

Conference

Indonesian Government Policies Supporting the Millennial Generation Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) has predicted that Indonesia will experience a substantial change in demographics by 2035. This is amid the COVID-19 situation, which has had a large impact on the economic, social and political sectors, and has had extensive consequences for the Millennial generation. According to recent data, 52% of those in the United States who have lost their jobs during the pandemic were aged less than 45 years, and only 25% of them were aged over 45 years. This shows that the group most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic has been the Millennial generation. Indonesia's Millennial generation also faces challenges in dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was a literature study. The policies of the Indonesian government were an important variable in the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Millennial generation.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian government, Millennial generation

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1. Introduction

Adults of this, countless began 31 December 2019 up to mid- June 2020, even the time until the end of 2020, the public Indonesia experienced the suffering that prolonged caused by the emergence of the type of diseases communicable new that is called the Corona Virus 2019 (1). Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from mild to severe symptoms. There are at least two types of coronavirus that are known to cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans . The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Sars-CoV-2 (2).

The character of the Corona virus is very different from other types of epidemic diseases such as cholera, bubonic plague, influenza, bird flu , and others. COVID-19 is very tormenting for humans. If he is already infecting people, not just people/residents/patients who are infected Corona were isolated by government , but the entire residents of the community will participate isolated, both citizens of the sick and

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the people that are healthy. Points quarantine at home sick for the already infected, while the healthy, will be quarantined at home each are independent. Self- isolation is carried out to prevent and avoid the spread of the Corona virus from spreading to the public. However, pandemic COVID-19 makes almost all of those frantically to deal with it. The problem becomes very serious because what is being faced is new uncertainty. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a disruption so we need to recognize, overcome, and prevent it so that this uncertainty ends soon (3).

Impact of Corona virus is very large, is global and massive. He does not only affect the level of health of society in general, but also affect the activity of the economic, social, psychological, cultural, political, government, education, sports, religion, and others. Because it takes the policy of government are appropriate to prevent and overcome the Corona virus is. Policies are needed not only a policy to prevent and cure the patients were infected Corona, but also a policy to address the impact of social, psychological, and economic which is caused by a Corona virus. Policy (policy) is the principle or way of acting that is selected to drive decision-making. Policy is an instrument of government, not only in the sense of government which only concerns the state apparatus, but also governance which touches on the management of public resources. Policies in essence constitute decisions or choices of action which is directly regulate the management and distribution of resources natural, financial and human beings for the sake of the interests of the public (4). Many definitions of the policy public, most experts give emphasis on the making of a decision or decree of government to perform an action that is considered to be carrying the impact well (good impact) for the citizens of the country (5) said that the policy of public contains meanings: "whatever government choose to do or not to do". That is the policy the public is what alone are selected by the government to do or not do.

Pandemic Covid-19 raises a lot of uncertainty in the issues of economic, social and political. People will not feel safe even though a vaccine has been found. The impact of covid-19 has been prolonged. Covid -19 had an impact big on spending and saving people from various generations. However Thus, according to a survey of global newest of Standard Chartered, G enerasi Millennials (age 25-44 years) are most affected by the impact. In the whole world, Generation Millennials are the most probably experience difficulties to meet spending a day by day (41%) and the reported level of borrowing that much higher (35%) in the month last compared to generations more. In the American union, Covid-19 has made a designation recently among the public. Because most large of the old and have diseases who become victims. Then came a new name for them, namely "boomer remover". Generation baby boomers are those who were born after the war world into-II. Which grew with the condition of the economy America were strong

and fast and experiencing upheavals cultural in the years 1960-1970. And, generation is a generation that is already well established in terms of the economy, because it has investment, fund pension and a number of assets. But they become a burden the country since becoming the not productive. The data follows this shows that there are groups that are very lost in battle economics when outbreaks occur. Generation millennials in America are victims. They just started a career, entangled debt is very large when completing educational scholarship, just started a family and had not had time to have a home. They have to face a giant economic recession.

