

An Analysis of the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Special Capital Region of Jakarta

Retnowati WD Tuti*
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
retnowatiwdtuti@yahoo.com

Sa'diyah El Adawiyah
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Sadiyah.eladawiyah@umj.ac.id

Ma'mun Murod
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Mamunmurod73@gmail.com

Tria Patrianti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Tria.padmadastra@gmail.com

Abstract. The Special Capital Region of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) issued Regulation Number 33 Year 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta. The research aims to analyze the implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in DKI Jakarta. The method used in this research is the literature review approach. Data collection in this research was conducted by exploring journals, books, and online media. Data processing uses Nvivo Plus 12. Using the Implementation theory according to Van Meter and Van Horn, the results show that the implementation of PSBB in DKI Jakarta has not been going well, especially in the first phase where violations from the community and companies are still found, but in the second phase, PSBB has continuously imposed strict sanctions to provide a deterrent effect for violators.

Keywords: analysis, implementation, large scale social restrictions

INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus has rapidly spread to almost every part of the world since its emergence in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. By the end of March 2020, more than 200 countries had contacted this virus outbreak and had seen the number of transmitted people up to 800 thousand. WHO established the Corona Virus as a pandemic at the end of January 2020. [1] Human mobility is one of the factors that accelerates the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The time it takes for symptoms to appear and identify the host as a person infected with Covid-19 allows the virus to transmit from one person to other groups of people in different locations. As a result, this virus spreads quickly to various other countries. [2] Covid-19 limits human mobility. With the increasing number of Covid-19 fatalities in Southeast Asia, multiple policies have been implemented. In Malaysia, border controls and social restrictions are applied; The Movement Control Order (MCO) is supported by sanctions in

the form of fines for those who violate the rules. The implementation of the MCO policy threatens the lives of many migrant workers in Malaysia. It causes economic threats due to the termination of their employment and medical threats for limited access to health facilities. [3] Singapore has implemented social restrictions called circuit breakers until June 1, 2020, to break the Covid-19 transmission chain in the community. [4] the Philippines has implemented the policy of social restrictions and the cancellation of domestic and international flights until the end of April 2020 in Luzon, the most populated island and the center of the Philippines' economic activity. This policy's implementation was accompanied by threats from President Duterte, who was willing to impose martial law if people did not comply with these regulations. [5]

Indonesia implements several policies ranging from border closure and entry restrictions, large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), to the ban on mudik (going to one's hometown for Eid holiday). Therefore, the Jakarta Provincial Government has decided to implement the large-scale social restrictions as the province itself is the first one to receive the Ministry of Health's permission to implement PSBB because of its significant increase and spread of Covid-19 (bbc.com, 2020) [6]. Based on Governor's Regulation Number 33 Year 2020, the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in DKI Jakarta aims to; [7]

- a. limit certain activities and movements of people and/or goods to suppress the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19);
- b. increase anticipation toward the development of the COVID-19 escalation;
- c. strengthen health management efforts in battling COVID-19; and
- d. handle the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 spread.

As a health issue with a global emergency status with the highest level of vigilance, Covid-19 can spread easily in Indonesia as it is a very strategic area. The arrival and departure of Indonesian citizens and foreigners who carry out economic, educational, political, cultural, and

tourism activities in Indonesia are dangerous as it can intensify the spread of Covid-19. Preventing the spread can be done through early detection, human surveillance, environmental surveillance, an inspection of transportation equipment, and inspection of goods. [8]-[9] explained a Covid-19's emergency response in Indonesia about the main response strategies and actions in responding to COVID-19 emergencies. [9]. Whereas [10] developed and implemented methods to explain the impact of moderate socializing in reducing the deaths caused by COVID-19 [10]. Highlight the unpreparedness of health services in Indonesia and underline the importance of protecting health workers from the risk of infection [11].

Cases of crime in the midst of PSBB are caused by the Government's policy through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which provides assimilation programs for prisoners. Poor economic conditions and high number of unemployment only increase criminal potentials [12]. In the context of social communication [13] explores how social communication has changed massively in a short time with the appearance of prejudice against people who are considered ODP (Person Under Monitoring) and even rejection toward the corpses due to Covid-19. In the Article [14], the handling of Covid-19 is examined in terms of the urgency of establishing rules related to its spreading prevention in Indonesia through the type of normative legal research using the three legal materials, which include primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

In this study, the State of the Art is a discussion of human mobility and pandemics, which gets interesting because, in a way, human mobility has become one of the main triggers of this pandemic. Therefore, the implementation of PSBB by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta must be studied and analyzed in accordance with the objectives of this study, which is to analyze the implementation of large-scale social restrictions in DKI Jakarta.

Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy's process. A policy program must be implemented so that it has an impact or can achieve the desired goals. [15] defines that Policy Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions that are usually in the form of laws, but it can also take the form of orders or important executive decisions or judicial body decisions. Furthermore, [16] limit the implementation of policies as actions taken by individuals or groups of government or private companies that are directed to achieve the objectives set in the previous policy decisions. The model of policy implementation approach formulated by Van Meter and Van Horn is called A Model of the Policy Implementation (1975). This implementation process is an abstraction or

perforation of an understanding of policy, which is done to achieve high performance of policy implementation that takes place in the relationship of various variables. This model presupposes that policy implementation runs linearly from political decisions, implementers, and public policy performance. This model explains that policy performance is influenced by several interrelated variables that are described in the Figure 1.

METHOD

The method used in this research is Literature Review with a Qualitative approach. The research has been conducted through news searches in Republika online, Kompas.com, and Detik.com, and classifying them into six factors which are the main topics in Policy Implementation; Communication, Disposition, Resources, Characteristics of Implementing Organizations, Standards, and Policy Targets, and the Social, Economic and Political Environment. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) content then analyzed using Nvivo. The data obtained is coded by classifying into the Edward III indicator group then cross tab, and cluster analysis are performed in the form of a table showing quantitative values (Tom, Richards, 1999) [16]



Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The Implementation of PSBB in DKI Jakarta was first carried out on April 10 to April 23, 2020. DKI Jakarta was the first city in Indonesia to implement the PSBB for tackling the virus. The implementation of PSBB in DKI Jakarta has entered the second stage because the Corona Virus spread rate is still quite high, and many people who do not obey its regulations. The lack of public awareness is still high, as many violations have been found. Disposition according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 3.

From the disposition or attitude of the implementers, the implementation of PSBB in the first stage was still fulfilled by different views of the implementers, starting from dissenting opinions, some said that the implementation of the PSBB would not be effective if implemented in DKI Jakarta. The figure above shows that in the first stage of implementing PSBB the Disposition rate in online news Detik.com reached 5%, but the disposition in the second stage crept up to 21%, in contrast to the reporting in Kompas.com, where in the first stage of PSBB, disposition or attitude of the implementers was sufficiently high, 31%.

Meanwhile, in the second stage, it tends to decrease, reaching only 10% in Kompas.com, meaning that the attitude of the executors is more of one thought about the policy of implementing PSBB because the presence of PSBB suppresses the level of the virus spread, the first stage of PSBB also makes the spread more stable and can be said to be somewhat decreased. The same thing goes in the news on Republika.com, where in the first stage of PSBB, the disposition is quite high, and then in the second stage, it tends to decrease. Characteristics of Implementing Organizations according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 4.

The characteristics of the implementing organization are important because the performance of the implementation of the policy will be greatly influenced by the exact characteristics and suitability of the implementing agencies. In this case, it can refer to how the Standard Operational Procedure is contained in the policy as well as the characteristics of the organization. In terms of the implementation of PSBB, DKI Jakarta itself is not yet structured. Detik.com reported that the first and second stages occupy the same position, which is 4%. But Kompas.com and Republika.com reported that the first stage tends to be low, and the second stage is higher than the first stage. This is because the first stage is still a trial and not yet formed of firmly established SOPs, which are the basis of law enforcement that will become the sanctions imposed upon the violators. Communication according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 5.

Communication is a very important aspect of delivering policy ranging from the central government to local governments and from local governments to the community. The communication carried out in the implementation of the first phase of the PSBB was still not optimal since many violations of this policy itself. Detik.com, exposed communication indicators in the first and second stages have the same level of similarity, which is 18%, whereas, in Kompas.com, the communication in the first stage reaches 20% and decreases in the second stage to only 11%. Reports on Republika.com also differ; it states that communication in the first phase is only 13% but in the second stage rises to 18%. Social, Economic, and Political Environment according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 6.

