

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITY RESTRICTION POLICY (PPKM) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dadang Hartanto^{*}, Nasrullah Hidayat^{**}

^{*} Corresponding author, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU), North Sumatra, Indonesia

Contact details: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU), Jl. Capt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan, 20238 North Sumatra, Indonesia

^{**} Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia



Abstract

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The purpose of this study was to determine community activities during the implementation of the activity restriction policy (Indonesian: *Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat*, PPKM) during the COVID-19 pandemic in Medan city. The type of research method is a quantitative descriptive study using a survey design. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire. The sampling technique was using accidental sampling so that the number of samples obtained was 790 people. The findings of this study are that the characteristics and economic activities of the people of Medan city during the implementation of PPKM are in the essential sector of as many as 423 respondents (53.6%). Quantitatively, this figure is high because it is above 50% when compared to the non-essential sector, which is less than 367 respondents (47.4%). PPKM officers need to ensure that employees who do not work in the office are for non-essential sector companies that run work from home (WFH) to avoid the spread of COVID-19. The selection of appropriate policies and public obedience to government policies related to activity restrictions can break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 in Medan city.

Keywords: Enforcement, Restriction Policy, Economy, Pandemic

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1. INTRODUCTION

The social situation in Indonesia in the last two years has become tense due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Based on the latest data released by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia¹ that confirmed positive COVID-19 patients have reached 3,082,410 cases, patients recovered (positive for COVID-19) were 2,431.91 cases and died (positive for COVID-19) were 80,598 cases (Siegel & Lahav, 2021). The data shows that the government together with all elements of society must continue to work together to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19.

So far, many people have ignored the existence of the COVID-19 virus so they do not obey health protocols (Fox-Harding et al., 2021). Of course, this is a challenge and obstacle in fighting COVID-19. The community should support all government efforts that continue to try to reduce the number of deaths caused by COVID-19 (Susilo et al., 2020).

The policies issued by the government so far have not been able to fully build public awareness to obey health protocols (Bender, 2020). Many people have lost their social status and must obey the policy rules by companies, institutions, institutions, and other types of economic activities (Prasetyo, Widodo, Ikram, Sabilla, & Bintari, 2021). This condition began in 2019 when China was the first country to declare the existence of the COVID-19 virus.

¹ <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>

Therefore, various countries have begun to close access to the entry and exit of immigrants who want to visit each country or what is called lockdown. This lockdown policy is the right of every country to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. However, without realizing it, the epidemic continues in several countries, especially in Indonesia. In this case, at first, the government could not take direct preventive action through either regulations or appeals to the public not to do activities. However, with increasing data on COVID-19 cases, the government issued the first regulation called *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB) that is large-scale social restrictions (Azanella, 2020). The purpose of this regulation is to limit people's activities, both working and non-working.

In fact, these efforts did not produce maximum results; many people still ignore health protocols. It is undeniable that this happens because of compulsion and limitations such as the need for work, the need for entertainment, social interaction, etc. (Putra, 2020). In an effort to anticipate further, the government will enforce regulations regarding the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat*, PPKM) which are regulated through the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction Regulation Number 28 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of level 4 Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) for Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Regions, Southeast, Maluku, and Papua.

In the regulation, it is stated that several sectors are limited in their socio-economic activities to prevent crowds, direct contact, and maintain distance between critical, essential, and non-essential areas. The Enforcement Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) is a policy that aims to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

Government policies implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic did reap many pros and cons from various parties. Moreover, the policies set by the government must go through various considerations and take into account inputs and comments from various parties. Until now, the government is still implementing policies related to handling COVID-19 that also affects several aspects, namely online learning policies, policies for prohibiting going home, policies for accelerating vaccinations, policies for emergency handling, namely restrictions on community activities (PPKM).

The government limits people's economic activities and restricts employees in important sectors works from home for non-essential sector employees to reduce employee mobility, for the prohibition of worship together in vulnerable areas (Mursalov, 2021). Government policies related to PPKM in Medan city received pros and cons from the community. Some people agree with this emergency PPKM in the hope that it can reduce the number of COVID-19 transmissions that are currently experiencing spikes.

Most of the people who agree with the implementation of emergency PPKM are people whose income is not much affected, so it is not a big problem. Several things cause public disapproval of PPKM, namely the implementation that causes various kinds of problems from various aspects of life, especially from the economic aspect. The existence of restrictions on community activities

caused business actors, especially small traders, to shout. The imposition of a dine-in ban as well as restrictions on operating hours were the main causes of the drastic decline in revenue.