The results of a survey published by researchers from Harvard, MIT, and JPAL Southeast Asia. The survey is going to probe the consequences of an outbreak Covid-19 in Indonesia. The survey is conducted by online using Google survey. Respondents 500 people, 200 people aged 18 more and 300 people aged 35 more. So the group that first is the worker beginners and the second about is workers are more established. Due to the large of an outbreak of this is the increase in unemployment. This occurs in urban areas. There are 56% of men and 57% of women who claim that they previously had a job but are not working now. Job losses occur in all sectors of the economy (agriculture, manufacturing, etc.) and at all levels of education. As a result of unemployment is, approximately 35% of respondents the survey is to say they should eat more little than before. Surveys have also wanted to know whether the person using the program network security social that is provided by the government.

Only about 20s percent (23% men and 20% women) admitted to utilize BPNT groceries or CCT. 30% of men and 23% of women use BPJS Health. Only 28% of men and 23% of women were previously employed but now have lost their jobs which are covered by BPNT Sembako or PKH. And women who live in rural areas are more affordable by BPNT Sembako services than in urban areas. Unfortunately this survey does not provide an overview of the effects of this epidemic by age category. The same as in the United States, groups of age the young is more affected by the outbreak of this than they were much older. The workers younger this, especially those who are at the entry level, are most vulnerable to lose his job. Group is the most many enter the field of work in Gig Economy, to be the driver Ojol, taxi online, as well as various labor contracts and outsourcing are the group most first displaced. Group two of the most many displaced are laborers entry level in the sectors of manufacturing (plants) and services (maids shops, restaurants, etc.). Amid the many wide praise against class millennial, not many people are aware that se true, the same as in the United States, Generation Millennial the one that men so the line ahead of victims of pandemic covid-19. Are there groups that most are not affected by the impact of the outbreak of this? According to the data there is. Namely, apparatus states (ASN / PNS / TNI / Polri) whose job security; it is very safe.

In Indonesia this, the amount ranges between 4,6 to slightly below 5 million. The state is the biggest job creator in Indonesia. Not only employees-employees of the country's own job security best, they also have the assurance (benefits) were best with the pension and insurance health are guaranteed state. The portion of expenditures of employees is 23% of the expenditure of government center on Budget 2019. Total expenditures of employees over large again to the government area. in Jakarta alone, spending an employee on the budget in 2019 amounted to roughly one-third of spending. in areas other amount that can range from 40% of the budget.

Studies were conducted on 12,000 adults in 12 countries; Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kenya, China Mainland , Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan, UAE, the UK, and the US; is the third of a series of three parts to see how Covid - 19 has changed the way of life of consumers, and change what that will continue to exist. When the survey first focused on the impact of the pandemic on revenue, and the two saw a change habits of shopping, a survey last provide insight into new about how the crisis of health globally has changed the way people manage money their day to day, in the context of the achievement of the goal term long them . Two; thirds of Indonesia (when compared to the numbers globally (64%) feel manage money has become more difficult since the start of the outbreak of Covid-19, Generation Millennial found to feel more difficult when compared with a generation that is old. Millennials in Indonesia also reportedly disappointed with the level of return on savings or investing them; they also feel less able to control the finances personal them and more are likely to experience a decrease in the level of savings during the month last when compared with those who aged in over 45 years.

Regardless of the challenges are significant this, generation of Millennials is more possible than the generation that more parents to be actively pursue the goal of financial term long them. 33% generation of Millennials in Indonesia currently is saving to purchase large as a car new or home, while 36% try to save more lots for future retirement. While it is, only 24% of them are aged in over 45 years of saving for the purchase of large and 31% of them are aged in over 45 years of trying to save more lots for future retirement. To meet the ambitions of those, 24% generation of Millennials in Indonesia want to monitor and budgeted spending them with much better; 38% want to change the budget expenditure daily the; and 30% have started using the new app for managing money or for budgeting during Covid-19. While the 64% generation of Millennials who have not started using the application management of finances and budgeting, planning to do so within three years to the next.

