



The Policy of Boyolali Regency Government “Boyolali Movement Stay at Home” in Handling Covid 19 and Economic Impact to the Culinary-Based Community

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Abstract

Public policy is an action taken by the central and local governments as an effort to respond various problems occurred in society. This research belongs to the type of non-doctrinal research (*socio legal research*) because in this study, law is conceptualized as a manifestation of the symbolic meanings of social behavior as seen in their interactions, taking the research location in Boyolali Regency. Data was collected by interview and documentary in order to obtain primary and secondary data. The data analysis used qualitative analysis. The results showed that: 1) the policy of Boyolali Local Government with the Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home can effectively prevent and reduce the spread of Covid 19, 2) the economic impact of the culinary-based community with the enactment of the policy is quite felt, however, the community does not have the ability to refuse or violate policies specified.

Keywords: *Policy; Covid 19; Community economy; Culinary*

Introduction

Public policy is an action taken by the government in regulating and controlling the government, both central and regional. Public policy and law enforcement have an important and strategic role in every development. Public policy comes with a specific purpose to regulate common life in order to achieve the agreed common goals. Public policy is a way to achieve the shared goals has been aspired in advance. As what has been aspired by the Indonesian people, in achieving a society a sense of justice and prosperity based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on law, which is not merely power.

Dunn states that "*public policy is a commitment to a course or plan of action agreed to by a group of people with the power to carry it out*" (Dunn, 2004) emphasizing that public policy must capitalize on strength and consistency or in other words, the government currently need to increase *self-confidence*, confidence, calculation of maturity, and planning for what to be carried out or not to do as a form of public policy. (Dun, 2001)

Anderson and Parker explain that in the perspective of public policy it can be interpreted as a certain goal or a certain set of principles, or actions carried out by the government at a certain time in relation to a subject or in response to a critical situation. This means that a policy is caused by a problem needs to be immediately found a solution that is beneficial to the public or the target group (*stakeholders*). (Anderson and Parker, 1975)

The essence of a public policy must be profitable or giving benefit to many people and reduce risks to a minimum. However, there is no policy that will satisfy everyone. A policy must provide benefits or value to many people but not be based on the majority and the minority, because a policy should not be discriminatory. The importance of understanding public policy in the current situation and conditions is considered a strategic action for the central and local governments. A good understanding of public policy by a leader, both central and local, can avoid policy mistakes that endanger the survival of society and the state.

The effectiveness and impact of establishing a public policy in an area in the current Covid-19 pandemic situation requires caution from regional leaders. Policies carried out by local governments will have a major impact on almost all working professions throughout the community in their area. An example of public policy in an effort to handle COVID-19 and the economic impact of the community is public policy in Boyolali Regency. In accordance with the Circular Letter of the Boyolali Regent Number 300/2140/.5.5/2021 regarding the handling and prevention of Covid 19, the policy "Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home". This stipulation has been in effect since June 27, 2021, every Sunday for the people of Boyolali Regency to stay at home. The movement was felt to be quite effective in preventing the spread of Covid 19 transmission in Boyolali Regency. Noticing to the effectiveness of the stipulated policy, the "Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home" will be continued on July 25 and August 1, 2021. (liputan6.com)

The effect of the above-mentioned policy is that restrictions on micro-based community activities are still ongoing and must refer to the circular covering the economic sector, traditional community activities, education and industry. In order to prevent and anticipate various violations, the Boyolali Regency Covid 19 Task Force patrol was carried out. People who rely on the culinary-based economic sector find it quite difficult to accept this decision. Some areas in Boyolali Regency are culinary-based economic communities such as the Pengging Tourism Object, the Tlatar Tourism Object, the Boyolali-Ketep-Borobudur Temple Tour and southern areas such as the Indrokilo tourist attraction. The area every Sunday is a place for the wider community to have a good attitude. The Pengging Tourism Area is a culinary center, which is a tourist destination, especially for bicycle clubs from various places. More than a hundred culinary centers stand in the area of Pengging Tourism Object and usually every Sunday it is always full of buyers. However, with the enactment of the circular and the enactment of the policy rule "Sunday Movement to Stay at Home", resulted in the closure of culinary businesses in some of these areas. All economic activities in the micro sector on Sundays in Boyolali Regency have stopped. The impact of this policy on the one hand is able to reduce the high spread of COVID-19 and on the other hand has an impact on the culinary-based community economy.