Furthermore, the community also criticized the repressive actions of the authorities against small traders who were considered to be disobedient to the rules (Salikova & Batukhtina, 2020). This repressive action by the apparatus did not make people more obedient but instead generated criticism and rejection. This is certainly not in accordance with the purpose of the concept of justice where every society has the right to survive. If viewed from the legal aspect, the implementation of emergency PPKM in Medan city is based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Emergency Restrictions on Community Activities at level 3 or level 4 (Ariesmansyah & Melati, 2021).

In other cities like East Java (Surabaya city), the policy of implementing restrictions on community emergency activities (PPKM) is a policy aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19. This policy is not optimal because it does not meet the legal substance, legal structure, and cultural law aspects in society as proposed by Friedman (1977). Therefore, it is hoped that the optimization of aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture is needed to make a policy effective (Prasetyo et al., 2021).

Some of the rules contained in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs, namely, teaching and learning activities are carried out online. A hundred percent work from home (WFH) for non-essential sectors is to be implemented. The closure of shopping centers except for restaurants, supermarkets, and supermarkets is allowed under certain conditions. Eating in restaurants, restaurants, cafes, and others is to be prohibited (Egorova, Parshikova, Chertkova, Staroverov, & Mitina, 2020). The application of the rules related to emergency PPKM is of course accompanied by several rules governing sanctions if in practice there are violations.

If the Governor, Regent, and Mayor do not implement the stipulated provisions, they will be subject to sanctions as referred to Article 68, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014 about local government. Administrative sanctions up to business closure can also be given to business actors who violate the provisions. This is a sanction based on Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Communicable Disease Outbreaks, Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, regional regulations, regional head regulations, and other relevant statutory provisions. Emergency PPKM policies such as closing shopping centers, limiting curfews, and working from home certainly have an impact on reducing community mobility.

However, the decline in community mobility does not mean that the number of additional COVID-19 cases has also decreased. According to the Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the day after the implementation of the emergency PPKM, namely July 4, 2021, the number of additional COVID-19 cases increased by 27,233 cases (Trofimov, Metsker, Kopanitsa, & Pashoshev, 2021). Then on July 10, 2021, the number of additional cases of COVID-19 increased by 56,757 cases. From this data, it can be seen that the implementation of

the emergency PPKM policy has not succeeded. Moreover, the number of cases does not include several areas that tend to be lacking in the application of 3T (testing, tracing, treatment) (Utami & Kuswanto, 2020).

The scope of the implementation of restrictions on community activities is 1) critical sectors such as health, security, and public order, energy, logistics, transportation, and distribution, especially for basic community needs, food and beverages, and their supports, including livestock/pets, petrochemicals, cement and building materials, national vital objects, national strategic projects, construction, basic utilities (electricity, water, waste management); 2) essential sectors such as finance and banking only include insurance, banks, pension funds, and financial institutions, capital markets, information technology, and communications include cellular operators, data centers, internet, postal, media, non-quarantine handling hotels, and export-oriented industries; 3) non-essential, namely outside the criteria for critical and essential sectors such as education.

PPKM regulations apply to all areas that are included in the black zone category exposed to COVID-19, one of which is Medan city. Responding to this regulation, the Medan city government also has a commitment to carry out the regulation in accordance with orders from the Minister of Home Affairs in collaboration with the North Sumatra Regional Police. Restrictions on activities carried out include critical, essential, and non-essential sector activities. Unfortunately, even though these rules have been implemented and implemented, there are still many people who are disobedient and disobedient.

Thus, this research is considered important to see community compliance with PPKM regulations, it is necessary to analyze community activities in critical, essential, and non-essential sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the characteristics and economic activities of the community during the implementation of the policy of limiting community activities (PPKM) during the COVID-19 pandemic in Medan city.

We break this research into six sections. In Section 1, we describe the phenomenon that occurs. Then, we formulate research questions and research objectives. We also compare previous studies to determine which variables to deploy. Section 2 contains the references we used to build the research framework. Section 3 is research methods, including data collection techniques, data processing, and research design. Section 4 is a description of all the results, i.e., descriptive statistics. To conclude the discussion, we place all the research findings in Section 5. Finally, Section 6 summarizes all sections of this paper, including its limitations and implications. In addition, we recommend several perspectives for future discoveries.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM)

The PPKM policy is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning guidelines for

large-scale social restrictions in the context of accelerating the handling of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In the regulation, it is explained that regional heads apply for PSBB to the central government. In Article 5, in addition to being proposed by the governor/regent/mayor as referred to in Article 3, the Chief Executive of the task force for the acceleration of handling corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may propose to the Minister to establish large-scale social restrictions in certain areas based on criteria.

