

Local Government Policy in Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) in Surabaya City

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Abstract

Right on March 16 2020, this virus has started to enter the Surabaya area. This study wants to see about the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. There are two problems examined in this study. First, regarding the policies issued by the local government in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in the city of Surabaya. Second, researchers want to see the impact of the policies issued by the Surabaya city government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic on the people's economy. The theory used to analyze these problems is Merilee S. Grindle's theory of public policy implementation. The research method is descriptive qualitative and the type of research is case study. From the data analysis it can be seen that the first finding is that there are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, namely, 1) Circular Letter of the Mayor of Surabaya to Increase Vigilance Against Covid-19 in Surabaya. 2) Population Mobility Control Protocol Based on the Circular 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) Mayor of Surabaya Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Conditions of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Second, regarding the impact of the policies issued by the Surabaya city government in handling the Covid-19 pandemic 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, the Surabaya Wholesale Center (PGS), and several large malls, it has had a huge impact on the people's economy, especially the people of Surabaya who are second in line. the highest level of Covid-19 cases after Jakarta.

Keywords: *Corona Virus; Impact; Public policy*

A. Background

The world is being enveloped in a deadly disease or virus outbreak, 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 caste or race, both from the elite, workers, public figures and all kinds of walks of life. Many countries have spread outbreaks of the corona virus or what is known as Coronavirus Disease 2019. *Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19)*, the case began with pneumonia or mysterious pneumonia around the end of 2019. The case regarding the outbreak of the corona virus disease (Covid-19) was allegedly related to the existence of the Huana animal market in Wuhan which sold various types of animal meat, including those that were not commonly consumed such as snakes, bats and various types of rats. Outbreaks of

corona virus disease (Covid-19) this mysterious pneumonia infection have indeed been found in many animal markets.

The spread of this corona virus is thought to have been 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 and causing lung disease. There are several symptoms that arise as well as flu, fever and cough when infected with the disease outbreak. It is not uncommon for outbreaks of the corona virus (Covid-19) to develop very quickly, resulting in more severe infections and organ failure. *Covid-19* proving oneself to be able to transmit between humans through direct or indirect physical contact, even from the air that is inhaled every day can transmit the virus outbreak. Transmission was so fast that the World Health Organization declared the Corona virus pandemic or COVID-19 around March 11 2020.

A global pandemic or epidemic indicates a very rapid infection of COVID-19 so 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, requiring fast 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 corona virus pandemic. Europe has had more cases and deaths from COVID-19 compared to China which was the starting point for the coronavirus outbreak. According to the WHO, the total number of coronavirus cases is now almost more than 136 thousand in at least 123 countries and regions that have been infected with the corona virus. From these regions, there are nearly 81 thousand cases in mainland China, Italy, which is the European country that has been the worst affected by the corona virus, now has 15 thousand cases recorded and one that has not escaped the virus is our beloved country, Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the countries that was also affected by the corona virus outbreak (Covid-19), the beginning of the outbreak of the corona virus in Indonesia around early 2020. Starting from 2 women who were positive for the corona virus aged around 60 and 30 years, until today the victim The number of people infected with the corona virus in Indonesia is increasing. The updated data until today April 2 2020 in Indonesia has reached 1,677 cases, of which the death toll has reached 157 people and around 103 people have been declared cured. With so many cases of the corona virus in Indonesia, it demands the government's performance to move quickly in dealing with the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19). Many policies issued by both the central government and local governments. One of the latest policies issued by the

central government and which must be followed by the people of Indonesia is Government Regulation (PP) number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in the Context of Accelerating the Management of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19), dated 31 March 2020 .

Many policies have been issued by the central and regional governments themselves to reduce the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. This study aims to look at the policies issued by the government, especially the city of Surabaya, regarding the corona virus pandemic case. 2020 has been quite a difficult year, not only for Indonesia but also for other countries in the world. How could it not be, hopes for economic improvement this year after the phase one trade agreement between the United States (US) and China which temporarily stopped the trade war between the two countries seemed to sink and new uncertainties emerged due to the emergence of the corona virus outbreak or what is known as the 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19). The virus that originated in China and spread widely to various countries has managed to ravage the world economy and trigger a new crisis. Unlike the 2009 crisis which originated from the collapse of the financial sector, this time the crisis came from the public health and safety sector due to the corona virus pandemic. The increasing number of people infected with the corona virus has forced the government to implement various appeals to maintain distance between people, aka social distancing. Starting from an appeal to work at home for workers and employees who make it possible, 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 is automatically 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 fast spread of the corona virus would erase hopes of economic growth in 2020. In addition to seeing what policies were made by the government, especially the city of Surabaya in the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19), researchers also wanted to see the impact of policies issued by the government on the people'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 it down 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 authors are looking for data sources to be used as a basis for thinking, namely through research, interviews, observations, articles from the internet, as well as from print media or literature. The data collection technique used by the author by using interviews.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public policy