In Indonesia, the generation of Millennials 50% more perhaps than they were aged in over 45 years to start saving digital; 30% more likely to start using a savings or investment app; and 16% more likely to start using an online chat bot or robo-advisor for the first time during Covid -19. The majority of people who have used the ways just to manage the money they are since the start of the Covid-19 have experience which positive. In Indonesia, 64% of the new (or 65% in the generation of Millennials) have enjoyed the service application of new such. The application of technology new to help manage your finances in the middle of the turmoil of the economy when this might be the reason for many generations Millennials remain confident that they can achieve the goal of financial term long them. Almost half in Indonesia (45%) more believe themselves to achieve the purpose finance them than before a pandemic begins. By contrast, only 36% of them are aged in over 45 years was believed themselves that they will reach the goal finance them. Generation aged in over 45 years this is the most do not believe themselves in between the generations more on the achievement of objectives finance them since the outbreak of Covid-19 begins. While it is, in all generations, the pandemic has made people more careful with saving and spending, as well as make them tend not to shop in royal. When asked what that would they do if given the money equivalent to 1,000 pounds sterling (approximately USD 18.6 million) by the government without any conditions, nearly half (46%) of Indonesia said that they would use it for savings term length. In global, most people do not probably spend the money for a vacation, either in outside the country or in the country they were, with only 13% of people in Indonesia who choose the option that .

Pandemic global Covid-19 endemic in all countries of the world have much affect all sectors of the life of society . In Indonesia, almost all the sectors experiencing the impact mainly ecosystem economy which for this has become the foundation of society. More further, pandemic Covid-19 has made the slowdown in sectors of the economy in Indonesia with various derivatives. Sector Enterprises Micro Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which are part of the most important of the sectors of the economy really feel the impact. Here are feared by all parties, because it has made the sector of SMEs experiencing setbacks are significant. Moreover, when this many SMEs are experiencing various problems such as a decrease in sales, capital, distribution hampered, difficulty ingredient raw, production decreases and the occurrence of many termination of the relationship of work for workers and Rush who later became a threat to the economy nationwide. SMEs as a driver of economic domestic and absorbent personnel working middle facing the decline of productivity which resulted in a decrease in profit is significant. Even based on a survey of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) related to the impact of the pandemic on SMEs in Indonesia, 88% of the business of micro run

out of cash or savings, and more than 60% of business micro- small is already reducing labor work.

Must be recognized that the pandemic Covid-19 has made the decline in power purchasing public. Because the public has been reducing interaction outside of the room to suppress the spread of the pandemic. With such, many consumers who then maintain a distance and diverting purchase it digitally. The impact many SMEs have to close their business because of a decline in purchases and they depend on sales are outside the network (offline). So that some sectors of SMEs that have not been adapted by digital at the end was very affected by closing its stores. Although so pandemic Covid-19 is not directly been encouraging changes in the new in the style business Indonesia. The changes that are shifting business offline to the business of digital known also as the phenomenon of entrepreneurship digital. Media social and market place (intermediaries) may be a concept to simplify the perpetrators of SMEs gain access to marketing that is more extensive (Purnomo, 2019).

Of the various sectors affected, class millenniallah the most affected. It is caused because, *first*, children younger tend to be vulnerable in economic, life is more close to the line of poverty than the group aged more, have little savings, and working in the sector informal. Second, dependence on wage daily forcing most of them to remain active work, although the risk of exposure to Covid-19 and spread the virus to others. Third, the recession global likelihood be the consequences of a pandemic Covid-19, and will affect the eyes livelihood of children younger are significant. Post-crisis economic and financial global 2008, the rate of unemployment of children young in the whole world rose more quickly than the adults and requires time which is longer to recover back¹. Impact of crisis economy moment is also the possibility of similar. Fourth, children young, which is a lot of work in the sector is informal, is also likely to be substantial needs neglected in policies of public and package of stimulus related to the impact of the economic pandemic. Son of young migrants and children younger are not resident is also the possibility to face the level of exploitation and violence from the place of work are much higher, considering they often do not get the help protection of social national. Fifth, before a pandemic is emerging, the World Bank estimates that 1 billion children younger will enter the market power of work in the decades following, in the number of those, only 400 million who will get the job. The recession that will come only further increase the uncertainty of future ahead of 600 million children younger more.

