

REVIEW ARTICLE

LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS: WHAT'S NEXT?

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Now, in addition to social distancing, the government is intensively preventing the spread of the corona virus, as we know that the corona virus is a very scary virus for many people. The virus has spread more and more every day and the way it is spread is very easy and can attack anyone and does not thicken the ages ranging from toddlers to the elderly can be exposed to this Covid-19 virus. Although this virus has a relatively low mortality rate. But who would have thought the spread was faster than other viruses. Until now the world is still racing to find a cure for this corona virus. In fact, Indonesia has developed several laboratories in order to research drugs from this virus. The mediation team and health workers also race against time, as a result the medical team and doctors experience fatigue and are vulnerable to the Covid-19 virus. Until now, several doctors and nurses have become victims of this virus. Therefore, the government issued a policy so that it could immediately break the chain of the spread of the virus by means of large-scale social restrictions. And when large-scale social restrictions are implemented in an area to stop the spread of the corona virus (Covid-19), all activities are restricted. The enactment of large-scale social restrictions aims to meet the criteria for disease situations in the form of a significant increase in the number of cases and or deaths due to disease, rapid spread of cases to several regions, and there are epidemiological links with similar events in other regions or countries. Therefore, the determination of the Large-Scale Social Limitation by the Minister is based on a significant increase in the number of cases and / or deaths in a certain period of time, rapid spread of cases in other areas within a certain period of time, and there is evidence of local transmission.

Keywords: *PSBB; Large Scale Social Restriction; Policy; Covid-19*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing number of cases of the Covid-19 corona virus in Indonesia led the health minister to approve the enactment of the Large-Scale Social Limitation (PSBB) for the DKI Jakarta Region. Governor of DKI Jakarta Anies Baswedan has announced the implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) starting on Friday (10/04/2020). After holding a meeting with DKI Forkompinda Officials on Tuesday (07/04/2020) night at the City Hall of DKI Jakarta. Anies said, need to be aware if the deployment corona virus (Covid-19) can press with the cooperation of all parties. Because of the spread from person to person, so we need to limit interaction.¹

In principle, this PSBB has been running for three weeks. Where appeals have been issued to work at home, school activities will be canceled replaced with home study, stop worship activities, and transportation restrictions. Later all public facilities will be closed, both entertainment facilities owned by the government and private. The important thing in this PSBB is the enforcement component. Because regulations will be drawn up that this regulation has binding power to citizens to follow. So we hope that restrictions can later be obeyed at the same time as a message to all of us that our obedience to restrict movement and interaction greatly affects our ability to control this virus. There are several principles that we will uphold in this limitation. In essence, learning activities will continue like yesterday not done at school but at home. Then all public facilities were closed, both public facilities owned by the government and community entertainment venues, parks, meeting halls, RPTRA rooms, sports buildings, museums, all closed. Then, related to socio-cultural activities as well we will limit it. Marriage is not prohibited but done in the office of religious affairs, then the reception is abolished. DKI Provincial Government² will take strict action against those who violate the PSBB rules. Because, according to Anies, Jakarta's adherence to the PSBB rules will greatly affect the success of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in controlling the spread of the corona virus. Reflecting on the above view, it is certainly interesting to see this PSBB policy through its legal basis namely Permenkes no. 9 of 2020 and PP no. 21 of 2020 as well as how the impact of the implementation of PSBB in the Community.

¹ Umah Annisatul, 2020, "Jakarta PSBB April 10, This Is the Complete Statement of Governor Anies", accessed from <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20200407224945-4-150454/psbb-jakarta-10-april-ini-perreal-complete-gubern-anies> D 1

² *Ibid.* See also Solechan, "Rules and Policies Related with Good Governance When Corona Virus 2019 (COVID19) Pandemic." *Administrative Law & Governance Journal* 3(2), 2020, pp. 206-219; Muhamad Azhar, "Government Strategy in Implementing the Good Governance during COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia." *Administrative Law & Governance Journal* 3(2), 2020, pp. 300-313.