Community activity restriction policies are imposed to stem the rate of increase in the positive number of the coronavirus or COVID-19 (Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Restrictions). The policy emphasizes that offices in the non-essential sector are required to apply for 100% work from home (WFH). Likewise, for the essential sector, employees who are allowed to work from the office (WFO) a maximum of 50% by implementing health protocols.

Essential sectors include finance and banking, capital markets, payment systems, information and communication technology, non-COVID-19 quarantine handling hotels, and export-oriented industries. As for critical sectors, employees are allowed to WFO by following health protocols. These sectors include the fields of energy, health, security, logistics and transportation, food, beverage, supporting industries, petrochemicals, cement, national vital objects, disaster management, national strategic projects, basic utility construction, and industry. This sector is still operating because it fulfills the basic needs of the community. Furthermore, the existence of PPKM has an impact on the education sector as well as online or offline teaching and learning activities.

Not only that, in the policy of limiting community activities, operational hours are also strictly regulated, such as shopping centers and places to eat are limited to 20.00, and the maximum visitor capacity requirement is 50%. However, pharmacies and drug stores are allowed up to 24 hours. Activities in shopping centers/malls/trade centers are temporarily closed and can only provide delivery and takeout services. However, construction activities at construction sites and project sites can operate 100% by implementing strict health protocols. It is different with places of worship, arts/cultural activities, sports, and social activities, and public places are temporarily closed. Public facilities, which include public areas, public parks, tourist attractions, or other public places, are closed. (Kamada et al., 2017). Likewise, transportation passengers are limited to a maximum of 70%; weddings are attended by a maximum of 30 people. Domestic travelers using long-distance transportation (airplanes, buses, and trains) must present a card for the first dose of the vaccine.

The details of the PPKM regulations have been disseminated to all regions in Indonesia, especially at the district level. The policy taken by the government is the handling of COVID-19, not a ban on community activities; the policy is taken by looking at the development of COVID-19 cases. All efforts made by the government to immediately activate tourism, the desire of the central government and the government of the Province of

Bali to resolve the COVID-19 case is still not resolved, although with the COVID-19 vaccine aimed at preventing transmission, the spread rate is still found, this is even more worrying.

2.2. Economy activity

Economic activity is the activity of providing, making, buying, or selling commodities or services by people to fulfill their daily needs. Activities that involve money, or the exchange of products or services, are economic activities. Economic activity exists at all levels of society. Moreover, any activity that involves money or the exchange of products or services is an economic activity. Employees who work in factories and receive wages, for example, carry out economic activities. Their employers are also economically active because they pay workers and make and sell goods (Higgerson, Halliday, Ortiz-Nunez, Brown, & Barr, 2018).

Economic activity is the process by which the stock of resources or the stock of capital produces an output stream of goods and services that people use to fulfill their unlimited wants. Economic activity is the activity of providing, making, buying, or selling commodities or services by people to fulfill their daily needs. Economic activity includes any activity related to the manufacture, distribution, or use of products or services. One of the main objectives of economic activity is to produce goods and services so that they are available to consumers (Sögütlü, 2021). All activities that we do in exchange for money or valuables are economic activities. Economic activities are activities that we do to earn income, money, or wealth. Economists say there are four basic types of economic activity:

- 1) Primary sector, namely raw materials;
- 2) Secondary sector, which includes industry and manufacturing;
- 3) Tertiary sector, namely services;
- 4) Quaternary sector, which we also refer to as the knowledge sector.

All humans perform various activities on a certain day. There are jobs we do every day and other activities we do for personal satisfaction and pleasure. Therefore, in general it can be said that all the activities we do to earn a living are economic activities. All other activities are non-economic activities. One way to identify economic activities is that they are driven by rationality and logic. The reason for doing these activities is for our own sake. Non-economic activities, on the other hand, are carried out for emotional reasons or concern for others (Duan, Zeng, & Gong, 2019).

