
ANALYZING THE HANDLING OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN DKI JAKARTA: WAS IT SUCCESSFUL OR FAILED?

(A Descriptive Study of the Failure to Implement Large Scale Social Restrictions and Transitional Large Scale Social Restrictions Policies in DKI Jakarta Province)

Diraisnu Gozali¹ dan Muhammad Yaumal Yusril²

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine how effectively the DKI Jakarta Province's COVID-19 pandemic management plans have been implemented. Although the government of DKI Jakarta Province has implemented a number of strategies to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, they are unable to halt the virus's spread. This study employs literature research techniques. This research intends to incorporate pertinent literature and data in order to produce a comprehensive article; consequently, literature research is utilized in this article. This study shows that the efforts and policies of the DKI Jakarta Province government have not stopped the spread of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta Province. Policies and handling efforts are still being thwarted by large-scale social restrictions imposed by the government, community dissatisfaction with health standards, and ineffective coordination between the federal and local governments.

Keywords: Handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Evaluation of Policy Implementation, DKI Jakarta Province

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, the Corona Virus Disease-19, or COVID-19, first appeared in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, and then spread throughout China (US Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). This disease is brought on by a novel coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 (Gorbalenya et al, 2020). It is believed that coughing produces most of the virus's respiratory droplets. More research demonstrates that COVID-19 can spread through the air after a number of public incidents were identified(The Jakarta Post, 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) then declared the COVID-19

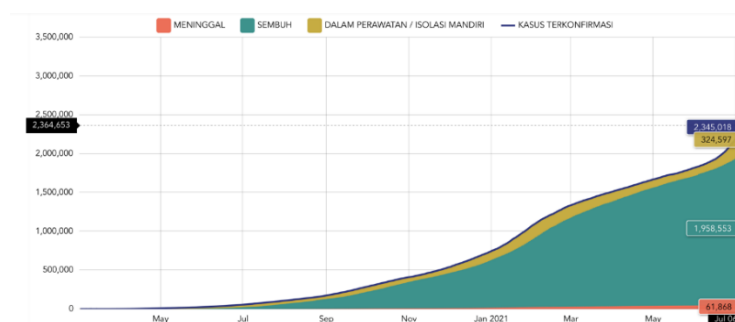
1-2 Department of Public Administration, Universitas Airlangga

outbreak a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020). This organization asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic has halted all global economic activity (World Health Organization, 2020). There have been numerous effects of the COVID-19 virus, which originated in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, particularly on its

neighbors. Southeast Asia, the closest region to China and a member of ASEAN+3 (China, Japan, and South Korea), was the first affected by the COVID-19 epidemic.

Around the beginning of March 2020, a number of COVID-19-positive cases first surfaced in Indonesia. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Indonesia occurred on March 2, 2020, when a Japanese national infected two Indonesians in the DKI Jakarta Province. As of April 9, 2020, 34 provinces were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. DKI Jakarta, East Java, and South Sulawesi had the most confirmed cases. Indonesia had the second-highest number of positive cases in Southeast Asia, behind only the Philippines, with 2,345,018 as of July 6, 2021 (Worldometer, 2020). Indonesia is another country that has been affected by COVID-19, resulting in 61,868 deaths. After Indonesia reported that 1,958,553 people had recovered from COVID-19, the good news is that 324,597 people are currently receiving treatment.

Graph 1. Cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia (as of 6 July 2021)

