

## Kediri Government Policy Before Year End Holiday Middle of The Covid-19 Pandemic

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**ABSTRACT:** *During the current pandemic, all health protocol policies must be adhered to. This is because the number of people who die every day is skyrocketing due to the Covid-19 virus. The method I use in this research is a qualitative approach, through direct observation and interviews with the people of Kresek Village, Tempurejo Village, Pesantren District, Kediri City. The city government of Kediri has issued a policy, especially Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), namely a ban on leaving the house to celebrate year-end holidays. This policy is strictly enforced for all residents not to leave the house to celebrate the year-end holidays. The Kediri City Government recommends that every village maintain security at each post. Uniquely, the sanctions given in each village are different. In the Tempurejo area, if there are people who go out to celebrate the end of the year, they are given a sanction of going around the village for 8 rounds, besides that there is also a policy that if they want to go out of town but do not bring a health certificate and a health certificate, they must spend the night in the Kelurahan, for approx. 8 hours for quarantine. This policy is an initiative of the RT/RW, Kelurahan and Covid-19 cluster, especially in Tempurejo Village, to support the Kediri City Government's Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) efforts in reducing mortality and COVID-19 during the year-end holidays in the Kediri City area.*

Di masa pandemi saat ini, semua kebijakan protokol kesehatan harus dipatuhi. Pasalnya, sudah banyak angka kematian masyarakat yang setiap hari meroket akibat virus Covid-19. Metode yang saya gunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu pendekatan kualitatif, melalui observasi langsung dan wawancara dengan masyarakat Desa Kresek Desa Tempurejo Kecamatan Pesantren Kota Kediri. Pemerintah kota Kediri telah mengeluarkan kebijakan khususnya Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) yaitu larangan keluar rumah untuk merayakan libur akhir tahun. Kebijakan ini diberlakukan secara ketat bagi seluruh warga agar tidak keluar

rumah untuk merayakan liburan akhir tahun. Pemerintah Kota Kediri merekomendasikan setiap desa menjaga penjagaan di setiap posko. Uniknya, sanksi yang diberikan di setiap desa berbeda-beda. Di kawasan Tempurejo jika ada masyarakat yang keluar rumah untuk merayakan akhir tahun diberikan sanksi keliling kampung sebanyak 8 putaran, selain itu juga ada kebijakan jika ingin pergi luar kota tetapi tidak membawa surat keterangan sehat dan surat keterangan sehat, harus bermalam di Kelurahan, selama kurang lebih 8 jam untuk karantina. Kebijakan ini merupakan inisiatif dari RT/RW, Kelurahan dan klaster Covid-19, khususnya di Desa Tempurejo, untuk mendukung upaya Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) Pemerintah Kota Kediri dalam menurunkan angka kematian dan COVID-19 selama liburan akhir tahun di wilayah Kota Kediri.

**Keywords:** *Government Policy, Year-End Holiday.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus is no longer a stranger to people around the world. The spread of the virus is swift and deadly, making international countries enforce strict regulations to prevent the spread (Pascarella et al., 2020). Principles such as the mandatory use of masks, physical distancing, and so on must be obeyed by each individual (Iswati, 2021). Because of these strict regulations, public places such as markets, cafes, malls, and others were forced to close to avoid crowds that could cause the spread of this virus to explode. Of course, the closure of the locations that drive the economy has caused the economies of countries to become weaker and worse off (Hasanudin, 2021). It is not only Indonesia whose economy has slumped due to the Covid-19 virus outbreak, but all foreign countries have their economies weakened due to the Covid -19 virus outbreak (Sugihamretha, D. G., 2021).

Slowly, at this time, Indonesia has begun to reopen shops, malls, cafes, restaurants, and everything related to the domestic economy. Of course, the opening of these public places is still not separated from the health protocol (Amin et al., 2021). People still have to wear masks and keep their distance from each other. After being banned from opening for a long time due to recommendations from the government and strict recommendations for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), it is now starting to be changed to the Implementation of Micro-Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) for each region for economic recovery efforts (Permatasari, 2021);(Miharja et al., 2021). In East Java, precisely in the Kediri City area, it is now starting to get crowded again, and most of the people have begun to open their shops. But the advice from the government to always maintain health protocols is always considered and numbered to support joint health.