So all religious, charitable, social, patriotic, and recreational activities are non-economic activities. However, it is not always easy to determine the nature of an activity. If you enjoy painting as a hobby, it is a non-economic activity. However, if you sell your painting then it becomes an economic activity. Therefore, the motive behind doing any activity is a strong indicator of its nature.

2.3. COVID-19 pandemic

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus will develop mild to

moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illnesses (Yakovyna & Shakhovska, 2021). Anyone can fall ill with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

The best way to prevent and slow transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by maintaining a distance, wearing a mask, washing, getting vaccinated (Kitano et al., 2020). The virus can spread from the mouth or nose of an infected person in tiny fluid particles when they cough, sneeze, talk, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols. It is important to practice breathing etiquette, for example by coughing with bent elbows, and to stay home and self-isolate until you recover if you feel unwell (Greenberg, Wallick, & Brown, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia is part of the ongoing 2019 coronavirus disease pandemic worldwide. The disease is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first positive case of COVID-19 in Indonesia was detected on March 2, 2020, when two people were confirmed to have contracted it from a Japanese citizen. On April 9, the pandemic spread to 34 provinces with DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Central Java as the provinces most exposed to SARS-CoV-2 in Indonesia. As of January 24, 2022, Indonesia has reported 4,289,305 positive cases, ranking first in Southeast Asia. In terms of mortality, Indonesia ranks third in Asia with 144,227 deaths.

However, the death rate is estimated to be much higher than the reported data because there are no cases of death with acute COVID-19 symptoms that have not been confirmed or tested. Meanwhile, it was announced that 4,124,211 people had recovered, leaving 20,867 cases being treated. The Indonesian government has tested 46,960,977 people out of a total 269 million population, which means only around 173,798 people per one million population. In response to the pandemic, several regions have imposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in 2020. This policy was replaced with the implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM) in 2021.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Types of research

The type of research is quantitative descriptive. While the quantitative approach is used to see the respondents' views on what the research objectives are (Hardani et al., 2020). The location of the PPKM survey activities was carried out in the Medan city area. As for the research location, there are 12 stopping points (traffic lights). This research is a type of quantitative research with a survey design. The number of samples in the study was 790 people. The determination of the amount is based on the events that the researcher got during the research process, namely people who carried out economic activities during the policy of restricting community activities (PPKM). The sampling method

using accidental sampling technique means a sampling method with the integrated object and subject opportunities.

This technique was carried out without the intention of the researcher looking for a sample, but it did not mean that it was chosen randomly. Determination of the subject or object of the sample depends on the percentage of possibilities and the willingness of the object or subject to be a research sample and can be done by anyone as a researcher and an individual is free to choose a sampling target without any special criteria (Malhotra & Birks, 1993). The research instrument used a questionnaire with 7 question items.

The data collection technique was carried out by collecting questionnaires containing closed and semi-closed questions from the respondents and then processing the data from the respondents' answers using the SPSS.21.0 statistical tool. Next, the data that has been processed descriptively were analyzed. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to analyze the variables expressed by the frequency distribution, both in absolute numbers and in the distribution of frequencies and percentages. The data that has been processed will be seen for trends and then analyzed according to the understanding of science and facts in the field (Hartono, 2010).

3.2. Instruments test

Before using the instrument, a trial was first conducted to obtain a valid and reliable instrument and the extent to which a measuring instrument was able to provide consistent measurement results in different times and places as well as to find out the extent to which the respondent can understand the items of the question. Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, in the sense of being more accurate, complete, and systematic so that they are easy to process.

3.2.1. Validity test

The validity test (validity) is used to determine the extent to which the question items function to collect data. To obtain the validity of the questionnaire, a validity analysis was carried out. Validity analysis was carried out internally. The validity of the research instrument relates to questions about community activities during the implementation of restrictions on community activities that have been compiled and developed based on criteria from various theories in accordance with the variables in question. Therefore, the use of these criteria can at the same time determine the validity of the content of the measurer. The instrument being tested was analyzed using the product-moment correlation technique. Admission criteria:

a) If $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then the question items are valid;

b) If $r_{count} < r_{table}$ then the question item is not valid at $\alpha = 0.05$.