2. Methods

This study uses a literature study approach by observing and analyzing all information on the research topic. Library research is a type of research that is used to collect in-depth information and data through various literatures, books, notes, magazines, other references, as well as relevant previous research results, to get answers and theoretical foundations regarding the problems to be studied (Indrawan, & Yaniawati, 2014). In this study, the main topic that will be elaborated on is the implementation of the Indonesian government's policy using the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Program as an alternative solution to increase the economic resilience of the millennial generation during the Covid-19 pandemic. one of the alternative developments and at the same time saving the millennial generation in the era of the covid-19 pandemic.

Several steps will be taken in the article that puts forward the literature study model, namely; First, the researcher observes and analyzes based on the phenomena that occur related to the research topic. Second, determine the research focus based on the information that has been obtained and obtained from the literature review. Third, the source of the data collected is in the form of information or empirical data sourced from books, journals, research reports and other literature that can provide a new research scope. That way researchers will be able to help identify various variables related to the research topic. Fourth, reviewing various literature sources in order to obtain maximum results so that they will find new ideas related to the research topic. Fifth, analyze research notes from various literatures to then get a conclusion that is compiled in the form of a research report with the applicable writing systematics. Thus the literature study method can combine the findings of the same theme as preliminary studies with contemporary studies (Zed, 2008). Thus, verification of previous studies can find elements of novelty in further research.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Indonesian government policies towards the millennial generation

To prevent the spread and transmission of the Corona virus from spreading widely into the community, the government has made a series of policies to deal with it. Some of the policies made by the government are written, and some are not. Policies that are written in the form of, for example, Law (UU), Government Regulation in Lieu of

Law (PERPU), Government Regulation (PP), Presidential Regulation (PERPRES), Ministerial Regulation (PERMEN), Regional Regulation (PERDA), Regent Regulation (PERBUP), Mayor Regulations (PERWALI), and others including Decrees (SK), and letters from the government. While the unwritten policies are unwritten invitations from the government, community leaders, traditional leaders, cultural leaders, religious leaders, which contain prohibitions and appeals related to the prevention and handling of COVID-19.

Examples of written policies such as: KEPPRES No. 11/2020 concerning Determination of Public Health Emergency Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (6), PERPU Number 1 Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats that endangers the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability (11); PP Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (12), Circular Letter No. 57/2020 May 28, 2020 concerning the Extension of Work From Home (WFH) for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) until June 4, 2020 (13); Presidential Decree (KEPPRES) No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as National Disasters (7), and others.

Responding to the growing trend of Corona spread and transmission, since April 17, 2020, the President announced COVID-19 as a national disaster through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020. The number of coronavirus cases continues to increase. As of June 17, 2020, the total number of positive corona cases in Indonesia reached 40,400 people, 15,703 recovered patients, and 2,231 patients who died. The number of cases of people infected with Corona continues to increase, it is estimated that the curve will slope by the end of 2020. After the determination of COVID-19 as a pandemic, public reactions have varied. There are residents who feel afraid, angry, panicked, confused, and sad (10). The Corona virus has traumatized the community and the atmosphere was threatened and fearful (threat and fear). (8) identified four types of trauma caused by the coronavirus, namely: First, individual trauma that appears in the form of "social withdrawal" where a person suspected of contracting the coronavirus or a victim of termination of employment tends to isolate themselves from the group and social environment; Second, individual trauma that is "hysteria"; Third, psychological trauma that is "violence act"; and Fourth, psychological trauma that is "collective attach" in response to the mass panic experienced by the community (Sigit, 2020).

The policies issued by the government to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 are by imposing a lockdown system, social distancing, physical distancing, working from home, until the enactment of PSBB in every area spread throughout Indonesia.

The Indonesian government has taken steps to save the economy in the midst of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, namely by: First, Jokowi ordered council members to cut spending plans that are not a top priority in the APBN and APBD. Second, the central government as well as regional governments should immediately provide efforts for budget funds to accelerate the alleviation of the impact of COVID-19, especially from an economic perspective and ensure the availability of basic materials, especially for the lower middle class, such as informal sector traders. Third, accelerate the implementation of pre-employment cards to anticipate pre-employees who are laid off and lose their jobs and small entrepreneurs who are affected by the loss of market prey and turnover.

The Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture has prepared a framework for preparing the younger generation through the Pancasila Student Profile, namely Belief in On God, diversity, mutual cooperation, creativity as well as innovation and adaptation, reasoning in crisis to be able to solve problems, and independence. The Indonesian Minister of Youth and Sports, Zainudin Amali, has prepared a priority program for young people, which is stated in the Ministry of Youth and Sports' Priority Program 2020-2024. "There are five things in the program, namely empowering youth to be creative, innovative, independent, and competitive as well as fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, and secondly, strengthening the ideology of Pancasila and the character and culture of the nation among youth.

3.2. Turning MSMEs on as an economic safety net

Challenges SMEs in Indonesia is quite diverse, because very hard with race in entrepreneurship in Indonesia, which recently reached 3.5%. By because it is, an increase in the quality of SMEs into things absolutely that the future can create conditions ease for trying. Need to note that SMEs during this has been instrumental important in strengthening the economy of Indonesia. Even based on the experience when the crisis economies of Indonesia, SMEs have become one of the pillars of fundamental and buffer the economy of Indonesia. While in past pandemics Covid-19 sector of SMEs is quite experienced stagnant and by reason it should still exist through strategy development and reinforcement are effective. Based on BPS data in September 2020, the conditions that faced by SMEs future pandemic Covid- 19, in fact there are only 45% of the perpetrators of SMEs are only able to survive for three months, the rest are not able to survive.

By because it was the efforts of the development of SMEs digital, one of the alternatives that do the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Kemenkop SMEs) is to invite the innovators young to support the program of digitizing SMEs through

a program of Heroes Digital SMEs. The program is intended to be for a future pandemic Covid-19 's , the perpetrators of SMEs still can survive with an increase in sales with the support ecosystem digital. Because , until now , only around 10-11 million MSMEs are connected to the digital ecosystem . More further, Kementrian Koperasi; SMEs have a strategy of development of digitalization of MSMEs through four steps, namely; First, the increase in source power of man to prepare the actors attempt SMEs so that its capacity can be increased. Due to the quality of the source of the power of man becomes case the primary for the development of SMEs in the era of digitalization. Because many MSME actors admit that they encounter many obstacles in the use of digitalization and social media due to the lack of knowledge (Purwana , et al, 2017). Whereas MSME actors must also have a lot of knowledge in the use of market places, social media to applications. In fact, the perpetrators of SMEs can also study the ways to analyze opinions publicly in media social the longer trend with application Drone Emprit Academic (9).

Second, is to intervene in the improvement process of business actors MSMEs then lowered into the multiple programs. In addition to the techniques of marketing is also required knowledge about the importance of literacy finance for the perpetrators of SMEs. Because literacy finance will be able to make the perpetrators of SMEs set up by systematic unit of its business mainly related to the issue of debt-accounts receivable. This financial literacy also covers the procedures for recording MSME accounting. Because most major perpetrators of SMEs in Indonesia have not been doing the recording in accordance with the Standards of Accounting Financial Entities Without Accountability Public (SAK ETAP) because there are obstacles in its implementation. This obstacle is caused by the lack of quality of MSME financial reports (Mubiroh & Sari, 2020).

Third, is the expansion of access to the wrong markets only encourages the synergy between the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs with the Institute for Policy Procurement of Goods/Services Government (LKPP) so that the perpetrators of SMEs could be vendor procurement of goods and services of the government. Fourth is to glorify local heroes of SMEs. Heroes of local actors SMEs this condition is, lighters, empowerment, has a brand that is strong, and as a whole is able to aggregate the efforts of Micro and Small Business for anchored to the digital platform or to market international (export). Besides that in future pandemic Covid-19 to raise back the condition is necessary solutions mitigation and recovery that is by creating a stimulus on the demand and encouraging the digital platform to expand the partnership. In addition to the necessary cooperation in the use of innovation and technology weapons that can support the improvement of the quality and power of competitiveness of products the process of refineries products, processing products to the marketing (depkop.go.id, 2020).