Methods

The public policy of the Boyolali Local Government in an effort to deal with COVID-19 and the economic impact of this culinary-based society use a legal science approach with an empirical aspect that views a gap between *das Sollen* and *das Sein*, namely the gap between theory and the world of reality. There are two sources of data used, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. (Bungin, 2001) *Purposive sampling* technique is used for sampling data sources with certain considerations such as respondents who are really actors or people related to culinary-based economic workers. (Sugiyono, 2012) The data collection method used by the researcher is observation, interview, and documentation and data processing is performed by *editing, classifying, verifying and analyzing*.

Literature Review

1. Public Policy during the COVID-19 outbreak

Policy is an instrument of government not only concerning the state apparatus, but also *governance* that touches various forms of institutions, both private, business, and *civil society*. Policies are essentially decisions or choices of actions that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources for the public interest, namely the people, residents, communities, or citizens. Policy is the result of synergy, compromise, or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies and interests that represent the political system of a country. (Soenarko, 2000) According to Bridgeman and Davis, 2004 in Edi Suharto explains that public policy has at least three interrelated indicators, namely as a goal (*objective*), as a legal or legitimate choice of action (*authoritative choice*), and as a *hypothesis* (*hypothesis*). (Suharto, 2008)

a. Public policy as a goal (objective)

Public policy is ultimately concerning public achievement. That is, public policy is a series of government actions designed to achieve certain results expected by the public as government constituents.

b. Public policy as a legal choice of action

The choice of action in the policy is legal or authoritative because it is made by institutions having legitimacy in the government system. The decision binds civil servants to act or direct the choice of actions or activities such as preparing draft laws or government regulations for consideration by parliament or allocating budgets to implement certain programs.

c. Public policy as a hypothesis

Policies are made based on theories, models or hypotheses regarding cause and effect. Policies always rely on assumptions about behavior. Policies always contain incentives that encourage people to do something. Policies also always contain disincentives that encourage people not to do something. Policies must be able to unify estimates of the success will be achieved and the mechanism for dealing with failures that may occur.

2. Enforcement of the implementation of public policies during the COVID-19 outbreak

The implementation of the policy is a practical stage and is different from the formulation of policy as a theoretical stage. Tachjan (Iskandar, 2017) concludes that the implementation of public policy is a process of administrative activities carried out after the policy is determined and approved. (Iskandar, 2017) This activity lies between the formulation and evaluation of a policy. The implementation of the policy contains a *top-down* logic, which means reducing or interpreting alternatives are still abstract or macro into concrete or micro alternatives. (Iskandar, 2017) According to Dimock & Dimock (in Iskandar, 2017), the implementing element is the policy implementer which is explained as follows: "Policy implementers are the parties carry out policies which consist of determining organizational goals and objectives, analysis and formulation of organizational policies and strategies, decision making, planning, programming, organizing, mobilizing people, operational implementation, monitoring and evaluation". (Iskandar, 2017)

Public policy in overcoming a problem also contains various concepts. Public policy as "A response of the political system to the *demands/claims* and *support* flows from its environment". In making policies to overcome problems arise in society, the policy contains values are in line with the values prevailing in society that will be affected directly or indirectly from the policy, as stated by David Easton in Dye in Subarsono that "When the government making public policies, at the same time the

government allocates values to the community, because every policy contains a set of values inside". (Subarsono, 2008)

Toha identified two aspects contained in public policy. *First*, the birth of public policy is part of social dynamics, which means that the policy process does not exist in a vacuum and stands alone. As a product and activity of government, policy is related to societal change. The impact is an increase in the needs and problems faced by the community and in its dynamics it turns into a public issue so as to encourage the birth of a policy product. *Second*, the complexity of public needs and the problems accompany it become the total point for the establishment of policies to overcome conflicts of interest and provide incentives to various DPRD groups as well as interest groups from the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