From the results of the validity test conducted on 30 respondents with a total of 15 questions,

7 questions were obtained that were valid and could be used as measuring tools in this study. The details of the results of the validity tests carried out are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Instrument validity test results

Question	r_{count}	r_{table}	Information
1	0.481	0.2960	Valid
2	0.279	0.2960	Not valid
3	0.294	0.2960	Not valid
4	0.362	0.2960	Valid
5	0.480	0.2960	Valid
6	0.671	0.2960	Valid
7	0.588	0.2960	Valid
8	0.093	0.2960	Not valid
9	0.184	0.2960	Not valid
10	0.474	0.2960	Valid
11	0.125	0.2960	Not valid
12	0.419	0.2960	Valid
13	0.178	0.2960	Not valid
14	0.205	0.2960	Not valid
15	0.135	0.2960	Not valid

Table 2 presents a list of questions used in this research instrument.

Table 2. Instrument questions

No.	Variable	Answer
1	Occupation	Entrepreneurs, businessmen, students, civil servants, retirees, private employees, temporary workers, trade workers, farmers, and students
2	Age	< 30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, and > 50 years
3	Gender	Male and female
4	Category village-city	Rural and urban
6	Origin	Rural and urban
7	Travel destination	Visiting family, vacation, work, worship, shopping, and others
8	Criteria PPKM	Critical, essential, and non-essential

3.2.2. Reliability test

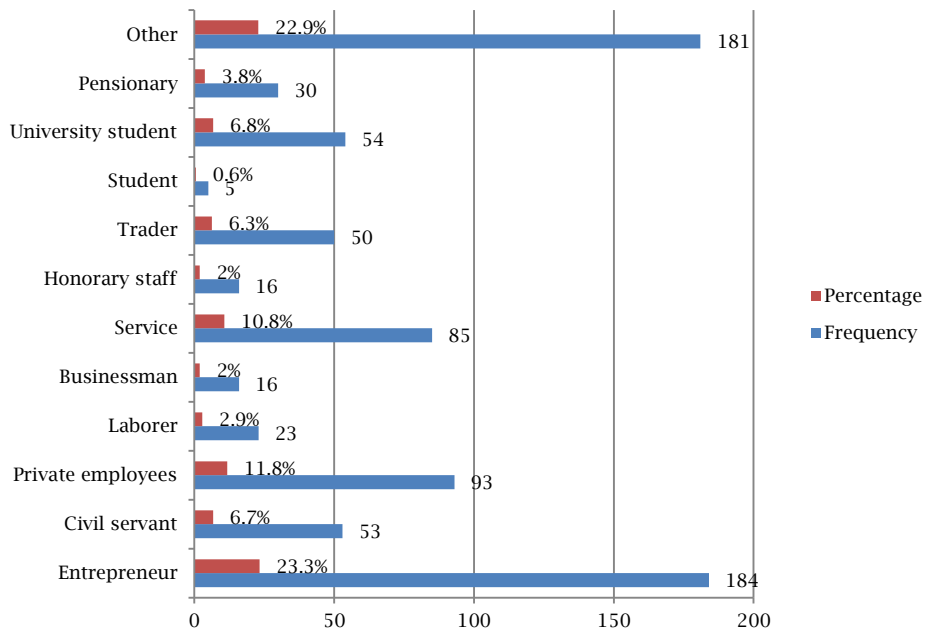
Instruments that have been tested for weight and validity (valid) will be tested for reliability. A reliability test is used to determine whether the measuring instrument used shows consistency in measuring the same symptoms. Meanwhile, to test the reliability of the questionnaire items, the Cronbach's alpha formula was used. In this case, for example, in question 1, the value of r_{count} is 0.481 and r_{table} is 0.2960, then $r_{count} > r_{table} = 0.481 > 0.2960$, then the question is declared reliable.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Job characteristics

Work is an important variable in determining people's attitudes to mobility during the PPKM period, so knowing the type of work will make it easier to identify activities or activities that are carried out daily and how the impact is felt. Following are the answers from respondents to the questions asked.

