

Policy Implementation of Restricting Community Activities (PPKM) Micro As An Effort To Control The Spread of Covid-19 In Pulang Pisau District

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the Implementation of the Policy for Enforcing Micro Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in the Kalawa Sub-District, which was carried out by the PPKM Micro Command Post Team in the Kalawa Village and to analyze the factors that became obstacles to the Implementation of the Enforcement of Micro Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in the Kalawa Village, Pulang Pisau Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques through triangulation. The data analysis technique used is Miles and Huberman's interactive data analysis. Based on the results of this study, shows that the implementation of the micro PPKM policy to control the spread of covid-19 in the Kalawa Village is quite good in terms of 3M activities (wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance), 3T (Testing, Tracing and Follow Up) and vaccination. Based on the influencing factors, it shows that the communication of information distribution is going well and consistently so that the community feels the impact of the policy. Human resources are sufficient and involve various elements of society, budgetary resources are sufficient, and equipment resources also meet the needs and resources for authority for the micro PPKM team to facilitate immediate decision-making. There are still policy implementers who do not have the commitment and are not responsible even though they have been given sufficient incentives. The formation of the organizational structure following the rules and the implementation of the activities of the micro PPKM team is well coordinated.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019, also known as covid-19, is presently endemic worldwide. This caused the World Health Organization to declare that Covid-19 was a global health emergency pandemic. At the beginning of its spread, the highest trend of deaths was in China, which then moved to other countries, such as those on the European continent.

This virus has a negative impact on every aspect of life. The economy, education, and tourism all experienced a decline. Under these circumstances, the government is developing aggressive policies to combat the co-19 epidemic. This was done due to the fact that the graph for the positive number of corona

had begun to rise. Naturally, the government did not want this trend to continue, given that Indonesia is geographically adjacent to countries impacted by Covid-19 transmission.

Covid-19 reached Indonesia for the first time, as President Joko Widodo declared on March 2, 2020, with the first two positive instances of Covid-19 in Indonesia. On March 18, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia declared this disease to be in an emergency response stage. The President also issued Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 7 of 2020 establishing the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, which is led by the Director of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).



Source: data.covid19.go.id.

	Konfirmasi	Dalam Perawatan	Sembuh	Meninggal
Kota Palangka Raya	9.727 ^{+99 *}	1.543 ⁺²³	7.822 ⁺⁶⁵	362 ⁺¹¹
Kotawaringin Barat	5.502 ⁺¹⁹	285 ⁻²⁴	5.056 ⁺⁴¹	161 ⁺²
Kotawaringin Timur	4.246 ⁺²⁴	213 ⁻¹⁵	3.888 ⁺³⁶	145 ⁺³
Kapuas	3.027 ⁺⁴	312 ⁻²⁴	2.603 ⁺²³	112 ⁺⁵
Murung Raya	1.614 ⁺³	63 ⁺³	1.521	30
Sukamara	1.549 ⁺⁶	275 ⁺²	1.241 ⁺³	33 ⁺¹
Gunung Mas	1.383 ^{+13 *}	228 ⁻¹²	1.123 ⁺²⁵	32
Barito Timur	1.209 ⁺³	63 ⁻⁵	1.121 ⁺⁶	25 ⁺²
Katingan	1.199 ⁺²	61 ⁻⁶³	1.097 ⁺⁶⁵	41
Lamandau	1.036 ⁺⁵	134 ⁺⁵	883	19
Barito Utara	949 ⁺²	57 ⁺²	862	30
Pulang Pisau	913 ⁺⁴³	201 ⁺³⁰	670 ⁺¹¹	42 ⁺²
Seruyan	820 ⁺⁴⁹	66 ⁺³⁹	741 ⁺¹⁰	13
Barito Selatan	795 ⁺²	43 ⁺²	723	29
TOTAL	33.969^{+274 *}	3.544⁻³⁷	29.351⁺²⁸⁵	1.074⁺²⁶

Source: corona.kalteng.go.id

Based on the covid-19 data presented above, we can see that a large number of inhabitants in Indonesia have been affected by the covid-19 outbreak, particularly in Central Kalimantan Province and the Pulang Pisau Regency. The government issued a legislative foundation to expedite the processing of the Coronavirus in order to lower the positive number of Covid-19. One of them is the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM), which is the Indonesian Government's policy for dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia since the beginning of 2021. Prior to the introduction of PPKM, the government imposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in numerous Indonesian regions (Wikipedia, 2021).

