

The Effectiveness of the Role of Provincial Covid-19 Task Force (Satgas) in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta

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Abstract

DKI Jakarta as an area that is the center for the entry and exit of migrants from within and outside the country, and is the first transmission area to carry out various preventive measures for the Covid-19 pandemic. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government reviewed and restricted crowd permits after the announcement of the first 2 positive Covid-19 patients. Various efforts have been made by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, including launching the official Covid-19 website (corona.jakarta.go.id) and forming a special team that will be tasked with monitoring and supervising the potential spread of Covid-19, namely the DKI Covid-19 Response Team. Jakarta through Governor Decree No. 291/2020 regarding the Inauguration of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Response Team, which is then adjusted to the following: Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 concerning the Task Force (Satgas) for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019. Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are a policy taken by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in an effort to handle the spread of the corona virus, because the number of cases due to the disease is increasing and spreading significantly and rapidly to several areas in DKI Jakarta. In the implementation, the Government of DKI Jakarta Province first applied PSBB on April 10, 2020 and extended continuously up to several times. Based on the development of the policy change from the application of PSBB to the Transitional PSBB and subsequently re-implementing the PSBB, this study will discuss the Effectiveness of the Role of provincial Covid-19 Task Force (Satgas) in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta. In this research, the method used is starting with data collection through in-depth interviews and documentation studies. Then triangulation was carried out to validate the data before finally analyzing the data from the in-depth interviews and documentation studies. The result of this study indicate that the provincial covid-19 Task Force has played an effective role in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in DKI Jakarta.

Keywords

Effectiveness of mitigation;
Covid-19 Task Force; Handling
Acceleration



I. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic demands every region to increase vigilance against the transmission of this corona virus. Various efforts have been made by each Regional Government in an effort to accelerate the handling. This includes DKI Jakarta, which is the first transmission area and the rate of positive patients is often higher than in other areas.

The Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, has formed a Covid-19 Response Team through Governor Decree No. 291/2020 regarding the Inauguration of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Response Team. The Covid-19 Response Team is chaired by Jakarta People's Welfare Assistant Catur Laswanto. Even before the existence of this team, the

Health Service had been monitoring the potential for the corona virus in Jakarta since last January 2020. (Sari, 2020)

On March 13, 2020, based on Presidential Decree No. 7/2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019, the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 was formed to coordinate inter-agency activities in an effort to prevent and mitigate the impact of the new coronavirus disease in Indonesia. (Wikipedia, 2020). The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

In accordance with the directions from the Central Government, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has aligned the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Response Team with the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19.

On March 31, 2020, it was announced to the public the policies chosen by the Central Government to respond to COVID-19. The chosen policy is the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy which is a response to a Health Emergency (Government Regulation No. 21/2020 on Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of accelerating the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019). The legal basis for this PSBB is Law No. 6/2018 on Health Quarantine.

This PSBB is a policy taken by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in an effort to handle the spread of the corona virus. DKI Jakarta is the first region to implement a policy regarding PSBB. This is because DKI Jakarta meets the criteria for implementing the PSBB policy. (Ristyawati, 2020)

In the implementation, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government first implemented the PSBB on April 10, 2020 and was extended up to three times. Furthermore, implementing the transitional PSBB on June 5, 2020. This is because the graph of positive cases at that time was considered sloping. The implementation of the Transitional PSBB has also been extended five times. Until finally the Governor of DKI Jakarta decided to withdraw the emergency brake and re-implement PSBB. Anies Baswedan said this decision was taken by considering a number of factors, namely the availability of almost full hospital beds and the high death rate due to Covid-19. This has caused the transitional PSBB policy in Jakarta to be revoked and PSBB to be re-implemented on September 14, 2020. (Dandy Bayu Bramasta, 2020)

Based on the development of these policy changes, from the application of PSBB to Transitional PSBB and subsequently re-implementing the PSBB, this study will discuss the effectiveness of the role of provincial Covid-19 task force (Satgas) in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta.

As for this research, problems were identified through the following questions:

1. How do internal and external factors influence the role of the provincial Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region?
2. How effective is the role of the provincial Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region?

