Evaluation of Covid-19 Handling Policy in Political Implementation in Gowa, Indonesia

Nurul Wahdaniyah
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: nurulwahdaniyah997@gmail.com

Elviana
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: Elviana1011@gmail.com,

Muja'didatunisa
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: mujadidatunisa10@gmail.com

Nuryanti Mustari
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: Nuryanti.mustari@unismuh.ac.id

Muhammad Randhy Akbar
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: Randakbar@gmail.com

Lulu Qurrata A'yun
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: luluqurrataayun02@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine the results of the implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Gowa Regency. The research model that the author uses is descriptive qualitative. The instruments used in this study were observation, interviews and documentation to describe and explain the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Gowa Regency. The triangulation in the validity of the data in this research is source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. Informants in this study included a spokesperson for the Gowa Regency Covid-19 Task Force, Head of Surveillance and Immunization of the Gowa Regency Health Office, Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, and community leaders of Gowa Regency. The data obtained from the results of the study were reviewed using data reduction techniques, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate the Evaluation of the Implementation of Covid-19 Handling Policies in Gowa Regency and cannot be separated from the 3 policy evaluation indicators that the author uses in this study, namely: 1) Effectiveness, with regard to whether a policy achieves results, meaning that the approach used is to measure the success of policies carried out by the Gowa Regency government in handling Covid-19 2) Efficiency, is related to the amount of effort needed to increase a certain level of

effectiveness, this approach also measures the source of funds that must be spent by the Gowa Regency government in handling Covid-19 3) Responsiveness, what is meant is how quickly the government handles the Covid-19 pandemic and how the government makes an effective policy.

Keywords: Evaluation, Implementation, Policy, Covid-19

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by the SARS-CoV 2 virus which can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to humans through droplets or direct contact with sufferers. As of 27 May 2020, the number of confirmed cases in the world was 5.61 million, of which 351,000 deaths. Cases in Indonesia itself are also increasing along with the increasing days, as of 27 May 2020 the number of COVID-19 cases showed 23,851 cases and 1,473 deaths. The case of COVID-19 has become a concern in Indonesia with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. The task force has created guidelines for rapid medical and public health handling of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in Indonesia which contain guidelines on public health efforts in handling COVID-19, rapid test management, laboratory examinations as well as quarantine and isolation. In addition, the Ministry of Health has also prepared Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) based on WHO recommendations for health workers (Saputra et al., 2020).

This Coronavirus Disease-19, which was later known as Covid-19, is not the first virus to hit Indonesia. Apart from the H5N1 virus which causes bird flu, there is also the A H1N1 influenza virus, which is a virus that generally causes flu to humans in 2009 with a fairly massive spread. Unlike the previously known viruses, COVID-19 has a much more massive and lethal spread. The rapid development of the spread has made WHO declare Covid-19 a Pandemic on March 11, 2020. This has prompted the government, in this case the President, to issue Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease (covid-19). The Presidential Decree on March 20, 2020 was amended by Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 which involved ministers and other relevant institutions. In handling Covid-19, socialization and implementation of policies are needed to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 (Wiratmo, 2020).

The objectives of this Task Force are to increase national resilience in the health sector, to increase synergy between ministries/agencies and local governments, to anticipate escalation in the spread and to increase readiness, ability to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19. The government has also taken policy steps to deal with COVID-19 by imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for several provinces in Indonesia, where this PSBB is to flatten the curve by limiting its spread. Local governments can implement PSBB with the approval of the Minister of Health by following the PSBB Guidelines (Aulia et al., 2021). There are 9 provinces that have been approved for the PSBB, namely DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Riau, Banten, South Sulawesi, West Sumatra.