II. LARGE SCALE SOCIAL RESTRICTION (PSBB): WHAT KIND OF POLICY IS THIS?

The government through the Ministry of Health finally issued rules and procedures for determining the status of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). PSBB began to be implemented on Friday 10 April 2020. Referring to KMK No. HK.01.07 / Menkes / 239/2020, the PSBB will be applied for the longest incubation period of 14 days, but PSBB can be extended if there is still evidence of spread. PSBB is regulated in Minister of Health Regulation (Permenkes) No. 9 of 2020 concerning PSBB guidelines in the context of handling corona virus diseases 2019 (Covid 19). PSBB stands for limiting certain social activities for residents in an area suspected of being infected with the corona virus. The aim is to prevent a greater spread of the corona virus. The criteria in the CBDR also include some of the requirements for the implementation of large-scale social restrictions are the fulfillment of disease situation criteria in the form of a significant increase in the number of cases and deaths from disease, rapid spread of cases to several regions, and there are epidemiological links with similar events in other regions or countries, patients in monitoring positive confirmation cases based on laboratory examination results with Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reactoin (RT-PCR). In this case it is also important to know, because patients with PDP status have to do isolation both independently and in the hospital, fear that conditions will worsen even more, an increase in the number of cases and deaths of deaths in the case of Sunday to be evidence of an increase, the speed of spread of disease in an area or region this is done by observing the area or area of spread of the disease in the course of days or weeks which is evidence of rapid spread of disease. Then the function of the PSBB itself is in line with the increasing number of people infected with the corona virus (Covid-19) in Indonesia, then the PSBB is effective on Friday 10 April 2020. The PSBB function includes preventing the gathering of people, both in small numbers and in large numbers and suppress the spread of the corona virus itself among the people.³

With the existence of this PSBB it is hoped that it can protect people from the Covid-19 transmission until the last case, but of course there is no successful policy without the cooperation of the people themselves. Many people are worried, during this PSBB could not travel by private vehicles or public transportation at all. Whereas basic needs must still be met such as food purchases, transactions to banks or ATMs,

³ See Siti Setiati, and Muhammad Khifzhon Azwar. "COVID-19 and Indonesia." *Acta Medica Indonesiana* 52(1), 2020, pp. 84-89; Riyanti Djalante, et al. "Review and analysis of current responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020." *Progress in Disaster Science* (2020): 100091.

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even more so if there are more pressing matters such as going to a doctor for treatment and others, of course this refers to the Permenkes PSBB, article 13 paragraph 10 emphasizes that public and private transportation continues to run, it's just that there are restrictions on the number of passengers. Then in Article 2 of the Minister of Health it is stated that a new area can be determined in the PSBB status if it has two possibilities, namely the first number of cases and or the number of deaths due to disease increase and spread significantly and rapidly to several regions, secondly if there is a similarity in terms of the pattern of disease spread with other regions or countries, if looking at the two possibilities above, the DKI Jakarta region has fulfilled its requirements, especially DKI Jakarta being a city with a large corona virus spread in Indonesia, with a total number of cases reaching 1,395 per 7/4/2020.

Based on Permenkes secondly if there are similarities in the pattern of disease spread with other regions or countries, if looking at the two possibilities above, the DKI Jakarta region has fulfilled its requirements, especially DKI Jakarta being a city with a large corona virus spread in Indonesia, with a total number of cases reaching 1,395 per 7/4/2020. Based on Permenkes secondly if there are similarities in the pattern of disease spread with other regions or countries, if looking at the two possibilities above, the DKI Jakarta region has fulfilled its requirements, especially DKI Jakarta being a city with a large corona virus spread in Indonesia, with a total number of cases reaching 1,395 per 7/4/2020. Based on Permenkes⁴⁹ of 2020 Article 1 Large-scale social restrictions are restrictions on certain activities of the population in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in such a way as to prevent the possible spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The first PSBB policy was officially adopted by DKI Jakarta as the Corona Virus epicenter in Indonesia. This take is based on the many effects of Corona virus exposure in the Jakarta area.

III. PSBB POLICY BASED ON PERMENKES NO. 9 OF 2020

PSBB or Large-scale Social restrictions are becoming a public concern during the corona virus epidemic. The government applies a number of rules for regions that submit PSBB applications in their regions if they meet the specified criteria. This restriction is one effort to suppress the spread and transmission of a new type of corona virus that causes Covid-19 in an area. PSSBB is also recorded in DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 requiring all residents of the DKI Jakarta area to, carry out clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS) and wear masks

⁴ Minister of Health Regulation No.9 Year 2020 Art.1

during activities and leaving the house. And to deal with Covid-19, the Jakarta government requires each resident to take a test and sample examination for corona virus disease (Covid 19) in epidemiological examination (contact tracing) if it has been determined to be examined by officers, then carry out independent isolation at the residence or shelter or treatment in a hospital in accordance with the recommendations of the health worker who handles and reports on the health worker if he or she is exposed to Covid-19.

