

TO LOCKDOWN OR TO NOT LOCKDOWN: ECONOMIC AND HUMAN LIFE DILEMMA IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyzing the Indonesia's ability to implement total lockdown as well as investigating whether total lockdown is really more effective than PSBB. Through projecting budget needed to do the total lockdown, we conclude that implementing total lockdown is highly risky for Indonesia. Besides that, the review of previous literatures implies that the outcomes of total lockdown and PSBB have no significant difference. Indonesia should focus on the lifting PSBB strategy instead, because either PSBB or total lockdown can't be done forever. Building preventive awareness in society and establishing stricter rules regarding social distancing are the best choice so far. After that, Indonesia can gradually lift PSBB policy with minimum risk of facing second peak.

Keywords: Covid-19; Indonesia Economy; lockdown and PSBB.

Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kemampuan Indonesia dalam menerapkan lockdown total serta menyelidiki apakah lockdown total lebih efektif dibandingkan PSBB. Melalui proyeksi anggaran yang dibutuhkan untuk melakukan lockdown total, kami menyimpulkan bahwa penerapan lockdown total sangat berisiko bagi Indonesia. Selain itu, tinjauan pustaka sebelumnya menunjukkan bahwa hasil dari lockdown total dan PSBB tidak memiliki perbedaan yang signifikan. Indonesia harus fokus pada strategi PSSB, karena baik PSBB maupun lockdown total tidak dapat dilakukan selamanya. Membangun kesadaran dalam masyarakat dan menetapkan aturan yang lebih ketat terkait jaga jarak merupakan pilihan terbaik. Setelah itu, Indonesia secara bertahap dapat mencabut kebijakan PSBB dengan risiko minimal menghadapi gelombang kedua pandemi.

Kata kunci: Covid-19; perekonomian Indonesia; lockdown dan PSBB.

INTRODUCTION

The current pandemic outbreak caused by novel coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCov) (Zhou, Yang, Wang, Hu, Zhang, Zhang, Si, Zhu, Li, Huang, Chen, Chen, Luo, Guo, Jiang, Liu, Chen, Shen & Wang, 2020), or more well-known as Covid-19, has been a concern all over the world. At a glance, the symptoms are similar to common influenza—fever, dry cough, and shortness of breath—thus common people aren't aware of its dangerous and dreadful consequences if infected. Around 80% of infected cases are mild but still distressing and long-lasting, while 20% of them develop severe disease, like acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (Yang, Yu, Xu, Shu, Xia, Liu, Wu, Zhang, Yu, Fang, Yu, Wang, Pan, Zou, Yuan & Shang, 2020), which can be fatal. The spread of the virus is uncontrollable all over the world, including in Indonesia. Due to the intense increase of infected cases day by day, Indonesian Government has taken consideration of many policies and strategies. One of them is the limitation of outdoor activities—especially ones that have many people gathered—as well as social distancing, telling people—not commanding—to studying, working and praying from home. The biggest question is whether these strategies actually work, because the number of positive cases found in Indonesia kept increasing everyday. The additional confirmed cases and death cases on April 9th 2020 reached 337 cases and 40 cases respectively, showing the highest additional number since first case discovered on March 2nd 2020.

A famous suggestion for overcome the pandemic is a lockdown. A lockdown can help to prevent the spread of Covid-19 from the infected area to uninfected area, so the citizen of the uninfected one can avoid the pandemic rapid deployment (Yunus & Rezki, 2020). Many countries have implemented it, like China (Wu, Gamber & Sun, 2020), Italy, Spain, and French. Local lockdown is actually mentioned in Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 as karantina wilayah (regional quarantine). The regulation mandates that a lockdown must be made in situations of widespread outbreaks and casualties. The main condition required is Indonesian Government, in this case is the President, must determine the current status as “National Health Emergency”, then followed by a Task Unit carrying out the actions needed to overcome an epidemic. Lockdown implementation is seen as the best solution in cutting the spreading of Covid-19, because the speed of the spread is faster than government's ability in detecting the infected cases. Lockdown is expected to reducing the duration of the crisis period as well as positive cases, eventually will lead to the shorter economy disruption period (Karnon, 2020).