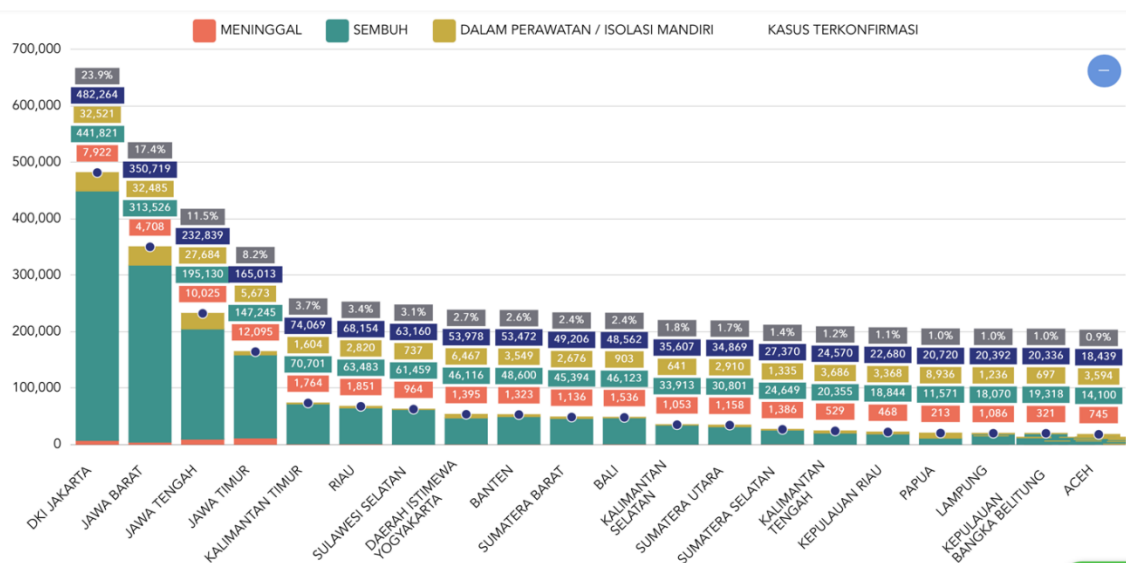


Source: covid19.go.id

Indonesia had seen an increase in COVID-19 confirmed cases, as

shown in Graph 1. The Indonesian government responded by declaring the COVID-19 outbreak a national disaster in Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020. Law Number 6 of 2018, which deals with health quarantine and establishes the fundamental guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions, served as the basis for this decision. Unofficial law Number 21 of 2020 concerning Enormous Scope Social Limitations was given because of this choice. Under this regulation, regional governments must obtain permission from the Ministry of Health to restrict the flow of people and goods into and out of their regions. Additionally, the regulation stipulates that activities must be restricted by closing schools and places of employment, prohibiting certain religious activities, and/or restricting activities in public areas or facilities.

Graph 2. Distribution of Regions with the Highest COVID-19 Cases in Indonesia (as of 6 July 2021)



Source: covid19.go.id

The provinces of DKI Jakarta, West Java, and East Java have the highest rates of confirmed COVID-19 positive cases in Indonesia, as shown in Graph 2 above. DKI Jakarta Province maintains its lead in the number of COVID-19 positive cases. The countermeasure policies are then described in the table below. The Public authority of DKI Jakarta Region has put forth

various attempts to address the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic:

Table 1. Policies implemented by the government of DKI Jakarta Province in Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic in the DKI Jakarta Province area

No	Policies carried out	Legal basis
1	In the context of accelerating COVID-19 treatment, the implementation of extensive social restrictions in DKI Jakarta Province.	Decree Number HK.01.07/MEN-KES/239/2020 issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Health.
2	Large-Scale Social Restrictions Implementation to Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in DKI Jakarta Province	Governor of DKI Jakarta Regulation Number 33 of 2020 Concerning Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in DKI Jakarta Province Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling COVID-19
3	Arrangements for Large-Scale Social Restrictions to Be Put in Place During the Transition to a Society That Is Healthy, Safe, and Productive	Governor Regulation No. DKI Jakarta 51 of 2020 on the use of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) during the transition to a society that is healthy, safe, and productive.
4	Large-Scale Social Transitional Restrictions (Extension)	Enforcement of Large-Scale Social Restrictions During the Transitional Period Towards a Healthy, Safe, and Productive Society: Extension of Large-Scale Social Transitional Restrictions Decree of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 1020 of 2020

Source: processed by the author (2021)

There is always a chance that the policy-making process may lead to differences between what the policy maker intends or anticipates and what is actually accomplished as a result of the policy's implementation. Although the process of implementing policies is crucial, social scientists have only lately begun to pay attention to this subject. The stages of policy design and policy assessment lack a certain "missing link" as a result of the neglect of policy implementation. As a result, it is sometimes said that the majority of

governments worldwide have merely been able to enact policies, rather than completely ensuring that such policies would truly have the desired effect or change (Wahab, 2014).