In particular, the purpose of this study is to analyze the acceleration of handling Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta, so that the urgency of this research is quite high as input or recommendation in decision making, especially regarding Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Previous Research

This study uses scientific references from previous researches as follows:

The previous study was conducted by Bifrenda Arifiani Sujanto in 2014 with title "The Role of the Effectiveness of Disaster Volunteer Emergency Response in East Jakarta Flood Victims In Order To Rescue Human (Study In Kampung Melayu Year 2014)". The problems discussed in this study are how the influence of internal factors and external factors on the role of disaster management volunteers in the flood emergency response in the East Jakarta area in 2014 and how the effectiveness of the role of disaster management volunteers in the East Jakarta flood emergency response in the context of saving human victims in Kampung Melayu 2014. The research method used is qualitative research with descriptive analysis presentation. From the results of this study, it was found that (1) Internal factors and external factors were supporting factors in influencing the role of volunteers in handling floods in East Jakarta in 2014 which were owned by young people in volunteers, such as the characteristics of empathizing with disaster victims, wanting to be recognized, appreciated, trusted and gained new experiences for their existence and in fact this character is desired by teenagers in volunteers to get the opportunity to hone skills, increase knowledge and organize, then these volunteers need to be accommodated in organizational containers and if organized or collected properly, they can produce something useful in disaster management and can handle the obstacles faced, (2) The role of disaster management volunteers in the flood emergency response in Kampung Melayu Village in 2014 is quite effective in carrying out the rescue of human victims. (Sujanto, 2014)

Another previous study was conducted by Aprista Ristyawati in 2020 with the title "Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy Effectiveness in the Corona Virus 2019 Pandemic by the Government According To the 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia". The problem discussed in this research is "Are the policies given by the Government during the pandemic have been effective in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia? How are the efforts made so that the PSBB policy given during the pandemic was effective in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia? The research method used is qualitative research with descriptive analysis presentation. From the results of this study, it was found that based on confirmed positive patient data, the curve of Covid-19 cases was still increasing. This makes people worry and gives the impression that the government has not been ready to solve the Covid-19 problem. In handling Covid-19, not only the government has a role, but also the role of the public is needed to protect, remind, and help each other. (Ristyawati, 2020)

The difference between previous research and this research is the difference in the subject matter, the scope of the discussion, and the theory used.

2.2 Literature review

According to Siagian, organization is any form of alliance between two or more people who work together formally bound in order to achieve a predetermined goal, in which bond there is one or several people called subordinates. Meanwhile, Indrawijaya defines an organization as a set of human interactions that work together to achieve common goals that are bound by a mutually agreed provision. (Rofai, 2006)

In the book "Modern Organizations" by Etzioni, it is stated that "organizations are formed so that they can become the most effective and efficient social

units. Organizational effectiveness is measured by the extent to which it has succeeded in achieving its goals, while organizational efficiency is assessed in terms of the number of resources used to produce a *unit of output*. Usually the input is closely related, but not the same as the organization's goals. (Tadulako, n.d.)

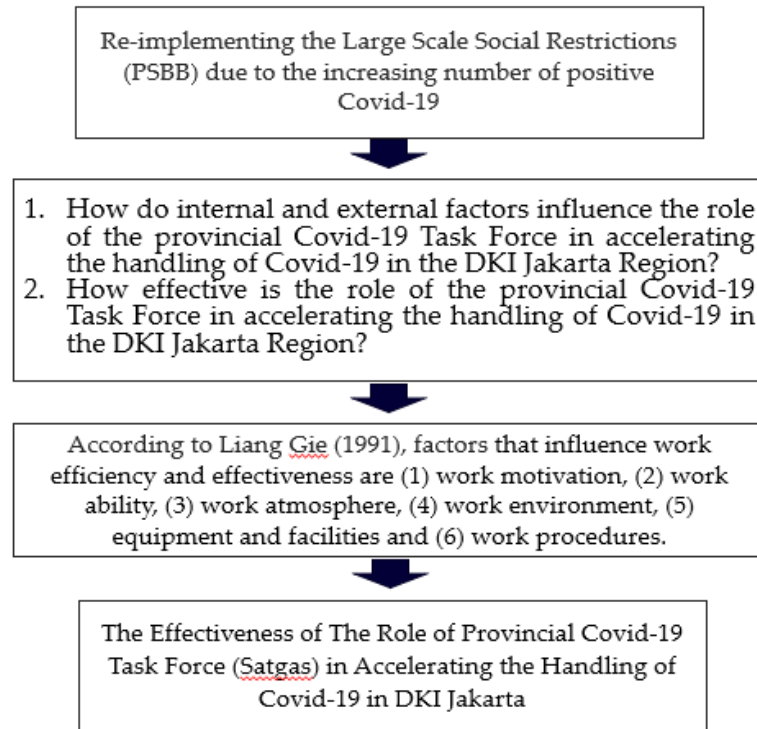
According to Robbins Stephen, the meaning of effectiveness is carrying out activities that directly help the organization achieve various goals. Effectiveness in general shows how far the achievement of a goal that has previously been determined by the target (quantity, quality and time) that has been achieved by management, in which the target has been determined in advance. Meanwhile, there are four management functions that affect organizational effectiveness, namely planning, organizing, leadership and controlling. (Robbin, 1996)

