
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CURFEW AS A POLICY OF THE ACEH GOVERNMENT ON HANDLING COVID-19: A SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract

The world was shocked by an outbreak in East Asian countries, precisely in China, Wuhan, Hubei Province, last December 2019. This outbreak is known as Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), which attacks the respiratory tract and leads to death. This COVID-19 has hit worldwide, including Indonesia and has spread to all provinces, including the province of Aceh. The Aceh government has imposed restrictions on activities at night to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. However, polemics have emerged from the community about this policy. The purpose of writing this article is to analyze the implementation of the Curfew as a policy of the Aceh government towards dealing with COVID-19 and the obstacles to its implementation. The research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The data sources are obtained from journals and the latest news about COVID-19—the data analysis technique used Nvivo plus 12 analysis. The results showed that the curfew policy in Aceh could not be fully implemented properly due to the pros and cons of the community, even though the government had taken its social responsibility in society. Thus, the policy must be thoroughly considered for the sake of the survival and welfare of the community, especially for those from the lower-middle economic class.

Keywords: Curfew; COVID-19; Public Policy; Aceh.

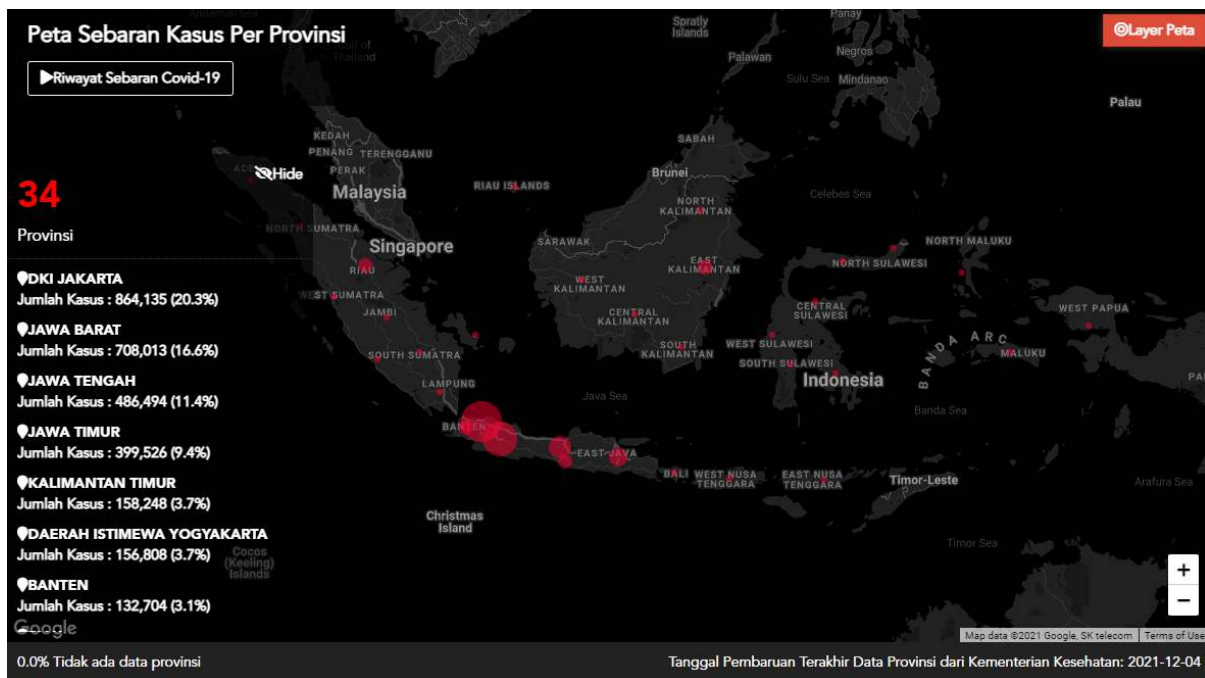
INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, the world is uproar by an epidemic that has hit all corners of the world. This outbreak originated in East Asia, namely China, in Wuhan, Hubei Province. In December 2019, it spread throughout China and its surroundings; on February 12, 2020, WHO officially referred to the disease caused by the novel coronavirus as Coronavirus Disease 2019 or abbreviated as COVID-19 (Zu et al., 2020). This outbreak is named coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), a severe acute respiratory infection (Wu & McGoogan, 2020). COVID-19 has developed into a pandemic, with small chains of transmission in many countries and large chains resulting in widespread in