McConnell (2010) in Michael Howlett (2012) defines the insufficient implementation of a policy as one that does not meet the objectives put forth by its supporters and is no longer supported by them. Accordingly, a policy is considered unsuccessful if the objectives and supporting elements that were established in order to accomplish the objectives are not met (recipients of the policy).

To be able to discuss outcomes and findings, either implicitly or explicitly, necessitates that you first do an evaluation. When comparing what policy makers anticipated (planned) with what was accomplished (as a result of implementing the policy), an implementation gap is sometimes apparent. The capability of the organization or actor trusted to implement the policy will determine how much of a difference there is in the implementation gap. This capacity for implementation refers to an organization's or individual's capability to carry out policy choices in order to accomplish the specified objectives (Wahab, 2014).

Using the phrase "implementation failure" as a substitute for "assessment of the implementation gap to quantify implicit or explicit effects and outputs from a policy It is simple to apply these qualifications in real-world situations. Similar results are often produced in the analysis of the execution of credentials in terms of success or failure. And occasionally, it does appear legitimate to use the phrase "policy failure," but in order to do so, a normative and empirical examination must be conducted (Hill and Hupe, 2002).

Public policy actually runs the danger of failing. According to Hogwood and Gunn (1986) (in Wahab, 2014), there are two types of policy implementation failures:

1. Non-implementation

A policy is not executed if it is not planned, possibly because the parties engaged in its execution do not want to work together, or because they have worked inefficiently or grudgingly, or because they do not completely comprehend the issue at hand. which is carried out outside the scope of their abilities, so that despite their tenacious efforts, the challenges they face cannot be conquered. Effective implementation is therefore challenging to achieve.

2. Unsuccessful implementation

Successful implementation often occurs when a certain policy is carried out as intended, but owing to unfavorable external circumstances the policy is unsuccessful in producing the intended impact or outcome. The policy runs the danger of failing because of poor implementation, a flawed policy, or bad luck.

The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has released and put into effect a number of policies. First, there is the policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, which involves closing down a number of public venues and putting in place stringent health regulations. On the basis of DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation number 33 of 2020 about Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, large-scale social restrictions will be implemented in DKI Jakarta from April 10 to June 4, 2020. After that, a Transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions was put into place with the intention of easing community activities and reopening a number of public facilities that had been shut down as a result of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Due to the nearly full state of the health facilities and burial grounds reserved for COVID-19 corpses, the total Large-Scale Social Restrictions had to be reinstated as a result of Anies Baswedan, the governor of DKI Jakarta, pulling an "emergency brake" in response to the trend of rising positive case numbers. (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

METHODS

Two examination problem, which are "The way is the execution of the approaches gave to manage the Coronavirus pandemic in DKI Jakarta Region" and "What are the reasons for the achievement or disappointment of

strategy execution in managing the Coronavirus pandemic in DKI Jakarta Territory," will be made in view of the depiction in the presentation segment. This study makes use of literature research techniques (Zed, 2008). In order to create a thorough article, this research intends to incorporate relevant literature and data, hence literature research is employed in this article. This study draws its data from a variety of sources, including news pieces that are widely read online, digitized scientific literature, and numerous publications that are linked to the study's subject. Reports from official websites were also consulted for this study since they include pertinent data. This article makes an effort to make up for this shortcoming by reporting the findings of an extensive literature review.

RESULT

Implementation of the COVID-19 Pandemic Management Policy in DKI Jakarta Province

COVID-19 is still spreading throughout the DKI Jakarta Province. The first COVID-19 case began with patient 01 dancing with a Japanese national at a bar in South Jakarta during a Jakarta-based event. After that, Patient 01 gave his mother COVID-19. These two patients were then separated at the Sulianti Saroso Hospital in North Jakarta. On March 2, 2020, President Joko Widodo made the initial statement regarding this issue. Since the first COVID-19 case was reported, the number of patients has increased. The province of DKI Jakarta has the highest number of COVID-19 cases, according to data. Even the governor of DKI Jakarta Province, Anies Baswedan, referred to DKI Jakarta Province as one of the COVID-19 outbreak's epicenters (high spots). In order to follow the path that the COVID-19 cases that are spreading throughout Jakarta are taking, a few concepts need to be understood. The relevant phrase is based on the Minister of Health's Decree on Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 (HK.01.07I MENKES/413/2020). Suspects, close contacts, and confirmed cases—both symptomatic and asymptomatic—are now referred to as patients under observation, patients under surveillance, and individuals without

symptoms. The "possible case" is a brand-new term for a suspected case with COVID-19 symptoms but no indication of a positive or negative status.

