

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY IN HANDLING CORONAVIRUS
(COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN SURABAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Exactly on March 16, 2020, this virus has begun to enter the Surabaya area. This study wants to see about the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. There are two problems investigated in this study. First, regarding kebijakan issued by local governments in addressing the pandemic Covid-19, especially in the city of Surabaya. Second, researchers wanted to see the impact of their policies issued by the city of Surabaya in the face of a pandemic Covid-19 against the public economy. The theory used to analyze this problem is Merilee S. Grindle's theory of public policy implementation. The research method is descriptive qualitative and the type of research is a case study. From the data analysis, it can be seen that the first finding, there are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, namely, 1) Surabaya Mayor's Circular to Increase Awareness of Covid-19 in Surabaya. 2) Population Mobility Control Protocol Based on the Circular Letter of the Mayor of Surabaya. 3) Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Covid-19 in the City of Surabaya. 4) Decree of the Mayor of Surabaya regarding the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 in the city of Surabaya. 5) Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Conditions of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Secondly, on the impact of their policies issued by the government of the city of Surabaya in the handling of the pandemic Covid-19 on the economy of the people of Surabaya. With the implementation of a large-scale social restriction policy and the temporary closure of several lower, middle and upper class shopping centers such as traditional markets, cotton markets, Surabaya Wholesale Center (PGS), and several large malls, it has greatly impacted the economy of the community, especially the people of Surabaya who are second in line. the highest rate of Covid-19 cases after Jakarta.

Keywords: *Public Policy, Corona Virus, Impact*

A. INTRODUCTION

The world is shrouded in epidemics of a deadly disease or virus, a virus that has paralyzed all regions, cities, regions and countries in all parts of the world. The spread of this virus does not discriminate against or caste, both from the elite, workers, public figures and all kinds of layers of society. Many countries have spread the corona virus outbreak or known as Coronavirus Disease 2019. Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), the case began in pneumonia or

mysterious pneumonia around the end of 2019. The case regarding the outbreak of the corona virus disease (Covid-19) was thought to have originally been related to the Huana animal market in Wuhan which sold various types of animal meat, including those that are not commonly consumed such as snakes, bats and various types of rats. The outbreak of the corona virus disease (Covid-19) infection with this mysterious pneumonia has indeed been found in many animal markets.

The spread of this corona virus is thought to be carried by bats and other animals that are consumed by humans until transmission occurs. This coronavirus is no stranger to the world of animal health, but only a few types are capable of infecting humans to become lung disease. There are several symptoms that arise such as flu, fever and cough when infected with the disease outbreak. Not infrequently the outbreak of the corona virus (Covid-19) develops very quickly, resulting in more severe infections and organ failure. Covid-19 has proven itself capable of transmitting between humans through direct or indirect physical contact, even from the air that is inhaled every day, it can transmit the virus outbreak. Very fast transmission until the World Health Organization declared the Corona virus pandemic or COVID-19 around March 11, 2020.

Global pandemic or epidemic indicates a COVID-19 infection that is so rapid that almost no country or region in the world is absent from the corona virus. The increase in the number of cases occurred in a short time so that it required prompt and appropriate treatment. Many countries have been affected by the coronavirus outbreak, WHO stated that currently European countries have become the center of the global coronavirus pandemic. Europe has more cases and deaths from COVID-19 than China, which was the starting point for the outbreak. According to WHO, the total number of cases of the corona virus is now almost more than 136,000 in at least 123 countries and regions that have been infected with the corona virus . Of these several areas, nearly 81,000 cases are in mainland China, Italy, which is the European country that was worst affected by the corona virus, now has 15 thousand cases and one that does not escape the virus is our beloved country, Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the countries that was also affected by the corona virus (Covid-19) outbreak , the beginning of the outbreak of the corona virus in Indonesia around the beginning of 2020. Starting from 2 women who were positive for the corona virus aged around 60 and 30, until today the victim The number of people infected with the corona virus in Indonesia is increasing. The updated data as of April 2, 2020 in Indonesia reached 1,677 cases, of which 157 people died and 103 people were declared cured. With so many cases of the corona virus in Indonesia, the government is demanding the performance of the government to move quickly in dealing with the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19) . Many policies are issued by both the central government and local governments. One of the latest policies issued by the central government and mandatory for the Indonesian people to follow is Government Regulation (PP) number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) , dated March 31, 2020 .

