.

2.1.5 Economic Thinking

With customary involvement in implementing the Covid-19 coping strategy in Bali Province, the Bali Provincial Government together with the Traditional Village Assembly formed the COVID-19 Prevention Cooperation Task Force Based on Traditional Villages through the Joint Decree of the Governor of Bali and the Traditional Village Council of Bali Province Number 472/1571 / PPDA / DPMA, 05 / SK / MDA-Prov Bali / III / 2020 Year 2020 concerning the Formation of a Mutual Cooperation Task Force for the Prevention of COVID-19 Based on Traditional Villages in Bali which takes effect from March 28, 2020.

In addition, the Bali Provincial Traditional Village Assembly coordinates all Traditional Villages to move together to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. Just one village to not tackle the response, but requires a synergy of all Traditional Villages. Thus, the Bali Provincial Traditional Village Council issued comprehensive instructions to all Traditional Villages in the Province of Bali. The instructions issued can be ascertained that they do not conflict with the existing regulations.

Besides, the Gotong Royong Task Force controls all community activities, especially the businesses. This is very important considering that the businesses are very vulnerable to crowds and becomes a location for the transmission of the spread of COVID-19. Because Bali has 1493 traditional villages, all of which have Pacalang personnel. Pacalang is a security officer who conducts security activities regularly, thoroughly, and is respected by the community. The existence of perarem or customary rules in each customary village is also a good step because the community must obey the customary rules that have been mutually agreed upon. Thus, the existence of a Cooperation Task Force and customary rules or regulations are economical thoughts to cope with disasters because of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bali Province. To handling this condition, Bali Province Administration must review, how to increase the revenue from traditional markets. Bali Province Administration can adopt the suggestion of Junaedi et al (2020), traditional markets must make collaboration with cooperative and banking to run their bussines.

4.2 Inhibiting Factors for the Strategy of the Bali Provincial

Implementation of the strategy of the Bali Provincial Government in Disaster Management due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

4.2.1 Activity arena

The income of Bali Province up to 80% comes from tourism. This is of course a concern because, since the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been restrictions on human mobility both at home and abroad. As a result, tourism in Bali has become like death. One of these circumstances led to the termination of employment which resulted in job losses. Finally, people affected by layoffs seek other income, one of which is by selling.

Finally, people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic are looking for other income, one of which is by selling. The affected person looks for other income on their own because besides having to meet the domestic needs of their family. Barriers to this element become a big problem seeing the majority of the income of the people of Bali Province comes from the tourism sector. The public

was not ready for the COVID-19 pandemic which closed access to income in the tourism sector. The buffer sector, such as agriculture, is also experiencing obstacles because supplies to consumers are scarce. Agricultural products that could be distributed easily, have experienced difficulties so that they sold cheaply many to the community to avoid greater losses.

4.2.2 Means of Vehicles Used to Reach the Target Arena

A change in policy from the Central Government led to a significant increase in cases of positive COVID-19 patients. The existence of regional policies did not match policy changes, namely re-optimizing the Cooperation Task Force. Supervision of self-isolating patients at home is also ineffective, thus, COVID-19 transmission occurs again. Besides, the existence of the new normal policy was also an obstacle, because the community considered it completely normal and eventually the COVID-19 case increased significantly. This is in line with the statement of customary community leaders from the Traditional Village Council who confirmed that since our national policy, it is new normal that there have been additional cases because people's understanding is back to normal, there is no more virus. So that public awareness of the virus decreased.

The mass media element said that the obstacle to this strategy element was that some parties had a minor difference of opinion or thought and had to be covered immediately with the mainstream media so that the issue would not run wild. The academic element said the obstacle in this element was the occurrence of various community violations so that the re-transmission of COVID-19 occurred. Besides, easy access to transportation also provides opportunities for transmission of the spread of COVID-19.

Finally, Bali Province Administration made it new strategy, from December 2020 to January 2021, travelers from outside Bali Province are required to carry a COVID-19 -free certificate using the PCR swab method, but human mobility will continue to occur and it is feared that this will become an entry point for the transmission of the spread of COVID-19.

