

The Impact of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) Policy

Imam Sofyan

Department of Public Administration, Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study investigates the impact of implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia. This research approach uses qualitative methods. The data collection technique used is documentation with secondary data related to implementing PSBB in Indonesia. I got secondary data from the website of the Indonesian government (Ministry of Health, National Disaster Management Agency, and Local Government), trusted and credible national media, and other supporting data relevant to the research objectives. Data analysis by presenting data, interpreting data, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia had a negative impact on economic growth, education, and social activities. But it has a positive impact such as the existence of a stimulus policy issued by the government to help and support the economy of the community, especially the poor by including it in the family hope program and helping the community with direct cash help and data credit help for students to carry out learning distance or online learning.

Keywords: COVID-19, Indonesia, Policy, PSBB

Introduction

The Indonesian constitution guarantees health insurance for its citizens, as manifested in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This means that the Government has the responsibility to pay attention to and provide guarantees under the mandate of the constitution because Indonesian citizens have the same rights in the eyes of law under the concept of human rights to provide justice and prosper the people without differentiating social class. With the health insurance provided by the Government, if there are problems such as the spread of COVID-19, they can resolve it with this guarantee (Juaningsih, Consuello, Tarmidzi, & NurIrfan, 2020).

Historically, COVID-19 is an infectious disease that developed in 2019, which until now has been a major problem around the world. The beginning of its existence is from Wuhan, China, which is because by one of the wild animals, bat (Yuliana, 2020). The impact of COVID-19 on infected individuals will be mild respiratory disorders that can lead to death. In fact, various effects caused by COVID-19 such as the economy, education, etc.

COVID-19 has a negative impact on the economy of the country, especially Indonesia? Because Indonesia has a variety of sectors that affect the nation's economy. If there is no good economic activity, then economic indicators will have a negative impact because of a significant slowdown (Yunus & Rezki, 2020). Then the result of the number of foreign investors who sell shares, so that the index of the combined share price (JCI) will automatically fall. Indonesia is then vulnerable to global financial market panic. This is where the impact of the corona will be felt directly on aspects of the country's economy that can not be taken lightly.

Meanwhile, in the world of education, the temporary closure of educational institutions to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic around the world has affected millions of students, not except in Indonesia. Disruptions in the direct learning process between students and teachers and cancellation of learning assessments impact the students' psychological and decreased quality of student skills. The burden is the responsibility of all elements of education, especially the state, in facilitating the continuity of schools for all educational stakeholders to conduct distance learning.

Based on these problems, governments in the world take control measures with extreme policies such as lockdown, isolation, social distancing, and work from home, and staying at home. These policies impact various aspects, including the economy, education, and social activities that are disrupted. The impact of control policies not only occurs in other countries but also in Indonesia. The Indonesian government is experiencing difficulties in dealing

with COVID-19 caused by lack of experience in dealing with infectious outbreaks and this differs from what is happening in China, Taiwan, even Singapore which previously had experience in dealing with infectious outbreaks.

Following up on the worsening situation caused by COVID-19, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in order to accelerate the Handling of COVID-19. The regulation was born from Law No. 6 of 2018 on Health Quarantine. The reason for the policy issued because many local governments wanted to restrict or quarantine the region but could not do so because it did not have the authority so that the central government acted by issuing PSBB so that local governments could implement policies that could stop the spread of COVID-19.

Implementing PSBB does not directly reduce the growth of COVID-19 cases, but affects other aspects such as the economy, education, and social activities of the community are disrupted. The economy of the community is problematic because PSBB rules make people unable to do normal activities, many rules that hold people back including entrepreneurs for activities, while in the world of education there is distance learning that has an impact on the psychological of learners. Based on this, this research investigates the impact of implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia. The results expected to be a solution for the Indonesian government in tackling COVID-19 and can even a reference by various countries experiencing an increase in COVID-19 cases.

Literature Review

The World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, has declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic. The COVID-19 crisis has revealed structural failures in governance and coordination on a global scale. With related policy interventions dependent on verifiable evidence, pandemics require governments to not only consider the input of experts but also ensure that science is translated for public understanding (Hartley & Vu, 2020). Amidst the COVID-19 crisis, during which trust in government is not merely an idle theoretical topic but has substantial implications for public health.