Policies issued by the central government and the local governments themselves to reduce the spread of the pandemic virus corona. This study aims to see what policies have been issued by the government, especially the city of Surabaya, regarding cases of the corona virus pandemic. The year 2020 will be quite a difficult year, not only for Indonesia but also for other countries in the world. How not, the hope of economic improvement this year after the phase one trade agreement between the United States (US) and China which temporarily halted the trade war between the two countries seemed to sink and new uncertainties emerged due to the emergence of the corona virus outbreak or known as coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). The virus, which originated in China and spread widely to various countries, has successfully ravaged the world economy and triggered a new crisis. Unlike the 2009 crisis, which originated from the collapse of the financial sector, this time the crisis came from the health and public security sector due to the corona virus pandemic.

The increasing number of people infected with the corona virus has made the government implement various appeals to maintain a distance between people, aka social distancing. Starting from an appeal to work at home for workers and employees who allow it, closing schools to limiting activities that involve many people. This condition certainly has an impact on the rotation of the domestic economy. Not only that, the global economy will automatically be disrupted. Various international institutions have even revised down their projections for global economic growth this year. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) for example, said that the relatively rapid spread of the corona virus would erase hopes of economic growth in 2020.

In addition to looking at the policies made by the government, especially the city of Surabaya in the corona virus (Covid-19) pandemic, researchers also want to see the impact of the policies issued by the government on the community's economy. With the problems faced by Indonesia today, in dealing with preventing the spread of COVID-19, researchers are interested in researching and writing them in the form of a paper with the title "**Local Government Policies in Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) in the City of Surabaya**". In this writing, the author looks for a data source to be used as a basis for thinking, namely through research, interviews, observations, articles from the internet, as well as from print or literature. The Data Collection Techniques used by the author using interviews.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Public Policy

In general, public policy cannot be separated from everyday life. These policies can be found in the fields of social welfare, economic development, transportation and others. In general, the term "policy" or "policy" is used to refer to the behavior of an actor or a number of fields of activity (Winarno, 2007:16). Likewise, Anderson in Nugroho also defines policy as "A relatively stable, purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern." Policy is a direction of action that has an

intention set by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or problem (Nugroho, 2009: 83).

The process of making public policy is a complex process because it involves many processes and variables that must be studied by policy-making actors. Therefore, some political experts who are interested in studying public policy divide the processes of public policy making into several stages. The purpose of this kind of distribution is to make it easier to review public policy (Lindblom, 2007: 32).

The stages of public policy proposed by Dunn are as follows: (William, 1998:22-29):

- a. Agenda setting stage
- b. Policy formulation stage
- c. Policy adoption stage
- d. Policy implementation stage
- e. Policy evaluation stage

Influencing Aspects

According to Edwards III, policy implementation can be interpreted as part of the stages of the policy process, whose position is between the stages of policy formulation and the consequences caused by the policy (output, outcome). Furthermore, Edward III identifies aspects that are strongly suspected of contributing to policy implementation, namely: communication, resources, disposition or attitude of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. The four aspects affect the implementation of policies, either directly or indirectly, and each aspect influences the other aspects (Wahyudi, 2016:101-105). Furthermore, it collects several theories relating to the variables that affect the implementation of public policies (Subarsono, 2012: 94), including:

- a. The theory of Merilee S. Grindle

The implementation of public policy in Merilee S. Grindle's theory is influenced by two major variables, namely: content of policy ; and the implementation environment (context of implementation). These variables include the extent to which the interests of the target group are contained in the content of the policy, the types of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which changes are desired from a policy, whether the location of the program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned the implementers in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

- b. Theory of Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier

This theory states that there are three groups of variables that affect the successful implementation of public policies, namely: the characteristics of the problem (tractability of the problems), the characteristics of the policy/law (ability of statute to structure implementation), and environmental variables nonstatutory variables affecting implementation).

