

Collaborative Governance in Enforcement Program for Restrictions on Community Activities in Bandung City

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ABSTRACT

The increase in community mobility after Eid al-Fitr has had a significant influence on the surge in Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. The city of Bandung is one of the cities with a high level of community activity, thus making the increase in positive cases of COVID-19 difficult to control. In accordance with the emergency policy set by the central government for the implementation of restrictions on the activities of the Java-Bali community, the Bandung City government made PPKM a progressive strategy implemented to reduce the critical number of COVID-19 by involving various stakeholders to accelerate efforts to deal with COVID-19. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive analysis techniques to examine holistically the object of the research problem in accordance with the theories and concepts used as a knife of analysis in research. Thus the data presented is expected to be able to provide an overview that can be understood systematically and methodically in accordance with the data and facts in the field. In this study, it can be concluded that the success of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung is not able to stand alone, but there needs to be a harmonious synergy that is built on all elements of implementing the PPKM program. Through cross-sectoral collaboration that is integrated in the concept of collaborative governance, the goal of implementing PPKM in Bandung City can be realized by minimizing distortions that may occur as a result of overlapping policies. it can be concluded that the success of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung is not able to stand alone, but there needs to be a harmonious synergy that is built on all elements of implementing the PPKM program. Through cross-sectoral collaboration that is integrated in the concept of collaborative governance, the goal of implementing PPKM in Bandung City can be realized by minimizing distortions that may occur as a result of overlapping policies. it can be concluded that the success of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung is not able to stand alone, but there needs to be a harmonious synergy that is built on all elements of implementing the PPKM program. Through cross-sectoral collaboration that is integrated in the concept of collaborative governance, the goal of implementing PPKM in Bandung City can be realized by minimizing distortions that may occur as a result of overlapping policies.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, PPKM, Community Control

INTRODUCTION

As a progressive step to suppress the critical number of Covid-19, the Indonesian government has taken a strategy to limit access to community mobility by establishing a policy of imposing restrictions on community activities for the islands of Java and Bali. The emergency policy in controlling COVID-19 has been contained in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs number 15 of 2021, which is valid from July 3, 2021 to July 20, 2021. The instructions contained in the Permendagri are shown to all governors, regents and mayors throughout the Java

region. and bali (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). To follow up on this, it is necessary to have collaboration between stakeholders to work together in accordance with the conditions that have been set by focusing on practical realities to solve the problems that occur (O'flynn and John, 2008). All regional heads from the governor to the mayor and bupati in the Java-Bali region continue to be adaptive in the implementation of the PPKM program, this is done as an effort to synergize the policies of the central government and local governments. The city of Bandung is one of the areas affected by the implementation of PPKM, so the mayor of Bandung, Oded M. Danial, continues to be progressive in an effort to optimize PPKM for the benefit of the community. Agile owned by the Bandung City government becomes an important urgency in resolving Covid-19 cases through the PPKM program, this is based on the leadership factor which is the main point in collaborative practice (Osborn, 2010). continue to be adaptive in the implementation of the PPKM program, this is done as an effort to synergize the policies of the central government and local governments. The city of Bandung is one of the areas affected by the implementation of PPKM, so the mayor of Bandung, Oded M. Danial, continues to be progressive in an effort to optimize PPKM for the benefit of the community. Agile owned by the Bandung City government becomes an important urgency in resolving Covid-19 cases through the PPKM program, this is based on the leadership factor which is the main point in collaborative practice (Osborn, 2010). continue to be adaptive in the implementation of the PPKM program, this is done as an effort to synergize between central government policies and local governments. The city of Bandung is one of the areas affected by the implementation of PPKM, so the mayor of Bandung, Oded M. Danial, continues to be progressive in an effort to optimize PPKM for the benefit of the community. Agile owned by the Bandung City government becomes an important urgency in resolving Covid-19 cases through the PPKM program, this is based on the leadership factor which is the main point in collaborative practice (Osborn, 2010). continue to be progressive in an effort to optimize PPKM for the benefit of the community. Agile owned by the Bandung City government becomes an important urgency in resolving Covid-19 cases through the PPKM program, this is based on the leadership factor which is the main point in collaborative practice (Osborn, 2010). continue to be progressive in an effort to optimize PPKM for the benefit of the community. Agile owned by the Bandung City government becomes an important urgency in resolving Covid-19 cases through the PPKM program, this is based on the leadership factor which is the main point in collaborative practice (Osborn, 2010).