With the reopening of economic places, Indonesia has slowly begun to rise from the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including in the city of Kediri (Khasanah, 2020). Even though they have reopened, these places still have to comply with health protocols such as limiting opening hours, limiting the number of visitors, prohibiting visitors who do not wear masks to enter, limiting the seating distance

between visitors and others (Rachmadi et al., 2021). Especially before the year-end holidays, the government of Kediri City is stringent in issuing policies to reduce people who go out to celebrate the year-end holidays. In this way, the country's economy, especially in the city of Kediri, can still run and at the same time slow down the spread of the COVID-19 virus, which continues to increase the number of infected individuals every day (Budiayanti, 2020).

During the year-end holidays, the government issued a policy prohibiting going out of the house to celebrate the year-end holidays to break the covid-19 virus (Megasari et al., 2020). The government firmly maintains strict vigilance in each area (Mudassir, 2020). And in each region also different policies issued by their respective governments (Oktariani & Wuryanta, 2020). In my city area, precisely in the city of Kediri in the Tempurejo area. The government gives individual policies to be obeyed by the people, but it does not rule out the possibility that all the people can comply with these policies. And smartly, the government in the City of Kediri also issued penalties or sanctions. That way, people who violate it so as not to do the same thing a second time. The punishment or sanction given is to go around the village for eight rounds. In addition, some want to leave the city but do not bring a rapid letter and health certificate. They must first stay in the village for approximately 8 hours to be quarantined. And people who cannot be regulated and stay out celebrating holidays are given sanctions, namely cleaning roadsides, ditches and village parks in the Tempurejo area and doing push-ups 100 times. Monetary fines, this time, the policy was carried out.

From this discussion, why does every society never want to comply with the government's policy occasionally? Why do they always underestimate what is suitable for their people, even though the government has done its best so that they are not exposed to the covid-19 virus, but they conveniently underestimate it. This journal is expected to dig up information about these problems.

## II. METHOD

This research journal paper uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. I chose the qualitative approach because of its ability to get in-depth, transparent, and primary data about a phenomenon being observed. While the case study method I decided because it is a research method of a phenomenon that occurs around the community to find out the background, situation, and interactions in the community. This is done to obtain in-depth and precise data or information. Not only to find conclusions about a phenomenon that occurred (Ikhwan, 2021).

The research place used is Kresek Village, Tempurejo District, Kediri City, East Java. The purpose of researching this location was due to the recommendation of the lecturer in the sociology of law course to research the area where he lived. The research subject is the people of Kresek Village.

In addition, the data collection techniques used to obtain data are using two ways, observation and interviews. Comment, namely going directly into the field to conduct direct and in-depth interviews with informants. In this case, the researcher went directly

to the research location to interview the subject, namely the people of Kresek Village, Tempurejo Village, Kediri City, East Java. The researcher can get as much in-depth data or information as possible in this interview session. The interview is a data collection technique by interviewing the subject with criteria according to the topic we are using. The interview technique is carried out directly face to face with the issue while still adhering to the health protocol of wearing a mask and using a hand sanitiser. When conducting interviews between researchers and the subject, they must have a sense of comfort and security. When conducting interviews, they can establish good relationships and get clear and precise information.

And finally, using descriptive analysis techniques, this technique does not use data such as numbers (non-statistical) but uses data in the form of long texts such as narratives but has clear and precise data depth according to the phenomena that occur. And the theory used in this research is the theory of symbolic interactionism from Max Weber's thinking. This approach is based on social action between human behaviour and individuals in a society (Tholen, 2021). The reason for choosing this theory is because it is still related to social and legal matters.