Even so, the government still firmly stated that they won't do the lockdown policy. One of the arguments stated is no country has succeeded in overcoming this pandemic eventhough the lockdown policy is applied. This is supported by the view that every country has different contexts in applying a policy, including geographical condition, the level of discipline, fiscal ability, etc. Thus, pros and cons about lockdown arise in the society. One side argues that lockdown should be done to save citizens' life, while the other side argues that it will bring the economic downturn. This ignites some critiques that Government is too focused with economic condition rather than the safety of its subjects.

The recent alternative done by the government to hold down the spread is Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB), which is also mentioned in Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2018. The first region that applied this is Jakarta on April 10th 2020. Only the region fitting to specified criteria can apply PSBB. The PSBB is found to be similar to partial lockdown which is implemented in Italy. Italy declared partial lockdown on March 10th 2020, restricting the mobility of the citizens but allowing industrial activity. PSBB is not much different, which is the region will implement a set of rules that contain restrictions on certain activities set by the Government. This distinguishes PSBB from the usual lockdown, or to be more exact, total lockdown, as claimed by the Government. PSBB still allows people to do activities even though it is limited, while total lockdown doesn't. PSBB that is implemented by Indonesia is also done by considering the longest incubation time of the virus, which is 14 days. If positive case is found again within those 14 days, PSSB period will be prolonged. This strategy's success is still on observation and really depends on the great cooperation between the government and citizens. Unfortunately, looking at the fluctuated trend of infected cases, this strategy seem don't bring significant effect on cutting off the virus spread. Indonesia is considered slow in deciding policies related to Covid-19 so far. Indonesia itself is ranked on 91th from 188 countries by WHO related to health issue (Kusumasari, Setianto & Pang, 2018). That is the reason why we do this research. The success of PSBB is still questioned, and we need to look for other alternative in case PSBB fails. The purpose of this paper is analyzing whether Indonesia really need to implement the lockdown. The analysis is done through reviewing descriptive data and literatures. We first distinguished lockdown and PSBB so we can identify the gain and loss from both strategies. Lockdown and PSBB have similar meaning, but their implementation process and penalty enforcement differ. The analysis result shows that

Indonesia doesn't need to implement the lockdown, due to several reasons. First, Government doesn't have enough budget to cover the absence of economic activities during lockdown. Second, the infected cases in other countries that have implemented the total lockdown policy still shows some escalation. The success of cutting off the Covid-19 spread highly depends on people's awareness. Covid-19 will end when people adhere to health protocols that have been recommended by WHO, such as social distancing, physical distancing, masks usage and so on. Sadly, there are still many citizens who defy the protocols, leading to both lockdown and PSBB possible failure.

The Socio-Economic Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic

It is no secret that a pandemic has an impact not only on health sector, but also on the socio-economic field. The recent Covid-19 pandemic had no difference as well. It brings major impact on economic condition as well. The sudden and unexpected attack of Covid-19 inflicts major economic depression, due to the fall in overall economic activities, starting from tourism sectors, followed by the damage of production and consumption.

The Covid-19 pandemic keep developing globally, forcing authorities to take infection control measure that mostly require bringing a vast amount of economic activity to an abrupt halt (Kuckertz, Brändle, Gaudig, Hinderer, Morales Reyes, Prochotta, Steinbrink & Berger, 2020), for indefinite period of time, creating uncertainty and hurting economy globally. The economic uncertainty induced by Covid-19 will lead to a large output contraction, because investment in intangible form (e.g., innovation expenditures as well as training and management improvements) is particularly sensitive to uncertainty. It is worse by the fact that the economic shock spreading fast from a country to another through the increase trade and financial linkages associated with globalization, making estimating the economic costs from the outbreak more ambiguous. China's condition can be taken as an example of the global spiral effect of economic shock induced by Covid-19. China has dealt with various restrictions since rapid escalation of Covid-19, halting and interfering with daily activities such as working, exercising, and travelling (Zhang, Wang, Rauch & Wei, 2020). This restrictions affect society's health—physically and mentally—as well as wellbeing. This also clearly has such big impact on China's economic activities, that the growth prospect of China is expected by The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) below 5%, falling down compared to 6,1% growth in 2019. The global economic growth is also expected to fall down