In general, public policy cannot be separated from everyday life. These policies can be found in the areas 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). In line with that, 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 a purpose 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 preparing public policy into several stages. The purpose of this division is to make it easier to study public policy (Lindblom, 2007:32).

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

1. Agenda setting stage
2. Policy formulation stage
3. Policy adoption stage
4. Policy implementation stage
5. 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 arising from the policy (output, outcome). Furthermore, Edward III identified aspects that were strongly suspected of contributing to the implementation of the policy, namely: communication, resources, disposition or attitude of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. The four aspects affect the implementation of policies, both directly and indirectly, and each aspect influences the other aspects (Wahyudi, 2016:101-105). Furthermore, it collects several theories relating to the variables that influence the implementation of public policy (Subarsono, 2012: 94), including:

Theory of Merilee S. Grindle

The implementation of public policy in Merilee S. Grindle's theory is influenced by two major variables, namely: the content of the 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 contents of the policy, the types of benefits received by the target group, the degree to which the desired change is made from a policy, whether the placement of program locations is appropriate, whether a policy has specified its implementers in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

Theories of Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier

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

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

The Meter and Horn theory states that there are at least five variables that influence the performance of public policy implementation, namely: policy standards and targets, resources, inter-organizational communication 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 policies are carried out with a specific purpose, to achieve certain goals that depart from the problems that have been formulated previously. evaluation is carried out because not all public policy programs achieve the desired results. Lester and Stewart (2000) explain that in general policy evaluation can be said to be an activity involving the estimation or assessment of policies that include 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 in the entire policy process. Winarno also revealed that "policy evaluation can include the stages of formulating policy problems, proposed programs to solve policy problems, implementation, and the stages of policy impact" (Winarno, 2007: 226). In addition, Dunn (1998: 235-240) argues that "the term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment, words that express efforts to analyze policy outcomes in terms of their value units". Furthermore, Dunn also argued that in a more specific

sense, evaluation relates to the production of information regarding the value or benefits of policy outcomes.

In order to carry out a good evaluation with a minimal margin of error, some experts develop steps in policy evaluation. Edward A. Suchman put forward six steps in policy evaluation, namely:

1. Identify the objectives of the program 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 changes observed are the result of these activities or due to other causes
6. Several indicators to determine the existence of an impact.

B. Methods

The research method used in this research is Qualitative Research. Sampling techniques or techniques for determining informants in this study are purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Data collection techniques carried out in this study were observation (observation), interviews (interviews), documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study were quoted from Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2011: 246) in qualitative data analysis carried out interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data is 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 work.

C. Results and Discussion

Surabaya City Government Policy in Handling the Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid-19) Increasing Awareness of 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 had to be implemented 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 distributed via (Circular of the Mayor of Surabaya on Increasing Awareness of Coronavirus Disease 19 (Covid-19) in Surabaya). In a circular issued by the

Mayor of Surabaya, it was stated that protocols must be carried out as best as possible to minimize the spread of the virus. *Covid-19*, such as government protocols, health, public communications, border control, educational areas, public areas, offices and industrial areas. Several health protocols that must be implemented are as follows: first, Each Regional Apparatus/Government Office is required to provide hand washing facilities or hand sanitizers containing alcohol (hand sanitizer) in strategic places and easy to reach.

Second, employees apply Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS). For example, washing hands with water and soap, throwing garbage in the trash, not smoking and consuming drugs, not spitting anywhere, avoiding unnecessary touching of the face, minimizing physical contact with other people, healthy individuals do not need to wear masks. Third, socializing the ethics of coughing/sneezing. For example, display posters about the importance of applying coughing/sneezing ethics and procedures for sneezing/coughing in public places and public transportation, managers of public places must provide face masks and/or tissues for service users who have flu or cough symptoms, provide Corners Information and updating information about Covid19 regularly and placing it in an area that is easily seen by visitors. Providing media of communication, information and education (IEC) regarding the prevention and control of Covid-19 in strategic locations in every public place.