Basically, the effectiveness of every organization is strongly influenced by human behavior, which is human as a common resource for the organization. While the performance of an organization will depend on individual performance. In an organization the manager/leader must have more than just knowledge in terms of determining individual performance. Liang Gie said that the factors that influence work efficiency and effectiveness are (1) work motivation, (2) work ability, (3) work atmosphere, (4) work environment, (5) equipment and facilities and (6) procedures. work. (Gie, 1991)

Based on these various explanations, the indicators that will be used in the research "The Effectiveness of the Role of Provincial Covid-19 Task Force (Satgas) in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta" are according to The Liang Gie, which factors influence the effectiveness of the role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force (Satgas) in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta are:

1. The work motivation of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force.
2. The work ability of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force.
3. The ambiance of work of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force during pandemics Covid-19.
4. The work environment of the provincial Covid-19 Task Force during the Covid-19 pandemic.
5. The equipment and facilities of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force are in accordance with standard health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic.
6. The procedure of work Task Covid-19 DKI Jakarta during Covid-19.

The research model in this study can be seen in the following figure.



III. Research Method

This research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis. According to Moleong, qualitative research method is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects (e.g., behavior, perceptions, actions, etc.), holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a context. natural and by utilizing various natural methods. (Moleong, 2006)

The research subject is the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. Checking the data from the informant, the researcher will confirm it through the Governor of DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, the object of this research is provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force.

Data collection techniques used are *in-depth interviews* and documentation studies. In a sense, in-depth interviewing is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of question and answer while face to face between the interviewer and the informant or the person being interviewed, with or without the use of an interview *guide*, in which the interviewer and informant are involved in a relatively long social life. (Bungin, 2011)

While the study of documentation is a technique of collecting data through searching and finding evidence that is not directly aimed at the research subject, but through documents. (Hasan, 2002)

Primary data were obtained from the results of *in-depth interviews* with informants and resource persons who were the subject of the research. While secondary data is obtained indirectly from intermediary media or from existing sources. The secondary data needed are data related to Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta, data on the number of positive patients infected with Covid-19, data on organizations that deployed the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force, data on the number of DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Forces (Satgas). and what activities were carried out at that time so that the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force (Satgas) could handle the Covid-19 pandemic. These data can be obtained from interviews

with the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, related organizations and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, while reading references can be obtained from the official website corona.jakarta.go.id, journals, articles, books, news. online and other relevant data.

After the data collected from the results of this study, then analyzed in a defensive manner. The meaning of data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation. (Sugiyono, 2009)

Before analyzing the data, validation is done by triangulation to check the validity of the data. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of data. (Moleong, 2006)

The data analysis technique used in this study is data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model, which consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. (Sugiyono, 2009)

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Result

1. Internal factors and external factors on effectiveness of the role of Task Force-19 DKI Jakarta Covid in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in the Jakarta area:
 - a. Internal factors and external factors that affect the effectiveness of the role of the Task Force Covid-19 DKI Jakarta in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in the Region of Jakarta.

According to Deputy Governor, Ahmad Riza Patria, many factors that effect the effectiveness of The Covid-19 Task force (satgas). There are several classification based on the internal factors and external factors:

- 1) Discipline

In internal factors, officers' discipline in conducting patrols can affect effectiveness. On the external factor, citizens' discipline in implementing Health protocols is a determining factor in accelerating the handling of COVID-19.

- 2) Firmness

Firmness in applying the rules and readiness of regulations, supporting tools and equipment in implementing the rules are also factors that influence the acceleration of handling COVID-19. The firmness of residents in an effort to refrain from leaving the house and reminding others when violating Health protocols, reporting to officers if they see people breaking the rules through the JAKI application (Jakarta Kini) are also important factors.

- 3) Readiness

The readiness of the equipment owned by residents to prevent infection of COVID-19 is also important for every citizen. Examples of hand washing tools, hand sanitizers, air ventilation at home, vitamins, herbs and others.