The Indonesian economy has been distracted since since the COVID-19 outbreak. The third quarter of 2020 had negative 3.49% economic growth in Indonesia, according to data issued by the Central Statistics Agency. In light of this, Indonesia will formally enter a recession in 2020 following two straight quarters of negative growth. With regard to the second quarter, Indonesia's GDP expanded by -5.32%. (Sindonews, 2020). Due to COVID-19, many businesses, especially MSMEs, have been obliged to reduce labor costs by terminating or laying off staff. According to information from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration as of April 20, 2020, more than 2 million employees had been let go by their 110 Thousand employers (Balapradhana, 2020). Additionally, according to the DKI Jakarta Provincial Manpower, Transmigration, and Energy Agency, 16,056 employees in the city's capital were laid off (Djoyonegoro, 2020).

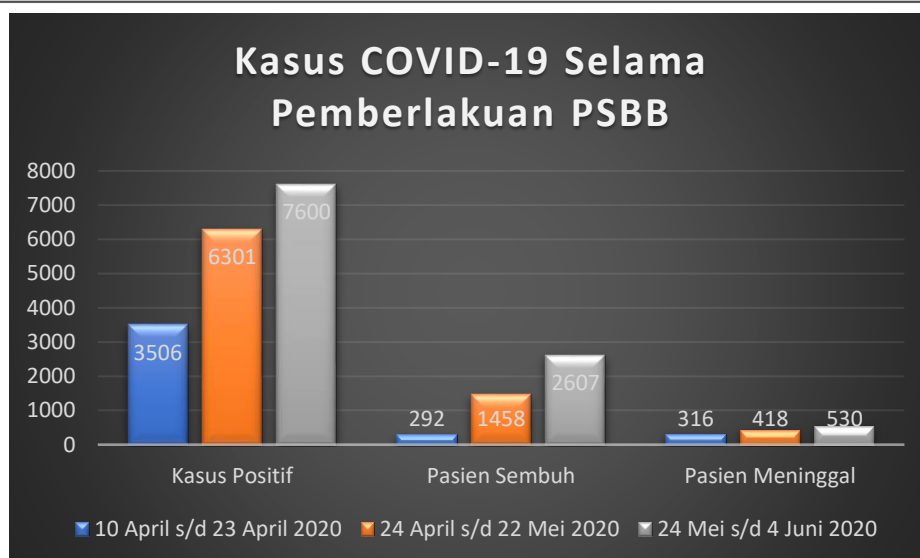
The Indonesian government prefers a social distance policy to the lockdown strategy used by many other nations in response to the rising number of COVID-19 cases. Considering that most of the Indonesian populace makes money from different ventures or normal business exercises, the public authority has without a doubt given thought to the reception of a social distance strategy. President Joko Widodo personally has instructed all Indonesian governors to enforce social segregation. In accordance with the Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020, which was signed by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Terawan Agus Putranto (Permenkes No 9 of 2020, 2020), Residents of an area that is thought to be infected with the corona virus are prohibited from engaging in particular activities under Large-scale social restrictions or LSSR. In order for a region to impose widespread social restrictions, two requirements must be met: To begin, there must be an increase in the number of disease cases or

deaths, as well as a rapid spread to other areas; what's more, second, there should be an epidemiological association with comparative occasions in different areas or countries (Hasrul, 2020).

This legislation explains how autonomous regions are given authority to regional governments. In an autonomous region, the regional government is the chief administrative officer of the territory and oversees all governmental operations. In accordance with Executive Order 33 of 2020 regarding the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in DKI Jakarta Province, the DKI Jakarta Government implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions for the first time on April 10, 2020. These severe restrictions only last for up to 14 days. As stated in Chapter II, Article 3, Point a, the purpose of this regulation is to restrict specific activities and the movement of people and/or goods to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

During the Large-Scale Social Restrictions, a number of public facilities were closed, education and work were done online, transportation was restricted, and only 11 industries were allowed to operate. According to DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 33 of 2020 Concerning Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in DKI Jakarta Province, the 11 sectors in question are health, food, energy, communication and information technology, finance, logistics, hospitality, construction, public, and industry. These sectors are designated as national vital objects, specific objects, and daily needs. The first Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy ended on April 23, 2020. The Governor of DKI Jakarta then extended the implementation of the large-scale social restrictions twice, from April 24 to May 2020 and May 24 to June 4, 2020.