The Indonesian government first implemented PPKM from January 11 to 25, 2021. The two-week PPKM was carried out in seven provinces in Java and Bali, including the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, Java, in accordance with the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (Mendagri) Number 1 of 2021. West, Banten, Central Java, Yogyakarta Special Region, East Java, and Bali. PPKM implementation is prioritised in several districts/cities in each province (Wicaksono, 2021).

After being implemented for two volumes and the results were ineffective, PPKM was changed to micro-based PPKM (Wikipedia, 2021). In micro PPKM there are arrangements regarding the establishment of COVID-19 handling posts at the village and sub-district levels, the operating hours of shopping centers/malls are regulated more loosely, namely until 21.00 WIB, as well as more relaxed office restrictions, namely 50% work from the office and 50% work from home (Achmad, 2021).

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No. 6 of 2021, the Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan has begun implementing micro-scale Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) by issuing Governor Instruction No. 180.17/24/2021 dated 19 March 2021, concerning micro-based PPKM and Implementation of Covid-19 Handling Posts at the village and sub-district levels in the Central Kalimantan region (Mutawallie, 2021).

Pulang Pisau Regency is one of the areas in Central Kalimantan province with a relatively high number of positive cases of Covid-19, therefore, by the Governor's Instruction, the Pulang Pisau Regent issued Decree of the Pulang Pisau Regent Number 136 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) micro-based and the establishment of co-19 handling posts at the village and sub-district levels to control the spread of co-19 in Pulang Pisau Regency (Jony, 2021).

In general, this policy is enforced as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Pulang Pisau Regency, during the implementation of restrictions on micro-based community activities and the existence of COVID-19 handling posts at the village and sub-district levels, all community activities outside the home have limited both people who live and/or guided by Pulang Pisau Regent Decree Number 136 of 2021. In this Regent Decree, the Pulang Pisau Regency government regulates several forms of community mobility to prevent and/or break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. In addition to limiting mobility, the regent's decision also directs optimizing the Covid-19 handling post at the village and sub-district levels.

Therefore, by the District Head's Decree, the Kalawa Village Head formed a Team for the Sub-District Command Post for the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to control the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Kalawa Village. The Director General (Dirjen) for Territorial Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), said that:

"The implementation of the micro PPKM is a form of collaboration, cooperation, and community participation at the community level so that all elements of society can participate, starting from Village/Kelurahan officials, Satlinmas, Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, Satpol PP, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, Youth leaders, PKK, Dasawisma, Karang Taruna, and Mosque Youth, all of them can be involved in the formation of command posts in stages, as instructed by Inmendagri Number 3 of 2021".

High vigilance needs to be exercised to deal with health problems that have been given the status of a global emergency (Dzulfikri Muhammad, 2021: 297). As an area that is a cross-province route from various

regions, the spread of Covid-19 is very easy to occur. This is due to the high mobility of Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals who carry out various activities such as economics, politics, education, and tourism.

Community or population mobility is closely related to the spread of disease. Population mobility can cause infectious diseases to move to new places so that they infect people in new places. The development of Covid-19 in Kahayan Hilir District was quite high, recorded as of 11 February 2022, 629 people were confirmed positive, 25 people were under isolation treatment and 590 people recovered after isolation and 14 people died, including those from the Kalawa Village who were confirmed positive. 13 people (<https://covid19.pulangpisaukab.go.id/>).

Kelurahan Kalawa is an area that is located on a cross-provincial route so that it is passed by people from various regions, this makes it very easy for the spread of Covid-19 to occur. In addition, in Kelurahan Kalawa there are several companies whose employees are mostly from outside the region. Through an interview on August 4, 2021, Yuviton, S.Pd. The head of the Kalawa Village LPMK said:

"The people of the Kalawa Village are very vulnerable to being affected by the spread of Covid-19 because in Kalawa there are so many migrants working here and also because as an area that is traversed by cross-provincial routes, it is very likely that the residents of the Kalawa Village will interact with people from various areas whose health conditions we do not know. besides that many hoaxes are circulating in the community that make them not fully believe in this outbreak, we can see this from the fact that there are still many residents who do not want to take vaccinations and also comply with health protocols, but we, as part of the Kalawa Village PPKM Command Post Team, continue to socializing to residents about the importance of vaccination and adhering to health protocols"

Based on the author's observations, the mobilization/movement of the population is very, very fast, as well as the level of education attained by the majority of the community is low so the majority of people are unable to understand what Covid-19 is related to and that is not spared in the Kalawa Village area. The lack of knowledge possessed by the community regarding the Covid-19 outbreak and the procedures for handling it have made many people of the Kalawa Village indifferent to the health protocols socialized by the government. So that in this study, the implementation of the micro PPKM policy by the Pulang Pisau Regency Government, especially in the Kalawa Village through the Village Command Post Team, needs to be analyzed in depth.