In the South Sulawesi Province, the first two positive cases were announced on March 19, 2020 by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government Spokesperson for Handling COVID-19. Seeing the increasing number of Covid-19 cases, there are several actions taken by the Government in an effort to be optimistic about stopping the circulation of Covid-19. In the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19, the initial action taken was large-scale social restrictions in accordance with the decision of the Minister of Health is listed in the letter HK.01.07/Menkes/257/2020 concerning the Stipulation of PSBB in the Province of South Sulawesi. With the most spreading areas of Covid-19 cases in South Sulawesi, namely Makassar City, Gowa and Maros. And also, the formation of group units task of accelerating the handling of COVID-19.

As a buffer regency which is directly adjacent to the city of Makassar, the Gowa Regency Government has determined Gowa Regency to be in a state of Covid-19 alert status on Friday 27 March 2020 based on data quoted from (https://gowakab.go.id/). The number of positive COVID-19 in Gowa district is increasing every day.As a measure to anticipate the transmission of covid-19 in Gowa Regency, the Gowa Regency Government has taken steps to handle it by implementing policies and socializing every policy that has been issued, such as self-isolation for 14 days for ODP and PDP and patient families, implementing Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 Regarding Mandatory Masks and Application of Health Protocols that have been issued by the Gowa government, spraying of disinfectants in all areas in Gowa district, application of PSBB etc.

In order for every policy that has been issued by the Gowa district government to run effectively, the policies that have been issued are socialized and implemented effectively in every area in Gowa Regency so that they are able to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the community, and of course this role is taken over by the task force. Gowa Regency as the authorized agency in handling COVID-19. The implications of implementing various policies by the Gowa Regency government are able to contain the spread of Covid-19, from the initial number of people exposed to Covid as much as 50%, it can decrease to 20% so that the government's steps in implementing and socializing the policy have been running effectively by looking at the data. which have been issued by the task force and Gowa Regency are currently in the green zone.

Based on the description of the problem above, the researcher is interested in studying in depth this dilemmatic condition by raising the title "Evaluation of the Implementation of Covid-19 Handling Policies in Gowa Regency".

Literature Review

Previous research studies aim to obtain material for comparison and reference. In addition, to avoid the assumption of similarity with this study. So in this literature review, the researcher includes the results of previous studies according to Karyono et al. (2020) In Handling and Preventing the Corona Virus Outbreak (Covid-19) Pandemic, Indramayu Regency concluded that in terms of legal aspects, various regulations have been issued to prevent the spread of Covid-19 but the reality to date shows that there has been no significant change in the handling of Covid-19 cases. 19 in Indonesia, the number of patients is increasing, the death rate is accelerating, the existence of existing regulations will not be effective if it is not supported by more assertive but polite efforts in society, the existence and extra attention of all related parties is very urgent to provide understanding to the public about the dangers of spreading this virus. The Legal Aspects of Handling the Spread (Covid-19) in the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution, concerning health, are affirmed as part of human rights, Article 28 H paragraph (1) states that: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and have the right to health services. Which illustrates the extraordinary paradigm shift, health is seen as no longer just a personal matter related to fate or God's gift that has nothing to do with state responsibility, but a legal right which is guaranteed by the state. The issuance of regulations in the context of handling the spread (Covid-19) is an effort to support the existence of Law Number 24 of 2007 which stipulates that disease outbreaks are one of the non-natural disasters that need to be managed by potential threats and their consequences. The reason the government does not disclose all information related to the handling of the Corona Virus is due to the government's concern that it will cause panic and unrest among the Indonesian people.

The Evaluation of Guidelines for Rapid Medical and Public Health Handling Regarding Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Indonesia concluded that the guidelines for rapid medical

and public health treatment regarding Covid-19 in Indonesia are well understood by health workers, but for the public it will be difficult to understand because some terms in the material that is ambiguous and confuses the layman. The guidelines are quite attractive to health workers in terms of concepts and materials, writings and letters, graphics, pictures, tables and attachments. However, they are less attractive to the general public. These guidelines can be accepted by both health workers and the general public because they do not violate social and cultural norms. However, for people with low levels of knowledge, it is not well received. based on the economic aspect is also less acceptable because the explanation in the regional quarantine section is less detailed. These guidelines are appropriate for the target health workers and the general public. However, further technical guidance is needed in order for it to be implemented (Saputra et al., 2020).