Graph 3. Cases of COVID-19 during the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in DKI Jakarta Province



Source: www.corona.jakarta.go.id processed by the author
More than four months after social distancing was implemented by the

central government and regional governments, including DKI Jakarta Province, the central government has a new strategy to maintain optimism about surviving the COVID-19 pandemic. This is the new normal policy. The DKI Jakarta administration also implemented this policy at the beginning of June 2020 on the legal basis of "transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions." Under this program, it appears that the national economy is recovering, and the rate at which COVID-19 spreads to various areas is beginning to slow. Subsequently, various businesses other than the 11 controlled areas can work, for example, office tasks, spots of love, entertainment meccas, traveler objections, and retail shopping centers.

The search results from news channels indicate that the DKI Jakarta government imposed the transitional large-scale social restrictions five times. From June 5 to July 2, 2020, the temporary Huge Scope Social Limitations were active for 28 days. After that, they were extended for an additional fourteen days, which ended on July 16, 2020. The second extension of the transitional large-scale social restrictions occurred from July 17 to July 30, 2020. The third round of extended transitional large-scale social restrictions took effect on July 30 and continued through August 14, 2020. For the fourth time, the transitional large-scale social restrictions that went into effect on August 14, 2020, have been extended by the DKI Jakarta Government.

Additionally, the transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions have been extended for a fifth time by the DKI Jakarta Government, this time from August 27, 2020 to September 10, 2020. During the transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions period, the number of COVID-19 positive cases in Jakarta fluctuated and even increased on a daily basis; For instance, there were 1,114 cases on August 30, 1,245 cases on September 11, and 1,406 cases on September 3.

Due to the rise in daily incidents that occurred during the transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions, the DKI Jakarta Government reinstated them as an emergency brake policy tool (Emergency Brake Policy). As per this approach and the reestablishment of the first Huge Scope Social Limitations, all superfluous office exercises in the Jakarta locale are expected to stop and be led on the web. In addition, entertainment venues cannot operate, but educational activities continue to be carried out online. The implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy by the Government of DKI Jakarta, according to some analysts, has not been as successful in controlling and halting the COVID-19 virus's spread throughout the Province of DKI Jakarta. Even though the government used the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy to make it harder for people to move around, many different industries can still start up. As a consequence of this, the community's mobility as a vehicle for the transmission of viruses remains extremely high.

ANALYSIS

Causes of the Failure to Implement the COVID-19 Pandemic Management Policy in DKI Jakarta Province

The DKI Jakarta Government's COVID-19 management strategies are constantly evaluated. The Huge Scope Social Limitations strategy has been established by the DKI Jakarta Government on different occasions as an action to prevent the Coronavirus infection from spreading all through Jakarta. However, the number of COVID-19 cases in DKI Jakarta Province has not decreased significantly. DKI Jakarta Province is still regarded as the COVID-

19 pandemic's epicenter, as the number of cases continues to rise. There are a number of things that are considered to be obstacles to the implementation of COVID-19 policies and efforts in the DKI Jakarta Province.

The first is the public's compliance with established health and Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulations. The government of DKI Jakarta issued Governor Regulation of DKI Jakarta Province Number 33 of 2020, which established guidelines for the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions. Residents of DKI Jakarta are required to wear masks and have their outdoor activities restricted. According to a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency regarding the level of public compliance with the COVID-19 pandemic's health protocol implementation, the majority of people did not follow the regulations governing Large-Scale Social Restrictions, 55% of respondents claimed that there were no harsh or stern penalties, while 23% claimed that masks, face shields, and other protective equipment were expensive and 33% said they didn't comply since it made their jobs harder (Liputan6.com, 2020). The DKI Jakarta Government also reported that, as of June 2020, a total of IDR 4.9 billion had been fined to DKI Jakarta citizens for breaking the health protocol. From October 12 to 24, 2020, there were 13,300 violators who were not wearing masks (TribunMatraman.com, 2020). The efficacy of the policies and initiatives that have been put in place by the Government of DKI Jakarta has been significantly impacted by the vast number of incidents of breaches of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in Jakarta by DKI Jakarta citizens. This situation is consistent with studies by R.K. Webster (in Wiranti et al., 2020), which demonstrates that compliance and behavior are extremely tightly associated. Webster said that there are other elements, including social norms, perceived advantages, practical difficulties, and financial difficulties, that promote quarantine compliance. These factors include awareness of the illness and quarantine protocols.