several countries, such as Italy, Iran, South Korea, Japan and Indonesia (Anderson et al., 2020). This epidemic has spread in all provinces in Indonesia and claimed many victims.

The picture below shows the spread of the Coronavirus in various regions in Indonesia. Keeping the death rate as low as possible will be the highest priority for the individual; therefore, the government must take steps to remedy the inevitable economic downturn (Berger et al., 2020). Unfortunately, the government will be overwhelmed in minimizing the number of deaths from COVID-19 and the economic impact of the spread of the virus (Anderson et al., 2020).

Figure 1. The Spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia



Source: Covid19.go.id

One of the policies taken by the Aceh Provincial Government is physical distancing or maintaining a distance through the imposition of restrictions on community activities at night curfews in every region in Aceh Province. This gave rise to a polemic, which gave rise to groups of pros and cons to the policy (Aminah & Muliawati, 2021). Even some regions no longer implemented the policy of imposing a curfew because it was considered damaging the people's economy.

The Aceh government carried out a comprehensive evaluation of policies related to the COVID-19 response that had been carried out for the last three months (January-March) in a joint meeting held in the Aceh Regional Secretary's room, Friday (3/4) night. A spokesperson for the COVID-19 Aceh, Saifullah Abdulgani, said the evaluation also involved efforts to improve public order by considering social restrictions as an emergency response, one of which was the Joint Declaration of Aceh Forkopimda dated March 29, 2020, regarding the Implementation of the Night Curfew. 19 Aceh, Saifullah Abdulgani regarding the evaluation of policies regarding the handling of COVID-19 that have been carried out for the last 3 months (January-March): Joint Declaration of Aceh Forkopimda dated March 29, 2020, regarding the Implementation of the Night Curfew, basically following Presidential

Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), as well as Aceh Qanun No. 4 of 2010 concerning Health.

Seeing the aspirations on the ground, the Aceh government carried out a thorough evaluation of the policies related to handling COVID-19 that had been carried out for the last three months. Through a press release quoted from detik.com, Aceh COVID-19 Handling Spokesperson Saifullah Abdulgani said the evaluation also included efforts to improve public order by considering social restrictions as an emergency response, one of which was the Joint Declaration of Aceh Forkopimda dated March 29, 2020, regarding the Implementation of the Night Curfew in Aceh. Furthermore, Saifullah Abdulgani also said that the evaluation of the COVID-19 handling policy that had been carried out for the last 3 months and the Aceh Forkopimda Joint Declaration dated March 29, 2020, regarding the Implementation of the Night Curfew, were basically under Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling.

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), as well as Aceh Qanun Number 4 of 2010 concerning Health.

Until now, the curfew policy mentioned above has been the pros and cons in the community. Some people consider this policy very useful in breaking the chain of transmission of COVID-19. However, some other people complained that the declaration on the Implementation of the Night Curfew harmed the social and economic conditions of the community. The article's writing focuses on the implementation of Curfew as an Aceh government policy towards dealing with COVID-19 and its obstacles. The Aceh government has made a policy regarding the imposition of a Curfew to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. However, polemics have emerged from the community about this policy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The phenomenon of the 7th world virus kills human lives every time, and COVID-19 attacks the human respiratory system quickly through the air through