Policies are generally used to select and indicate the most important choices to strengthen life, both in the life of government and private organizations. Public policy is a series of more or less interconnected choices made by government agencies and officials. According to David Easton, public policy is the legitimate allocation of values to all members of society. Public policies are policies developed by government agencies and officials. In essence, public policy is made by the government in the form of government actions and is intended for the benefit of the community (Nunsi & Gusa, 2020).

Policy is a social practice; policy is not a single or isolated event. Thus, policy is something that is produced by the government which is formulated based on all events that occur in the community. This incident grew in the practice of social life, and was not an isolated, isolated and alien event for the community. Policy is a response to events that occur, both to create harmony from the conflicting parties, or to create incentives for joint action for the parties who receive irrational treatment for the joint effort (Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017). Policies are a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in the implementation of a job, leadership and ways of acting. Policy can also refer to the process of making important decisions of an agency/organization, including the identification of various alternatives such as program or expenditure priorities, and their maintenance based on their impact. In this case the policy is the most important thing to be used as a basic guideline in natural disaster management so that problems that often occur by referring to predetermined policies can minimize natural disasters.

Public policy implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process that determines whether a policy is in contact with the public interest and can be accepted by the public. In this case, it can be emphasized that it is possible to do well in the planning and policy formulation stages, but if optimization is not taken at the implementation stage, then it is certainly not clear what is expected from a policy product. In the end, it is confirmed that at the policy evaluation stage, it will result in an assessment that the formulation and implementation of the policy are not in line, that the implementation of the policy is not as expected, even making the policy product a stumbling block for the policy makers themselves (Aneta, 2010). Different opinion Wahab in (Mustari, 2011) Policy implementation is a follow-up step based on a policy formulation. The definition commonly used regarding policy implementation is implementation are actions taken by individuals, officials, or government or private groups that are directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions.

Policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing it in the form of a program or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies as explanatory public policies or often termed implementing regulations (Nugroho, 2012). Meanwhile, Dunn in (Gustance, 2019) evaluation can be equated with assessment, scoring and assessment. Evaluation is concerned with producing information about the value

or benefits of policy outcomes and providing reliable information about the performance of a policy. Policy evaluation is more concerned with performance than policy, especially in terms of public policy. Within this framework is a plot that describes the research plan of the researcher. In this study, William N. Dunn's (1990) policy evaluation theory used the policy evaluation theory. As for Dunn in (Gustance, 2019) The policy evaluation criteria include, Effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness used by the author in measuring the success rate of implementing government policies in handling Covid-19 in Gowa Regency.

Research Methodology

The method used in this research is qualitative research, intended to provide a clear picture of the problem being studied, identify and explain the existing data systematically. Using a descriptive type of research that aims to describe or find out what is currently happening, in which there are efforts to describe, record, analyze and interpret the conditions that occur at this time (Sugiyono, 2011).

The data sources of this research are: first, primary data, namely empirical data obtained by researchers from informants based on interview results. The type of data to be obtained is how to evaluate the implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Gowa Regency as well as other data needed to complete the thesis, secondly, secondary data, namely data obtained from books, documents, notes, scientific writings. from various media, official archives that can support the completeness of primary data.

Data collection techniques were carried out in 3 ways, namely: (1) observation technique, which means direct observation at the research site, (2) interview technique, which means business data collection techniques by asking directly to selected informants, (3) documentation technique, which means how to collect data. and literature review where the documents are considered to be supportive and relevant to the problem under study.

