



GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MANAGING SUGAR PRICES IN THE PANDEMIC COVID 19

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Abstarct

In 2019 the world was hit by the health disaster Covid 19. If you look at the 37th WHO Report on the situation of the first Covid 19 in China on December 8, 2019. The food sector, a commodity that many people consume is rice, sugar, flour and soybeans. The Covid 19 impact also affected North Sumatra specifically regarding food. One of the basic needs of the people is related to sugar consumption. Sugar prices are rising and the lack of sugar supply is complained by the community. In North Sumatra. The problem in this research is how the government policy in dealing with the price of sugar during the Covid 19 pandemic and the factors of rising sugar prices. The discussion in this research is the Government to establish a policy of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). This policy is also the situation in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-scale Social Restrictions and Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 Determination of the Covid Public Health Emergency 19. The occurrence of the Regional Quarantine (Lockdown) caused the phenomenon of home employees, termination of employment (PHK) and various companies start to go bankrupt. Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) in 2020, the number of workers formulated and laid off during the pandemic has reached 1,943,916 people from 114,340 companies.

Keywords: Government Policy, Sugar, Covid 19

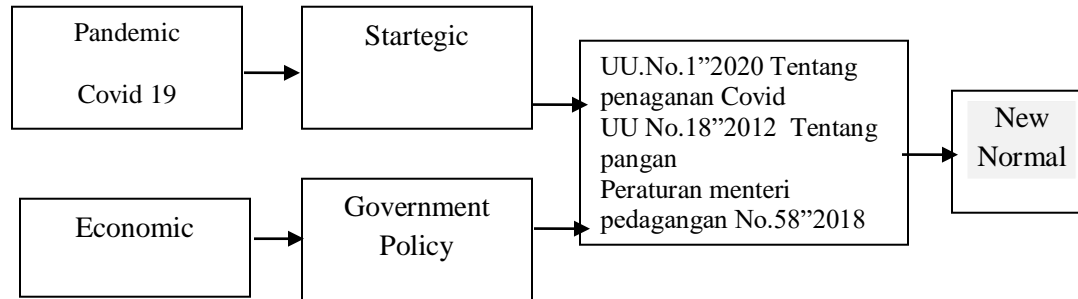
1. INTRODUCTION

In 2019 the world was hit by the health disaster Covid 19. If you look at the 37th WHO Report on the situation of the first Covid 19 in China on December 8, 2019. In Indonesia the spread of Covid 19 began in February 2020. In an effort to suppress the spread of Covid-19. Food issues are also a serious concern of the Ministry of Defense (KEMHAN). Moreover, the food agency in the world (FAO) was aware of the world food crisis when the Covid pandemic 19. The food sector, a commodity consumed by many people, was rice, sugar, flour and soybeans. The Covid 19 impact also affected North Sumatra specifically regarding food. one of the basic needs of the community is related to sugar consumption. Sugar prices are rising and the lack of sugar supply is complained by the community. In North Sumatra, the sugar commodity is produced by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara II (PTPN 2), namely in the Sei Semayang Sugar Factory (PGSS) and the Kwala Honey Sugar Factory (PGKM) and is still in production today. Based on the background, the formulation of the problem in this paper is how the government policy in overcoming the price of sugar in the Covid 19 pandemic and the obstacles experienced by PT.Perkebuna Nusantara II overcome the rising sugar prices.



2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature Review used in this paper is law



3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is juridical normative the nature of the research is analytical descriptive by analyzing regarding the Government's policy in handling sugar prices in the pandemic period based on Law No. 1 of 2020 concerning Covid Handlers.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The effect of Government Policy on the rise in sugar prices during the Covid pandemic 19.

The establishment of PTPN Nusantara II began with the establishment of a Dutch national company named N. V. Veronigde Deli Maatschappij. On January 11, 1958 all Dutch companies were taken over by their ownership, including the Dutch plantation companies according to Law No.86 of 1958 concerning the normalization of the Dutch-owned company N.N. VDM which consists of 34 companies. The Dutch company was renamed Perkebunan Nusantara Baru on November 28, 1958, based on Government Regulation no. 29/1960. In June 1960 the New State Plantation Company was changed to 39 plantations with an area of 101,633 hectares. 3. Based on Government Regulation No. 143 of 1961, then on June 1, 1961 the New State Company was changed to become the North Sumatra I Company which specialized in the field of tobacco development. Based on Government Regulation No. 14 of 1968, State Gazette No. 23 of 1968, the North Sumatra I Plantation Company was changed to Plantation IX which consisted of 23 plantations with an area of 58,319.75 Ha. The absence of activity for nearly 5 months since mid-March still provides an opportunity for companies to immediately rise. The company's finances are expected to last for up to three months. Unlike the case when normal activities begin to be held in August or even December.