- c. Theory of Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn

Meter and Horn theory states that there are at least five variables that affect the performance of public policy implementation, namely: policy

standards and objectives, resources, communication between organizations and strengthening activities, characteristics of implementing agents, and social, economic and political conditions.

Dimensions of Public Policy Implementation

Based on several concepts and the nature of actions related to the implementation of Good Governance, according to the author's understanding, the implementation of policies can be measured/evaluated based on the dimensions, namely consistency, transparency, accountability, fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency (Coryanata, 2012:110-125).

Public Policy Evaluation

Basically, public policy is carried out with a specific purpose, to achieve certain goals that depart from the problems that have been formulated previously. evaluation is done because not all public policy programs achieve the desired results. Lester and Stewart (2000) explain that in general policy evaluation can be said as an activity that involves estimation or policy assessment that includes substance, implementation and impact. In this case, policy evaluation is seen as a functional activity. This means that policy evaluation is not only carried out at the final stage, but is carried out throughout the policy process. Winarno also revealed that "policy evaluation may include the formulation stage of policy problems, proposed programs to solve policy problems, implementation, as well as the policy impact stage" (Winarno, 2007:226).

In addition, Dunn (1998:235-240) suggests that "the term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment, words that express efforts to analyze policy results in terms of units of value." Furthermore, Dunn also argues that in a more specific sense, evaluation is concerned with the production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes. To conduct a good evaluation with minimal margin of error, some experts develop steps in policy evaluation. Edward A. Suchman suggests six steps in policy evaluation, namely:

1. Identify the program objectives to be evaluated
2. Analysis of the problem
3. Description and standardization of activities
4. Measurement of the level of change that occurs
5. Determine whether the observed changes are the result of the activity or due to other causes
6. Several indicators to determine the presence of an impact.

C. METHOD

The research method is a series of research processes to find data and facts that are carried out systematically and objectively. The general objective of this research is to solve problems so that the steps taken must be relevant to the problems formulated in the research on Regional Government Policies in Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic (*COVID-19*) in the City of Surabaya. There are several indicators in this research methods chapter, including the type of research, research location, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques. The research method used in this research is qualitative research. The sampling technique or the technique of determining the informants in this study is

the purposive sampling and snowball sampling. Data collection techniques used in this research is the observation (observer a n), interview (interview), documentation. The data analysis technique in this study was quoted from Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2011:246) in which qualitative data analysis was carried out interactively and took place continuously until it was completed, so that the data was saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely: Data Collection (Data Collection), Data Reduction (Data Reduction), Data Display, (Data Presentation), Verification (Withdrawal of Conclusions) so that the data collected is good enough to be used as material for scientific works.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia

The COVID-19 pandemic is an event that spreads the Corona virus Disease 2019 (coronavirus disease 2019 , an abbreviation of COVID-19) throughout the world. This disease is caused by a new type of corona virus named SARS-CoV-2. As of September 17, 2020, more than 29,864,555 cases have been reported in more than 210 countries and regions worldwide, resulting in more than 940,651 deaths and more than 20,317,519 recoveries. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is thought to spread between people mainly through respiratory droplets (droplets) generated during coughing . These sparks can also be generated from sneezing and normal breathing. In addition, the virus can be spread by touching a contaminated surface and then touching someone's face. COVID-19 is most contagious when the person who has it has symptoms, although it is possible for spread to occur before symptoms appear. The time period between exposure to the virus and the appearance of symptoms is usually about five days, but can range from two to fourteen days. Common symptoms include fever , cough, and shortness of breath. Complications can include pneumonia and severe acute respiratory illness . There is no vaccine or specific antiviral treatment for this disease. The primary treatment given is symptomatic and supportive therapy.