While the data validation technique consists of: first, triangulation of sources to test the credibility of the data which is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources, second, triangulation of techniques to test the credibility of the data by checking the data to the same source at different times and thirdly. , time triangulation also often affects the credibility of the data, for that in order to test the credibility of the data it can be done by means of interviews, observations or other techniques in different times or situations. The data analysis techniques are as follows: (1) Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing more on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. (2) Presentation of data in qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and the like. (3) Drawing conclusions draw the main or important things that are the results of the research.

Research Results

Handling of Covid-19 in Gowa Regency is carried out continuously to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19. In addition to forming a task force for handling Covid-19, the government is also trying to prevent the spread of the virus in various ways by implementing various policies. As a follow-up effort to prevent transmission, which continues to increase, the Gowa Regency government through instructions from the central government continues to limit micro-scale community activities, this is considered effective in breaking the chain of Covid-19 transmission in Gowa Regency, the trend of which continues to decline.

Currently, the Covid-19 case in Gowa Regency is quite stable, it's just that testing and tracing have not been carried out optimally so health protocols must be carried out strictly, while still wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, avoiding crowds and reducing mobility (5M).

In addition to the above-mentioned efforts by the government both at the central and regional levels, Gowa Regency also has regional regulations (PERDA) that have been issued and implemented as an effort to deal with Covid-19, namely Regional Regulation No. Implementation of PSBB, implementation of micro-scale PPKM, creation of command posts in every kelurahan/village as an information base for handling the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on the description above, it can be explained that the policy can be used as a barometer to measure the effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness of all relevant components in supporting efforts to deal with Covid-19 which is the focus of the current government.

To provide general policy evaluation criteria to assess the success of a policy, it is necessary to consider several indicators.

1) Effectiveness, it comes from the word effective which implies the achievement of success in achieving the goals that have been set. Effectiveness is called usability. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the results actually achieved. And in popular scientific dictionaries define effectiveness as the accuracy of use, use or support goals. Effectiveness is the main element to achieve the goals or targets that have been determined in each organization, activity or program. It is said to be effective if the goals or objectives are achieved as determined.

Based on the results of observations and interviews that have been carried out by the author together with several informants related to the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Handling Policy in Gowa Regency, namely where the Gowa Regency government has issued regulations regarding the handling of Covid-19, in this case Local Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Masks. and Implementation of Health protocols. The regulation is one of the government's efforts in handling Covid-19, especially in Gowa Regency.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that with the implementation of the policy and the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Masks and Application of Health Protocols, especially in Gowa Regency, it has become an effective first step from the government because with this policy all parties and relevant agencies can handle Covid-19 properly. This can also be seen from the downward trend in the number of confirmed cases and the death rate due to the Covid-19 pandemic. For more details, see the graph below.
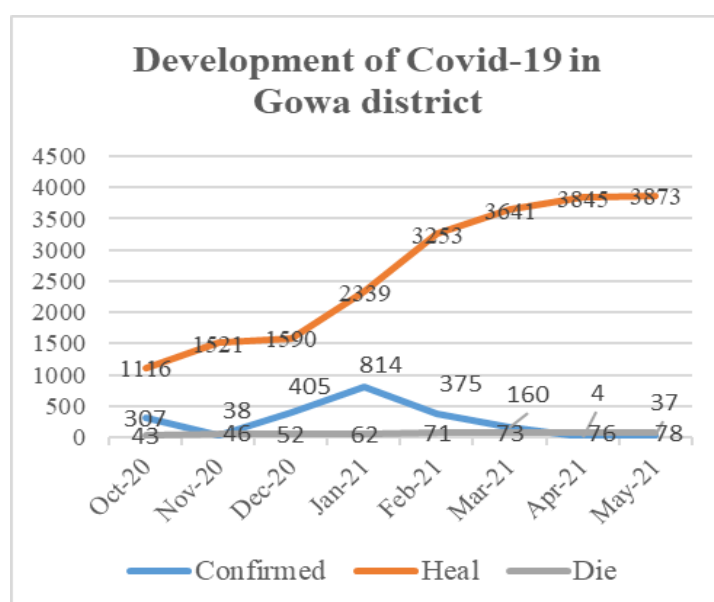