### III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 virus, commonly called the coronavirus, is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Shang et al., 2020). The Covid-19 virus developed last March (Aloysius & Salvia, 2021). Initially, this virus only attacked China, precisely in the city of Wuhan (Erlina Burhan, 2020). However, over time, this virus quickly spread to all corners of the world and caused a huge negative impact in various fields of life, both in the health, economic and other areas (Solahudin et al., 2020);(Sugihamretha, I. D. G., 2020). Last March, all countries affected by the COVID-19 virus stopped all activities outside their homes. All activities such as schools, offices, places of worship, restaurants, and other areas can cause crowds in the community to be stopped (Mulyadi & Yanti, 2020);(Anafib et al., 2020). Everyone has to do all these activities at home, or it can be called Work From Home (WFH) by utilizing information media and internet technology, we can work or do learning activities only at home without having to go to work. Since that month, all life activities have changed (Wong et al., 2021);(P. et al., 2017). Until now, this virus has not ended. The data on Covid-19 cases in Indonesia according to the Covid 19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery shows that 1,373,836 Confirmed + 5,767 cases, 147,172 Active Cases or 10.7% of Confirmed, 1,189,510 recovered or 86.6 % of Confirmed and 37,154 Died or 2.7% of Confirmed in the data 35 Provinces in Indonesia DKI Jakarta with 343,807 cases, West Java with 216,423 points, Central Java with 155,217 patients, East Java with 130,642 cases. The implementation of a very strict PSBB, especially in East Java, has had a significant impact on preventing the transmission of COVID-19 (Kementerian Keuangan, 2020).

There have been so many victims who have died because of this covid-19 virus, every day, the death rate caused by the coronavirus increases to hundreds or even thousands of people in every country (Sofian & Lestari, 2021). The medical team was confused

about accommodating that many patients, especially with the year-end holiday, this time causing a spike in COVID-19 cases (Ambar, 2021). This was triggered by community activities celebrating holidays to visit tourist attractions or return to their hometowns (Nur & Rahman, 2021). With this, there has been a spike in the number of COVID-19 cases, which has been increasing at the end of this year's holidays. In responding to the spike case, the Government of Indonesia issued 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 Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19) (Kemenkes RI, 2020). As for consideration, the issuance of this policy is due to the increase in the number of cases or deaths that are widespread and impact the political, economic, social, cultural, defence and security aspects as well as the welfare of the Indonesian people (Fitria Budi Utami, 2020). Besides that, this policy is also carried out to complement Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (covid-19) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 91, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia number 6487) (Republik Indonesia, 2017).

In the Policy for the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions determined by the Minister, the regional government must implement the policy during the year-end holiday period (Sri Sulasih, 2020). Executing the procedure includes school and workplace holidays, restrictions on religious activities, activities in public places or public facilities, restrictions on modes of transportation, and conditions on other activities, especially related to defence and security aspects: security, health care and local logistics installations. The PSBB policy was carried out nationally in Indonesia to anticipate spike cases in the year-end holidays (Pangaribuan et al., 2021). However, after the policy was implemented, there was a decline in data on the spread of the COVID-19 virus. It was taking into account other aspects of the PSBB policy that impacted the depreciating economy in Indonesia (Oktaria & Yusda, 2020). This was triggered by the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy, which was deemed unfavourable in the economic aspect because trade shops, cafes, and tourist attractions were closed in implementing the PSBB (Novriansyah et al., 2021). It is clear that the economy in Indonesia is depreciating, so MSME products tourism in the Tempurejo village area are affected by a decline and have an effect on people's income levels. The government reviewed the policy by simplifying it by issuing a Micro PPKM policy with economic recovery efforts in each Provincial Region while still considering the COVID-19 cases that occurred in the area. In the City of Kediri, the Government of Kediri has implemented PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) by the instructions from the Governor of East Java Province DECREE OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST JAVA NUMBER 188/59/KPTS/03/2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and the Establishment of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Handling Post at the Level Villages and Sub-districts to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in East Java Province. In the policy contained in the East Java Governor's Decree that the Implementation of Restrictions on Micro-based Community Activities to the Rukun Tetangga (RT) / Rukun Warga (RW) level and the Establishment of the Covid -19 Handling Post at the village and sub-district level to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Diseases 2019. The Command Post Quarantine for immigrants in the Tempurejo area located in the Tempurejo Village

in collaboration with the Tempurejo Regional Public Health Center to handle the quarantine of people arriving from outside the city, this quarantine or isolation is carried out for seven days if in quarantine or isolation there are no signs of contracting the covid virus - 19 will be allowed to go home.