from 2,9% in 2019 to 1,5% in 2020, accordingly. Indonesia's economic growth is also expected to fall below 2% due to the impact of the pandemic. Another concern caused by Covid-19 pandemic is mental health of the society. (Kang, Li, Hu, Chen, Yang, Yang, Wang, Hu, Lai, Ma, Chen, Guan, Wang, Ma & Liu, 2020) noted that medical workers in Wuhan were mentally drained by overwork, frustration, discrimination, isolation, patients with negative emotions, a lack of contact with their families and exhaustion while facing high risk of infection which is worsened by inadequate protection. This psychological exhaustion can cause mental health problem, like depression, stress, insomnia, etc (Jones, Thompson, Schetter & Silver, 2017), which can have long-term impact on their lives. The consequences can be seen through the increase of major depression by 7% and PTSD that is ranging from 4% to 41% after the outbreak (Torales, O'Higgins, Castaldelli-Maia & Ventriglio, 2020). This situations also happen in Indonesia, in which health facility and personal protective equipment is still inadequate (Setiati & Azwar, 2020). It implies that mental health should also be an issue to be considered by Indonesian Government.

Distinguishing Lockdown and PSBB

It is appropriate to refer to Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 in dealings with Covid-19 pandemic. The law talks about health quarantine, including social distancing and lockdown policy. Lockdown term becomes favorite internationally, meanwhile Undang-Undang Nomor 6 tahun 2018 prefers to use quarantine term because it sees the latter term as more fitting term. UU No. 6 Tahun 2018 mentions main requirement to implement the lockdown, which is the stipulation of national health status as emergency by the central government, in this case is President. The emergency status will be soon followed by the establishment of a task unit, whose responsibility is to take needed action in overcoming a disease outbreak.

The uncontrollable Covid-19 outbreak finally lead to the declaration of Emergency National Health Status by the Indonesian President, Joko Widodo on March 31, 2020. The emergency status is a sign that the government should do the strategy referred by UU No. 6 Tahun 2018. The government decided to implement Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) which is explained in article 59 in the same law, instead of going for the total lockdown. President Joko Widodo explained that PSBB is deemed as better choice than lockdown because the latter will disrupt Indonesia's economy. Understanding the difference of lockdown and PSBB is needed before reviewing whether the argument stated is plausible. There are 3

different types of quarantine mentioned in UU No. 6 Tahun 2018 to overcome a disease outbreak. The first type of quarantine is home quarantine that applied when the emergency situation happens only in one house, as explained in article 50 through 52. Article 56 through 58 explained the second type of quarantine, which is hospital quarantine. This quarantine is implemented when the outbreak happens only in one or a few hospitals. The first two type of quarantine merely handle a small-area disease outbreak. Regional quarantine, or well-known as lockdown worldwide, is needed to face a pandemic which its infection occurs in wide area. This type of quarantine is explained in UU No. 6 Tahun 2018 article 53 through 55. When there is an infectious disease outbreak happens widely in a society, an area shutdown should be done to prevent the spread to be wider. Areas that are closed will be given a quarantine's sign, guarded by officers.

The access to and from the areas will be closed as well. The activities is completely halted, meaning working is impossible and incomes is uncertain, so the government is responsible for the citizen's basic necessities. UU No. 6 Tahun 2018, in article 59, mention another alternative besides the quarantines. Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) is an attempt to cut the outbreak by preventing big-scale social interaction in an area, through various policy like dismissing working and school activities temporarily, limitation of religious event or other big-scale events. At a glance, PSBB can be seen as the same as lockdown by common people, but here is indicators that distinguish lockdown and PSBB, particularly in Covid-19 pandemic perspective:

Table 1 The Difference of Lockdown and PSBB

Indicator	Lockdown	PSBB
Definition	All economic activities are deactivated. Lockdown is implemented on all regions in a country, both Covid-19 infected regions and uninfected regions.	Some economic activities are still allowed to take place, only a few economic activities are deactivated. Specifically, PSBB is carried out only in Covid-19 infected areas.
Implementation Submission	Decided by Central Government to be carried out in all regions in a country.	Proposed by each Regional Government to be reviewed by Central Government, whether to be accepted or rejected.
Transportation	All transportations are halted during lockdown.	Transportations still run, but limited.
Mobility Access	Lockdown restricts in-and-out area access (no mobility access).	PSBB still allow in-and-out area access with certain procedures (conditional mobility access).
Penalty	For those who violate lockdown regulations, strict penalty will be applied (hard).	Those who violate the PSBB regulations are only given a soft warning.