4.2.3 The Differentiators

The obstacle to this element is that Pacalang throughout Bali Province plays a role in community education, namely by patrolling the area, persuasively reminding them. Pacalang, which spreads to the village level, has difficulties in communication, not all Pacalang use smartphones, they rely on communication via Handy Talky (HT). However, the drawback is that it limits the coverage because of the lack of stations. Then from the community side, there are still many people whose awareness must be raised. In addition, some traditional ceremonies require the involvement of many people.

Like the Piodalan activity at the Kahyangan Temple, the Traditional Village of Denpasar, which was attended by hundreds of congregations. Even the restrictions on the congregation cannot stem the concentration of the population because in Denpasar Traditional Village itself there are over 150 Banjars. Each Banjar must send representatives to this religious ritual activity. Thus, human concentration is maintained and close contact is likely.

4.2.4 The Stages of the Plan That are Passed or Staging

Regarding the prevention and control of COVID-19 in Bali Province, we hope that the correct information from the government will not confuse, both the community and Pacalang who work in the field. Information regarding the rapid test is still confusing, so the security at the entrance to Bali Province is still confused because recently the information circulating is that there is no need

for a rapid test. After all, it does not guarantee that someone is free of COVID-19. The Traditional Village Council also regretted information problems. The Bali Provincial Traditional Village Council regrets that the information between the Regency, Provincial and Central Governments is not the same. This resulted in confusion between the Traditional Village Council and the public. The absence of a central figure makes the information circulating unfocused. These things resulted in a spike in positive cases of COVID-19.

Elements of the businesses explained the obstacles that were still related to information, namely the absence of complaint services from the businesses if they found customers who had symptoms of COVID-19. The government has not provided a permanent protocol regarding health protocols that the businesses must provide. It also considered research on health protocols slow, so that it is detrimental to businesses such as scuba mask entrepreneurs who are already mass-producing them, and after a while, regulations appear to be prohibited from using scuba. Using masks in businesses still has no definite rules.

As with information about the COVID-19 free test both as a condition of travel and as a measure for someone to be free of Covid-19, information about the dangers and effects of COVID-19, and information on public complaint services when meeting someone with symptoms such as Covid-19 has not been accepted by the public yet. Full. This has confused both the public and officers in the field. Barriers to information can also trigger a loss of trust in the government, people do not comply with health protocols and there is a transmission of COVID-19 transmission.

4.2.5 Economic Thinking.

The existence of regional policies did not match Policy changes, namely re-optimizing the Cooperation Task Force. Supervision of self-isolating patients at home is also ineffective, thus, COVID-19 transmission occurs again. The Gotong Royong Task Force that has been formed has been ineffective to monitor independent isolation at home, resulting in communal transmission between family members. In Bali Province, the houses of residents are inhabited by over one family, thus, the spread that occurs will be wider. The value of shared facilities without implementing the Covid-19 health protocol adds to the potential for COVID-19 transmission between family members. The presence of vulnerable family members (both in terms of age and congenital disease) will result in a higher potential for death.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study are;

The formation of the Cooperation Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling in Bali Province involved all elements of pentahelix and also the involvement of the indigenous people in 1,493 Traditional Villages that an advantage of Bali Province in overcoming disasters because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Regional Government of Bali Province has also implemented restrictions on social, customary, religious activities, including closing back domestic tourists, optimizing 3T (tracing, testing, treatment) and for OTG (People Without Symptoms) and mild symptoms, it is mandatory to isolate at the location. All of business in Bali Province have also implemented health protocols. But there were obstacles in implementing the COVID-19 Prevention Strategy occurred especially in ceremonies (the differentiators) and business (economic tinkering) that require the involvement of many people. This condition is unavoidable activities that pay attention more for Task Force the Cooperation Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19, so that don't become an entry point for the transmission of the spread of COVID-19 anymore.

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