viruses and bacteria (Yusuf, 2020). COVID-19 is an infectious disease that can cause a human health emergency (Telaumbanua, 2020). The recent outbreak of the novel Coronavirus in Mainland China is closely monitored by the government, researchers and the public (Maier & Brockmann, 2020). The rapid increase in positive cases diagnosed in Mainland China and the export and subsequent confirmation of cases in more than 20 countries worldwide is causing concern on an international scale (Berger et al., 2020). Therefore, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (Maier & Brockmann, 2020). Wuhan is the most populous city in central China, with a population exceeding 11 million; these patients mainly have clinical symptoms of dry cough, dyspnea, fever, and lung infection (Sohrabi et al., 2020). COVID-19 meets the criteria for hospital discharge or quarantine termination in China without clinical symptoms and radiological abnormalities (Lan et al., 2020). Transmission and spread of the virus Currently, several studies define the pathophysiological characteristics of COVID-19; current knowledge comes mostly from exposure to the Coronavirus, which is transmitted from humans to humans through the respiratory tract.

Usually, respiratory viruses are most contagious when the patient is showing symptoms. However, there is increasing evidence to suggest that human-to-human transmission can occur during the asymptomatic incubation period of COVID-19, which is estimated to be between 2 and 10 days (Sohrabi et al., 2020).

Based on their research, Maier & Brockmann (2020) found that the law of scaling observed in confirmed cases is a direct sign of an effective strategy and systematic behaviour change affecting a large part of the vulnerable population. These insights can help implement containment strategies in potential secondary outbreaks of COVID-19 caused by exports elsewhere or similar future outbreaks of other new infectious diseases. While research findings in epidemiological modelling have informed policy-making in the UK and other countries, in the absence of a COVID-19 vaccine, we assessed the potential role of several public health measures – so-called non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) – aimed at reducing rates of contact within the population and thereby reduce virus transmission (Ferguson et al., 2020; Rasanjani et al., 2021).

The research found by Liu et al. (2020) revealed a central concept in the epidemiology of infectious diseases,

indicating the risk of an infectious agent spreading an epidemic. Meanwhile, Ferguson et al. (2020) found that the timing of the epidemic was approximate due to limited surveillance data. Then, the research results found by Lan et al. (2020) show that at least some recovered patients are still carriers of the virus. However, no family members are infected; all reported patients are medical professionals and receive special care during home quarantine.

COVID-19 is spreading rapidly; in this respect, it is more like influenza than SARS. Lin et al. (2020) created the same model as previously introduced. They fitted weekly influenza and pneumonia deaths model in 334 administrative units. It should be noted that the 1918 influenza had a 2% infection mortality rate, which is the same rate as the COVID-19 case fatality in Wuhan, China. The strength of Lin et al.'s model is that they consider several important elements, including individual behavioural responses, government actions, zoonotic transmission, and emigration of large populations over a short period. In the United States, Gostin et al. (2020) in their research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) modelling shows that, without mitigation, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes the novel coronavirus

disease 2019 (COVID-19), can infect more than 60% of the US population.

COVID-19 Handling

Based on Guan et al. (2020) findings, every positive or suspected COVID-19 patient will be reported to the regional coordination centre. Meanwhile, according to Telaumbanua (2020), there are five Government Regulations in Indonesia that must be formed to take precautions and prevent the threat of easily transmitted diseases. Specifically, there are 11 related Health Minister Regulations that must be formed to anticipate the threat from COVID-19. These two types of regulations are very useful in anticipating health emergencies which will eventually lead to a public health quarantine in Indonesia. Therefore, it is hoped that these two types of regulations will soon be made to provide legal certainty in preventing the widespread of COVID-19.