The recommended preventive measures include washing hands , covering the mouth when coughing, keeping a distance from others , as well as monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Efforts to prevent the spread of corona virus, including travel restrictions, quarantines , imposition of curfew , delays and cancellations of events, as well as the closure of the facility. The pandemic has caused global socioeconomic disruptions, the postponement or cancellation of sporting and cultural events, and widespread concerns about inventory shortages that have prompted panic buying. Misinformation and conspiracy theories about the virus have spread online , and there have been incidents of xenophobia and racism against Chinese and other East or Southeast Asians . S sa epidemic later by WHO status was upgraded to a pandemic which means a growing disease outbreaks or spread throughout the world. The status of this virus outbreak from epidemic to epidemic is interpreted as the status of its distribution to various regions and across countries. This does not mean that this virus is considered deadly. WHO explains that COVID-19 is spreading widely as a pandemic because of the various viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe

illnesses. COVID-19 is spread mainly through droplets of saliva/sneezing or water coming out of the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it is important for the public to understand etiquette (e.g., when coughing by covering the mouth), and to date there has been no vaccine for this disease. COVID- 19, the following is the chronology of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 5 Chronology of the Covid-19 Pandemic

TAHUN	DESKRIPSI
19 Desember 2019	Pejabat kesehatan China melaporkan ke WHO bahwa terjadi peristiwa sebanyak 41 pasien dengan penyakit radang paru-paru misterius. Sebagian besar terhubung dengan Pasar Grosir Makanan Laut Huanan.
1 Januari 2020	Pasar Ikan Huanan ditutup.
7 Januari 2020	Otoritasi China melakukan identifikasi sejenis virus korona baru yang disebut novel coronavirus or nCoV.
11 Januari 2020	China mengumumkan kematian pertama kali karena virus Korona.
13 Januari 2020	Virus korona terjadi di luar China, tepatnya di Thailand
20 Januari 2020	Warganegara Amerika berusia 35 tahun, di kota Snohomish, Washington terkena kasus korona.
23 Januari 2020	Wuhan mulai menjadi daerah di karantina dalam beberapa hari.
30 Januari 2020	WHO menyatakan darurat epidemi.
2 Februari 2020	Kematian kedua akibat virus Korona di luar China tercatat di Filipina.
9 Februari 2020	Korban tewas di Cina melampaui epidemi SARS 2002-2003, dengan angka kematian tercatat sebanyak 811.
11 Februari 2020	WHO mengumumkan bahwa virus korona disebut <i>COVID-19</i>
12-29 Februari 2020	Virus korona mulai mewabah ke berbagai negara antara lain Korea Selatan, Iran, Italia, dan Amerika Serikat.
8 Maret 2020	Italia melakukan lockdown.
11 Maret 2020	WHO mengumumkan <i>COVID-19</i> menjadi pandemi.
17 Maret 2020	Italia melaporkan 475 angka kematian karena Covid-19, angka kematian satu hari tertinggi untuk negara mana pun sejak wabah dimulai.
24 Maret 2020	Secara global, telah terjadi lebih dari 375.000 kasus <i>COVID-19</i> yang dikonfirmasi, dengan sekitar 258.000 kasus aktif dan berkelanjutan, sekitar 101.000 pemulihan, dan 16.370 kematian.
2 Maret 2020	Kasus positif <i>COVID-19</i> di Indonesia pertama kali dideteksi, ketika dua orang terkonfirmasi tertular dari seorang warga negara Jepang.
9 April 2020	Pandemi sudah menyebar ke 34 provinsi dengan DKI Jakarta, Jawa Timur dan Jawa Barat sebagai provinsi paling terpapar virus corona di Indonesia.

Surabaya City Government Policies in Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid-19) Increased Alertness Against Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) in Surabaya

Before the entry of the COVID-19 virus into the Surabaya area, the Surabaya city government had implemented several health protocols that must be applied at various levels of society and all places, to minimize the spread of the virus. The steps taken by the Surabaya city government to respond to the spread of the Covid-19 virus for the first time were by issuing policies that were disseminated through (Surabaya Mayor Circular on Increasing Awareness of Coronavirus Disease 19 (Covid-19) in Surabaya).