Source: liputan6.com

There is no absolute definition of lockdown until today, but generally, lockdown is stricter in the matter of implementation and penalty, as well as covering more area (an entire country) than PSBB. Meanwhile Indonesia uses term PSBB, other countries still use term lockdown for a policy similar to PSBB. There is actually two types of lockdown in other countries, which is total lockdown and partial lockdown.

Italy and Spain are examples of countries implementing partial lockdown (Sanchez-Caballero, Selles, Peydro & Perez-Bernabeu, 2020). Italian citizens were still allowed to do outdoor activities, yet limited. This shows that PSBB is actually no different than partial lockdown that restrict some activities while still allowing other certain activities. In the other hand, China applied total lockdown policy, where all public transportation departing from the city were stopped (Wu, Gamber and Sun 2020). Penalty will be given to those who go outside. Other countries implementing partial lockdown are Ireland, Poland, France, United States, Philippines, Denmark, Malaysia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Russia, Indonesia and Vietnam, while some other countries that implement total lockdown are El Salvador, India and Saudi Arabia.

Lockdown All Over The World: Is It Working?

Along with Covid-19 pandemic occurs around the world, lockdown strategy also has been a famous choice internationally. The end of Covid-19 still can't been seen clearly so far. It ignites curiosity whether lockdown is actually working to stop the spread in the countries applying it, and whether total lockdown is necessary or partial lockdown is actually more than enough.

Lockdown seems to be a preference for health sector worker in UK. Over 600 public health specialists, epidemiologists, scientists and other doctors attempt to urge lockdown implementation and to widen Covid-19 testing by sending a joint letter to the UK Government on March 20th, 2020 (Iacobucci, 2020). They took a note from other countries and analyzing it before finally concluding that lockdown is necessary. On March 23, partial lockdown was applied in UK through an announcement made by UK Prime Minister, Boris Johnson. (Goscé, Phillips, Spinola, Gupta & Abubakar, 2020) study in UK confirmed that lockdown is exceptionally effective in reducing the spread of Covid-19, but it is impossible to do lockdown for a long time. Unfortunately, lifting lockdown will likely inflict reemergence of infected cases and a second peak. Lifting lockdown can be done in line with universal testing with case isolation, contact tracing and isolation, as well as the usage of facemask. This strategy is

effective in reducing infections, number of deaths and the duration of lockdown, compared to ongoing lockdown with no additional interventions (Goscé, Phillips, Spinola, Gupta & Abubakar, 2020). Unlike UK that is content with moderate level of lockdown, India took a more drastic decision by implementing total lockdown. India is complimented “tough and timely” by WHO due to India’s quick reaction closing its international borders and enforcing an immediate lockdown when facing the increasing number of Covid-19 cases (Lancet 2020). This lockdown apparently showed its effect on flattening the infected cases curve because it gives more times for government to get ready for the expected peak, although this is not the end. The next India’s challenge mentioned is “...to keep infections at manageable levels and ensure the ability to test, trace contacts, isolate patients, implement COVID care plans and disseminate timely information” (Lancet 2020). These are more or less the same efforts that should be done in lifting lockdown in UK. New Zealand has become one of the countries with the most stringent lockdowns in the world. New Zealand has closed schools and all shops except essential services, such as supermarkets, pharmacies, hospitals and banks since March 23, 2020. Non-essential movements are prohibited, inter-island travel and meetings have stopped and all indoor and outdoor events have been canceled indefinitely. Through this policy, there were only 9 death cases from 1.041 infected cases. New Zealand is considered as one of the countries considered successful in inhibiting the rate of death of its citizens due to Covid-19. Along with Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark and the Caribbean Islands, New Zealand claimed success in suppressing Covid-19 pandemic through a lockdown policy.

