

Conference Paper

Regional Leadership Strategy in Accelerating the Handling of COVID-19 in Indonesia: A Case Study in DKI Jakarta Province, East Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Java)

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Abstract

Currently, the world in general and Indonesia in particular are being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. As the highest leader at the provincial level, the governor has a big role in handling COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to examine the leadership strategy of regional heads in handling COVID-19 in Indonesia. The sample in this study consisted of the 5 provinces with the largest positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia, namely DKI Jakarta, East Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Java. A qualitative approach was used with descriptive analysis techniques. Secondary data techniques included a literature study. The results of this study indicated that 1) the governors of DKI Jakarta, East Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Java have implemented the same leadership strategy, namely forming a task force, establishing a state of emergency and setting regulations to accelerate the handling of COVID-19. 2) The number of additional positive cases in the five provinces still shows an increase on average. 3) The number of recovered patients in the five provinces shows an increase on average. 4) The number of patients who died in the five provinces showed fluctuation.

Keywords: leadership, regional head, COVID-19

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1. Introduction

Currently, the world in general and Indonesia in particular are being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia officially announced the first positive case of COVID-19 on Monday, March 2, 2020. Since it was first announced on March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020, there has been a very significant increase, shown in graph 1 below.

Based on graph 1 above, it can be seen that every month there is a significant increase in the number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia

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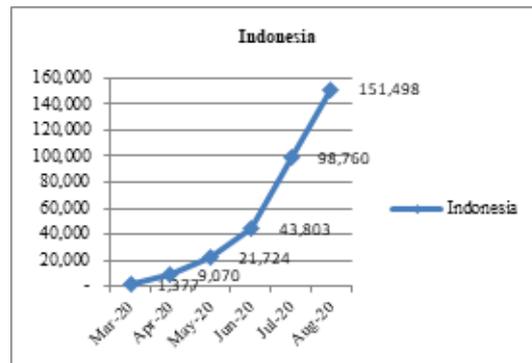


Figure 1: Cumulative Number of Positive COVID-19 Cases in Indonesia (March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020).

The significant increase in positive cases is a serious concern of the government. According to the [1], the president as head of state on March 13, 2020 formed a task force to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 which is directly responsible to the president. As a follow-up to the presidential decree, the ministry of home affairs on March 29, 2020 issued a circular number 440/2622 / SJ regarding the formation of a task force for accelerating the handling of regional COVID-19 in which the governor, regent / mayor became the head of the regional COVID-19 handling task force and cannot be delegated to other officials in the region, besides that the governor is also a member of the national COVID-19 task force steering committee, this is quoted from [2] steps in accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in its region. The results of research conducted by [3] show that Indonesia has implemented many policies in controlling and preventing COVID-19. However, this policy must also be supported by public awareness and a good health system. Research conducted by [4] found that technical policy steps and fast-moving actions could be taken by the governments of each region on the island of Java in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus were correct. research conducted by [5] where the results of his research show that the matter of the effectiveness of national, regional, local and non-formal leadership in Indonesia in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak cannot be assessed yet, the data about the outbreak has not been fixed and is still developing. This is in line with the statement of dr. Mariya quoted from [6] that “The latest journals from countries that have successfully dealt with COVID-19, the main key is leadership, with regional autonomy, the role of the governor has become the main symbol in handling COVID-19”.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Leadership

According to Robbins in [7] leadership is “the ability to influence a group to achieve a vision or goal”. The duties and functions of leadership according to Nawawi in [8] are as follows: the duties of the leader are to carry out management functions which consist of planning, organizing, mobilizing and supervising, while the leadership function is an administrative function, namely formulating administrative policies and providing facilities and functions as top management namely holding planning, organizing, staffing, directing, commanding and controlling.

2.2. Governor

In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia amendments to Article 18 1. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provinces and provincial areas are divided into districts and cities, each of which has a regional government, which is regulated by Constitution. 2. Provincial, regency, and municipal governments shall regulate and administer government affairs themselves according to the principles of autonomy and co-administration. 5. Regional governments exercise the widest possible autonomy, except for governmental affairs which are determined by law as the affairs of the Central Government. 6. Regional governments have the right to stipulate regional regulations and other regulations to carry out autonomy and co-administration. Furthermore, the duties and powers of the governor are listed in the government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 33 of 2018

3. Research Methodology

The samples in this study were 5 provinces with the most positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia. The approach used is a qualitative approach. According to Creswell in [9], qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning that some individuals or groups of people think come from social or humanitarian problems. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis. According to Yoesgiantoro in [9], this descriptive analysis is used as a simple analysis which aims to interpret the information obtained in the form of tables, graphs and diagrams. Secondary data collection techniques using literature study. According to Darmalaksana in [5] literature

searches were carried out by collecting library sources. The literature study includes journal articles, online news, and websites of government agencies.