Third, overseeing Coronavirus is believed to be troublesome because of joint effort between the public government and neighborhood states. Since

the country's COVID-19 case count began to rise, Indonesia's response to the pandemic has been characterized by weak national and regional government coordination. This is comparable to the conflict that erupted in early March 2020 on the Javan island between the central government and the district/city administrations as well as the federal government and the province governments (DKI Jakarta and West Java). Conflicts over coordination between local governments, including those between province and district/city governments and between district/city governments, have resulted from this deficit in cooperation between levels of local government in future developments (Ika, 2020). Sectoral rivalry or egos between the central and regional administrations are reflected in weak inter-agency collaboration.

If the failure of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions and Transitional Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policies in DKI Jakarta Province is related to the theory of policy implementation failure proposed by Hogwood and Gunn in Wahab (2014), the following can be used to describe the situation:

Table 2. Identification of Policy Implementation Failures based on the theory of Hogwood and Gunn

No	Policy Implementation Failure	Cause
1	<u>Bad Execution</u> (Policies are not implemented as planned)	1. Community adherence to health standards and Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulations is severely lacking. The Central Statistics Agency conducted a survey on public compliance with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey found that the majority of people did not follow the rules for Large-Scale Social Restrictions, and up to 55% of respondents claimed that there were no severe or harsh sanctions. Additionally, 23% of respondents claimed that face shields, masks, and other protective gear were too expensive, and 33% of respondents disobeyed because it

		made their jobs more difficult. (LI-PUTAN6.com, 2020) 2. Coordination between the national and local governments is poor. This lack of coordination between local government levels has grown and deepened into conflicts over coordination between regional governments. The central and regional governments' sectoral competition or egos are evident in the weak inter-agency coordination.
2	<u>Bad Policy</u> (Certain policies have been implemented as planned, but these policies have not been successful in realizing the desired impact or end result)	-
3	<u>Bad Luck</u> (This policy had bad luck)	-

Source: processed by the author (2021)

CONCLUSION

To slow the development of COVID-19 in the DKI Jakarta Province region, the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has established a number of COVID-19-related policies, such as the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy included in DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 33 of 2020. In DKI Jakarta Province, the number of COVID-19 cases is continually rising. The COVID-19 outbreak in the DKI Jakarta Province region has not been stopped despite the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government's policies and attempts. The community's continued non-compliance with the health protocols and large-scale social restrictions laws put in place by the government continues to provide challenges for the policies and efforts undertaken to address them. Additionally, a lack of coordination between the national and regional governments will make it difficult to determine the best course of action and may make it difficult for the general population to comprehend the pandemic scenario.

To effectively and professionally cooperate and coordinate the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a need for policy integration via governance between the center and the areas. The national and regional governments can work together to communicate thorough information about the pandemic scenario, the implications it is facing, and the preparations that must be done using a variety of media. The author also sees the necessity for harsh and effective sanctions against offenders, such as penalties that are high enough to have a deterrent impact on those who break the laws and regulations that have been put in place.

REFERENCES

- Alexander E. Gorbalenya, Susan C. Baker, Ralph S. Baric, Raoul J. de Groot, Christian Drosten, Anastasia A. Gulyaeva, Bart L. Haagmans, Chris Lauber, Andrey M Leontovich, Benjamin W. Neuman, Dmitry Penzar, Stanley Perlman, Leo L.M. Poon, Dmitry Samborskiy, Igor A. Sidorov, Isabel Sola, John Ziebuhr. (2020). Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: The species and its viruses – a statement of the Coronavirus Study Group. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.07.937862>
- Balapradhana, A. B. (2020). Universal Basic Income (UBI): Solusi Resesi Ekonomi Di Tengah Pandemi. In K. & C. R. Z. Amelia (Ed.), *Antisipasi Resesi dan Krisis Pangan Akibat Pandemi (II)*. Syiah Kuala University Press.
- CNN Indonesia. (2020). Anies Tarik Rem Darurat, Jakarta PSBB Total. (diakses melalui <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200909133929-20-544417/anies-tarik-rem-darurat-jakarta-psbb-total>)
- CNN Indonesia. (2020). Perjalanan PSBB Jakarta Hingga Kembali ke Titik Nol. (diakses melalui <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200911061829-20-545178/perjalanan-psbb-jakarta-hingga-kembali-ke-titik-nol>)