Sohrabi et al. (2020) recommend avoiding travel to high-risk areas, contact with symptomatic people, and consuming meat from areas with known COVID-19 outbreaks. Meanwhile, Djalante et al. (2020) said that basic hand hygiene measures are also recommended, including frequent hand washing and PPE use such as face masks. Furthermore, Lopez et al. (2020) reported that Japan-based company Bespoke Inc has also launched an artificial

intelligence-powered chatbot that provides up-to-date information on the coronavirus outbreak, preventive measures that can be taken, as well as a symptom checker. Their findings, bin et al. (2020), are based on the SD SIR and SIQR models; while promising simulations, wider validation is necessary for a realistic COVID-19 model. The findings are only to make the public aware of the policy. The mitigation strategy was also further verified on the latest Italian model,

The Chinese government takes the policy of mitigating the spread of the epidemic; positive cases diagnosed being treated at the hospital while those who have suspected symptoms of COVID-19 must self-quarantine at home (Maier & Brockmann, 2020). According to Telaumbanua (2020), based on the description in the discussion section, it can be concluded that the formation of regulations related to the prevention of COVID-19 in Indonesia is very important and urgent to be carried out in the form of Government Regulations and Regulations of the Minister of Health. Research findings from Arum (2020) showed that social restrictions in Indonesia due to the Coronavirus are a step that the Indonesian government is afraid of. When the lockdown measures are taken, it will greatly impact the Indonesian economy. The Indonesian economy is the main target who

will be harmed. Third, social restrictions are not chosen as a route to deal with the Coronavirus. The United States' steps to ban all major barriers will significantly reduce the spread (Gostin et al., 2020). According to Abidah et al. (2020), research results showed self-quarantine and social distancing in the COVID-19 pandemic situation; social distancing intentionally increases the physical space between people to avoid the spread of disease. Zahrotunnimah (2020) investigated that local governments have carried out many communication strategies to the people of their respective regions through coercive, informative, canalizing, educative, persuasive and redundancy techniques in packaging messages in the form of instructions, appeals to the community to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in their respective regions. The rapid spread of COVID-19 has revealed the need to understand how population dynamics interact with current and future pandemics (Dowd et al., 2020).

METHODS

The research method uses descriptive qualitative methods through literature review and research information. Qualitative research is research on

descriptive research and tends to use analysis, process and meaning (subject perspective) are more highlighted and prioritized in qualitative research (Utama et al., 2019). This article discusses the implementation of Curfew as an Aceh government policy towards preventing COVID-19 and its obstacles. The theory used is that social responsibility implements organizational/company social responsibility to the community. That the organization/company can provide a form of responsibility through the responsibility of the organization/company that focuses on economic, social, and environmental (Michael et al., 2019). The data sources were obtained through journals and the latest news about COVID-19—the data analysis technique used Nvivo plus 12 analyses in the form of Crosstab. Nvivo is an application that can answer the needs of qualitative and mixed methods researchers (qualitative and quantitative) in managing and analyzing data effectively and efficiently, both for individual research and team research. Nvivo can also strengthen the validity and reliability of qualitative research and is very powerful for analyzing digital and non-digital data (Utama et al., 2019).