Another country that applied a strict lockdown policy is Caribbean Islands. Prime Minister Silveria Jacobs of Sint Maarten in the Caribbean Islands expressly forbids residents from going out for two weeks. The Sint Marten government announced a full lockdown on April 5, 2020 and is valid for the next two weeks. The lockdown policy at Sint Marten is considered to be one of the most stringent in the world. Because, unlike other countries, Sint Marten only allows a few supermarkets and two gas stations to operate in an emergency. Most countries in Europe have been devastated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The position of these countries is behind America, the most affected country. The number of outbreaks has increased, accompanied by a decrease in the number of new infection rates in Germany. There are more than 100,000 numbers of positive cases throughout Germany, but the lockdown step in Germany is considered effective. The German Chancellor announced that schools throughout

the country will reopen on May 4, 2020. Denmark is the second country in Europe to implement a lockdown. The Scandinavian country has determined the closure of the borders even before the first case of death from Covid-19 occurred. Lockdown policy in Denmark is not as strict as other countries in Europe. Denmark still allows its citizens to leave the house and gather even though there are no more than 10 people. However, the level of citizen compliance with government policy is considered high and is the key to the successful implementation of lockdown in Denmark. Countries in Europe have increasingly applied either total or partial lockdown policy and it seems bring good outcome. However, Europe had tragic history related to lockdown measures and confinement—bubonic plague outbreaks, sieges of cities and the establishment of Jewish ghettos during German Nazi rule—that left bad taste in citizen's memories (Lau, Khosrawipour, Kocbach, Mikolajczyk, Schubert, Bania & Khosrawipour, 2020). This shows that lockdown isn't always about the decrease number of infected cases, but lockdown has so many side effects to the society.

Lockdown might has unpleasant effects psychologically, but it surprisingly affects the environment in a good way. Lockdown policy restricts the unnecessary movement to minimize the risk of virus transmissions, which means drastic decrease of certain activities and events. (Chakraborty & Maity, 2020) noted how great ecosystems becomes after the implementation of lockdown policy. Non-functioning industries activities lead to the drop of industrial waste and lesser demand as well as smaller usage of fossil fuels. The declining vehicles movements result to almost zero emission of green-house gases and toxic tiny suspended particles to the environment. Holiday is definitely not a priority during lockdown, which while hurting country's tourism income, but lowering the pollution level in tourism spot like forest, beach, etc. Concluding from the outcomes of other countries' lockdown, in general, it is deemed successful to suppress the infected cases, but it cannot completely cut the spread of the virus. If so, the question whether total lockdown is a must become bigger, especially when lockdown period can't be very long. The effectiveness of total lockdown compared by partial lockdown. They found that no matter the type of lockdown applied, the infected population size at lockdown time is actually the major parameter in the Covid-19 spread. The immediate response to do lockdown also helps in preventing the uncontrollable infected cases. This implies that both type of lockdown is not superior one to another, because there are other factors moderating the effectiveness of the lockdown.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, and content analysis as the type of research. Content analysis is a model used to examine data documentation in the form of text, images, symbols, and so on. Content analysis examines a text objectively to get a picture of something discussed as it is, without any intervention from the researcher. Content analysis also eliminates certain biases and propensity from researchers. Content analysis is focused on the content of a text and is not a result of the subjectivity of the researcher (Eriyanto, 2015).

Researchers conducted an analysis of the phenomenon as well as the positive and negative effects of the implementation of lockdown in an effort to break the spread of Covid-19 in several countries in the world that have implemented lockdown first. This study also analyzes whether or not Indonesia should apply a lockdown by using calculations related to the amount of costs that must be prepared by the Government if implementing a lockdown. The analysis was carried out in depth to obtain a picture of the right decision to be taken by the Government of Indonesia.

RESULTS

PSBB or partial lockdown for other countries, is considered not very effective in cutting off the spread of Covid-19. Through PSBB, government is able to close shops, malls and entertainment places that are visited by many people and able to restrict any action aimed at preventing crowds from gathering. However, the success still depends on how strict the PSBB rules are made by the government. Due to the 'soft' characteristics of PSBB penalty, PSBB and strict don't go well together. In general, PSBB, which don't completely stop outdoor activities and mobility, still allows the spread of Covid-19 because there is still movement and social traffic. The current Covid-19 situation in Indonesia is the continuous growth of victim numbers, including victims from medical staffs, although PSBB has been implemented in some regions. Following this outcome, contemplation arises about whether the situation would be much different if Government had followed the lockdown path—lockdown in Indonesia means total lockdown—which is more stringent than PSBB. The government firmly stated that they won't apply the lockdown policy, because this could have an impact from an economic point of view. Applying the lockdown means making all economic activities stop, causing no economic movement or rotation. The fearful consequence is the monetary crisis and the panic