The social, economic, and political environment is one of the success factors of public policy as influenced by the external environment of the policy. In this case, the socio-economic and political environment in implementing PSBB in DKI Jakarta is still unstable. Many are affected by layoffs; Many people think that "if they don't work and leave the house, then they can't eat." In this case, the government also has a critical role in

supporting the success of the policy. In the news on Detik.com, the first stage has a rate of 18%, while the second stage decreases to 12%. This is because, in the first phase, many people felt the impact of PSBB implementation, ranging from limiting community mobility to travel activities and public access, which were all restricted. Whereas in the second stage, the community tends to get used to it, and some even consider that the PSBB implementation is only a formality, and if they violate it, they can still be tolerated. Likewise, the coverage in Kompas.com in the first stage was 18%, while in the second stage, it was 12%, which differs from the news in Republika.com, which was only 12% in the first stage and 25% in the second stage. Policy Targets and Standards according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 7

Policy targets and standards taken in implementing PSBB in DKI Jakarta are appropriate with the aim of suppressing the spread of the coronavirus itself, but the lack of policy standards such as strict rules and sanctions from supervisors of PSBB, the lack of supervision and sanctions that still do not make the community afraid or deterrent if they do not follow the implementation of PSBB in DKI Jakarta because strict supervision in the application of PSBB in DKI Jakarta applies only at the beginning of the PSBB implementation itself, the rest is just checking in oversight. There are no strict sanctions, only a form of verbal reprimand. The news on Detik.com shows that in the first phase of PSBB implementation, it is 12%, and in the second stage it is 18%, due to sanctions for PSBB violators. Moreover, it is supported by the Governor of Jakarta Special District Regulation Number 41 Year 2020 concerning the imposition of sanctions on violators of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in DKI Jakarta Province. Resources according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Figure 8.

The first phase of PSBB in DKI Jakarta in Detik.com shows a 6% rate, while in the second stage, it rises to 18%. The resources in implementing PSBB were still limited, from funding resources to how the DKI regional government could help the impoverished community but must continue to follow the PSBB regulations. They also experience many obstacles, starting from errors in the aid distribution to the community. Human resources are also still not optimal. Human resources interpreted as a community that is still violating the implementation of PSBB. On the contrary, Kompas.com reported that in the first stage, the rate tends to increase to 12% while the second stage decreases to 6%. Republika.com reports a lower rate, 12%, in the first stage, and rises to 43% in the second stage.