The first legal basis regarding the PSBB policy is Permenkes no. 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019. This legal basis has several requirements based on point 19 of article which is divided into 6 chapters. These articles contain prerequisites that must be carried out by the province or regency / city that wants to implement the CBDR.

To be able to set Social Restrictions⁵ Large-scale, a province / district / city must meet the following criteria:

- a. the number of cases and / or number of deaths due to disease has increased and spread significantly and rapidly to several regions; and
- b. there are epidemiological links with similar events in other regions or countries.

In the determination stage⁶, The Governor / regent / mayor submits a request for Large-scale Social Limitation to the Minister must be accompanied by data:

- a. an increase in the number of cases over time
- b. spread of cases according to time and
- c. local transmission events

Data on increasing number of cases according to time must be accompanied by epidemiological curves. Data distribution of cases by time is accompanied by a map of distribution by time. Data on local transmission events are accompanied by the results of epidemiological investigations that mention the transmission of second and third generation transmission. In addition to the data, the governor / regent / mayor in submitting a request for Large-Scale Social Restrictions to the Minister also conveyed information on regional readiness regarding aspects of the availability of people's basic living needs, health facilities and infrastructure, budgeting and operationalization of social safety nets, and security aspects.

In the framework of limitation Large-scale Social Affairs, the Minister forms a team.⁷ The team in charge:

- a. conducting epidemiological studies;

⁵ Minister of Health Regulation No. 9 of 2020 article 2

⁶ *Ibid* article 3

⁷ *Ibid* article 7

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- b. conducting studies on the political, economic, social, cultural, religious, defense and security aspects.

In conducting the study), the team coordinated with the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Handling Task Force (COVID-19) specifically related to the preparation of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Handling Task Force (COVID-19). Based on the results of the study, the team gave a recommendation for the establishment of a Large-Scale Social Limitation to the Minister within 1 (one) day from the receipt of the application for determination.

Minister stipulates Large-scale social restrictions for certain provinces / districts / cities within a maximum period of 2 (two) days from the receipt of the application for determination.⁸ The determination is carried out by considering the team's recommendations and taking into account the considerations of the Chair of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Implementation of Social Restrictions Large-scale covering several sectors. These sectors include, for example, the implementation of large-scale social restrictions carried out during the longest incubation period and can be extended if there is evidence of distribution.⁹ Entertaining schools and workplaces is excluded for offices or strategic agencies that provide services related to defense and security, public order, food needs, fuel oil and gas, health services, the economy, finance, communication, industry, exports and imports, distribution, logistics, and other basic needs. Restrictions on religious activities are carried out in the form of religious activities carried out at home and attended by limited families, by keeping everyone away. Restrictions on religious activities are carried out based on statutory regulations, and fatwas or views of official religious institutions recognized by the government. Limitation of activities in public places or facilities is implemented in the form of restrictions on the number of people and the regulation of distance. Restrictions on places or public facilities are excluded for:

- a. Supermarkets, minimarkets, markets, stores or points of sale of medicines and medical equipment for food, basic goods, essential goods, fuel oil, gas and energy;
- b. Health care facilities or other facilities in the context of fulfilling health services;
- c. Public place or facilities to fulfill the basic needs of other residents including sports activities.

Exemptions are carried out with due regard to crowd restrictions and are guided by protocols and regulations. Limitation of social and cultural activities carried out in the form of a ban on the crowd of people in social and cultural activities and guided by the views of official customary institutions recognized by the government and legislation. Transportation modes restrictions are excluded for:

⁸ *Ibid* article 8

⁹ *Ibid* chapter 13

- a. The public or private passenger transportation mode by taking into account the number of passengers and maintaining distance between passengers;
- b. Mode of transportation of goods by taking into account the fulfillment of the basic needs of the population.

The restriction of other activities specifically related to the aspects of defense and security as exempted for the activities of the defense and security aspects in the context of upholding the country's sovereignty, maintaining territorial integrity, and protecting the whole nation and all of Indonesia's blood spills from threats and disturbances, and realizing security and public order, while still maintaining public order pay attention to restrictions on the crowd and be guided by the protocol and legislation.