Figure 2. Research Framework



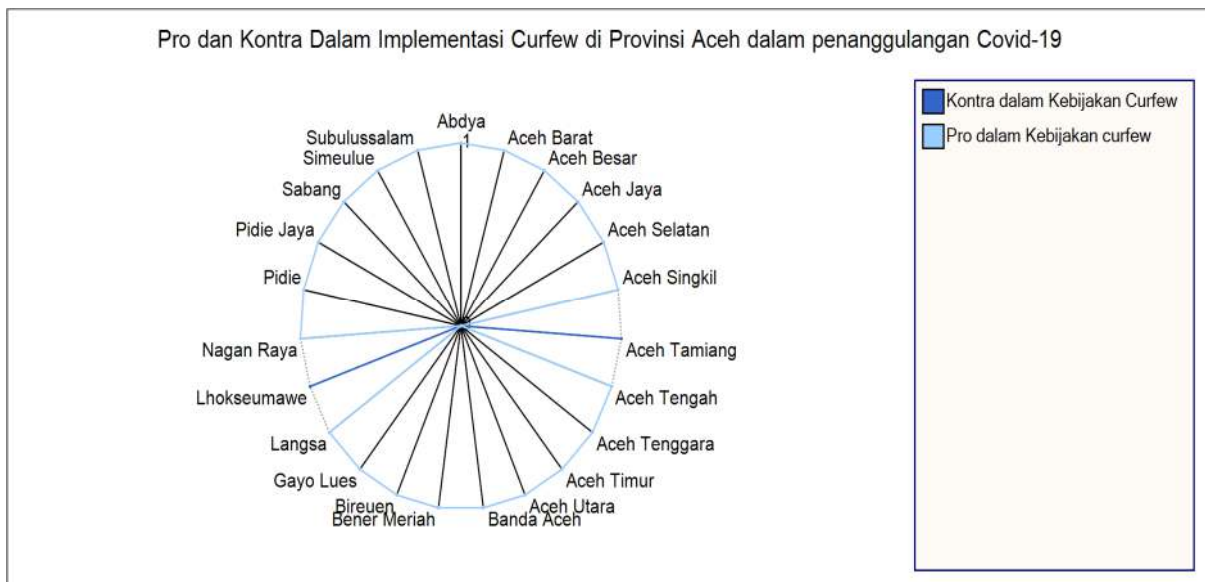
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The policy taken by the Aceh government is that the Curfew takes effect from Sunday night (29/3/2020) until Friday (29/5/2020). However, when it has been running for a few days, the policy has brought up the pros and cons of the people themselves. It is undeniable that several regions had revoked the policy, such as in the Lhokseumawe and Aceh Tamiang areas, before the Aceh government revoked it because it was considered disturbing for residents whose incomes were lower-middle economy. Meanwhile, 21 other regencies/cities are still implementing the policy until April 3, 2020. The policy was issued to limit community activities outside the home at night to decide the spread of the

Coronavirus. Figure 1 shows that the implementation of Curfew in Aceh Province raises pros and cons in each region.

The decision was stipulated in the Joint Declaration of the Forkopimda Aceh regarding the implementation of a curfew in handling the 2019 coronavirus disease in Aceh. The announcement was issued in Banda Aceh, on March 29, 2020, signed by Wali Nanggroe Aceh Malik Mahmud Al Haytar, Acting Governor of Aceh Nova Iriansyah, Chairman of the DPRA Dahlan Jamaluddin, Kapolda Aceh Wahyu Widada, Pangdam Iskandar Muda Teguh Arief Indratmoko, and the Head of the Aceh High Court, Irdam. The declaration can be seen in Figure 2 below.

Figure 3. Pros and Cons in Each Region



Source: Results of the Nvivo Plus 12 Analysis, Data taken on April 3, 2020, processed by researchers (2020).

Figure 4. Curfew Policy (Declaration) set by the Aceh Provincial Government



Source: Google Image

Among the important points of the edict is to urge the public not to engage in activities outside the home during the implementation of the Curfew from 20.30 WIB to 05.30 WIB. During the curfew implementation, business activity managers do not open coffee shops/cafes, places to eat and drink, markets, supermarkets, malls, karaoke, tourist attractions, sports venues, and public transportation. Except for public transportation that serves the basic needs of the community, it is equipped with a letter of assignment or a document explaining work activities," said the second point in the joint declaration for the Forkopimda Aceh. Furthermore, in the edict, it was also suggested that regents and mayors in Aceh

carry out guidance and supervision. To employers and the public on the implementation of the Curfew. The increasing number of Acehnese in the status of People Under Monitoring (*ODP*) and Patients Under Supervision (*PDP*) *COVID-19* was the reason for the Curfew enactment. In addition, in Aceh, there have also been positive cases of *COVID-19* and people who have died due to the outbreak. Through the implementation of the Curfew, it is hoped that it can be a step to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus.