3. Local/Regional Government

Regional government administrators according to Law Number 23 of 2014 Article are regional governments and DPRD In administering government, the Government uses the principles of decentralization, co-administration, and deconcentration in accordance with statutory regulations (Article 20 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014). Meanwhile, in administering regional government, regional governments use the principles of autonomy and co-administration. In carrying out government functions, especially in the implementation of regional autonomy, certain rights and obligations are provided. Regional rights according to Law Number 23 of 2014:

1. Regulate and manage their own government affairs
2. Choose regional leaders
3. Managing regional apparatus
4. Managing regional wealth
5. Collecting local taxes and levies
6. Get profit sharing from the management of natural resources and other resources in the area
7. Obtain other legitimate sources of income and
8. Obtain other rights regulated in the legislation.

In addition to the rights mentioned above, regions are also given several obligations, namely:

1. Protecting the community, maintaining national unity, unity and harmony, as well as the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Improving the quality of people's lives
3. Developing democratic life
4. Realizing justice and equity
5. Improving basic education services
6. Provide health service facilities
7. Provide proper social and public facilities
8. Develop a social security system

9. Develop regional planning and spatial planning
10. Developing productive resources in the region
11. Preserving the environment
12. Managing population administration
13. Preserving socio-cultural values
14. Establish and implement laws and regulations in accordance with their authority.
15. Other obligations regulated in laws and regulations.

Results and Discussion

1. The Effectiveness of Handling Covid 19 with the Stipulation of the Circular Letter of the Boyolali Regent Number 300/2140/.5.5/2021 "Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home"

The Boyolali Local Government made various efforts to prevent the further spread of Covid 19 and one of the policies taken was to limit community activities in all sectors. Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home is a policy by limiting various community activities such as the closing of traditional markets on Sundays, because several places such as the Pengging Traditional Market is one of the markets is also nearby to the Pengging tourist area and has the potential to bring a large crowd of people.

The enforcement of the Circular Letter of Boyolali Regent has proven to be able to reduce the number of Covid-19 spreads. In the early stages of the enforcement of the circular letter starting June 27, 2021, this movement is considered quite effective in reducing community mobility as an effort to reduce the rate of addition of Covid 19 cases. The effectiveness of the policy was then continued for up to 2 weeks, namely on July 25 and August 1, 2021 and with the addition of these activities it has proven to be effective in reducing Covid 19 cases. The support of the wider community with this policy is generally effective in preventing the transmission of Covid 19. (liputan6.com)

Various restrictions on community activities are considered effective in preventing the spread of Covid 19 as in the circular letter of the Boyolali regent are the same rules applied. Community activities such as holding celebrations should not be held at home but to be held at the KUA by implementing high health protocols and attended only by the nuclear family. Activities are limited for 60 minutes.

The circular also regulates the economic cycle of the community where mini markets, grocery stores, traditional markets and supermarkets that sell daily necessities are only allowed to operate until 20.00 p.m. Traditional markets can operate with a maximum capacity of 50% with limited operating hours until 15.00 p.m. with strict protocols. Other economic activities such as street vendors and others are also limited until 20.00 p.m. with strict protocols.

The implementation of the policy of Boyolali Local Government was effectively able to prevent the spread of Covid 19 even though it was recognized that it had an impact on other sectors such as the economy of the community. This is in line with Iskandar's opinion which states that the implementation of policies contains a *top-down* logic, meaning that it can reduce or interpret alternatives that are still abstract or macro into concrete or micro alternatives. Various restrictions on community activities carried out by the Boyolali Regency Government are alternatives and efforts must be taken by the Boyolali Regency Government which must be implemented in Boyolali Activities to Stay at Home. This policy is also an alternative to respond to the community problems regarding the importance of maintaining health

and preventing the deterioration will occur if the policy is not carried out by the Boyolali Regency Government.