Referring to the results of the analysis of the Covid-19 handling policy carried out by Leo Agustino, he argued that the slow handling of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia was caused by the lack of adaptive and responsiveness of the Indonesian government, both the central government and regional governments to the pandemic, even from the beginning there was a suspek of policy makers. tend to underestimate this (Agustino, 2020). It is evident from the still weak immigration control system which is a social problem, where when other countries strictly implement a lockdown system on immigration, Indonesia actually opens up tourism opportunities and foreign tourist migration with the excuse of accelerating the recovery of the economic sector, including the city of Bandung which is one of the tourism centers. with various destinations that can attract foreign tourists, especially in terms of food, fashion and fun. This condition is getting worse with the effect of increasing social mobility of the community in the month of Ramadan until Eid al-Fitr, causing lost control of controlling the spread of the virus which is increasingly massive, consequently adding to the long list of infection cases of Covid-19 in the city of Bandung. If the current critical pandemic continues, Indonesia has the potential to become the second epicenter

country for the spread of COVID-19 cases, after Wuhan (Sari, 2020). Covid-19 carried out by the local government. including the city of Bandung.

As the main actor driving the PPKM program, the mayor of Bandung, formed a commanded cross-sector network in accordance with the coordination line that became the main task and function (Emerson, 2011). To overcome the surge in Covid-19 cases, the Bandung City government strengthened the instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs number 15 of 2021, by issuing Mayoral Regulation number 68 of 2021 which was promulgated since July 2, 2021, so that it became the technical basis for the implementation of the PPKM program in the City of Bandung. contains provisions that must be obeyed by the people of Bandung. There are 15 (fifteen) points regulated in the Bandung mayor's regulation related to the technical aspects that serve as guidelines in the implementation of the program for the implementation of restrictions on community activities. This is implemented to realize the common interest of the people of Bandung City, especially in an effort to accelerate the handling of the surge in Covid-19 cases (Jabarprov.go.id). Considering the condition of Bandung City which is included in the black zone category, the increase in Covid-19 cases is increasingly difficult to control with a frequency that has not yet reached the equilibrium point between stakeholders who are actors in the implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung City, making it difficult to get a mutual agreement. This has become an obstacle that has a disastrous effect on the progressive implementation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung, with the increase in active cases of Covid-19 which is increasingly unstable and difficult to predict. The increase in Covid-19 cases is increasingly difficult to control with a frequency that has not yet reached the equilibrium point between stakeholders who are actors in the implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung City, making it difficult to get a mutual agreement. This has become an obstacle that has a disastrous effect on the progressive implementation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung, with the increase in active cases of Covid-19 which is increasingly unstable and difficult to predict. The increase in Covid-19 cases is increasingly difficult to control with a frequency that has not yet reached the equilibrium point between stakeholders who are actors in the implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung City, making it difficult to get a mutual agreement. This has become an obstacle that has a disastrous effect on the progressive implementation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung, with the increase in active cases of Covid-19 which is increasingly unstable and difficult to predict.

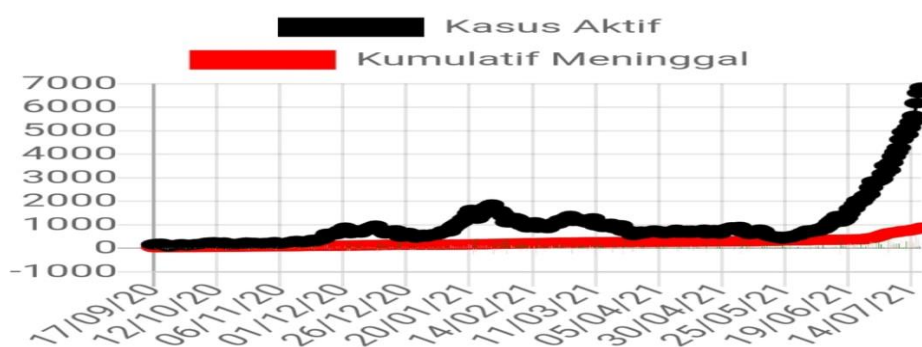


Figure 1. Cumulative Active and Dead Cases of Covid-19 in Bandung
Source: Bandung City Covid-19 Information and Coordination Center