Figure 1. Respondents' job

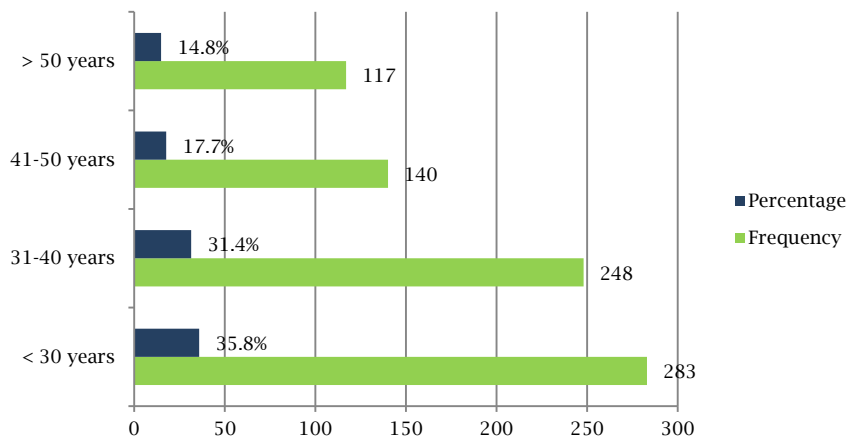


From the respondents' answer data above (Figure 1), the type of work of the respondent who performs the highest mobility is self-employed (23.3%), followed by other types of work (22.9%). The mobility carried out by self-employed workers is the mobility carried by those who are more dominant in working in the essential sector, such as those who have their own businesses or are actors in their own economic activities. While the mobility of other types of work is the mobility carried out by shop employees, office employees, unemployed,

housewives, contract workers, freelancers, administrators, housekeepers, and others.

In implementing PPKM, the age of the respondents needs to be identified to anticipate the risk of being exposed to COVID-19 because the age factor is also an indicator of vulnerability to contracting COVID-19, especially for the elderly. The data on the age of respondents who perform mobility during the emergency PPKM period is presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Age of respondents



Based on the age data in Figure 2, it is clear that the people who carried out the most mobility during the PPKM period were the age group of < 30 years (35.8%) followed by the age group of 31-40 years (31.4%). This age group is because it is the age of the workforce. The large proportion who works according to this age group occurs because the majority of these workers are commuters and circular workers with the status of workers/

employees/employees. Most of the commuter and circular workers are wage sector workers or so-called formal sector workers. In general, it can be seen that the higher the age of the worker, the lower the tendency to move.

The high trend of turnover in the productive age group (15-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years) indicates the dynamics of the labor market in Medan city. The greatest mobility of workers occurs for internal

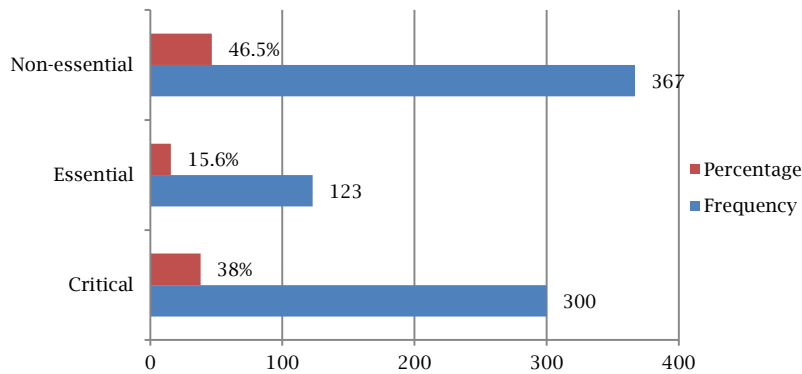
reasons. In the younger age group, the movement of workers is mostly due to internal reasons. The older the workers are, the less likely they are to carry out mobility due to internal factors. PPKM was implemented to stem the rate of increase in the positive number of the coronavirus or COVID-19.

4.2. Economy activity

The results of the study found that 100 percent of WFH for non-essential sectors. All teaching and learning activities are carried out online. For essential sectors, a maximum of 50% of WFO staff is applied with a health protocol, and for critical sectors, a maximum of 100% of WFO staff is allowed with a health protocol.

The coverage of essential sectors is finance and banking, capital markets, payment systems, information and communication technology, non-quarantine handling hotels, and export-oriented industries. The coverage of critical sectors is energy, health, security, logistics and transportation, food, beverage, and supporting industries, petrochemicals, cement, national vital objects, disaster management, national strategic projects, construction, basic utilities (electricity and water), as well as industrial needs fulfillment everyday staples of society. For supermarkets, traditional markets, grocery stores, and supermarkets that sell daily necessities, operating hours are limited to 20.00 according to local time with a visitor capacity of 50%. A survey has been conducted related to the criteria for sector activities during the emergency PPKM period as indicated in Figure 3.