In line with Iskandar's opinion, what has been determined by the Boyolali Regency Government is in accordance with Edi Suharto's opinion which explains that there are indicators are in accordance with the policy, namely public policy as a goal. The implementation of this policy is that the Boyolali Regency community is invited to participate actively because the community is a constituent of the Boyolali Regency government. The policies carried out by the Boyolali Regency Government are legal and authoritative because with the issuance of the Boyolali Regent's circular letter, it is the right of the Boyolali Regent as a leader in the district. The policy issued by the Boyolali Regency Government is also based on various considerations and must be carried out for the wider common interest. This means that even though the policies stipulated have not satisfied the entire community, in general this policy has been adjusted to the results of the analysis and various developments in Boyolali Regency from time to time.

The policy actions taken by the Boyolali Regency Government are also part of the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning government functions and regional autonomy, how local governments regulate and manage their own government affairs. Nevertheless, the policies carried out by the Boyolali Regency Government are also inseparable from the policies carried out by the Central Java provincial government and the central government. In this case, the Boyolali Regency Government has the prerogative and full authority to carry out and decide various actions as an effort to carry out its obligations to the community, namely maintaining and protecting the community, maintaining national unity, unity and harmony, and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Local governments also have the authority to make policies in all lines of community life, both in the economic, social and cultural sectors. Thus, it can be concluded that the policy as implemented in the Boyolali Regency Government in the form of the Boyolali movement to stay at home is the right policy and has been proven to be able to effectively prevent the spread of Covid 19.

2. The Impact of Culinary-Based Economics after the Stipulation of the Circular Letter of the Regent of Boyolali Number 300/2140/.5.5/2021 "Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home"

Every policy carried out by the regional as well as provincial and central governments will have a bad impact on some people. This also applies to the policy of the Boyolali Regency Government with the "Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home" which is felt to have a bad impact on the community with a culinary-based economy. The implementation of the policy has implications for limited community activities, therefore the activities that bring in many people, such as celebrations, can only be held at the KUA and attended by nuclear families. In practice in the field, it shows that the celebration of Boyolali residents is held at the KUA of each sub-district with the attendance of no more than 5-10 people from the nuclear family. Likewise, the implementation of the reception at home is then prohibited to be carried out.

The impact occurs from one celebration activity is felt by several communities with a culinary-based economy. The results of an interview with one of the culinary managers stated that many orders for celebration dishes had to be canceled with the implementation of the Boyolali Regency Government policy. The sector of culinary-based economic is also felt by some people in tourism areas such as the Pengging Tourism Object. Every Sunday Pengging tourist attraction is always filled with bicycle clubs from various regions. Culinary is one of the goals of the bicycle club in addition to carrying out various other activities because it is also supported by natural and religious tourism. After the district government's policy is enforced, automatically, especially on Sundays, people cannot carry out economic activities.

The policies specified by the Boyolali Regency Government are generally implemented by the community, even though they are felt to be quite severe. This was also acknowledged by the Regent of Boyolali who stated that the community was willing and sincerely ready to implement the policy.

(biyolali.go.id) However, whether it is recognized or not, the policy has resulted in a decline in community economic activity. The economic rights of the community are one of the tasks for the government to be able and able to fulfill, however, public safety and health for the wider interest is a policy must be carried out by the government. Based on observations from various electronic and print media sources, the policies implemented in Boyolali Regency have not experienced social and security impacts for the wider community. This means that the economic impact of the community with a culinary-based economy is quite felt, but also does not have the ability to refuse the policy.

Such a situation is in line with David Easton stated that when the government makes public policies, at the same time the government allocates values to the community, because every policy contains a set of values inside. One of the community values that the Boyolali Regency Government wants to build on this policy is the value of togetherness and patience. On the one hand, the policy is effectively able to prevent the transmission of Covid 19, but on the other hand it will harm the community, especially those whose depend on culinary-based economic life.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that: a. The policy of Boyolali Regency Government with the Boyolali Movement to Stay at Home can effectively prevent and reduce the spread of Covid 19. This shows that what the Boyolali Regency Government is performed in accordance with its functions and roles as regulated by Law Number 23 of 2014. b. The economic impact of the culinary-based community with the enforcement of the policy is quite felt, however, the community does not have the ability to refuse or violate the policies specified.

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