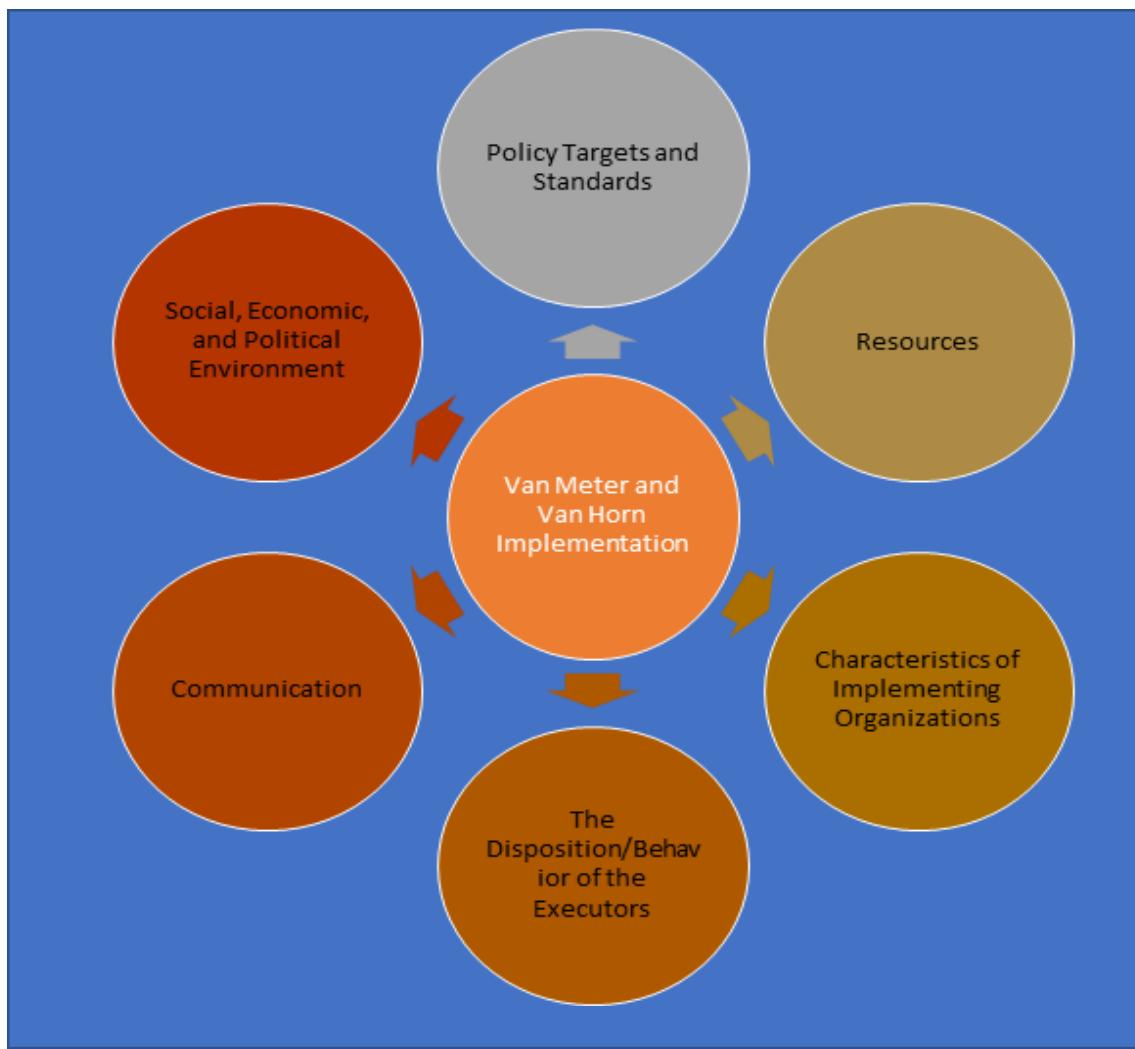


Figure 2. Van Meter and Van Horn Theoretical Framework

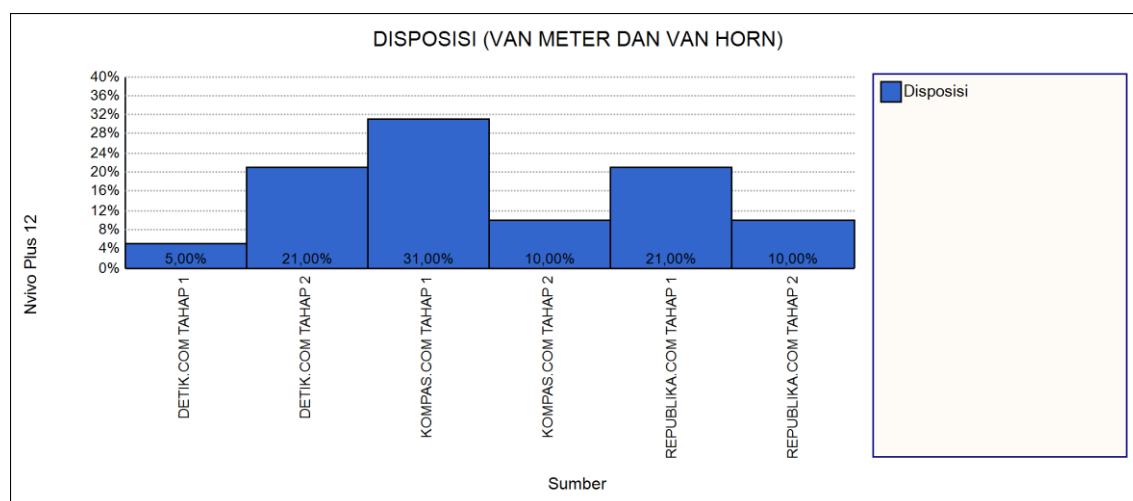


Figure 3. Disposition according to Van Meter and Van Horn

Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

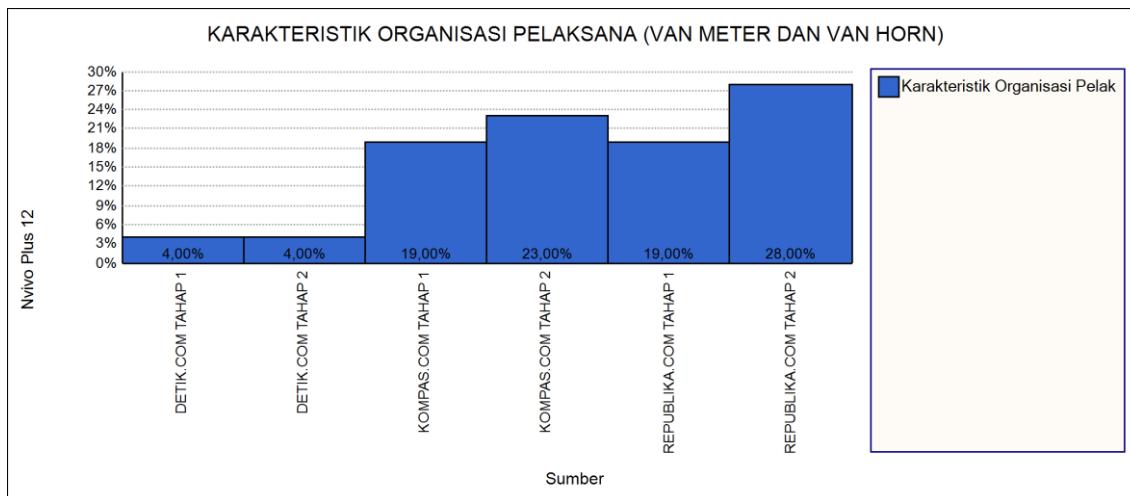