Figure 1 Development of Covid-19 in Gowa Regency district
Source: Gowa District Health Office adapted by the author

The data above shows that there is a downward trend in the number of confirmed cases and the death rate due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Although there was a spike in cases at the beginning of 2021. However, along with this the numbers confirmed the following month saw a decrease in the number of cases until the current month of May. In addition, the number of recoveries continues to increase and the number of deaths due to the Covid-19 pandemic has also decreased. This shows that the policies implemented by the Gowa Regency government have been effective in handling Covid-19.

In addition, the socialization of policies that are still being carried out by the government as part of an effort to continue to provide understanding to the public about the dangers of Covid-19 so that the policies issued by the government can be implemented properly, where socialization is also supported by existence the participation of the Public Relations section of the Gowa Regency government which is under the auspices of the coordination of the Infokom Service which manages social media accounts (Instagram) as a means (Media) to disseminate existing government policies in Gowa Regency.

However, it is undeniable that there is still a gap in a regulation that has not touched all the interests of the community. As not all people understand the importance of a rule contained in a regional regulation, then the realization of the regional regulation policy is in accordance with the wishes of the community. So that in addition to the regional regulation as a legal basis in the implementation of handling Covid-19, the government must also continuously follow up on any policies implemented and urge the public to continue to comply with health protocols such as diligently washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds and reducing mobility (5M).

2) Efficiency, it is related to the amount of effort needed to increase a certain level of effectiveness, this approach also measures the sources of funds that must be spent by the Gowa Regency government in the formation to overseeing a policy. Policies that achieve the highest effectiveness at the lowest cost are called efficient.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that the efficiency of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency has an impact on the amount of budget used in the Covid-19 handling process, in this case the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency is inefficient in terms of budget. This can be seen from the refocusing of the budget both at the OPD level and down to the village level. However, the use of large funds for handling the Covid-19 pandemic has not had a maximum impact on society in general, as described by several community leaders who stated that a large part of the budget was not optimally absorbed in meeting the needs of the community, The creation of command posts sourced from village funds is also inefficient, this can be seen from the Covid-19 handling post at the village/kelurahan level, no one is guarding it as one of the information bases in handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the village level. Where the post should be used as a coordination center, a source of information related to the handling of Covid-19. So that the public can more quickly find out the trend of development/decrease in Covid-19 cases in Gowa Regency.

The Ministry/Agency and Local Government budget refocusing is in accordance with the President's instructions to all ministries/agencies to refocus the budget for health funds, social assistance (BANSOS) and support the business world, especially MSMEs based on data quoted from https://www.kemenkeu.go.id that currently there have been several activities that have been refocused so that funds can be reallocated for Covid-19 prevention programs, such as business trips and other activities that cannot be carried out during the emergency period. In addition, the government has adjusted the allocation of TKDD, for funding the handling of Covid-19 and its impacts in a centralized and coordinated manner, so that the funds deducted from TKDD are basically returned to the community in the regions through social assistance, MSME incentives and so on.

As of May 8, 2020, 479 regions have submitted APBD Adjustment Reports. Based on the report, the composition of regional spending has changed, which can be seen as follows:

Changes in the composition of regional spending

20.86%
30.33%
12.89%
- Shopping for goods/service
- Capital
- More Shopping

Figure 2 Changes in the composition of regional spending

The data above shows that there was a decrease in spending on goods/services from 24.87% to 20.86%, and capital expenditure from 18.16% to 12.89%. On the other hand, there was another increase in spending from 24.63% to 30.33% which was intended for social assistance and unexpected spending. The total expenditure that was reallocated and refocused was Rp 51.09 trillion, which was aimed at the Health Sector (Covid-19) amounting to Rp 22.34 trillion; Social Safety Net of IDR 18.88 trillion; and Handling Economic Impacts amounting to Rp9.88 trillion.