The epicentre in Wuhan consists of an urban area that spans 1,528 km² and exceeds 11 million inhabitants. The area was quarantined on January 23, 2020. The

subsequent spread of the virus led to the introduction of cordon sanitaire, restricting movement in Hubei Province in 16 cities, affecting 50 million people. All forms of public transport, including long-distance bus routes, metro, express trains and flights, are closed without compromise - a process facilitated by the infrastructure of China's major urban areas (Sohrabi et al., 2020). The Indonesian government also stated that the Coronavirus had become a non-natural national disaster. The President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Government and their staff assist each other in making several tactical steps to prevent the spread of the Corona COVID-19 Virus in the community. From the ministerial level to the head of the Province, Regency/City (Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

This activity was also carried out in Aceh Province in its 23 districts. However, the case was slightly different from the East Asian country because, in Aceh, a curfew was implemented, which raised the pros and cons of the Acehnese themselves. This is because many Acehnese think that the policies taken by the government do not take into account the economic side of the people whose lifeline is middle to lower. It can be seen from the theory that social responsibility is a form of implementing organizational/company social responsibility to the community. That the organization/company can provide a form

of responsibility through the responsibility of the organization/company that focuses on economic, social, and environmental (Michael et al., 2019).

From this theory, the government has been good at making policies, but this is the case when viewed from 2 angles of restrictions on the spread of COVID-19. Because considering that from 20.30 to 05.00 WIB, the hours are full of coffee shops in Aceh and various activities such as meetings and various other activities, with this, the government imposed a curfew to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19, and secondly, from the point of view of The prosperity of the people of this policy reaps many cons from the people themselves because the majority of people in Aceh are non-civil servants. Sometimes some people get their income per day, so the Aceh government must also consider making policies.

The Aceh government's policy has paralyzed many MSMEs and caused excessive fear felt by the community. According to Baizalwi, the policy was made very well because considering that the Curfew is the time when people gather, especially in Aceh, it is synonymous with warkop, but again when the government takes policy, it must first look at all sides, especially from the economic side (Interview, 03/04/20). So, the theory is not in line with what is happening today

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A good solution is to do social distancing, whether it is from meetings, study groups, work and avoiding crowds so that the spread and breaking of the COVID-

19 chain can be resolved without taking many victims. Social distancing has been implemented, namely the existence of a social safety net, which is implemented properly. So the social safety net simply means community empowerment in terms of primary needs and includes health empowerment such as preparing four healthy five perfect nutritional needs for the community. Then economic empowerment, namely supporting the regular income of people in the lower middle line and food security. The government should also consider making a policy and look at it from all sides.

The government still has not implemented coercive techniques to provide sanctions for a deterrent effect for violators. The central government has not maximized its role in using a comprehensive communication strategy for all local governments. This is because there is no national command from the central government, which is slow in preventing the transmission of COVID-19, which has become a global disaster (Zahrotunnimah, 2020). When the government has taken a curfew step, the government should also prepare a budget for people who live in the lower middle line or can be said who do not have a monthly income. Budget problems can be done by reducing things that can be fulfilled through the Aceh provincial APBA to reduce the spread of COVID-19. As a

society, we are also allowed to fully blame because people are sometimes consumed by the news in the media but do not know what happened. This is where good cooperation between the government and the community is needed in social welfare.

According to Teuku Irwan Djohan's response as a member of the DPR Aceh regarding Curfew in the Aceh province, the curfew regulation to prevent the spread of COVID-19, especially for up to 2 months, does not need to be carried out in Aceh at this time. According to research from (Abidah et al., 2020), people exposed to the new COVID-19 virus and at risk of coming down with COVID-19 may be practising self-quarantine. The duration of self-quarantine is 14 days. This period offers enough time to know if they will become sick and infect others. We may be asked to practice self-quarantine if we have recently returned from travelling to a part of the country or world where COVID-19 is spreading rapidly or if we have been intentionally exposed to an infected person.