Before this year-end holiday, according to data from the Covid-19 Task Force Handling Unit in Kediri City, Kresk village area, Tempurejo Village, Pesantren District, Kediri City entered Orange with the criteria if there were 6 to 10 houses with positive confirmation cases in one RT for the last seven days, the scenario for controlling the prevention of the covid-19 virus is to find suspected cases and trace close contacts, this must be responded to quickly so as not to cause direct contact with other people, after that self-isolate for patients who are tested positive covid - 19 and carried out strict supervision by related parties, as well as closing temporary places of worship, play areas in the Kresk Park, Tempurejo and public places except for the essential sector.

Important sectors, as in the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) for workplaces/offices as a Public Service in Tempurejo Village by implementing Work From Home (WFH) by 50% and Work From Office (WFO) by 50% while still applying the protocol Strict health measures starting from checking body temperature, providing handwashing facilities, gradually spraying disinfectants three times a week. Carry out online learning, Implement a 50% restaurant activity restriction and foodservice via delivery according to the operating hours determined until 21.00 WIB. It permits Places of Worship in the Tempurejo Region to carry out Worship with the rules of 50% and the application of stricter health protocols. The parties involved in implementing this policy are through coordination between all elements involved, starting from the Head of RT/RW in the Tempurejo sub-district, the Tempurejo Village Head, the Tempurejo Community Protection Unit (Satlinmas), the Kediri City Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), Tempurejo Family Welfare Empowerment Team (PKK), Tempurejo Integrated Health Planning Family Service Post (Posyandu) Tempurejo, Tempurejo Community Leaders, Tempurejo Community Health Workers and Youth Organizations and Tempurejo volunteers. In anticipation of the spike in cases of the end of this year's holiday, the creation of the Covid-19 Prevention Handling Post is located in the Tempurejo Village. In addition to these actions, the Tempurejo Village also carried out socialization about the importance of 3 M to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, namely wearing masks when travelling, washing hands with soap or hand sanitiser, maintaining physical distance or avoiding crowds that have the potential to become the centre of the spread of covid 19.

In this way, the rate of Covid-19 cases in the City of Kediri has decreased a few months after the year-end holiday. And this is proven in Kilisuci Hospital and RS. IMAGES of the City of Kediri receiving COVID-19 patients has fallen from the previous months. Therefore the City of Kediri always reminds the importance of awareness of the dangers of the Covid-19 virus, which harms health, while still paying attention to health protocol policies such as wearing masks when travelling. It's essential to wash your hands at all times and keep your distance from interacting or avoiding crowds that have the potential to spread the Covid-19 virus. It is self-awareness that can suppress cases of covid-19 in Indonesia. If all elements of society unite and implement these policies, the outbreak of the covid-19 virus pandemic will end soon. In the next few months, the Government of Indonesia will



immediately carry out vaccinations which will be carried out soon. Hopefully, the pandemic will end quickly, and life will go back to normal.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

From the research results above, it can be concluded that all efforts and policies from the government to the authorities have been carried out to reduce the number of the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Especially in Kresak village, Tempurejo village, Pesantren sub-district, Kediri city, where strict regulations such as the mandatory wearing of masks, holding online teaching and learning activities, working online, using hand sanitiser, wearing masks, and keeping a distance from each other must be obeyed by the whole community. Strict supervision is also carried out on patients who are positive or are still being monitored by health workers. All efforts that the government and the authorities have succeeded in suppressing the spread and, most importantly, stopping the number of deaths that continue to grow every week. In this way, the Kediri city government can open economic places such as markets, cafes, and malls but still with strict regulations by health protocols related to the covid-19 virus pandemic.

The government and the authorities in enforcing health protocols are expected to strictly and strictly monitor community activities every day to avoid crowds. Also, to monitor and monitor people who have been tested positive for the Covid-19 virus or who are still suspected of being infected more strictly. The people of the city of Kediri are also expected to comply with every applicable health protocol related to the COVID-19 virus pandemic for the sake of mutual safety. By implementing the regulations of the health protocols that have been established, the community has protected themselves, their families, and others from infection with this deadly virus. The people of Kediri are also encouraged to vaccinate to stop the spread of the Covid-19 virus, which has claimed many lives. In this way, hopefully, this virus pandemic can end soon so that the world community can return to everyday life as usual.

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