in the stock market. The fact that the strength of Indonesian economy is not as powerful as country like China adds the weight to not to do lockdown policy. Some argument said that the PSBB did not provide certainty about the end of the Covid-19 outbreaks, while lockdown is considered to be more effective due to its stricter nature. In short, the government's argument implies that national economic matter is more important than citizens' lives, although victims of Covid-19 keep falling.

It is true that government should prioritize the society's safety, as argued by the supporter of lockdown, but the readiness of funds required should also be considered. The citizens, especially lower middle class, might receive no income within the lockdown periods. The government has no choice but be responsible for citizens' necessities, and it's not an easy task. The government should provide BLT (Bantuan Langsung Tunai or direct cash subsidy) to support the people during lockdown. We tried to make a projection of BLT funds that must be prepared by Indonesian Government if lockdown policy is to be implemented. This projection is necessary to see whether the budget prepared by Indonesian Government is able to meet the various needs that exist due to lockdown, considering that it is the State's obligation to bear the cost of living for its citizens. The right to have a proper life for Indonesian citizens is regulated in the Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 article 27 to article 33. In the concept of the State, survival becomes the obligation of the State, so in the current situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government must guarantee the survival of its citizens.

Indonesia's population in 2019 reached 268.074.600 inhabitants. The same data shows that the average expenditure (food and non-food) of Indonesian citizens in one month is Rp. 1.165.241. If the entire community received the average amount of the BLT, the total BLT that had to be prepared by the Indonesian Government within one month was Rp. 312.371.514.978.600. President Joko Widodo poured Rp. 405,1 Trillion from 2020 State Budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara or APBN) to deal with Covid-19. The amount was determined through a government regulation Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (PERPPU) about Economic Stability during the Covid-19 pandemic. The total budget will be allocated as follows: Rp. 75 Trillion for the spending in the health sector, Rp. 70,1 Trillion for tax incentives and stimulus for people's business credit, Rp. 110 Trillion for social protection, and Rp. 150 Trillion for financing the national economic recovery program including credit restructuring and guarantees as well as financing the business world,

especially MSMEs (Medium and Small Enterprises). Based on this plan, the amount of budget that must be prepared by the Government to be able to meet the needs of various sectors, including BLT, with scenario of one month lockdown implementation is:

Table 2 Lockdown Implementation Budget Projection (in Rp.)

Description		Amount
Prepared Budget		405.100.000.000.000.000
One Month BLT	312.371.514.978.600	
Health Sector	75.000.000.000.000	
Tax Incentives and Business Credit Stimulus	70.100.000.000.000	
Social Protection	110.000.000.000.000	
National Economic Recovery Program	150.000.000.000.000	(717.471.514.978.600)
Total Deficit		(312.371.514.978.600)

Source: data processed

Table 2 shows the budget projection that must be prepared by the Government if implementing a lockdown. The budget prepared by the government is Rp. 405,1 Trillion. The amount to be spent by the Government during lockdown implementation, consisting of one month BLT, procurement of medical devices, tax incentives and stimulus for people's business credit, social protection and financing of the national economic recovery program is Rp.717,471,514,978,600.00. Based on this calculation, the budget prepared by the Government has not been able to meet the needs of its citizens during lockdown. The government lacks around Rp. 312.371.514.978.600 to be able to actually do a lockdown. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is highly risky for Indonesia to apply a lockdown to break the spread of Covid-19. Lockdown is deemed as best strategy in facing Covid-19 pandemic if seen from health perspective, as said that “lockdowns are essential to save time and strengthen health systems that can become overloaded” (Ibarra-Vega, 2020). A lot of countries have been implementing lockdown, either total or partial lockdown, as an attempt to stop Covid-19 pandemic. Table 3 shows some countries that have implemented or been implementing different types of lockdown. Lockdown periods applied in those countries are ranged from 50 days to 77 days, but the period is still unclear for UK and Singapore.