Fourth, monitoring and checking the body temperature of staff/employees at least 2 times a day. Fifth, every guest who visits each regional apparatus/office must have their body temperature checked, if $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ they are advised to go to a health service facility and if the body temperature is normal they must wash their hands using water and soap or use hand sanitizer containing alcohol (hand sanitizer). in various strategic locations in the Regional Apparatus office in accordance with the required amount. Sixth, do not impose penalties/sanctions for ASN/contract workers who are absent due to illness, and do not apply attendance-based incentive policies. Seventh, for employees who are related to receiving and disbursing cash, please use masks and gloves and wash your hands using water and soap or hand sanitizer containing alcohol (hand sanitizer). Eighth, officers related to counter and front office services are expected to wear masks and wash their hands using water and soap or hand sanitizers containing alcohol (hand sanitizer) regularly. Ninth, setting distance 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).

Surabaya City Population Mobility Control Protocol

The policy issued by the Surabaya city government regarding population mobility control protocols is contained in Circular Letter Number 470/3674/436.7.13/2020. This is one of the steps taken 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 Stipulation of a Public Health Emergency for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), in order to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19 in Surabaya, we hereby request all levels of society to take the following steps. First, convey to residents if there are family members who are out of town or abroad to postpone their return to Surabaya. Second, if the Surabaya residents who are outside the city/overseas have already returned to Surabaya, then several handling steps are applied, namely as follows: first, the head/family member reports members who come from out of town or abroad to the Head of RT/ appointed RT administrator/local Apartment Manager no later than 1x24 hours from arrival.

Second, the Head of RT/designated RT administrator/Apartment Manager must enter data for Early Detection of COVID-19 for residents who have just arrived from out of town/abroad via the opponentcovid-19 application, and require these residents and all their family members to self-isolate in stay at home for 14 days by complying with several provisions, namely, a) stay at home and are not allowed to go to work or go to public spaces, b) use a separate room 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 cutlery (plates, spoons, forks, glasses), and toiletries (towels, toothbrushes, dippers) and linen/sheets,e) apply clean and healthy living behaviors by consuming nutritious food including drinking vitamins and herbs/herbs, washing hands regularly with soap using running water, covering your elbows when coughing/sneezing, f) basking in the sun every morning at independent isolation places, g) keep the house and self clean with disinfectant fluids/antiseptic materials/other virus-fighting materials, h) take daily body temperature measurements and if you have symptoms of illness such as coughing or difficulty breathing, immediately go to the nearest Puskesmas by reporting it to the RT head /the appointed RT administrator/Apartment Manager first, i) download the opponentcovid-19 application and update personal vital condition data every day to the application.j) The head of the RT/designated RT administrator/Apartment Manager updates the data of their citizens if there are conditions as stated in point 8 to the opponentcovid-19 application.

Third, monitoring the presence of migrants in the RT/apartment/country house area and directing that: a) migrants with non-Surabaya citizenship who arrive less than 14 (fourteen)

days after receiving this letter, must carry out early detection through the opponentcovid-19 application and carry out independent isolation while downloading the opponentcovid-19 application to update personal vital condition data every day, b) country house managers, boarding house/rental house owners, dormitories temporarily do not accept new residents who come from out of town/overseas, c) Country house managers, boarding house/rental house owners, dormitories are required to collect data and early detection through the opponentcovid-19 application for all residents of the country house, boarding house/rental house,dormitory if it has already received new residents from out of town/overseas which have not yet been 14 days since this letter was received and requires all residents to download the opponentcovid-19 application to update their vital condition data every day, d) Residents are temporarily not receiving guest visits /family/relatives from out of town/overseas. Fifth, informing all citizens to optimize the Lawancovid-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 City Government of Surabaya.

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

In implementing "Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 16 of 2020 Regarding Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Handling Covid-19 in Surabaya" there are several rules that must be followed by the people of Surabaya in order to minimize the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic virus, namely:

- a. Implementation of PSBB in general
- b. Restrictions on the Implementation of Learning in Schools and/or Other Educational Institutions
- c. Restrictions on Work Activities in the Workplace
- 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 Modes of Transportation for the Movement of People and Goods

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

The policy of the Surabaya city government regarding the decrease in the number of positive cases of Covid-19, thereby giving or opening up a little leeway for the community by issuing "Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 28 of 2020 Concerning Guidelines for the New

Normal Order in the Conditions of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19) in City of Surabaya". The policy issued by the Surabaya city government was warmly welcomed by the community. There are several guidelines for the new normal order that must be applied, obeyed and in several public spaces in the city of Surabaya, namely as follows:

- a. Learning activities in schools, other educational institutions and Islamic 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/dining houses/cafes/shops/similar businesses
- f. Activities in stores, supermarkets, and shopping centers
- g. Activities in the public market
- h. Activities in hotels, apartments and flats
- i. Activities on the construction site
- j. Activities in entertainment venues
- k. Social and cultural activities
- l. The movement of people and goods using modes of transportation

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

There are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government to handle the spread of the covid-19 virus pandemic, of these policies the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy has a huge impact on the people's economy such as, the unemployment rate is getting higher, the poverty rate is increasing, the crime rate has increased and even people's daily income or income is below the minimum average. The implementation of the 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 implementation of the PSBB is that entrepreneurs and other communities respond that the PSBB can cause a number of industries and livelihoods to become stagnant. The direct impact of the PSBB will be felt for people who work in informal areas. Since the PSBB instructions, especially the City of Surabaya, for online motorcycle taxi drivers, they have lost several passengers and customers who order food 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 existence of government regulations regarding PSBB makes me feel difficult, especially in terms of the economy. This is because my job as an ojol requires me to keep going out to earn a living, and another impact that I feel from the PSBB effect is income which is very difficult to get every day, because people are currently following government regulations to limit them from doing activities outside the home."

It is this situation that the government really needs to pay attention to. With the existence of the PSBB which also closed offices, the effect was felt on the lower middle class people who work daily, hawkers and so on. So the economic supply chain is very impacted. It should have been better if the aid had been disbursed before the PSBB was submitted to the poor, as well as to informal workers. The impact of the PSBB will also be felt on the business world, because other business sectors outside the basic needs provider sector as stipulated in Permenkes Number 9 of 2020 are threatened with extinction. The reason is that the PSBB will reduce company performance and demand which is quite significant. So it is projected that business sectors other than sectors that will be excluded from the PSBB Regulation will experience a deeper decline in performance until they are close to being dormant or dead.

Meanwhile, it is projected that sectors that are still allowed to operate will experience a decrease in demand from the market. Because, with the existence of the PSBB, the activities of offices or companies that are currently still able to work because market demand will decrease because the pressure is not on the market but regulations that limit the movement of people and goods as long as the PSBB is enforced. With the PSBB, there were several price reductions, such as fish, vegetable and other prices, due to decreased demand. The same thing was felt by Mrs. Jumainah as a chili trader who said that:

"The market operational schedule which is usually open until the afternoon is now limited to 2 o'clock. According to Mrs. Fatmawati, prior to the outbreak, the price of chili was set at around IDR 45,000 per kilogram, however, currently the price of chili has fallen drastically to IDR 10,000 per kilogram, and the problem is increasing because the current market closes faster so there are fewer buyers plus the PSBB regulations. which makes some people limit themselves to shopping for their basic needs only."

The government's policy with the PSBB, where all community activities were suspended temporarily, turned out to have a strong influence on the community. There are people who have been economically affected, as an example previously mentioned, namely online motorbike taxis (ojol) who have no income because there are no orders, clothes traders and street vendors have stopped selling for a while since this outbreak occurred. Another impact felt by street vendors is also feeling the impact of implementing the PSBB. As we know, street vendors are very dependent on the behavior of their merchandise. With this PSBB they cannot

carry out their daily activities, so they cannot meet the needs of their families or their daily needs. The impact of the PSBB on transportation roads was also closed, no leaving the house, no offices, layoffs at various companies. Therefore this activity requires awareness by the police and military apparatus, as well as the community.

However, this is not easy because of the unfavorable economic conditions of the community. Therefore, before imposing a regional quarantine, the country had made various policies related to changing the state budget, increasing social funds, ensuring bank credit suspension, extending the tax deadline, ensuring that the BLT or basic food budget was used to meet community needs. Not only in terms of health, the COVID-19 outbreak also has an impact on other sectors, namely social and economic. As stated in a video uploaded on the Youtube channel by Nas Das Official entitled Be Careful of The Next 2 Years, namely a statement which reveals that 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 these two things can happen in Indonesia based on the following study. According to a study conducted by Suryahadi which predicts that Indonesia's average poverty rate will increase at the end of 2020 so that this increase will cause around 8 million people to experience new poverty due to this outbreak. This estimation data was obtained based on Susenas data for March and September 2019.