Besides that, the development of SMEs digital post-pandemic Covid-19 also should be a priority of major government and all stakeholders to the ecosystem economic digital in Indonesia still running with good. Therefore, the development of SMEs digital also will participate contribute in strengthening the ecosystem of entrepreneurship digital in Indonesia. In the end the article is the opinion of this that the development of SMEs in the digital era pandemic Covid-19 dap at becoming one of the alternative development of SMEs in the era of economic digitally. In addition to the development of SMEs digital also be one of the strategies rescue SMEs that still exist in the pandemic Covid-19. More further, various programs development of digitizing SMEs can accelerate the process of transformation of digital in the ecosystem economics digital Indonesia, which could make SMEs compete in the arena of international.

4. Conclusion

Besides, the government should makes sure that children younger whose income is affected by the crisis COVID-19 get help to live. The first advocacy to increase access to credit, loans, and insurance that are targeted to entrepreneurs young, especially for children young in sectors of the economy informal. Make sure that children young and entrepreneur young to know and get advice about any scheme aid which is run by the government. Advocacy for loans and deferral of rental fees and the establishment of a national safety net that takes into account the needs of young people. Train a child young to cope with the impact of the financial that may be they experienced as a result of the pandemic and guided them. Consider to provide assistance in cash and vouchers to support and maintain the function of markets locally during the crisis (service trade and goods where the economy with the use of the money in cash was not able to function). Ensure that young people and their families have financial access to goods and services. Make sure that the needs of basic adolescents and children youth and families and caregivers they are met-for example, through the transfer of cash emergency, the expansion of the provision of protection social that exist, and adjust and/or improve the program transfers cash. Advocacy for children younger of the most vulnerable and their families they are to be the target recipient assistance in measures of mitigation and restoration of the impact of social and economic in the level of global, national, and local .

By because knowledge of the general public are also still need to be improved (public opinion) of covid-19, mainly knowledge about how the spread and dangers of the Corona virus which is deadly, then subsequent attitude that is necessary was done by the people is to prevent and stop so that the Corona virus does not infect residents

of the community in a number of more much more. The next step is to stop the spread of the Corona virus so that victims can be minimized. Step-step health public (public health) which may be taken by the citizens of the community to prevent and slow the spread of the virus Corona, advice of the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Gayes & Mahestu , 2020), of which is as follows: First, keep distance with others, a minimum of 1.5 meters, mainly if it was located in outside the house or in the space public where crowds (crowded). Second, avoid out of the house, if forced to be out of the house only for purposes that are very important and urgent. Third, always use a mask when traveling or leaving the house, and cover the mouth and nose with a bent elbow or cover the mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. For health, immediately throw away the tissue that has been used. Fourth, always wash your hands with soap and running water. Fifth, always clean surfaces and items that are often touched by using a disinfectant. Sixth, accustom themselves to consume food and drinks with nutrients were balanced. Seventh, improve the immunity of the body with if exercise regularly, rest are pretty and bask in the rays of the sun at the time of the morning the day between the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 pm. Finally, avoiding feelings of anxiety, restlessness, panic, and excessive stress, which causes a decrease in the body 's immunity.

In addition to things mentioned in the above, citizens should also do the things following in order to be spared from infection Coronavirus. A variety of ways that can do the residents so that residents can be spared from infection COVID-19, which is as follows: First, if it is traveling, avoid using the transport public (public transportation, bus, train, etc.); Second, avoid entertainment places such as cinemas, malls, restaurants, cafes, etc.; Third, limit spending only for the needs of life are important and points only, such as the shopping needs of the nine ingredients staple; Fourth, reducing direct contact with residents (social and physical distancing); Fifth, during the period of the pandemic has not ended, avoid visits to facilities Health (Home Hospitals, health centers, clinics, physician), despite the pain that is inflicted on the outside of symptoms COVID-19. Many cases that occur in the community, when residents suffer from pain, his complaint is sore ulcers, typhoid, or flu usual, the hospital sentenced citizens with the Corona virus. As a result, many residents who died of the world because of wrong doing diagnosis of disease. Lastly, is silent themselves at home or still be at home alone all day together with family (stay at home with family).

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