The successful implementation of policies in efforts to control the spread of Covid-19 requires a good response from the public as the policy target group. Policy implementation is needed to see compliance with the policy target group. Therefore, from a behavioral perspective, compliance with the target group is an important factor determining the success of policy implementation. The importance of policy implementation is necessary because there are policy problems that need to be addressed and solved (Edward III, 1984:9-10).

The explanation above is an important topic that must be raised in the research. This research topic has a novelty value because research on Micro PPKM policies, specifically in Central Kalimantan, is still little done which specifically targets how this Micro PPKM policy is carried out in the sub-district area which is the spearhead of implementing the Micro PPKM policy.

Based on this description, the authors are then interested in researching the implementation of micro-based PPKM policies in the Kalawa Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency. With a focus on research on the effectiveness and obstacles encountered in implementing the micro-based Policy for Enforcing Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to control the spread of Covid-19 in Central Kalimantan. This research is formulated under the title Implementation of Policies for Enforcing Micro Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to control the spread of Covid-19 in the Kalawa Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency.

2. METHODS

Qualitative descriptive research is considered suitable for use in this study. This is because this method can answer problems that are complex and dynamic. In addition, the researcher intends to understand the social situation in depth and comprehensively related to the implementation of the policy of imposing restrictions on micro community activities (PPKM) as an effort to control the spread of Covid-19. Next Will be grouped into the factors of George Edward's policy implementation theory, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, after the data has been collected will be analyzed and conclusions drawn from the analysis.

The type of research used is descriptive research type. Qualitative research with a descriptive approach is considered the most relevant to get an accurate picture of the situation and symptoms that occur in the implementation of the Imposition of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) policy as an effort to control the spread of Covid-19.

This research is located in the Kalawa Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The choice of this location is because the Kalawa Village, besides being located on cross-provincial routes, has high mobility of the people of the Kalawa Village. Apart from that, in determining the research location, the best way was also chosen by considering substantive theory and tracking the field to find conformity with the reality in the field Moleong (2007; 128). This condition focuses on practical involvement not only relying on document and data analysis but also carrying out daily activities in detail by considering time, cost, and geographical environment.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, various phenomena have occurred in the Implementation of the Enforcement of Micro Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) policy as an Effort to Control the Spread of Covid-19 through 3M, 3T and Vaccination activities. The implementation of the Micro PPKM policy in several regions often encounters several obstacles because this policy is something new for implementers and the community. Therefore, good cooperation and coordination are needed, especially the sub-district, village administration, and the micro PPKM team as well as community participation.

The implementation of the micro PPKM policy as an effort to control the spread of covid-19 in the Kalawa Village has been described in the results of the research in the previous sub-chapter, then re-analyzed in the discussion using George Edward III Theory where factors are identified that are considered to influence the effectiveness of policy implementation. These factors include four variables, namely: 1). Communication; 2). Resources; 3). Disposition; 4). Bureaucratic Structure.

A. Communication

One of the factors that influence effectiveness according to Edward III is communication. Implementation of micro PPKM policies can be effective if implementers know what they should do with a policy. There are three indicators used in measuring the success of communication variables, namely:

1) Transmission (Process of delivering information)

Public policy is not only conveyed to policy implementers but also conveyed to policy target groups and other parties involved either directly or indirectly. The PPKM Micro PPKM Team in the Kalawa Village to submit policies to control the spread of Covid-19 in the Kalawa Village in 2 (two) ways, namely orally and in writing.

Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the understanding of micro PPKM implementation policies between implementers, it has been going well. Submission of information is carried out through meetings and also direct orders from superiors so that fellow policy implementers have the same goals and objectives in implementing the policy.

Effective delivery of information in the implementation of micro PPKM policies needs to be done because this policy involves various elements of society, so differences in perceptions greatly affect the success of the policy so that it is achieved according to predetermined targets.

2) Information clarity

Policies that are transmitted to implementers, target groups, and other interested parties must be clear so that they know what the intent, purpose, target, and substance of the public policy are so that each will know what must be prepared and implemented to make the policy successful. effectively and efficiently.

Based on the results of interviews and observations related to information from policymakers to policy implementers and the target recipients of the policy are quite clear, because the instructions regarding this policy already exist in the Decree of the Regent of Pulang Pisau Number 136 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-based Community Activities (PPKM) and the establishment of center handling of covid-19 at the village and sub-district level to control the spread of covid-19 in Pulang Pisau Regency.