In a circular issued by the Mayor of Surabaya, it states that protocols must be carried out as well as possible to minimize the spread of the Covid-19 virus, such as government protocols, health, public communications, border surveillance, education areas, public areas, offices and industrial areas. Some of the Health protocols that must be implemented are as follows: First, every Regional Apparatus/Government Office is required to provide hand washing facilities or hand washing equipment containing alcohol (hand sanitizer) in strategic and easily accessible places. Second, for employees to implement a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS). Such as, washing hands using water and

soap, throwing garbage in the trash, not smoking and consuming drugs, not spitting anywhere, avoiding touching the face area unnecessarily, minimizing physical contact with other people, healthy individuals do not need to wear masks. Third, socialize cough/sneeze etiquette. For example, displaying posters about the importance of applying cough/sneeze etiquette and procedures for sneezing/coughing in public places and public transportation, public place managers must provide face masks and/or tissues given to service users who have flu or cough symptoms, provide a corner Information and updating information about Covid19 regularly and placing it in an area that is easily seen by visitors. Providing communication, information and education (KIE) media regarding the prevention and control of Covid-19 in strategic locations in every public place.

The fourth step is to monitor and check the body temperature of staff/employees at least 2 times a day. Fifth, every guest who visits every Regional/office device must be checked for body temperature, if $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ it is recommended to check with a health service facility and if the body temperature is normal, it is mandatory to wash hands with water and soap or use hand sanitizer containing alcohol.) in various strategic locations in the Regional Apparatus office in accordance with the required number. Sixth, do not impose penalties/sanctions for ASN/contract workers who are absent due to illness, and do not apply a policy of attendance-based incentives. Seventh, for employees dealing with cash receipts and disbursements, please use masks and gloves and wash your hands with water and soap or hand washing equipment containing alcohol (hand sanitizer). Eighth, officers associated with counter and front office services, please wear masks and wash hands with water and soap or hand washing equipment containing alcohol (hand sanitizer) on a regular basis. Ninth, distance setting in public areas. For example, the distance between seats is at least 1 meter, the queue distance for each person, the distance between people in the elevator is at least 50 cm and facing the elevator wall (prepared by the elevator button press).

Protocol for Controlling the Mobility of the City of Surabaya

The policy issued by the Surabaya city government regarding the protocol for controlling population mobility is contained in Circular Number 470/3674/436.7.13/2020. This is one of the steps issued by the Surabaya city government to minimize the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Public Health Emergency, in order to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 in Surabaya, all levels of society are asked to take the following steps :

First, informing residents if there are family members who are out of town or abroad to delay returning to Surabaya. Second, if the Surabaya residents who are out of town/overseas have already returned to Surabaya, then several handling steps are applied, namely as follows: first, the head/family member reports the members who come from outside the city or abroad to the Head of the RT/ appointed RT administrator/local Apartment Manager no later than 1x24 hours from arrival.

Second, the RT Chair/appointed RT administrator/Apartment Manager must enter data for COVID-19 Early Detection to residents who have just arrived from outside the city/overseas through the opponent-covid-19 application, and require the residents and all their family members to self-isolate at home. house for 14 days by complying with several provisions, namely, a) stay at home and are not allowed to go to work or public spaces, b) use separate rooms at home from other family members and maintain a distance of at least 1 meter from other family members, c) use always wear a mask during the self-isolation period, d) avoid sharing with cutlery (plates, spoons, forks, glasses), and toiletries (towels, toothbrushes, dippers) and linens/sheets, e) apply clean and healthy living behavior by consuming food nutrition, including taking vitamins and herbs/empon, washing hands with soap using running water regularly, covering with the when coughing/sneezing, f) basking in the sun every morning in self-isolation, g) keeping the house and self clean with disinfectant liquid/antiseptic material/other virus-fighting ingredients, h) taking daily body temperature measurements and if there are symptoms of illness such as coughing or difficulty breathing, then immediately go to the nearest Health Center by reporting to the RT Chair/appointed RT administrator/Apartment Manager first, i) downloading the opponent-covid-19 application and updating personal vital condition data every day to the application, j) RT head/ The appointed RT administrator/Apartment Manager updates the residents' data if there are conditions as referred to in point 8 to the opponent-covid-19 application.