4. Result and Discussion

Since the first cases appeared until August 22, 2020, there has been an increase in the number of positive cases in each province, as shown in table 2 below:

TABLE 1: The cumulative number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia (March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020)

No	Provinsi	Jumlah	%
1	Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta	32,855	21.69
2	Jawa Timur	30,036	19.83
3	Jawa Tengah	12,288	8.11
4	Sulawesi Selatan	11,437	7.55
5	Jawa Barat	9,215	6.08
6	Kalimantan Selatan	7,696	5.08
7	Sumatera Utara	6,051	3.99
8	Bali	4,446	2.93
9	Sumatera Selatan	4,091	2.70
10	Papua	3,567	2.35
11	Sulawesi Utara	3,522	2.32
12	Kalimantan Timur	3,021	1.99
13	Nusa Tenggara Barat	2,564	1.69
14	Banten	2,512	1.66
15	Kalimantan Tengah	2,348	1.55
16	Gorontalo	1,887	1.25
17	Maluku Utara	1,770	1.17
18	Maluku	1,615	1.07
19	Sumatera Barat	1,565	1.03
20	Sulawesi Tenggara	1,310	0.86
21	Aceh	1,211	0.80
22	Riau	1,195	0.79
23	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	1,178	0.78
24	Kepulauan Riau	701	0.46
25	Papua Barat	647	0.43
26	Kalimantan Barat	533	0.35
27	Lampung	356	0.23
28	Sulawesi Barat	347	0.23
29	Kalimantan Utara	340	0.22
30	Bengkulu	288	0.19
31	Jambi	274	0.18
32	Sulawesi Tengah	236	0.16
33	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	226	0.15
34	Nusa Tenggara Timur	170	0.11
	Jumlah	151,498	100.00

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the five provinces with the most positive cases are the Special Capital Region of Jakarta with 32,855 cases or 21.96%, the second is East Java with 30,036 cases or 19.83%, the third is Central Java with 12,288 cases or 8.11%, in fourth place was South Sulawesi with 11,437 cases or 7.55% and in fifth place was West Java with 9,215 cases or 6.08%.

This condition is a big responsibility for the governor as the highest leader at the provincial level to formulate a strategy in order to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in his region. The strategy implemented is expected to have an impact on accelerating the handling of COVID-19, which can be seen from a decrease in the number of positive

cases, an increase in the number of recovered patients and a decrease in the number of patients who died.

The following is the regional leadership strategy in the five provinces with the most positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

4.1. DKI Jakarta

DKI Jakarta is the province with the most positive cases. The Governor of DKI Jakarta, as the highest head of government at the provincial level, has set a strategy to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta by issuing several regulations. Some of the regulations issued by the governor of DKI Jakarta as quoted from [10] are: establishing a task force, establishing an emergency response situation and several regulations related to accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta.

Based on the processed data, the following graphs of positive cases, recovered patients and patients died in DKI Jakarta per month from March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020 will be presented below.

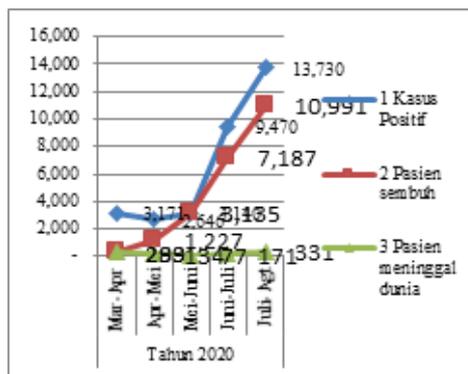


Figure 2: Data on the number of positive cases, patients recovered and patients died in DKI Jakarta

Based on graph 2 above, it can be seen that in DKI Jakarta, almost every month there is an increase in positive cases, except from April to May there is a decrease. The increase in the number of positive cases was offset by the increase in the number of recovered patients and the number of patients who died was still fluctuating.

4.2. East Java

East Java Province is the province with the second largest contributor to positive cases after DKI Jakarta. The Governor of East Java, as the highest head of government at the provincial level, has set a strategy to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in East

Java by issuing several regulations. Some of the regulations issued by the governor of East Java, which were reported on the web [11] and [12], are: establishing a task force, establishing an emergency response situation and several regulations related to accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in East Java.

Based on the processed data, the following will be presented graphs of positive cases, recovered patients and patients who died in East Java per month in the period from March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020.

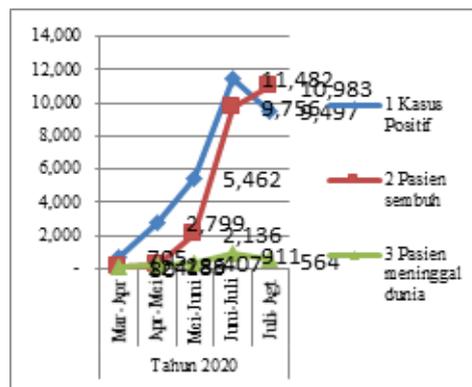


Figure 3: Data on the number of positive cases, patients recovered and patients died in East Java

Based on graph 3 above, it can be seen that in East Java almost every month there are additional positive cases, except from July to August there is a decrease. The number of recovered patients showed an increase every month and the number of patients who died decreased from July to August, which previously increased steadily.