Figure 4. Characteristics of Implementing Organizations according to Van Meter and Van Horn
 Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

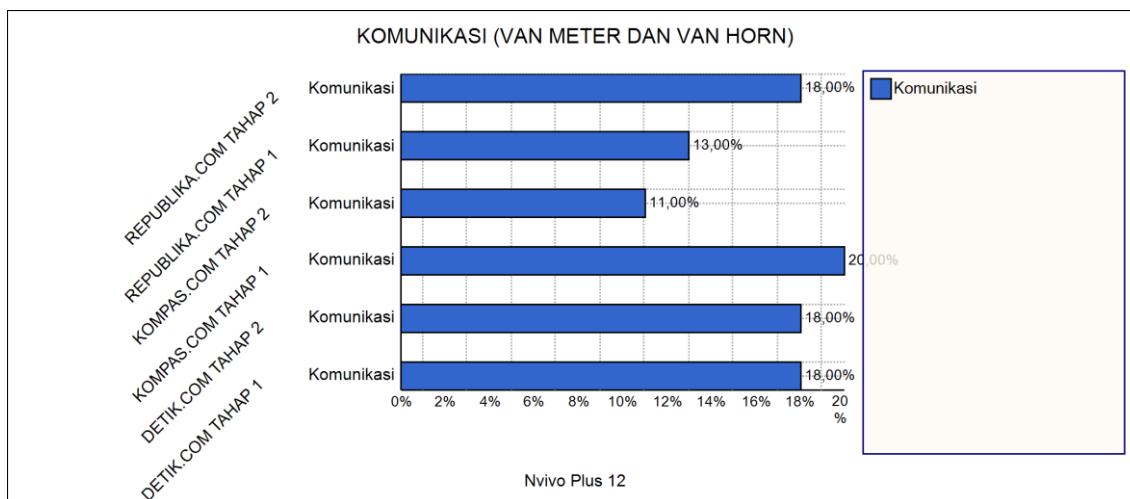


Figure 5. Communication according to Van Meter and Van Horn
 Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