Third, monitoring the presence of newcomers in the RT/Apartment/country house areas and directing that: a) immigrants with non-Surabaya resident identities who have arrived as of 14 (fourteen) days since this letter was received, must carry out early detection through the opponent-covid application. 19 and self-isolate as well as download the application against Covid-19 to update personal vital condition data every day, b) country house managers, owners of boarding houses/rental houses, dormitories temporarily do not accept new residents who come from outside the city/overseas, c) country house managers, owners of boarding houses/rental houses, dormitories are required to collect data and early detection through the application against covid-19 for all residents of country houses, boarding houses/rental houses, dormitories if they have already accepted new residents from out of town/overseas. which has not been 14 days since this letter was received and requires all residents to download the opponent-covid-19 application id-19 is to update the data on vital conditions of dpi every day, d) Residents temporarily do not receive visits from guests/family/relatives from out of town/overseas. Fifth, informing all citizens to optimize the opponent-covid-19 application which can be downloaded at the address [https://: lawancovid-19.surabaya.go.id](https://lawancovid-19.surabaya.go.id) to find out information about the handling of Covid-19 carried out by the Surabaya City Government.

Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Handling Covid-19 in Surabaya

In the implementation of "Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Handling

Covid-19 in Surabaya" there are several rules that the people of Surabaya must follow in order to minimize the spread of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, namely:

- a. Implementation of PSBB in general
- b. Restrictions on the Implementation of Learning in Schools and/or Other Educational Institutions
- c. Work Activity Restrictions at Work
- d. Restrictions on Religious Activities in Houses of Worship
- e. Restrictions on Activities in Public Places or Facilities
- f. Restrictions on Social and Cultural Activities
- g. Restrictions on the Use of Transportation Modes for the Movement of People and Goods

Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 28 of 2020 Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Conditions in the City of Surabaya

The Surabaya city government's policy related to the decline in the number of positive COVID-19 cases, thereby giving or opening a little leeway to the community by issuing "Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Conditions of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in City of Surabaya". The policy issued by the Surabaya city government was warmly welcomed by the public. There are several guidelines for the new normal order that must be applied, obeyed and in several public spaces of the city of Surabaya, namely as follows:

- a. Learning activities in schools, other educational institutions and boarding schools
- b. Work activities at work
- c. Religious activities in houses of worship
- d. Activities in public places or facilities
- e. Activities in restaurants / restaurants / cafes / stalls / similar businesses
- f. Activities in shops, convenience stores and shopping malls
- g. Activities in the people's market
- h. Activities in hospitality, apartments, and flats
- i. Activities at the construction site
- j. Activities in entertainment venues
- k. Social and cultural activities
- l. Activities of movement of people and goods using transportation modes

The Impact of the Implementation of Surabaya Mayor Regulation No. 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Handling Covid-19 in Surabaya on the Community Economy

There are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government to handle the spread of the Covid-19 virus pandemic, of which the policies of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) have a huge impact on the community's economy, such as higher unemployment rates, increasing poverty rates, crime rates are increasing and even people's daily income or income is very below the minimum average.

The implementation of PSBB only improves the social distancing efforts that have been recommended by the previous government. The government wants

to expand and reinforce the previous policy through the PSBB. A side effect of the enactment of the PSBB is that entrepreneurs and other communities respond that the PSBB can cause a number of industries and livelihoods to stagnate. The direct impact of PSBB will be felt for people who work in informal surroundings.

Since the PSBB instruction, especially for the City of Surabaya, online motorcycle taxi drivers have lost several passengers and customers for food orders have also decreased, so they have difficulty meeting their daily needs. As experienced by Mr. Alaudin as a worker as Ojol who said that:

“The government's regulation regarding PSBB makes me feel difficult, especially in terms of the economy. This is because my job as an ojol requires me to stay out to earn a living, and another impact that I feel from the effects of the PSBB is that it is very difficult to get income every day, because people are currently following government regulations to limit them from doing activities outside the home.”

This situation really needs to be considered by the government. With the PSBB, which also closed the office, the effect was felt on the lower middle class community whose efforts were daily, hawkers and so on. So the economic supply chain is very impacted. Before the PSBB was proposed, the assistance should have been disbursed to the poor, as well as to informal workers.