Some discussion of the article in Permenkes no.9 of 2020 above illustrates that this law contains procedural details in detail that need to be prepared by provinces or municipalities that want to implement CBSS. Starting from the submission process, the requirements, the length of the determination process. This Permenkes is the basis for the government in this case the president to establish policies through government regulations. Even though it is limited, the government ensures that Jakarta citizens do not lack basic needs. In the governor's regulation, the government will provide social assistance in the form of staples and other direct assistance, reduction of taxes and levies for businesses, and the provision of social assistance to employees affected by the implementation of the PSSBB.

IV. PSBB POLICY BASED ON PP NO. 21 OF 2020

Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Handling Accelerated Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) stipulates that the Minister of Health establishes Large-Scale Social Restrictions based on the proposal of the governor / district head / mayor or Chief Executive Officer for the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease Handling 2019 (COVID-19), with specified criteria. In the Government Regulation, Large-scale Social Restrictions at least include the consolation of schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, and / or restrictions on activities in public places or facilities. In the event that a Large-Scale Social Restriction has been established by the Minister, the Regional Government must implement and pay attention to the provisions of Law Number 6 Year 2018 on Health Quarantine.

To implement Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19),

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guidelines for implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions are needed which governs more technically the criteria for Large-Scale Social Restrictions to be determined as well as each technical implementation. Considering that during the COVID-19 pandemic there were likely to be many people who had been infected or had not yet been detected, or were in the incubation period, so to prevent widespread spread in an area through personal contact, it was necessary to limit large-scale social activities in the area. The limitation of certain activities in question is limiting the gathering of large numbers of people at a particular location.

In accordance with the previous discussion, that Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2020 is a reference for the government to issue policies through regulations. Difference between Minister of Health Regulation No.9 2020 and PP No. 21 of 2020 is a more implementative form, where the language in the Permenkes is more directed to the criteria that must be done while the PP is a rule that must be implemented related to large-scale social restrictions.

In PP No.21 year 2020, it only contains 7 articles which are a more special form of Permenkers No.9 year 2020. The interesting thing about this regulation is in article 6 which is the flow of PSBB¹⁰ and its bureaucratic movements, namely:

- 1) Enforcement of large-scale social restrictions is proposed by the governor / regent / mayor to the minister who runs government affairs in the health sector.
- 2) The Minister who conducts government affairs in the health sector establishes Large-Scale Social Restrictions with due regard to the considerations of the Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Diseases 2019 (COVID-19).
- 3) The Chairperson of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Handling Acceleration Task Force (COVID-L9) can propose to ministers who carry out government affairs in the health sector to establish large-scale social restrictions in certain areas.
- 4) If the minister who conducts government affairs in the health sector approves the proposal of the Chairman of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), regional heads in certain regions must implement a Large-Scale Social Restriction.

With the enactment of this Large-Scale Social Limitation Minister for Health Terawan Putranto said that during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was likely that many people had been infected or had not been detected, or were in incubation. Therefore to prevent the spread of corona virus in an area through personal contact, it is necessary to limit the large-scale social activities in the area. The limitation of certain activities in question is limiting the gathering of large numbers of people

¹⁰ PP No.21 year 2020 article 6

at a particular location. The activities in question such as schools, office and manufacturing work, religion, meetings, wedding parties, recreation, entertainment, festivals, sports competitions and other gathering activities that use public or private facilities. This aims to fulfill the disease situation criteria in the form of a significant increase in the number of cases and / or deaths due to disease, rapid spread of cases to several regions, and there are epidemiological links with similar events in other regions or countries. Therefore, the determination of the Large-Scale Social Limitation by the Minister is based on a significant increase in the number of cases and / or deaths in a certain period of time, the rapid spread of cases in other regions within a certain period of time, and there is evidence of local transmission.

V. IMPACT OF PSBB ENFORCEMENT

The implementation of PSBB as proclaimed by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan is a preventive effort that is considered important to be carried out amid the increasingly severe impact spread of the Corona virus. With a number of requirements that must be completed based on Permenkes no.9 2020 and policy implementation through PP no.21 2020, it becomes a clear and binding legal basis for the implementation of large-scale social restrictions in Jakarta and possibly several other regions in Indonesia.