However, based on observations in the field, because this policy is a new thing as well as what is faced by implementers and the community, this is also a new thing for them, so there are some communities and even implementers who cannot accept the policy information conveyed well.

Clarity of micro PPKM implementation policy information is very important for policy implementers to know, so that policy implementers can know their respective responsibilities in implementing micro PPKM implementation policies. In particular, government officials must have a clear legal basis for implementing a program of activities.

3) Consistency of information submitted

Consistency is needed so that the policies taken are not confusing to confuse policy implementers, policy targets, and interested parties. This means that the orders given to policy implementers should not conflict with each other. Inconsistent orders will confuse the implementer of the policy, so the implementer has the potential to implement the policy, not by the objectives of the policy itself.

Based on the results of interviews and observations of the author, the consistency of orders in the micro PPKM team is good. This can be seen from the policy implementers obeying the schedule and directives conveyed by their direct superiors. This means that there is a common perception between policy implementers so that the micro PPKM policy runs and is well coordinated.

Consistency of information in communication is very important so that policy implementers do not experience confusion in implementing policies. So that there must be strict and clear and regular orders so that the implementation of the policy can run smoothly and achieve the same goals.

B. Resource

Resources are one of the factors that greatly influence the implementation of policies, both human resources and other supporting resources such as facilities and infrastructure. The resource factory owned by the PPKM Micro team can be seen through the quality of policy implementers, the number of policy implementers, facilities and infrastructure supporting policies, and the available budget to support policy implementation. The resource indicators according to Edward III consist of several elements, namely:

1) Human Resources

The most important resource in implementing the policy is the implementer of the policy. One of the failures that often occur in implementing policies is caused by the insufficient number of personnel, implementers who do not understand their main duties, and policy implementers who are not experts in their fields.

From the results of the research obtained, the number of personnel in the Kalawa Kelurahan Micro PPKM team was sufficient, although there were still several policy implementers who were considered unable to optimally support micro PPKM policies, that was only a small part of the micro PPKM team, besides that in the micro PPKM team as well Several teams have been formed by Pulang Pisau Regent Decree No. 136 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Micro-based Community Activities (PPKM) and the establishment of Covid-19 handling posts at the village and sub-district levels to control the spread of Covid-19 in Pulang Pisau Regency.

Every policy requires quality human resources so that it can be implemented properly. The implementation of the micro PPKM policy will work well if it has an adequate number and has committed and responsible personnel.

2) Budget resources

Budgetary resources are one of the important factors that will influence the success of policy implementation, in addition to programs not being implemented optimally, budget constraints can also cause the disposition of implementers to be low due to limited incentives given so that policies run not optimally.

From the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, the budget resources for the activities of the PPKM team are sufficient, so policy implementers can receive incentives from each activity of the micro PPKM team, whether it is activities guarding posts or spraying activities in public places.

The availability of an adequate budget will enable the implementation of the policy to run optimally. The existence of an adequate budget will facilitate the disposition of policy implementers, thereby increasing the quality of policy implementation provided to the community.

3) equipment resources

The facilities and infrastructure provided by the government in implementing policies to control the spread of Covid-19 greatly affect the course of the policy implementation process with adequate facilities so that implementers can also work well.

Based on observations in the field, the equipment to ensure that the health protocol can run properly has been provided by the Micro PPKM Team at public facilities, banners, billboards, and stickers as a means of outreach, in addition to ATK equipment at the Micro PPKM Team post has also been provided so that the implementation of the policy by the PPKM Micro Team can run well.

The PPKM Mikro team also has its post which is located in the Kalawa Kelurahan office area, although each RT has not yet built a post, and equipment for temperature measuring devices for each RT head has not been provided, the central post has been provided for the RT head who wants to use the temperature measuring device and for the center each RT head uses his house as a center in each RT.

The existence of adequate supporting facilities will affect the smoothness and success of an activity. Likewise, the micro PPKM policy requires adequate facilities so that it is easier for policy implementers to implement the intended policy.

4) Authority resources

Sufficient authority to make their own decisions owned by an organization will affect the organization in implementing a policy. Authority becomes important when facing a problem and requires an immediate decision.

Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been made regarding the authority in implementing micro PPKM policies, it is quite broad, but in every policy decision making the micro PPKM team always coordinates with the sub-district and district task forces.

The main actors of the policy must be given sufficient authority to make their own decisions, but must still be by the applicable provisions and procedures because being given authority allows policy actors to prioritize their interests.

C. Disposition (Attitude of Bureaucracy and Executor)

Disposition is very influential on the success of the policy program, if policy implementation is to take place effectively, then policy implementers not only know what to do and have the capability to implement it, but they must also have the desire and a positive attitude towards implementing the policy.