Suppose the government dares to take a policy to stop all transportation to Aceh and carry out a strict quarantine of people under monitoring (ODP). In that case, there is no need for a curfew. All entrances to Aceh, whether from air, sea, land, should be closed or tightened. All positive cases of COVID-19 in Aceh occurred in Acehnese who entered from

outside, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bogor and Malaysia, so that was the root of the problem. To solve every problem, what must be overcome is the root of the problem (Instagram @teuku_irwan_djohan).

Because in Aceh, implementing a curfew, closing schools, closing community businesses and prohibiting crowds, people from outside continue to enter from the airport. Ports, and terminals, all these policies will not end the Coronavirus transmission if we assume that everyone in Aceh is negative from COVID-19. Nevertheless, people who have been infected with COVID-19 then enter the transmission will continue. Nevertheless, the fact is that until now, we know that 5 people are positive for COVID-19 in Aceh. Then there are dozens of patients under surveillance (PDP), and hundreds of people under monitoring spread across 23 districts/cities in Aceh Province.

The solution is to close all unofficial routes. No one can enter Aceh or leave Aceh until the specified time limit. All Acehnese with ODP status must be quarantined centrally in military facilities until tested negative. Acehnese with PDP status must undergo treatment in hospital until recovered. If this is implemented, the transmission of COVID-19 will stop; thus, the economic activities of the Acehnese people can still run as usual (Instagram @teuku_irwan_djohan).

On April 4, 2020, the Aceh government revoked the policy because all regions in Aceh province had started to contra a few days before the policy evaluation. After all, it was not effective in its implementation as if the government, when taking the policy, did not consider from all sides, especially from the people's economy. According to Pahlevi, who is the Chairman of Commission V of the DPRA, through a short message, the imposition of a curfew to prevent the spread of the coronavirus outbreak in Aceh Province was not effective to break the chain of the spread of the Coronavirus. This is because airports and ports in Aceh, which are considered entry points for the virus outbreak, are not closed. The Aceh government must act decisively and immediately close the entry routes to Aceh, either by land, sea, or air, which have so far been indicated as the dominant factor. So that should be closed, not the Curfew.

Government Aceh officially lifted the Curfew after a week. People are still asked to keep their distance to prevent the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19). The lifting of the Curfew was carried out after the Aceh Forkopimda issued a new edict on Saturday (4/4/2020). The notice containing the 'revocation of the application of the curfew and the acceleration of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019' contains five points. The Wali Nanggroe Aceh signed the

notice, Malik Mahmud Al Hayter, Acting Governor of Aceh Nova Iriansyah, Chairman of the Aceh House of Representatives Dahlan Jamaluddin, Aceh Police Chief Inspector General Wahyu Widada, Commander of the Iskandar Muda Military Commander Maj. Gen. Teguh Arief Indratmoko, and Head of the Aceh High Court, Irdam.

Acting Governor Nova said that although the implementation of the Curfew has been lifted, the public is encouraged to continue to support the government's efforts to suppress the spread of COVID-19 in Aceh. These include maintaining a clean and healthy lifestyle and maintaining a physical distance. By the third point of this edict, I urge the public to continue to support the government's efforts in suppressing the spread of COVID-19, namely continuing to apply a clean and healthy lifestyle, reducing physical activity outside the home, continuing to work, study, and worship at home. Moreover, avoiding crowded centres, public facilities, including religious activities that involve large numbers of people," Nova said in her statement.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that implementing the curfew policy to prevent the spread of the coronavirus outbreak in Aceh Province is not effective to break the

chain of the spread of the Coronavirus because of much contra from the community itself. The main reason is that the economy with the implementation of the Curfew has paralyzed the economy of MSMEs, and online traders and drivers have become difficult. However, the policy taken by the Aceh Provincial government is good. However, it should be considered from the economic side of the community, considering that not all people in Aceh Province have a fixed income. The solution offered is to close or tighten access to the sea, air, and land transportation, which has been indicated as the dominant factor.

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