The existence of the PSBB itself has certainly had an impact on the economy, Coordinating Minister for the Economy Airlangga Hartanto stated that before agreeing to implement a large-scale social status (PSBB) in an area, the central government had prepared various anticipations, including considering the impacts that might have had on business actors. Mainly for sectors that are not engaged in providing basic public needs. The direct impact of PSBB is very much felt for people who work in the informal sector. In this case, the government must first disburse the stimulus to those affected by the PSBB policy. Then dismiss it, with this lower middle class society.¹¹

We already know that the spread of the corona virus in various regions has caused a number of industries and entrepreneurs to start losing money because of reduced income following a declining production capacity. Therefore many companies weaken their workers. According to Airlangga, in order to prevent massive unemployment from

¹¹ Fadlan Muzakki, "The Global Political Economy Impact of Covid-19 and The Implication to Indonesia." *Journal of Social Political Sciences* 1(2), 2020, pp. 76-92; Muhammad Wildan Ramdhani, "Lockdown Policy as a Corona Disease (Covid-19) Management Efforts Asked from The Environmental Aspect of Life Based on Law Act No. 32 of 2009 Concerning Protection and Management of Environment." *Veteran Law Review* 3(1), 2020, pp. 22-36; Endang Naryono, *Impact Of National Disaster Covid-19, Indonesia Towards Economic Recession*. No. 5c3d. Center for Open Science, 2020.

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occurring, the government launched the Employment Card Program that was just launched. Therefore applicants for the pre-employment card program can also be followed by workers who have been laid off or lost their jobs as well as micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) who have closed their businesses due to the impact of the spread of Covid 19. The purpose of this pre-employment card which originally increased knowledge and skills, now also to ease the burden of living costs. Especially helping the purchasing power of daily necessities, especially in the midst of the pressure of this corona virus, the burden of the business community and society increases. In addition, the pre-employment card is also effective in recording the number of layoffs due to this pandemic. One third currently the data collected by the Project Management Office (PMO) of the Prakerja card is 5.5 million people. The data comes from the Ministry of Manpower and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs related to the affected small business sector. Besides that, Airlangga also hopes that each regional government will assist in data verification, so that the data entered as applicants for the pre-employment program program is clear data by name and by address. This pre-employment card program has been prepared for around 5.6 million participants with a total budget of Rp. 20 Trillion,

The status of large-scale social restrictions was followed up by Anies as the Governor of DKI Jakarta to the central government, and was approved by the Minister of Health. Prediction¹² from Bhima Yudistira as an economist institute for development of economics & finance (INDEF), this PSBB will have an impact on all business sectors in Jakarta, especially for sectors that are not engaged in providing basic public needs as stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation number 9 years 2020 about the PSBB guidelines. And stated that PSBB which was not accompanied by social security to the community would cause more severe economic crisis in semester II -2020. This is in line if the availability of stimulus is not given to the public. With the existence of PSBB, office / company activities that are currently still able to work because market demand will continue to decline because what is suppressing is not the market but regulations that limit the movement of people and goods as long as the PSBB is enforced.

Prior to the PSBB policy, where the government still appealed for social distancing, several informal sectors had experienced its effects. This is like the online motorcycle taxi which should be a solution during the Corona virus spread is also inseparable from the impact. This can be seen from the decreasing number of passengers due to the many offices that are on vacation, school children and students who are on vacation. Which in other words will reduce their income. Go food service also does not have a big impact on increasing orders, this is due to the impact of

¹² Lidyana, 2020, "Impact of CBD on the Economy and Message for Anies". Accessed from <http://m.detik.com/finance/berita/economic-impact-message-and-messages-for-Anies> H 1-2

the spread of the Corona virus through touch, so that people reduce orders and choose to make their own cooking at home. In PSBB online ojek such as Grab and Gojek are forbidden to carry passengers this condition indirectly will reduce online motorcycle taxi income,

As an example of Typhoon Yulyadi (33 years) below, service requests dropped dramatically, usually around 20 to only 8 per day. And even then relying on a message service between go food and go send. The result only gets Rp. 120,000.00 per day. Until the house is 70 thousand left, it has been reduced by gasoline and food.¹³