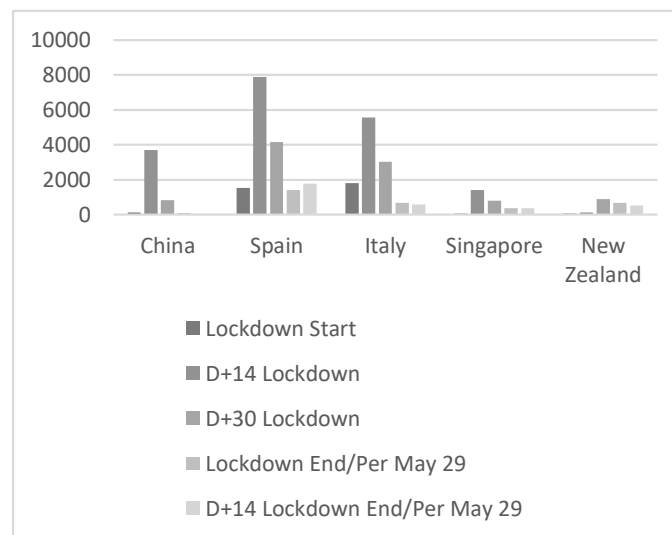
Table 3 Lockdown Policy per Country

Lockdown	Type	Start	End	Period
China (Sanchez-Caballero & Selles 2020)	Total	Jan 23, 2020	Apr 8, 2020	77 days
United Kingdom (Goscé et al. 2020)	Total	Mar 23, 2020	Ongoing	Ongoing
Spain (Sanchez-Caballero & Selles 2020)	Partial	Mar 14, 2020	May 9, 2020	57 days
Italy (Sanchez-Caballero & Selles 2020)	Partial	Mar 9, 2020	May 18, 2020	71 days
Singapore (Lee et al. 2020)	Partial	Apr 7, 2020	Jun 1, 2020	56 days (may be prolonged)
New Zealand (Knight 2020)	Total	Mar 26, 2020	May 14, 2020	50 days

Source: wikipedia

Unfortunately, the infected cases seem to not slow down significantly, as seen at the graphic 1 below. The five countries underwent high confirmed cases per day even after doing lockdown. All of them also still discovered confirmed cases subsequent to the lockdown ending, although the number of confirmed cases after lockdown is generally smaller than cases during lockdown. This implies that the spread Covid-19 cannot be stopped completely despite the attempt of doing lockdown, no matter type of lockdown applied.

Lockdown Outcome Confirmed Case Comparison

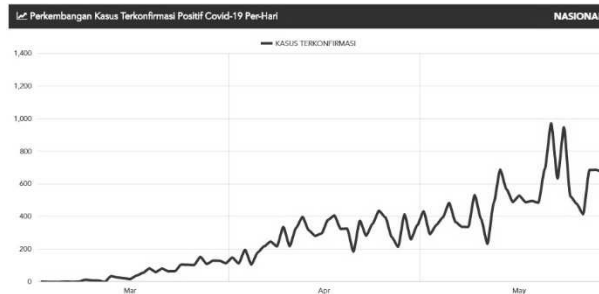


Graphic 1 Lockdown Outcome Confirmed Case Comparison

Source: <https://covid-19.who.int/> (data processed)

Indonesia has implemented PSBB, or partial lockdown, as well in order to overcome the pandemic. Similar to the condition worldwide, the infected cases in Indonesia also show no significant change. New cases still fluctuate despite Indonesia's attempt to do the partial lockdown until today (see Graphic 2).

Covid-19 New Cases in Indonesia



Graphic 2 Covid-19 New Cases in Indonesia

Source: <https://covid-19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

Seeing not much progress makes the success of PSBB begins to be doubted. Other alternatives need to be considered. Total lockdown naturally comes as the next choice analyzed in this study, because it has been intensely debated by various parties as Covid-19's solution. Implementation total lockdown in Indonesia is concluded very risky through analyzing the available funds (see Table 2). Indonesia doesn't have enough funds to cover the costs of total lockdown.