Based on the data presented in the table above, it can be seen that the rate of addition of Covid-19 cases in the city of Bandung is very significant every day. This can be seen from the graph of active cases which became a critical point on July 14, 2021 with a total of 7000 cases (Pusicov, 2021). Therefore, the existence of cross-sectoral collaboration in the PPKM program in Bandung City is an opportunity to suppress the spread of COVID-19 cases, especially in controlling community activities involving various stakeholders. So that collaborative governance becomes an agreed concept to regulate the involvement of various stakeholders, both public and non-public interests, as the basis for the collective decision-making process.

Collaboration in the implementation of the program to enforce restrictions on community activities in the city of Bandung, becomes the ideal essence to accelerate the recovery of social, economic, political and other sectors that have experienced paralysis due to a prolonged pandemic. Collaborative governance involves various interest actors who have strategies to realize the goals that have been set together (Balogh, 2011). Collaborative governance will not be able to achieve the goals that have been set if there is no managerial system that controls the community in the implementation of the Bandung City PPKM program. The pros and cons within the community have always been a classic problem that cannot be denied including the interests of various parties. The implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung City will not only have a positive impact on the success of reducing Covid-19 cases, but it cannot be denied that behind this success there will be many parties who will be disadvantaged, especially related to material and time that hinders the productivity of Bandung City community activities. Therefore, the biggest challenge in implementing the concept of collaborative governance in the PPKM program in Bandung City is not only focusing on the orientation of the resource managerial system, but also on relationships that deal with community interests. In the governance of the community network system, competence is needed that is able to collaborate and negotiate with the community, so as to reach a mutual agreement (O'Flynn and John, 2008).

1. *System Context*, which includes the scope which is the condition of the social environment of society and the state that allows it to be an obstacle in the application of the concept of collaborative governance, which includes the following: (describe)
 - a. *Resource conditions*
 - b. *Policy and legal framework*
 - c. *Level of conflict/trust*
 - d. *Prio failure to address issues*
 - e. *Network connectedness*
 - f. *Political dynamic*
 - g. *Socioeconomic*
2. *Drivers*, things that can have an influence on policy control, namely by encouraging and managing the factors that can become obstacles, which include the following:
 - a. *Leadership*
 - b. *Consequential*
 - c. *Interdependence*
 - d. *uncertainty*
3. *Collaborative dynamic*, which becomes a reference in carrying out the dynamics of collaboration, which includes principle engagement, shared motivation, capacity for joint action

The development of the concept of collaborative governance is essentially still difficult to apply as a concept of solving problems that occur in the field, this is because regional partners must consider, to achieve common interests with a very long process (Cooper, 2015). Based on the description that became the background to strengthen the urgency of the object of the problem that was used as a research topic, the researchers used the concept of collaborative governance which came from (Balogh, 2011) as an analytical knife to examine the object of the problem related to the implementation of the program implementation of restrictions on community activities in the city of Bandung, with the development of a customized problem focus based on the collaborative governance framework designed by Balogh.

METHOD

The research conducted is a research that refers to the case study analysis system on the object that is the focus of research on the implementation of the collaborative governance concept in the program of implementing restrictions on community activities in the city of Bandung. The presentation of research data was carried out using a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This is in line with the objectives set by the researcher in the research, namely to provide a systematic, actual methodical and factual understanding based on the data obtained in the field. Through the depiction of the results of observations on the implementation of the concept of collaborative governance program implementation of restrictions on community activities in the city of Bandung rationally, it can develop theories and concepts related to research.