The trade sector also received a significant impact. For example, the impact of the spread of this virus makes people careful outside the house. The result is a market that usually looks crowded, has a slight decrease in the number of visitors. As a result more people shop to meet the needs of households in stalls near the settlement. This condition can be seen from the increasing number of traders exploring their products through pedicabs and cars such as selling, vegetables, cut chicken, and other household needs. For example, in the Anyar City market of Tangerang, where the stalls in the market which has an area of 2.4 hectares seem deserted. Traders complained about the situation, even though the spraying was done, the effort had not returned the market to normal.¹⁴

Street vendors who usually sell their wares such as ice, meatballs, fried foods, etc., also get the effects of the road that is applied with an open-close system. Their chance to sell their wares is much heavier. They can no longer just wait for customers who come to their cart but must be extra extra to go to customers who spend more time at home.

As an example of street vendors from Banjaraan, Bandung regency, a revelation that revealed extraordinary losses due to lack of buyers. He even had to close down his batagor sales due to the widespread Corona pandemic effect. He anticipated by working odd jobs until this pandemic stopped.¹⁵

State administration law expert Refli Harun¹⁶ consider that handling Corona outbreaks with PSBB is too bureaucratic. As a result, positive cases of the Cornan virus continue to grow every day. Refly urged the government to immediately impose a lockdown, people will

¹³ Mutia, Cindy Annur, 2020, . The ups and downs of the Gojek and Grab Drivers in the Middle of the Corona Pandemic. Accessed from [katadata.co.id/ Joy-Grief-Driver-Gojek-and-Grab-in-Middle-Pandemic-Corona](http://katadata.co.id/Joy-Grief-Driver-Gojek-and-Grab-in-Middle-Pandemic-Corona).

¹⁴ "Corona Virus Impact, This is the Situation of Traditional Markets in Tangerang". Accessed from pelitabanten.com/ Corona-Impact-Virus-Here-The-Market-Traditional-Conditions-in-the-Ray

¹⁵ Reni Eneng Nuraisyah Jamil. 2020. Corona Plague, Street Vendors Scream. Accessed from ayobandung.com/ Corona-Plague-Traders-Street-Five-Screaming

¹⁶ Hutomo. Erandhi Saputra.2020. Refly Harun: PSBB is not clear immediately lockdown because people need certainty. Accessed from [kumparan.com/ Refly Harun: PSBB is not clear immediately lockdown because people need certainty H 1](http://kumparan.com/ Refly-Harun: PSBB-is-not-clear-immediately-lockdown-because-people-need-certainty-H-1).

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stay at home because the necessities of life must be met by the central government. According to Refly lockdown or regional quarantine is a solution both in terms of health and in the economy, especially in the middle and lower classes is guaranteed.

VI. CONCLUSION

The situation in a number of regions which has increasingly led to the spread of the Covid-19 virus has led the government to take a number of steps, with social distancing that is obliged to wear masks and large-scale social restrictions. The limitation of these activities is intended for residents in an area that is suspected to have been affected or infected by corona. The purpose of this PSBB is to block and prevent the spread of the corona virus on a larger scale than what is currently recorded. The period of PSBB is 14 days, if the 14 days are still visible, such as the discovery of new cases, the PSBB period will be extended for the next 14 days so that the last case is found. Minister of Health Regulation number 9 year 2020 and Government Regulation number. 21 of 2020 is the legal basis governing large-scale social restrictions to reduce the spread of the Corona virus. Jakarta as the capital of the State of Indonesia is the first province to submit PSBB policies to the minister of health. This is considered to be able to suppress the spread of the Corona virus. The implementation of large-scale social restrictions is carried out during the longest incubation period (14 days). If there is still evidence of the spread of a new case, it can be extended within 14 days of the discovery of the last case. The implementation of large-scale social restrictions is carried out during the longest incubation period (14 days). If there is still evidence of the spread of a new case, it can be extended within 14 days of the discovery of the last case. The implementation of large-scale social restrictions is carried out during the longest incubation period (14 days). If there is still evidence of the spread of a new case, it can be extended within 14 days of the discovery of the last case. The PSBB effort is an effort made by the Jakarta Provincial Government to reduce the impact of the Corona virus. However, these efforts will go poorly if the DKI provincial government is unable to provide certainty of benefits to the people of Jakarta. The PSBB policy also appears to be very bureaucratic with the synergy between ministers, the provincial government and the COVID-19 control group which is thought to have the effect of slow handling.

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