3) Responsivity, it is an ability that must be possessed by the government to recognize what are the needs in formulating an agenda and strategy, and know which one should be prioritized first. In addition, the government can also develop programs that are appropriate and needed by the community. Responsiveness is also concerned with how far the response from the government in seeing phenomena or events experienced by the community and directly making a policy that can overcome problems in the community, so that the community feels satisfied with the performance of the government. The presence of the government in the midst of the community is currently very much needed, including in Gowa Regency where people who have experienced the impact of Covid-19 starting from 2020 are of course waiting for what breakthroughs the government will make to deal with this problem.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that the government is very responsive to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Gowa Regency. This can be seen from the existence of large-scale social restrictions which are policies from the central government which were responded to by the issuance of regional regulation No. 2 of 2020 regarding the mandatory masks and the application of health protocols. as an effort to reduce the mobility of people who can cause crowds so as to accelerate the transmission of Covid-19. With this micro PPKM, it is hoped that the community can reduce their mobility so that the transmission of Covid-19 can be stopped. In addition to micro PPKM, the government also continuously seeks mass vaccinations to all levels of society as an effort to achieve Herd immunity. Although it is realized that not all matters relating to the handling of Covid-19 can be responded well by all levels of society. This can be seen from the fact that there are still some individuals who neglect to implement health protocols. And not all citizens receive social assistance as a result of Covid-19 and the emergence of a surge in

unemployment due to social restrictions in the community. This certainly has an economic impact on people's daily lives. Although it is realized that not all matters relating to the handling of Covid-19 can be responded well by all levels of society. This can be seen from the fact that there are still some individuals who neglect to implement health protocols. And not all citizens receive social assistance as a result of Covid-19 and the emergence of a surge in unemployment due to social restrictions in the community. This certainly has an economic impact on people's daily lives. Although it is realized that not all matters relating to the handling of Covid-19 can be responded well by all levels of society. This can be seen from the fact that there are still some individuals who neglect to implement health protocols. And not all citizens receive social assistance as a result of Covid-19 and the emergence of a surge in unemployment due to social restrictions in the community. This certainly has an economic impact on people's daily lives.

However, overall, the efforts made by the Gowa Regency government in handling Covid-19 in Gowa Regency should be appreciated and we support all policies issued by the Gowa Regency government. Because based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by the author with related parties, the level of community compliance in implementing health protocols is quite high, we can see this in community activities in crowded places, such as traditional markets, government and private agencies, and the enthusiasm of the community in following vaccination is high. Another appreciation that we should convey to the Gowa Regency government is that Gowa Regency is currently in the green zone. However, the public must still be reminded of the importance of complying with health protocols and always implementing 5M. Supporting factors are factors supporting or supporting the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency. The factors that support the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency are the involvement of the community, government and all relevant stakeholders in handling Covid-19.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that the supporting factors in the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency cannot be separated from the participation of the community, government ministries/institutions, OPD (related services), Army/Police including medical personnel as the front line in handling Covid-19. The support of all these components becomes an integral part of each other in supporting the government both at the central and regional levels in breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19. Another supporting factor is the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 regarding the mandatory masks and the application of health protocols. This is a legal support and umbrella for the Gowa Regency government in breaking the Covid-19 chain.

The next effort is continuous vaccination for all elements of society, especially for state civil servants who provide services to the community such as medical personnel, education personnel, and state civil servants who provide direct services to the community, of course this is a priority group for vaccine recipients. Vaccination is a supporting factor in breaking the Covid-19 chain in Gowa district. Vaccination is also expected to form community immunity. The inhibiting factor is the factors that caused the non-implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency. Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author can conclude that the factors that hinder the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency are the number of paramedics who are exposed and also the limited budget and the limited number of vaccines and different levels of community compliance in implementing health protocols.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the Evaluation of the Implementation of Covid-19 Handling Policies in Gowa Regency, conclusions were formulated from 3 indicators as follows:

1) Effectiveness: The effectiveness of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency With the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Masks and the Implementation of Health Protocols, especially in Gowa Regency, it has become an effective first step from the government because with this regional regulation all parties and related agencies can handle COVID-19 properly. This can be seen from the downward trend in the number of confirmed cases and the death rate due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

2) Efficiency: The efficiency of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency is still less efficient related to the budget used and the lack of human resources in the Covid-19 handling process. This can be seen from the use of large funds for handling the Covid-19 pandemic that has not had a maximum impact on society in general and has not been optimally absorbed in meeting community needs. And the creation of command posts sourced from village funds is also ineffective and efficient, as can be seen from the Covid-19 handling post at the village level, the lack of officers and even no officers on duty as one of the information bases for handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the village level.

3) Responsiveness: The responsiveness of the socialization of the Covid-19 handling policy is that the government is very responsive to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Gowa Regency. This can be seen from the existence of large-scale social restrictions which are policies from the central government which were responded to by the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning the mandatory masks and the application of health protocols, and implementation of micro-scale PPKM as an effort to reduce community mobility which can cause crowds so as to accelerate the transmission of Covid-19.

4) Supporting factors: Supporting factors in implementing the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency cannot be separated from the participation of the community, government ministries/institutions, OPD (related services), TNI/Polri including medical personnel as the front line in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The support of all the components mentioned above is an inseparable unit in supporting the government at both the central and regional levels in breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19.

5) Obstacle factor: The inhibiting factor for the implementation of the Covid-19 handling policy in Gowa Regency is the number of paramedics who are exposed and also the limited budget and the limited number of vaccines and different levels of community compliance in implementing health protocols.

References

Aneta, A. (2010). Implementasi kebijakan program penanggulangan kemiskinan perkotaan (p2kp) di Kota Gorontalo asna aneta. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, *1*(1), 54-65.

Aulia, N., Mustari, N., & Hartaman, N. (2021). Dinamika Kebijakan Pemerintah Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar dalam penanganan Covid-19 Di Kota Tarakan. *Kybernan: Jurnal Studi Kepemerintahan*, *4*(1), 16-25.

Gustance. (2019). *Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Bantaun Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) Dalam Mendorong Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGS) Di Kota Bandar Lampung*. Doctoral Thesis, Universitas Lampung.

Karyono, K., Rohadin, R., & Indriyani, D. (2020). Penanganan Dan Pencegahan Pandemi Wabah Virus Corona (Covid-19) Kabupaten Indramayu. *Jurnal Kolaborasi Resolusi Konflik, 2*(2), 164-174.

Mustari, N. (2011). Implementasi Kebijakan Peningkatan Kompetensi Pendidik Melalui Peningkatan Rasio Pendidik & Pemerataan Penyebaran Pendidik di Kabupaten Jeneponto. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, 1*(1), 25-41.

Nugroho, D. (2012). *Kebijakan Publik: Formulasi, Implementasi dan Evaluasi.* Jakarta: Gramedia.

Nunsi, G., & Gusa, K. (2020). Kebijakan Rapid Test Drive Thru Oleh Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Kebijakan Pemerintahan*, *3*(1), 37-42.

Ramdhani, A., & Ramdhani, M. (2017). Konsep Umum Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Publik. *Jurnal Publik, 11*(1), 1-12.

Saputra, M., Arsyi, M., Nurhanifah, N., Octavia, S., & Pratomo, H. (2020). Evaluasi Pedoman Penanganan Cepat Medis dan Kesehatan Masyarakat tentang Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Keperawatan Indonesia, 10*(2), 8-17.

Sugiyono, P. (2011). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung: Alpabeta.

Wiratmo, L. (2020). Sosialisasi Pemutusan Rantai Penyebaran Covid-19 Di Kelurahan Tlogosari Kulon Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, *8*(1), 57-65.