Meanwhile, according to DKI Jakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), internal and external factors that affect the effectiveness of the role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta are:

- 1) Internal Factor

Inadequate equipment to handling Covid-19 pandemic due to unprecedented disaster.

- 2) External Factor

With the characteristics of the DKI Jakarta Province which is a megapolitan city and a high enough urban population, difficulties in handling COVID-19 are caused not only by the residents of DKI, but also by the residents of the buffer zones who work in the DKI Jakarta Province.

- a. The influence of these internal and external factors on the effectiveness of the role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region.

According to the Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta, Ahmad Riza Patria, the influence of these internal and external factors on the effectiveness of the role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region is very important. If it is not available and not implemented, the effectiveness of handling COVID-19 in Jakarta will certainly not be effective.

Meanwhile, according to the DKI Jakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), at the beginning of the Covid-19 handling of Covid-19 was somewhat hampered due to external and internal factors, but after the Covid-19 Task Force collaborated with the community and the business world as well as the participation of related units, they were able to handle the Covid-19 outbreak. 19 optimally so that it is in the current position, the emergency public activity restriction level-3 (PPKM Level 3).

2. Effectiveness of the role of provincial Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in DKI.

- a. Motivation.

According to the Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta, Ahmad Riza Patria, the first factor that motivates the work of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force is the safety of residents. The covid task force in DKI Jakarta is very aware that their work is humanitarian work. The safety of citizens depends on the activities they do. This is the basis for working with sincere, selfless intentions for each task force at the home level, RT, RW, Kelurahan/village, in mall offices to the provincial level. All Task Forces must be based on sincere intentions because of Allah SWT. Second is economic recovery. The more active the task force is in working, the speed of controlling the Covid-19 virus can be carried out and the wheels of the economy will move again. In addition, the factors that motivate the work of the Covid-19 Task Force are reward and punishment and new experiences.

- b. Work ability

From the beginning of their formation, the task forces have always been equipped with knowledge about the COVID-19 virus. Provision of rules and vitamins to maintain body immunity. So that the assigned task force has a good ability to apply PPKM rules. Furthermore, the work ability of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force is very good because it has collaborated with the community, business and related units.

- c. Work Ambience

It has been almost 2 years since the rules for handling COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta have been implemented. It has been 2 years since the COVID-19 task force has worked and is accustomed to the rules of health protocols, so that the pandemic atmosphere has become a normal thing that must be applied in activities inside the office and outside the office. The necessary things in this case are to implementing health protocols while working both inside and outside the office. For the work atmosphere (inside the office and outside the office) the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force during the Covid-19 pandemic was quite conducive, although at the beginning of the pandemic there were concerns in the implementation in the field because it did not have the facilities and infrastructure to

handle covid 19, but the task still had to and health protocol (prokes) can be carried out in accordance with the provisions.

d. Work Environment

The work environment (in the office and outside the office) also supports the presence of the COVID-19 task force. People already know that if they want to enter or use public facilities, there will be temperature checks, orders to wash their hands and so on. So that the environment is familiar with this, including the presence of a task force which incidentally is also taken from the community in the environment itself. Judging from this, the work environment (inside the office and outside the office) of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force during the Covid-19 pandemic is quite conducive, collaborative, coordinating, ready, responsive, fierce in handling covid 19 both in the field and in the office because several offices that are part of the task force (including BPBD) do not implement the WFH (work from home) system.

e. Availability of equipment and facilities in accordance with health protocol standards

Regarding the availability of equipment and facilities for the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force, of course a lot of equipment is used, depending on the level of the task force at which it is assigned. For example, the task force in a house of worship or in a mall, the task force must have a place for washing hands, hand sanitizer, temperature checkers, and spacer signs. In addition, there is also a tool attached to the task force, namely the Covid-19 task force marker bet. The availability of equipment and facilities for the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accordance with health protocol standards at the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak did not have any preparations for handling efforts, but currently there are facilities for handling COVID-19.

f. Work Procedure

The working procedure of each task force is different. However, in general, each task force must pay attention to its own safety and security. Have you used a mask, used gloves and other personal protective equipment? Then the task force also checks the availability and feasibility of health protocol tools such as temperature checkers, hand washing tools, hand sanitizers, etc. The task force must also understand the rules that continue to develop, especially during the PPKM (the emergency public activity restriction) period, there are changes in level. The work procedure of the Task Force during the Covid-19 pandemic is carried out with a collaboration, coordination, information, field supervision in an integrated and comprehensive manner up to the neighborhood unit (RT/RW) task force level supported by Provincial Government regulations.