4.3. Central Java

Central Java Province is the third largest contributor to positive cases after East Java. The Governor of Central Java, as the highest head of government at the provincial level, has set a strategy to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in Central Java by issuing several regulations. Some of the regulations issued by the governor of Central Java, as quoted from [13] and [14] are: establishing a task force, establishing an emergency response situation and several regulations related to accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in Central Java.

Based on the processed data, the following graphs of positive cases, recovered patients and patients died in Central Java per month from March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020 will be presented below.

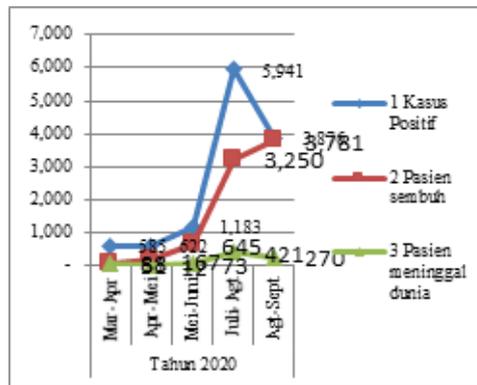


Figure 4: Data on the number of positive cases, patients recovered and patients died in Central Java

4.4. South Sulawesi

South Sulawesi Province is the fourth largest contributor to positive cases after Central Java. The Governor of South Sulawesi, as the highest head of government at the provincial level, has set a strategy to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in South Sulawesi by issuing several regulations. Some of the regulations issued by the governor of South Sulawesi as quoted from [15] are: establishing a task force, establishing an emergency response situation and several regulations related to accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in South Sulawesi

Based on the processed data, the following graphs of positive cases, recovered patients and patients died in South Sulawesi per month from March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020 are presented below.

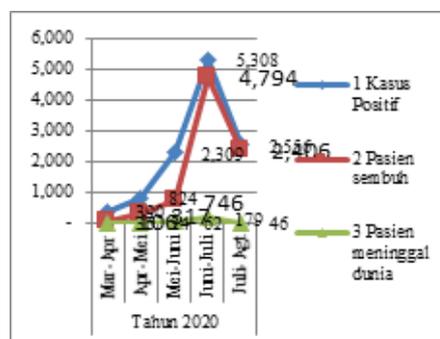


Figure 5: Data on the number of positive cases, patients recovered and patients died in South Sulawesi

Based on graph 5 above, it can be seen that in South Sulawesi almost every month there is an increase in positive cases which is offset by an increase in the number of recovered patients except from July to August which shows a decrease. The number of patients dying is still fluctuating.

4.5. West Java

West Java Province is the province with the fifth highest number of positive cases after South Sulawesi. The Governor of West Java, as the highest head of government at the provincial level, has set a strategy to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in West Java by issuing several regulations. Some of the regulations issued by the governor of West Java as quoted from the [16] are: establishing a task force, establishing an emergency response situation and several regulations related to accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in West Java

Based on the processed data, the following graphs of positive cases will be presented, patients recovered and patients died in West Java per month in the period from March 2, 2020 to August 22, 2020.

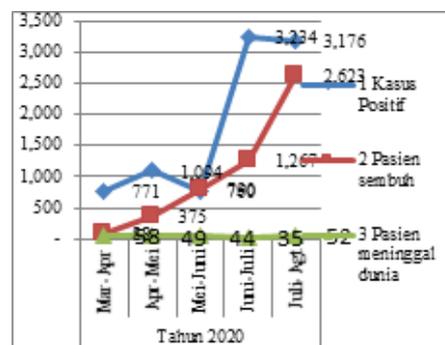


Figure 6: Data on the number of positive cases, patients recovered and patients died in West Java

Based on Figure 6 above, it can be seen that in West Java, positive cases are still fluctuating. In patients who recover, there is a continuous increase every month and in patients who die, there is an increase in July 2020 to August 2020, which previously showed a downward trend.

5. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that 1) the governors of DKI Jakarta, East Java, Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Java have carried out the same leadership strategy, namely forming a task force, establishing a COVID-19 emergency and setting regulations to accelerate the handling of COVID-19. 2) The number of additional positive cases in five provinces on average still shows an increase. 3) The number of recovered patients in five provinces shows an increase on average. 4) The number of patients who died in five provinces showed fluctuation

5.1. Suggestion

The leadership strategy of regional heads must continue to be developed because this pandemic is still ongoing and the COVID-19 case is still developing

5.2. Limitations and further research

This research is limited to five provinces in Indonesia with the most positive cases. Future research is expected to be able to conduct research in all provinces in Indonesia.

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