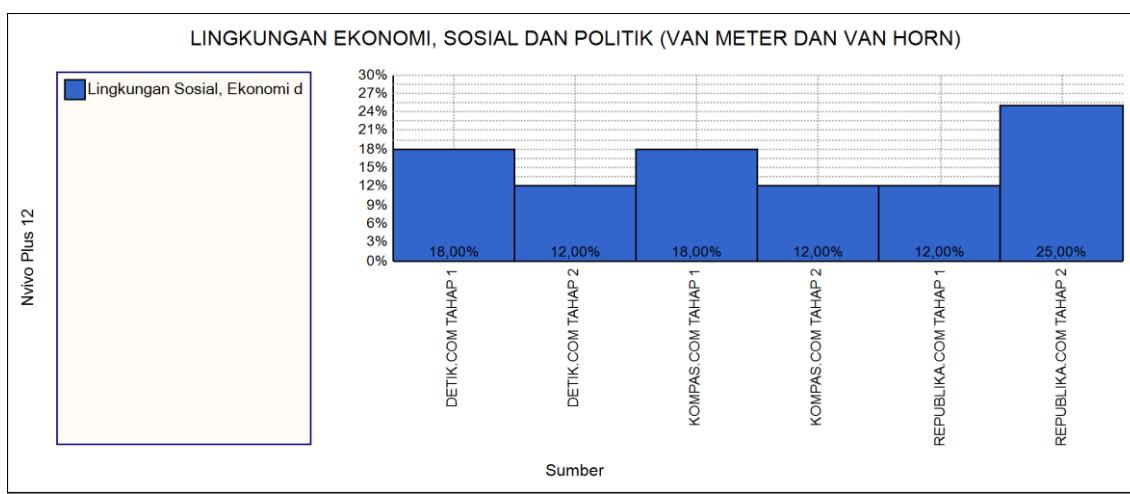


Figure 6. Social, Economic, and Political Environment according to Van Meter and Van Horn
 Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