Various policies, such as in China that conduct Lockdown (Kraemer et al., 2020), in Indonesia apply large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). While in various countries also apply mass understanding (Narzisi, 2020). Including social distance applied in various countries. Social distances policy targeted to reduce influenza pandemics can designed through simulated spread of influenza in local community social contact networks (Glass, Glass, Beyeler, & Min, 2006).

The COVID-19 outbreak has alarmed Indonesians because of the large number of people affected by the virus transmission, therefore the government is taking a large-scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy as a step to reduce or break the chain of SPREAD of COVID-19 (Nasruddin & Haq, 2020). The Indonesian government does not use lockdown or quarantine as an option to cope with the spread of coronavirus, as the impact of lockdown on small communities in the informal sector living off daily income will worsen. Government enforces Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in response to public health emergencies (Helen Andriani, 2020).

Methodology

This research approach uses qualitative methods. Data collection techniques used are documentation with secondary data related to the application of PSBB in Indonesia. It gets secondary data from the Indonesian government's website (Ministry of Health, National Disaster Management Agency, and Local Government), national media that trusted and has credibility of data sources, and other supporting data relevant to research objectives. Data analysis by presenting data, interpretation of data, and drawing conclusions.

Result and Discussion

The current global pandemic is clearly causing public concern. Therefore, the Government must protect the public in the prevention and handling of COVID-19 cases under the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (Ristyawati, 2020) and its contained in Law No. 6 of 2018 on Health Quarantine and subsequently gave birth to Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in order to Accelerate the Handling of COVID-19.

The policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia for the first time was implemented on April 10, 2020 in Jakarta, and then followed by several other regions in Indonesia. There are several regulations related to the

application of the PSBB. Among others are Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to Accelerate the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 9 Year 2020 on Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to Accelerate the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and The Replacement Government Regulation Law Number 1 Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for handling the Corona Virus Disease Pandemic 2019 and/or in order to Face Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.

The implementing of PSBB in each region in Indonesia varies, and we can review it from several sides. In terms of the mechanism of application of PSBB, contained in Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 in Article 2, namely: (1) with the approval of the minister who organizes government affairs in the health sector, local governments can conduct Large-Scale Social Restrictions or restrictions on the movement of people and goods for one province or district / city; (2) Large-scale Social restrictions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall based on epidemiological considerations, the amount of threat, effectiveness, resource support, operational technical, political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security considerations.

In addition, the conditions that must met by a region to get a provision of PSBB are also emphasized in Decree No. 9 of 2020 contained in number 2 that in order to determined Large-Scale Social Restrictions, a province / district / city must meet the criteria that is the number of cases and / or the number of deaths because of disease increases and spreads significantly and rapidly to several regions; and there is an epidemiological link to similar events in other regions or countries.

PSBB regulations implemented in several regions in Indonesia, but were first implemented in DKI Jakarta. The impact of the regulation is the disruption of economic, educational, and social activities of the community. The impact on the economic side has a tremendous impact on all communities in Indonesia, including regions that implement PSBB such as DKI Jakarta. People's income disrupted, there is even a decrease, and no income caused by PSBB. While in the world of education, it causes students to be psychologically disturbed, such as increased stress levels and so on. The results that if it's associated with the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, PSBB policy is much less effective because the public feels that it has not fully got legal protection for existing policies made by the current government(Ristyawati, 2020).

The impacts that occur affect the social activities of the community and cause anxiety in the community, and consequently the community does not leave the house and economic activities disrupted. The disruption of the economy the Indonesian government to issue various economic stimulus policies, by helping small and medium enterprises, providing direct cash help to increase economic activity, and helping learners with free data pulse policies to follow online or remote learning. As for the public, the government provides help by providing cash to the poor who included in the family hope program.

Based on the description stated, it can be seen that the application of PSBB has a negative impact on economic growth, educational activities, and social activities of the community. However, there are positive impacts from implementing PSBB, such as various government help in economic stimulus policies that can encourage the improvement and purchasing power of the community during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion, we concluded it that implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia has a negative impact on economic growth, education, and social activities of the community. But it has positive effects such as the stimulus policy issued by the government to help and support the economy of the community, especially the poor by including in the family program of hope and providing help for the community with direct cash help and data pulse help for learners to run distance learning or online learning.

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