Fortunately, inability to do total lockdown won't be a big problem for Indonesia. Previous study shows (Sanchez-Caballero et al. 2020) that total lockdown and partial lockdown actually don't give much difference on effectiveness in cutting of the pandemic, which is also supported by the data on Graphic 2. It said that the infected population and the rate of new infections at the start of the lockdown become the deciding factors in the infection spread. It is a pity that Indonesia has failed in controlling these factors, remembering it took months the government decided to establish PSBB policy when the infected cases were already high. We have lost the golden hour. The fact that the Health Ministry denied the study result from Harvard which stated Covid-19 had infected Indonesia worsened the readiness of facing the pandemic. This shows how the lives of Indonesian people are very much determined by the authority of subjective power.

Either total lockdown or partial lockdown (PSBB) must be lifted eventually. Lockdown so severely impacts societal and economic sector that it can't be done until the very end of Covid-19 pandemic (zero infection cases) (Goscé, Phillips, Spinola, Gupta & Abubakar, 2020). The lifting strategy is what Indonesia should be focusing right now. The simulations done by (Ibarra-Vega 2020) resulting in a recommendation to carry out an extended initial lockdown

and then gradually return to activities while keep controlling social interactions. In line with this result, the study done by (Goscé, Phillips, Spinola, Gupta & Abubakar, 2020) also concluded that the combination of weekly universal testing, contact tracing and use of facemasks, with concurrent lockdown is the best strategy to suppress the death cases. Taking notes from these researches, Indonesia can build its PSBB lifting strategy by establishing stricter and more effective ways in making the people habituate social distancing before slowly lifting the PSBB policy. Learning from influenza pandemic in Japan in 2009 (Takahashi, Sato, Kusaka & Hagihara, 2017), health-promotion efforts should focus in raising preventive awareness levels of society in order to suppress the infection level.

CONCLUSION

The total positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia have continued to increase since it was first announced by President Joko Widodo on March 2, 2020. Covid-19 as a global pandemic has significance impact for various aspects of life, from economic aspects to political and social aspects. The impact of Covid-19 pandemic from an economic point of view has a great influence on national microeconomics and macroeconomics. Currently, the efforts made by the Government, can be said to be sufficiently adequate, like the application of PSBB, social distancing and physical distancing as well as strengthening the facilities and infrastructure of medical field. This shows that Indonesia has been in the right path in mitigating and handling Covid-19 pandemic, although it is a little too late—resulting in high infected cases, because the speed of applying lockdown is important (The, 2020). Both Lockdown and PSBB is actually not effective in completely cutting off the spread of Covid-19. PSBB is considered ineffective because there are still some economic activities, although within certain limitations. This is one of the reasons that the adoption of the PSBB is not able to stop the infection. Initially, lockdown was considered more effective than PSBB in this matter. However, in reality, despite applying the total lockdown, the number of positive cases are still increasing. Doing total lockdown will most likely be in vain, especially with the not-so-small amount of budget that must be spent during the lockdown. Lockdown also has the potential to cause a second wave when the lockdown status has been lifted later (Goscé, Phillips, Spinola, Gupta & Abubakar, 2020). In fact, there are still some countries that are seen being able to deal with Covid-19 without lockdowns, such as South Korea, Taiwan to. Lockdown or PSBB can't be done forever, although lifting it means facing the risk of second wave of Covid-19 infection.

That's why the right strategy in lifting the lockdown policy is needed. Keep establishing social distancing and facemasks usage, as well as building preventive awareness and performing health protocols recommended by WHO can be the solution. If the society worldwide obeys these recommendations, there will be bigger chance to completely stop the spread of Covid-19.

The fact that Covid-19 is an ongoing phenomena limits this study for several reasons. First, the researches about Covid-19 are still very limited and most of them focused on big country like China, USA, UK, Italy, etc. Second, the strategies proposed are still a prediction concluded through several studies. The implementation is encouraged and the empirical studies following the implementation is highly recommended. The conclusion regarding the effectiveness of lockdown is also drawn through examining only the current outcomes, but the future outcomes can't be absolutely said because the pandemic is still happening. Other limitation of this study is that budget projection made in this study is solely based on short-term scenario of lockdown and only focusing on the costs spent with simple calculations. The further analysis including cost-benefit of diverse scenarios with more complex calculations is expected to give bigger pictures of the strategy choices.

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