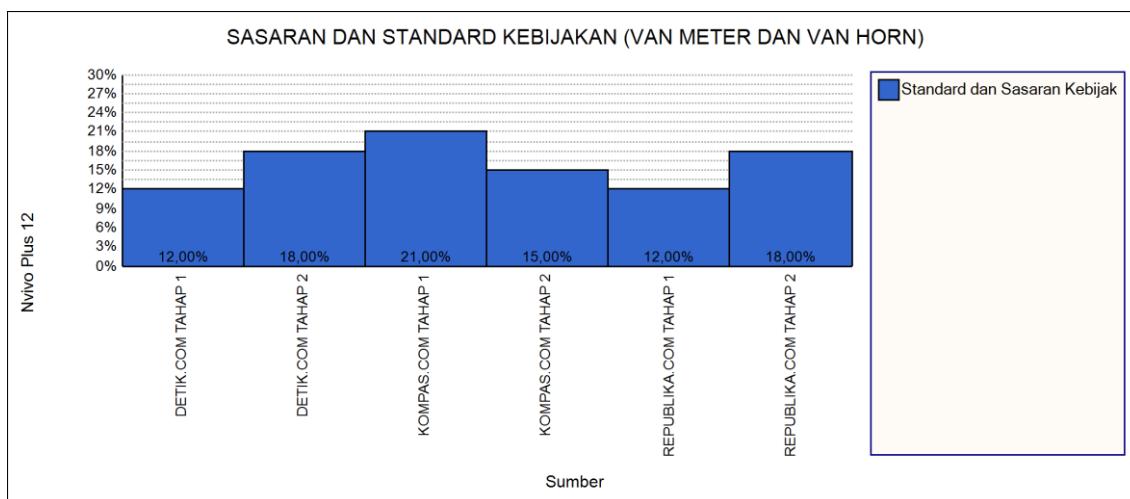


Figure 7. Policy Targets and Standards according to Van Meter and Van Horn

Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

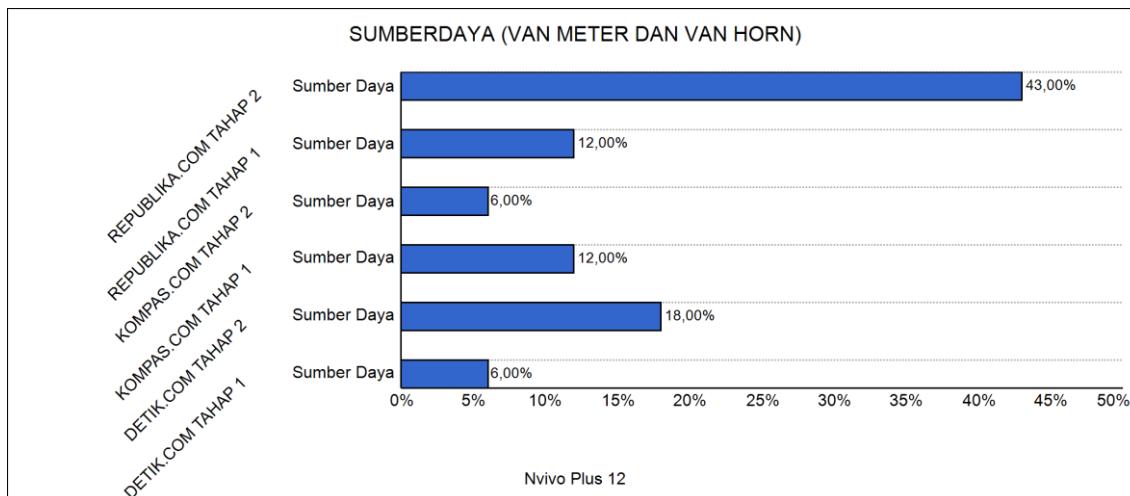


Figure 8. Resources according to Van Meter and Van Horn

Source: data processed using Nvivo 12 Plus

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in DKI Jakarta, which was done in the first and second stages, is still not going well, especially in the first stage of implementation where violations are still found, ranging from individuals and companies that still violate the rules in the PSBB. But the implementation of the second phase of the PSBB began to improve, strict security has begun to be given to violators, and the level of the spread of the coronavirus has begun to slow down since the PSBB was conducted.

This study recommends that the public must be simultaneously educated about Covid-19 with the following tactics; 1) there have to be guarantees of basic needs while limiting people's movement, 2) PSBB monitoring starts from RT / RW level, 3)

The government must transparently disclose the data of Covid-19 cases.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher highly appreciates FISIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta that funded this research as part of the Internal Lecturer Research.

REFERENCES

- [1] Rudianto in F.Juanedi, *Krisis Komunikasi dalam Pandemi Covid-19*. Buku Litera, Yogyakarta, 2020.
- [2] M.U.G., Kraemer "The effect of human mobility and control measures on the COVID-19 epidemic in China." *Science*. 2020 May 1;368(6490):493-497. doi: 10.1126/science.abb4218, 2020.

- [3] J. Putra. “*MCO: Immigration halts operations against illegal immigrants.*” Malaymail, [Diakses dari <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2020/04/22/mco-immigration-halts-operations-against-illegal-immigrants/1859235>, 2020.
- [4] R. Ratcliffe, (2020). “*We're in a prison': Singapore's migrant workers suffer as Covid-19 surges back.*” The Guardian, [Diakses dari <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/23/singapore-million-migrant-workers-suffer-as-covid-19-surges-back>, 2020.
- [5] A. Robles, “*Coronavirus: fears grow of 'martial-law like' lockdown in the Philippines.*” South China Morning Post [Diakses dari <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/economics/article/3080765/coronavirus-fears-grow-martial-law-lockdown-philippines>, 2020.
- [6] W. Calissta, “*PSBB Jakarta Mulai 10 April selama dua minggu, namun pakar menyebut hasil efektif satu bulan untuk tekan Covid-19.*” <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-52194441>, 2020
- [7] Peraturan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta Nomor 33 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar dalam Penanganan COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta.
- [8] S. Mayusef, et al. “*Tanggapan Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Pencegahan Bencana COVID-19.*” Jurnal Sarjana Afrika Timur Ilmu Kedokteran. ISSN: 2617-4421 (Cetak) & ISSN: 2617-7188, 2020. (Online).
- [9] R. Djalante, et al. “*Review and analysis of current responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020.*” Progress in Disaster Science. Volume.6, 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100091>.
- [10] M. Greenstone, Vishan Nigam. (2020). “*Does Social Distancing Matter?*” Nomor 2020-26. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3561244>.
- [11] S. Seiati, M. K.Azwar. “*COVID-19 and Indonesia*”. Acta Medica Indosiana The Indonesian Journal of Internal Medicine. Volume 52 No.1 ISSN: 0125-9326, 2020.
- [12] A. Mohamad, “*Asimilasi dan Peningkatan Kriminalitas Di Tengah Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Pandemi Corona*”, ADALAH Buletin Hukum & Keadilan Volume 4 No. 1 ISSN 2338 4638 pp. 101–106, 2020.
- [13] A.D. Jeretallah, Y. Mediantara, “*Covid-19 dan Perubahan Komunikasi Sosial*”. PERSEPSI : Communication Journal. Volume.3 No.1 pp.94-102, 2020.
- [14] D. Telaumbanua. “*Urgensi Pembentukan Aturan Terkait Pencegahan Covid 19 di Indonesia*”. Qalamuna-Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial dan Agama Volume 12 No.1 pp. 59-70, 2020.
- [15] Mazmanian and Sebatier in Agustino, Leo. (2008). *Dasar-dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [16] Van Horn dan Van Meter in Winarno, Budi. (2008). *Kebijakan Publik (teori dan proses)*. Jakarta: Media Pressindo.