-
- Djoyonegoro, N. (2020). Perang Global Melawan Corona: Perspektif Intelijen. Yayasan Insan Waskita Nusantara
- Hasrul, M. (2020). Aspek Hukum Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) Dalam Rangka Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Journal Unhas*, 3(2), 385–398.
- Hill, Michael dan Peter Hupe (2002) *Implementing Public Policy: Governance in Theory and Practice*. London: Sage Publication
- Howlett, Michael (2012) The lessons of failure: learning and blame avoidance in public policy making. *International Political Science Review* 33(5) 539 –555
- Ika. (2020). Peneliti UGM: Koordinasi Pemerintah Tangani Covid-19 Lemah. (diakses melalui <https://ugm.ac.id/id/berita/19560-peneliti-ugm-koordinasi-pemerintah-tangani-covid-19-lemah>)
- Keputusan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta Nomor 1020 Tahun 2020 tentang Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Pada Masa Transisi Menuju Masyarakat Sehat, Aman dan Produktif
- Kompas.com. (2020). Perjalanan PSBB Transisi di Jakarta hingga Anies Tarik Rem Darurat. (diakses melalui <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/09/11/190300865/perjalanan-psbb-transisi-di-jakarta-hingga-anies-tarik-rem-darurat-?page=all>.)
- LIPUTAN6.com. (2020). Survei BPS: 55 Persen Masyarakat Tak Patuhi Protokol Kesehatan karena Tidak Ada Sanksi. (diakses melalui <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4368373/survei-bps-55-persen-masyarakat-tak-patuhi-protokol-kesehatan-karena-tidak-ada-sanksi>)
- Peraturan Gubernur DKI Jakarta No. 51 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Beskala Besar (PSBB) Pada Masa Transisi Menuju Masyarakat Sehat, Aman, dan Produktif.
- Peraturan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Nomor 33 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) di Provinsi DKI Jakarta
- Surat Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor

HK.01.07/MENKES/239/2020.

- The Jakarta Post. (2020). WHO acknowledges 'evidence emerging' of airborne spread of COVID-19. Jakarta. (diakses melalui <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/07/08/who-acknowledges-evidence-emerging-of-airborne-spread-of-covid-19.html>)
- TribunMatraman.com. (2020). Banyak yang Tak Patuh Protokol Kesehatan, Denda Pelanggaran PSBB di Jakarta Capai Rp 4,9 Miliar. (diakses melalui <https://mataram.tribunnews.com/2020/10/25/banyak-yang-tak-patuh-protokol-kesehatan-denda-pelanggaran-psbb-di-jakarta-capai-rp-49-miliar>)
- US Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019. United States of America. (diakses melalui https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fabout%2Fsymptoms.html)
- Wahab, Solichin Abdul (2014) Analisis Kebijaksanaan: Dari Formulasi Ke Penyusunan Model-Model Implementasi Kebijakan Publik. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Wiranti, W., Ayun Sriatmi, & Wulan Kusumastuti. (2020). Determinan Kepatuhan Masyarakat Kota Depok terhadap Kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar dalam Pencegahan Covid-19. *Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia* : JKKI, 09(03), 117–124. <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jkki/article/view/58484>
- World Health Organization. (2020). ASEAN Policy Brief Issue April 2020 “Economic Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on ASEAN”. Jakarta (diakses melalui https://asean.org/storage/2020/04/ASEAN-Policy-Brief-April-2020_FINAL.pdf)
- World Health Organization. (2020). WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020.

(diakses melalui <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>)

Worldometer. (2020). COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC Live Updates. (diakses melalui <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>)

Zed M. (2008). Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan. Cetakan kedua. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.