4.2 Discussion

Surat Edaran (Circular) No. 440/5184/SJ dated September 17, 2020 regarding the establishment of a Task Force (Satgas) for Handling COVID-19 in the regions is a follow-up to Presidential Regulation No. 82/2020. This circular was signed by the Home Minister, Muhammad Tito Karnavian. The circular contains a request to the Governor/Regent/Mayor to carry out the following steps:

1. Establishing a Provincial, Regency and City COVID-19 Handling Task Force, as well as being the Chair of the Regional COVID-19 Handling Task Force and cannot be delegated to other officials.
2. Specifically for the Regent/Mayor to form a COVID-19 Handling Task Force at the district and sub-district levels, and instruct the Camat (head of district) to coordinate the formation of the Village/sub-district-level COVID-19 Handling Task Force, neighborhood unit (Dusun/RW/RT) in accordance with the needs, characteristics, and local wisdom of the area.

3. The Regional COVID-19 Handling Task Force has the following duties:
 - Implement and control the implementation of strategic policies related to the handling of COVID-19 in the regions;
 - Resolving problems in implementing strategic policies related to handling COVID-19 in the regions;
 - Supervise the implementation of strategic policies related to the handling of COVID-19 in the regions;
 - Establish and implement policies and other necessary steps in the context of accelerating the handling of COVID-19 in the regions.

For the DKI Jakarta area, in terms of organizational structure, based on the Decree of the Governor No. 360/2020 on Amendments to Governor's Decree Number 328 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the Task Force The Acceleration of Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) consists of Assistants and Membership Structures chaired by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, there are Deputy Chairs, Daily Chairs, Secretaries, and several fields.

The role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region is very important. All matters relating to the handling of COVID-19 will be handled directly by the Covid-19 Task Force. As Chair of the Covid-19 Task Force as well as regional leader, the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan holds great control regarding strategic policies in realizing the successful handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the implementation of the task, of course, many factors affect the effectiveness of the Covid-19 Task Force in an effort to accelerate the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, both internal factors and external factors.

1. Internal factors and external factors that affect the effectiveness of the role of the Task Force Covid-19 DKI Jakarta in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in the Region of Jakarta
 - a. Internal factors and external factors that affect the effectiveness of the role of the Task Force Covid-19 DKI Jakarta in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in the Region of Jakarta are: Discipline, Firmness and Readiness.

Also, it can be defined:

- 1) Internal factor: inadequate of the equipment.
- 2) External factor: The residents of the buffer zone of DKI Jakarta.
- b. The influence of these internal and external factors on the effectiveness of the role of the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region is very important. Although at the beginning of Covid-19 handling of Covid-19 was somewhat hampered, have had collaboration with the community and the business world as well as the participation of related units, we were able to handle Covid-19 optimally so that it is in the current position, the emergency public activity restriction level-3 (PPKM Level 3).
2. Effectiveness of the role of provincial Covid-19 Task Force in accelerating the handling Covid-19 in DKI.
 - a. Motivation.
The main factor is the safety of the residents that related to humanity. Also, Reward, punishment and new experience are other motivation.
 - b. Work ability
Work ability of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force is very good because there have had a collaboration with the society, business and related unit.

- c. Work ambience
The work ambience both inside and outside the office of the task force are conducive enough, although they worried on the facilities at the beginning of pandemic.
- d. Work Environment
The work environment both inside and outside the office of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force are conducive enough, collaborative, coordinative, ready and responsive and also supportive.
- e. Availability of equipment and facilities in accordance with health protocol standards
The availability of equipment and facilities of the provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force are very good in accordance with health protocol standards
- f. Work procedure
The work procedure of the task force is carried out with a collaboration, coordination, information, field supervision in an integrated and comprehensive manner up to the neighborhood unit (RT/RW) task force level supported by Provincial Government regulations.

V. Conclusion

The provincial (DKI Jakarta) Covid-19 Task Force has played an active and effective role in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 in the DKI Jakarta Region. Even though at the beginning of the pandemic there were concerns in carrying out the task of handling COVID-19 due to inadequate facilities and infrastructure, over the time everything can be overcome with a good work procedure which consist of collaboration, coordination, information, field supervision in an integrated and comprehensive manner up to neighborhood unit (RT/RW) Task Force level. supported by DKI Jakarta Provincial Government regulations.

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