Figure 3. PPKM criteria



Based on the PPKM criteria set by the government, it can be seen that Figure 3 shows the most common sectors found are essential and critical, namely 423 (essential and critical combinations) with a presentation of 53.6%. Most of the people who do the most mobility to travel in critical and essential sectors are 53.6%. Quantitatively, this figure is relatively high because it is above 50%, even when compared to the non-essential sector.

Through the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (Immendagri) Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Activity Restrictions to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). It was conveyed to the Regional Government, especially the Province of North Sumatra, namely the city of Medan to take quick, precise, focused, including implementing WFH of 75% in workplaces and offices, conducting online teaching and learning activities, limiting mall and shopping center operations to 19.00 according to Western Indonesian Time (WIB), limiting dine-in service capacity in restaurants and restaurants to only 25%, limiting activities in places of worship to only 50% of available capacity with strict health protocols, limiting operating hours and capacity of transportation modes, closing public facilities and stopping socio-cultural activities.

However, it still allows operations in various essential sectors with strict health protocols. Such as in the sectors of health, foodstuffs, energy, communication and information technology (IT),

finance, logistics, hospitality, construction, industry, basic services, public utilities, and national vital objects, as well as daily needs. This is because the Medan city area has fulfilled one or more elements of the four predefined parameters. When referring to the four PPKM parameters that have been set previously. Of the four parameters that have been set, Medan city actually meets the requirements for the death rate due to COVID-19, which is greater than the national average death rate of 3.7% compared to 2.9%. However, when looking at the data on the cure rate which is greater than the national average (85.4%), the active case rate is lower than the national average active case rate (10.9%), as well as intensive care unit bed occupancy rate (ICU BOR) which is still around 38.4% and isolation BOR which is around 41.0% (until January 7, 2021). Therefore, it can be seen that the condition of the spread of COVID-19 cases in the city of Medan, has not been as feared by the Central Government.

Health facilities in North Sumatra are still very available and sufficient to handle COVID-19 patients. Likewise, the trend of adding daily cases and active cases, which continues to show a decline, is an important indicator showing that the spread of COVID-19 cases in North Sumatra is still under control. The partial regulation of PPKM can be understood as a focused effort by the government to focus attention on the largest contributor to COVID-19 in Indonesia. Because it is known that nationally, on average more than 65% of COVID-19

cases come from these regions. Even if you look at the trend of adding weekly active cases in the region from December 21 to January 4, 2021, which continues to increase by 7.3% per week, it is very possible that the spike in cases in Java and Bali will continue.

If it is not intervened immediately, it will have a wide impact on other regions in Indonesia. The still controlled spread of COVID-19 cases in the city of Medan, of course, should not be a reason to relax the handling efforts that have been carried out so far. If people are not disciplined to try to avoid the transmission of COVID-19, then the case of COVID-19 in North Sumatra will definitely increase and it will be difficult to control. It is possible that PPKM will also be implemented in this area. The consequence is the social and economic impact caused by the policy.

The community will certainly find it difficult to carry out economic activities, including carrying out worship and other socio-cultural activities due to various restrictions imposed. Learning from the spike in cases that occurred on the islands of Java and Bali, should be a trigger for the local government and all other components of society, to prepare for the worst conditions that may occur. Various efforts can be made, among others, first, limiting the mobility of the population to and from the islands of Java and Bali because the transmission and spread of COVID-19 in North Sumatra have the potential to increase due to the movement of people. Both those who use private and public transportation modes, land, sea, and air.

This can be done by providing travel provisions for people, specifically between North Sumatra and seven other provinces on the islands of Java and Bali. As stipulated in the Circular Letter of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 1 of 2021, it must be ensured that everyone who comes to or leaves the province of North Sumatra has been declared COVID-19 free. Second, continue and improve efforts to handle COVID-19 that have been carried out so far. Learning from the experience of successfully reducing COVID-19 cases, coordination and cooperation between *Forum Koordinasi Pimpinan Daerah (Forkopimda)*² and other community components must be re-enforced. Especially in efforts to improve the discipline of health protocols, strengthen tracking capabilities, trace management systems, and improve treatment. Third, anticipate the economic impact that may occur due to the regulation of PPKM (Ministry of Information and Communication, 2020).

5. DISCUSSION

The impact of COVID-19 has been felt by people in all regions of Indonesia, especially in the Medan city area. Various efforts that have been made by local governments ranging from social distancing, individual protection for residents and workers, intensive care, specialized human resources, and medical equipment remain a growing challenge, as epidemics develop in waves, with different intensities and temporal distributions in various regions. Even though a zoning area has been determined that can be passed by the community, social mobility cannot be completely stopped.