Most implementers use as much authority as possible in implementing a policy. One of the reasons for this is due to their independence of existence from policymakers. Another reason is the complexity of the problem of the policy itself. Even though other ways in which implementers use their authority depend on the tendency of their attitude towards these policies, in the end, it is their attitude that will influence the way they see the policy and how they perceive the policy and how they see policy will impact individual interests. and their organization.

Based on the results of research and observations made, it was found that there are still many policy implementers in the field who do not have the commitment and responsibility towards themselves. support the implementation of this policy, such as not implementing health protocols in their housing environment

there are still those who are not willing to take part in vaccine activities because they are affected by hoax news circulating so the implementation of outreach to the community is hampered.

Implementing the PPKM micro policy requires executors who have commitment and responsibility for their duties. Policy executors must fully support the policies implemented by complying with all the provisions and rules that have been set. In addition, incentives for policy implementers also need to be considered to prevent the disposition of policy implementers from becoming low.

D. Bureaucratic Structure

Even though the resources to implement the policy are sufficient and the pre-implementor knows what must be done and is willing to implement it, sometimes the policy implementation process is still hampered by the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure.

In this study, the structure in question is the structure of the Micro PPKM team and work procedures for implementing policies to control the spread of Covid-19, the explanation for the two indicators is as follows:

1. Organizational structure

The organizational structure of the Micro PPKM team is by the Instruction issued by the Minister of Home Affairs that the Micro PPKM Team is chaired by the Lurah which in its implementation involves all community elements in the Kalawa sub-district and is also assisted by Satlinmas, Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, and community leaders. Within the PPKM Micro team, there are several teams, namely the Prevention Team, Handling Team, Development Team, and Support Team for handling Covid-19, this is to existing regulations.

However, the conditions in the field did not yet display the organizational structure and who the officers in each team were the Micro PPKM Team, the Micro PPKM Team only distributed Village Head Decrees to each officer, and this hampered coordination between teams. The organizational structure should be displayed at the Micro PPKM Post to strengthen the responsibilities of each team member, in addition to that each team member understands the tasks that must be carried out.

2. Procedure

For activities to run well, there should be clear technical guidelines in the implementation of policies so that the activities carried out can be measured and on target.

In implementing the policy to control the spread of covid-19 in the Kalawa Village, the PPKM Mikro Post team does not have clear work procedures, although it has been determined for the implementation of guard posts and a schedule for spraying disinfectants, because there is no clear main function and target within a certain period, the activity became less effective, and there were no technical instructions from the District Task Force regarding 3T, 3M activities, and vaccinations were also not provided for outreach materials from the district covid-19 task force so that the implementation of the Micro PPKM Team activities in the Kalawa Village was carried out on the own initiative of the PPKM Team Micro, however, always coordinates with related parties, be it the puskesmas, sub-districts, and other related parties.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Micro PPKM Team policy to control the spread of covid-19 in the Kalawa Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency can be said to be not optimal in terms of the readiness to form the Micro PPKM Team, but after the micro PPKM team has been formed by involving various institutions and elements of society, efforts controlling the spread of covid-19 in Kalawa Village through 3M activities (wearing masks, washing hands and keeping your distance), 3T (Test, Tracing, and Follow-up) and vaccinations are going quite well with various kinds of problems that can be overcome including 1) lots of hoaxes circulating in the community 2) limited availability of health protocol tools 3) policy implementers who have not committed to the responsibilities they have received and 4) there are still people who do not believe in the Covid-19 outbreak.

From the results of the study, it was found that the factors that hindered the Implementation of Restricting Community Activities (PPKM) to Control the Spread of Covid-19 in the Kalawa Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency, namely:

- 1) Based on the communication criteria, the distribution of information went well as seen from the common understanding of the policy implementers, there was clarity on micro PPKM policy information but the technical guidelines for policy execution in the field were not optimal, and the consistency of policy information went well so that the impact of the policy was felt by the community.
- 2) Based on the resource criteria, human resources in the micro PPKM team are sufficient and involve various institutions and elements of society, budgetary resources are also sufficient because they can provide sufficient incentives and tools for policy implementers, equipment resources are also sufficient, and resources The power of authority is broad enough to make it easier for the implementor to make immediate decisions.
- 3) Based on the disposition criteria, there are still some policy implementers who do not have commitment and responsibility for the tasks they have, but sufficient incentives have been given to policy implementers.
- 4) Based on the organizational structure criteria, the formation of the micro PPKM team was by applicable regulations, and the implementation of micro PPKM activities had also been scheduled and well coordinated.

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