Companies need time to find new employees to start operations. Many companies will also not be able to survive for more than three months. From the macroeconomic side, with a fiscal stimulus accompanied by a budget reallocation for health, social protection and national economic recovery from the financial sector, it is expected to gradually improve the economy in the third quarter. Using the Input-Output (IO) model, PT Sarana Multi Infrast's Economic Research Team.



The government implemented a large-scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy. This policy is also the situation in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-scale Social Restrictions and Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 Determination of Covid Public Health Emergency 19. According to Agus Suparmanto the Minister of Trade causes the price of sugar in the market to rise, due to several countries importing sugar still quarantines the territory. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58 Year 2018, concerning Stipulation of Reference Prices for Purchases in Farmers and Reference Price for Sales in Juridical Consumers.

This obstacle also appeared in Indonesia. The long distribution chain results in price margins from producers or importers to consumers. The Milling and cutting down of sugarcane which is retreating in the country is one of the obstacles of the increasing sugar prices. The sugar price should be Rp. 12,500 up to Rp.18,000 .Sugar cane planting is the beginning of the establishment of the Sei Semayang Sugar Factory which began in 1975. After its first production in 1982 to 1996, the production experienced ups and downs every year due to land, labor and production factors. 2020 The Sei Semayang Sugar Factory experienced an uneven production growth each year, where in certain years production increased, during the Covid 19 pandemic there was a reduction in labor because the PSBB government regulations did not reach the target making the number of workers small so the results decreased. The threat of a food crisis occurs amid the Covid-19 pandemic. This is due to the presence of a regional quarantine (lockdown) in a number of countries causing distribution to be hampered. Seain Weather factors affect domestic production.

4.2. Factors of rising sugar prices during the Covid pandemic 19

Sei Semayang Sugar Factory (PGSS) is one of the sugar factories in Sei Semayang Village. The existence of PGSS quite influences the economic condition of the community. The impact felt by the Sei Semayang community is a direct or indirect impact. The direct impact on the surrounding community is the opening of new jobs. In addition to opening jobs, the existence of PGSS has a lot of influence on the economy of the surrounding community, namely during the milling period, usually PGSS runs a "wiwitan" salvage. Besides in the economic field ,. PGSS also influences social conditions, namely in the field of education, because people are increasingly aware of the importance of education. The year 1982 was marked by the commencement of the sugar industry development project (PPIG) in North Sumatra, and its development until 1996 was marked by the fusion of several SOEs that made the Sei Semayang sugar factory (PGSS) more developed, including expansion of land, factory area, increase in the number of workers and factory machinery.

The occurrence of Quarantine Area (Lockdown) caused the phenomenon of home employees, termination of employment (layoffs) and various companies began to go bankrupt. Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) in 2020, the number of workers formulated and laid off during the pandemic has reached 1,943,916 people from 114,340 companies. The details are laid-off foral workers and termination of employment. There are 1,500,156 people (77%) of 83,546 companies. Then added informal sector workers who were also affected by corona virus amounted to 443,760 people (23%) from 30,794 companies. The number is believed to continue to increase as long as the pandemic is not over. The situation automatically impacts other aspects. This situation automatically affects people's purchasing power. Sugar Consumers in Indonesia. The situation of people's income opportunities from routine becomes paralyzed. To overcome this situation, the government provides subsidies. PT. Perkebunan Nusantara II (PTPN 2) carried out a low-cost market by selling Rp. 12,000/kg. PT. Perkebunan Nusantara II (PTPN 2) conducts a cheap market to help people buy sugar at cheap price.



5. CONCLUSION

The government implemented a large-scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy. This policy is also the situation in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-scale Social Restrictions and Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 Determination of Covid Public Health Emergency 19. According to Agus Suparmanto the Minister of Trade causes the price of sugar in the market to rise, because some countries that import sugar still quarantine the region. The occurrence of the Wilaya quarantine (Lockdown) caused the phenomenon of home employees, termination of employment (layoffs) and various companies began to go bankrupt. Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) in 2020, the number of workers formulated and laid off during the pandemic has reached 1,943,916 people from 114,340 companies. A large Covid-19 Budget Recommendation must be used as an optimal force to continue to provide income in the right way and system and be ready to run. As long as the system is run it is fully supported by institutions and local and central government.

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