PSBB will also have an impact on the business world, because other business sectors outside the basic needs provider sector as stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020 are threatened with death. This is because the PSBB will reduce the company's performance and demand significantly. So the sector project - the business sector outside the sector will be excluded in Peppermint PSBB will experience performance degradation deeper to nearly dormant or dead. Meanwhile, for sectors that are still allowed to operate, it is projected that demand from the market will also decline. Because, in the presence of PSBB, activities - office activities or the company is still able to work because the market demand will fall due to the pressing is not the market but the regulations that limit the movement of people and goods throughout PSBB enforced.

With the PSBB, there were several price declines, such as the price of fish, vegetables and other prices, due to declining demand. The same thing was felt by Mrs. Jumainah as a chili trader who said that:

“The market operating schedule, which is usually open until the afternoon, is now limited to 2 o'clock. According to Mrs. Fatmawati, before this outbreak, the price of chili was pegged at around Rp. 45,000 per kilogram, however, at this time the price of chili fell drastically to Rp. 10,000 per kilogram, and the problem is increasing because the market is now closing faster so there are fewer buyers plus the PSBB regulations. which makes some people limit themselves to shopping for their basic needs.”

The government's policy with PSBB, all community activities being temporarily suspended, has a strong influence on the community. There are people who are economically affected, for example the previously mentioned example, namely online motorcycle taxis (ojol) have no income because there are

no orders, clothing traders and street vendors have stopped selling for a while since this outbreak. Another impact felt by street vendors also felt the impact of the PSBB treatment. As we know, street vendors are very dependent on some of the behavior of their merchandise. With this PSBB, they are also unable to carry out daily activities, so they cannot meet the needs of their families and their daily needs. The impact of PSBB on transportation roads was also closed, did not leave the house, did not have an office, layoffs at various companies. Therefore, this activity requires awareness by the police and military, as well as the community.

However, this is not easy because of the unfavorable economic conditions of the community. Therefore, before imposing the quarantine, the state has made various policies related to changes in the state budget, increasing social funds, ensuring the suspension of bank credit, extending the tax deadline, ensuring that the BLT or basic food budget is used to meet the needs of the community. Not only in terms of health, the COVID-19 outbreak also has an impact on other sectors, namely social and economic. As stated in one of the videos uploaded on the Youtube channel by Nas Das Official entitled Be Careful of The Next 2 Years, which is a statement that reveals COVID-19 has not disappeared from the face of the earth for at least 2 years which has an impact on social conditions, namely poverty and If you lose your job, then both of these things can happen in Indonesia based on the following study explanation.

According to a study conducted by Suryahadi, which predicts Indonesia's average poverty rate will increase by the end of 2020, this increase will cause around 8 million people to experience new poverty due to this epidemic. This estimation data is obtained based on Susenas data for March and September 2019. In addition, there are poverty rate data in 2006 and 2007 to see the existing pattern, because that year there was a spike in poverty due to rising world oil prices. So it is predicted that by the end of the year, the average poverty rate for Indonesia will reach 9.7%, which previously reached 9.22% in September 2019. Predictions of increasing the percentage of poverty are also based on economic growth.

If economic growth decline of 1%, then at least will add approximately 1.4% rate of poverty. Not only based on estimated data, the situation in the field is also described as such. About 2.8 million people have lost their jobs, and existing projections suggest at least another 5.2 million people will lose their jobs as the pandemic spreads. Therefore, KSPI (Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions) asks the government to take firm steps regarding this matter. At least the government has planned to disburse funds of 405 trillion rupiah for cash assistance. food, assistance in the fields of health, social and business development. Seeing this crisis, Australia sees the need to provide assistance to Indonesia, at least providing interest-free loans because although Indonesia has managed to get through the crisis in previous years, it seems that the situation this time is quite serious (Emma and Natalia, 2020).

One example of a case of affected professions is motorcycle taxi and angkot drivers with a 44% decrease in income. Therefore, the government has prepared social assistance for the affected people. On the other hand, the closing of shops and offices certainly has an impact on those who sell goods and food. There has

been a decline in purchases as people prefer to shop online. Therefore, it is possible for them, the party with minimal income to leave Jakarta, but they are at risk of spreading the virus throughout Indonesia. (Asia News Monitor, 2020). The government finally made a Pre-Employment Card policy to provide free training by prioritizing 3.7 youth unemployed aged 18-24 years. So this job training is digital based by collaborating with digital unicorn startup companies in Indonesia such as Bukalapak, MaubelaJarapa, Pintaria, Ruangguru, Sekolahmu, Tokopedia, Pijar Mahir, and Sisnaker. This is done because 90% of the total young job seekers have never attended certification training with the majority of high school graduates.