In addition, there is poverty rate data in 2006 and 2007 to see the existing pattern, because in those years there was a spike in poverty due to rising world oil prices. So it is predicted that by the end of the year Indonesia's average poverty rate will reach 9.7%, which previously reached 9.22% in September 2019. The prediction of an increase in the percentage of poverty is also based on economic growth. If economic growth decreases by 1%, it will at least add around 1.4% to the poverty percentage. Not only based on estimation data, the situation in the field is also described that way. Some 2.8 million people have lost their jobs, and projections suggest that at least another 5.2 million people will be out of work as the pandemic spreads. Therefore, KSPI (Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions) asked the government to take firm steps in this regard. At least the government has planned to disburse funds of 405 trillion rupiah for cash assistance. food, assistance in the field of health, social and also business development. Seeing this crisis, Australia sees the need to provide assistance to Indonesia, at least providing interest-free loans because even though Indonesia has successfully weathered the crisis in previous years, it seems that this time the situation is quite serious (Emma and Natalia, 2020).

One example of a case from an affected profession is a motorcycle taxi and public transportation driver with a decrease in income of 44%. Therefore, the government is preparing social assistance for affected residents. On the other hand, the closure of shops and offices certainly has an impact on those selling goods and food. There has been a decline in purchases as people prefer to shop online. Therefore, it is possible for them, those 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 unemployed youth 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 competency, competitiveness and productivity amid the 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 difficulty accessing health facilities. This was experienced by a resident in West Java whose husband was affected i.e. layoffs.

Not only her husband, the West Java Manpower and Transmigration Office noted that 5,047 workers were terminated or laid off. In addition, as many as 34,365 workers in West Java were closed and 14,053 people were laid off. The data was recorded until April 5, 2020. She experienced difficulties in accessing health when she wanted to check her pregnancy at the Puskesmas. Pregnant women are not allowed to go to the Puskesmas because they are prone to spreading the virus that causes COVID-19. On the other hand, he doesn't have the extra money to check the contents to the midwife or gynecologist. Her husband also had difficulty getting a job after being fired. Until finally he hoped to receive food assistance from the government, but unfortunately the assistance was only given to 10 families per RT and their families were not included. Now he and his family are forced to borrow money from relatives for daily food needs. So the layoffs experienced also had an impact on difficulties in accessing health care due to the economic difficulties experienced. Not only that, women experience a dual role, while working at the women's home and also taking care of children.

As experienced by a teacher in Cianjur, West Java. He must be good at sharing his time between babysitting and teaching at home. In a pandemic like this, there is also an increasingly unequal gender gap. According to Komnas Perempuan, the burden on women is multiplied by

women who have families and work. So the problem of household chores is borne by women as well as when women work at home which is a lot of complaints at the moment. So, there needs to be 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 the loss of jobs, difficulties in accessing health care, but also includes the cultural sphere where there is an increasingly unequal gender gap that many women complain about. On the other hand, the statement in the video regarding the impact if COVID-19 persists for 2 years, there is a possibility that Indonesia will also experience it, namely the impact of poverty and the loss of several types of jobs because the current situation also reflects this.

D. Conclusion

There are several policies issued by the Surabaya city government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, namely, 1) Circular of the Mayor of Surabaya to Increase Awareness of Coronavirus Disease 19 (Covid-19) in Surabaya. 2) Population Mobility Control Protocol Based on the Circular 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) Mayor of Surabaya Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Normal Order in the Conditions of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Second, about the impact of the policy issued by the Surabaya city government in handling the corona virus pandemic (covid-19) on the economy of the people of Surabaya city. 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, the Surabaya Wholesale Center (PGS), and several large malls, it has had a huge impact on the people's economy, especially the people of Surabaya who are second in line. the highest level of Covid-19 cases after Jakarta.

The situation in a number of areas which has increasingly given rise to the Corona Virus (Covid-19) has forced the government to take a number of steps, one of which is implementing the PSBB system. These activity restrictions are intended for residents in an area who are suspected of having been affected or infected with Corona. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) rules were made to suppress the development of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) in Indonesia. Of course, with this PSBB regulation, the people of Indonesia can really obey it,

because as we know, the threat of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) is a real threat and does not look at the lower class or even the upper class. The implementation of the PSBB regulation is a small step but has a big meaning, but on the other hand it also has an impact on some people, especially those with low incomes because it greatly influences the space for them to make a living. This causes anxiety for people whose jobs are outside, which requires them to limit their activities outside the home, and experience difficulties in meeting their daily needs.

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