To reduce the rate of transmission of COVID-19, the government has implemented PPKM. This can be seen from the blocking of arterial roads and the closure of non-essential sectors. A total of 13 of them are traffic diversion points. A total of 10 points are inside the city, the other 3 are outside the city such as the Belawan area. Meanwhile, the other 5 points are isolation and inspection points that are alerted in the border area to Medan city. The five points are Rivera Command Post (Jalan SM Raja), Titi Kuning Intersection Post (Jalan Besar Deli Tua), Kampung Lalang Command Post (Gatot Subroto Street), Titi Sewa Command Post (Letda Sujono Street), and Tuntungan Simpang Command Post (Jalin Jamin Ginting).

Based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on the Activities of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 Emergency Community in the Java and Bali Regions, this emergency PPKM is a guideline and elaboration of the directives of the President of the Republic of Indonesia which is effective from July 3 to July 20, 2021. Then on July 20 through President Jokowi's speech, the emergency PPKM was extended until July 25, 2021 (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). This regulation is in accordance with the criteria for the level of the pandemic situation based on the assessment and to complete the implementation of the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs regarding PPKM. Law enforcement is also implemented in the city of Medan. However, there are still those who commit violations. This happens for various reasons, including people who do not know about the emergency PPKM regulations, there are also those who already know but still sell because of economic needs, there are also buyers who insist on eating on the spot and shopping at minimarkets. There are almost a thousand businesses that go into essential, meaning that 50% of them are still allowed to operate, they are still allowed to do WFO. Therefore, local governments must continue to monitor the development of community economic activities every day as a form of law enforcement.

The government, in this case, law enforcers, is also required to carry out legislation, of course, having a clear goal as stated in the Outbreak Law, Health Quarantine Act, and Presidential Instruction and the Minister of Home Affairs with Emergency PPKM regulations, namely the public to always obey or comply with policies that have been made by the government. The main goal is to control the COVID-19 pandemic, which is already very worrying, therefore law enforcers are repressively taking legal action against lawbreakers. In this case, the government is obliged to make healthy and prosperous citizens from the threat of COVID-19.

Community legal compliance is a tangible manifestation of legal awareness when emergency PPKM is very effective and correlates with the decline in cases of the COVID-19 pandemic. The health protocol policy during PPKM aims to improve the health and welfare of the community so that it has an impact on the value of law compliance in the community. On the other hand, the widespread COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating effect on all sectors of the economy. This condition causes governments around the world to restrict travel, free movement, and social and economic activities.

² Regional Leadership Coordination Forum

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on the PPKM criteria that have been set by the government, it shows that the most common sectors found are essential and critical, namely 423 (combined essential and critical) people with a presentation of 53.6%. Most of the people who do the most mobility to critical and essential sectors are 53.6%. Quantitatively, this figure is relatively high because it is above 50%, even when compared to the non-essential sector. Therefore, to reduce the pace of community activity in the non-essential sector to create a crowd, both from essential and non-essential sector companies. Therefore, PPKM officers need to ensure that employees who do not work in offices for non-essential sector companies that are running WFH follow the rules. There are almost a thousand businesses that go into essential, meaning that 50% of them are still allowed to operate, they are still allowed to do WFO. Therefore, local governments must continue to monitor the development of community economic activities every day as a form of law enforcement. The community will certainly find it difficult to carry out economic activities, including carrying out worship and other socio-cultural activities due to

various restrictions imposed. Learning from the spike in cases that occurred on the islands of Java and Bali, should be a trigger for the local government and all other components of society, to prepare for the worst conditions that may occur.

There are some limitations to this study. First, this study only examines the sector of community activities when implementing PPKM, does not examine the relationship between the implementation of the policy of restricting community activities and the economic activity of the community, and does not look at the effectiveness of the policy of implementing restrictions on community activities. This study only presents the phenomenon of community activities that occur during the PPKM implementation process. The results of the study cannot generalize to all regional characters because it is only carried out in one city at the provincial level. Future research can expand the sample and compare with other areas what the community's adherence to PPKM is like. Second, future research can use more extended research periods to provide more comprehensive results and discussion. The results of this study can be used as input to local governments and the police in order to educate the public. Therefore, the police and the government must cooperate in bringing order to the community.

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