The distribution of pre-employment cards is expected to increase their competence, competitiveness, and productivity in the midst of this COVID-19 outbreak. So it is hoped that this will be one of the solutions regarding the large number of unemployed as a result of the impact of this pandemic (Asia News Monitor, 2020). Furthermore, the perceived social impact is the difficulty of accessing health facilities. This was experienced by one resident in West Java whose husband was affected by being laid off. Not only her husband, the West Java Manpower and Transmigration Service noted that 5,047 workers were laid off or laid off. In addition, as many as 34,365 workers in West Java were laid off and 14,053 people were laid off. The data was recorded until April 5, 2020. The difficulty in accessing health that he felt when he wanted to check for pregnancy at the Puskesmas. Pregnant women are not allowed to go to the Puskesmas because they are prone to the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19.

On the other hand, he does not have to pay more to check the obstetrics to the midwife or gynecologist. Her husband had a hard time getting a job after being fired. Until finally he hoped to get food assistance from the government, but unfortunately the assistance was only given 10 families per RT and his family was not included. Now he and his family are forced to borrow money from relatives for their daily needs. So the layoffs experienced also have an impact on difficulties in accessing health because of the economic difficulties experienced. Not only that, women experience multiple roles, while working at home women are also taking care of children. As experienced by one teacher in Cianjur, West Java. He must be smart to divide the time between taking care of children and teaching at home. In a pandemic like this, there is also an increasingly unequal gender inequality. According to Komnas Perempuan, the burden experienced by women is doubled on women who have families and work.

So the problem of housework is borne by women at the same time when women work at home which are a lot of complaints today. So, there is a need for cultural advice, namely how a family divides tasks and works together to manage life that must be at home (bbc.com, 2020). So it can be concluded that the socio-economic impact is not only about increasing poverty due to many losing their jobs, difficulties in accessing health, but also in the cultural realm where there is an increasingly unequal gender inequality that many women complain about. On the other hand, the statement in the video regarding the impact if COVID-19 persists for 2 years is also possible for Indonesia, namely the impact of poverty

and the loss of several types of work because the current situation also reflects this.

E. CONCLUSION

There are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, namely, 1) Surabaya Mayor's Circular on Increasing Awareness of Coronavirus Disease 19 (Covid-19) in Surabaya. 2) Population Mobility Control Protocol Based on the Circular Letter of the Mayor of Surabaya. 3) Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Covid-19 in the City of Surabaya. 4) Decree of the Mayor of Surabaya regarding the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the city of Surabaya. 5) Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Condition of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Second, regarding the impact of the policies issued by the Surabaya city government in handling the corona virus (covid-19) pandemic on the economy of the people of the city of Surabaya. With the implementation of a large-scale social restriction policy and the temporary closure of several lower, middle and upper class shopping centers such as traditional markets, cotton markets, Surabaya Wholesale Center (PGS), and several large malls, it has greatly impacted the economy of the community, especially the people of Surabaya who are second in line, the highest rate of Covid-19 cases after Jakarta.

The situation in a number of areas that increasingly cause the corona virus (Covid-19) makes the government take a number of steps, one of which is to implement the PSBB system. Restrictions on such activities are intended for residents in one area that is suspected to have been affected or infected with Corona. Large-Scale Social Restriction Rules (PSBB) were created to suppress the development of Coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia. Of course, with the regulation of PSBB can really be obeyed by the people of Indonesia, because as we know that the threat of Corona Virus (Covid-19) is a real threat and does not look at the lower class to the upper class though.

The implementation of PSBB regulation is a small but big step, but on the other hand it also has an impact on some communities, especially those on low incomes because it is very influential for their wiggle room to make a living. This causes unrest for people whose jobs are outside, which requires them to limit outdoor activities, and have difficulty in meeting the needs of their daily lives.

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