Sources of data used in the study using secondary data, with literature studies through several literatures that become references related to theories, concepts and data related to the implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung City, whether in the form of books, scientific journals, or data and news originating from from the central government media and the Bandung City government. The data in this study are presented using the technical concept of analysis sourced from (Milles et.al, 2014), which includes three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The data in this study were tested for validity by using triangulation techniques on various sources, so as to minimize the possibility of bias in research data related to collaborative governance in the PPKM program in Bandung.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the discussing the concept of collaborative governance in the program for implementing restrictions on community activities, researchers used a concept designed by Balogh, 2011, which was harmonized with the Bandung mayor's regulation Number 68 of 2021, related to the technical implementation of PPKM activities in Bandung City.

1. System Context

In the relationship of collaborative governance governance, it is initiated by several factors in the context of a multi-layered system which are the determining factors in the successful application of the concept of collaborative governance in the implementation of community activity restrictions, this is because the scope of the collaborative governance system can be an obstacle or a driver for the implementation of PPKM. in the city of Bandung. System context in collaborative governance begins with socio-economic conditions, resources, political situation,

interests between actors, and related networks. The context of this external system becomes the benchmark that forms the concept of collaborative governance that is aligned with the influence of the regime.

The condition of the resources owned by the City of Bandung is the main element that must be improved, improved and limited in the implementation of PPKM in the City of Bandung. Resources are indicators for establishing a juridical policy framework, so that the implementation of the administrative framework of the PPKM program is closely related to the social, economic, cultural and public health conditions of the City of Bandung. Thus, it is necessary to have a legal settlement and power authority through the prevailing political dynamics approach, such as the hierarchy between the central government and the Bandung City government, so that the synergy that is built will greatly affect how the level of trust of the people of Bandung City towards any policies set in overcoming problems is needed. covid-19.

With the background of the concept of a system context in collaborative governance in relation to the implementation of programs to enforce restrictions on community activities, the policy planning process must be oriented to the concept of scope which is a determining indicator of success in policy. The PPKM program was initially based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021, which universally regulates PPKM activities for the Java and Bali regions, this is set to solve the Covid-19 problem in Indonesia. Regulations made by the Minister of Home Affairs are still comprehensive and do not contain details related to the technical implementation of PPKM based on regional level. So, from that Bandung City as one of the areas affected by the PPKM implementation policy, designing Mayor Regulation No. 15 of 2021 which regulates comprehensively related to the techniques and rules for implementing the PPKM program. This is a form of synergy of cooperation between the central government and the local government of Bandung City in realizing the acceleration of handling the pandemic. In addition, the concept of continental law adopted by Indonesia makes every policy set by the government divided into three forms of implementation, namely macro, meso and micro, so to support this, it requires every regional head to make supporting policies as a technical implementation of the policies set. Central government.

In the Bandung mayor's regulation Number 68 of 2021, it contains several points related to the implementation of the PPKM program which are mandatory guidelines for all elements of the citizens of the City of Bandung to obey, namely as follows:

- a) The implementation of teaching and learning activities is carried out through distance learning
- b) Mandatory PCR and antigen as a condition of public transportation travel
- c) Work from home 100% for non-essential sectors
- d) Work from home 50% for essential sectors
- e) For critical sectors, 100% WFO is allowed with the Health protocol
- f) Buying and selling daily necessities is limited to 19.00
- g) Shopping centers are closed
- h) The sale and purchase of food and drink is only carried out by delivery
- i) Construction implementation operates 100%
- j) Places of worship and public places are temporarily closed
- k) Public facilities temporarily closed
- l) Activities and locations that cause crowds are temporarily closed
- m) Maximum 70% of public transportation passengers

- n) Wedding receptions are limited to 30% with the Health protocol
- o) It is mandatory to wear a mask when doing activities in the outside home.

Local governments are considered to be more aware of the needs of the community in their own regions, therefore the technical implementation of the PPKM program listed in the Perwal Kota Bandung No.68 of 2021, is formulated by considering the resources owned by the City of Bandung, both material and non-material. . One of them that became the basis for the main scope of consideration was related to the economic condition of the people of Bandung City which was a determining indicator in the implementation of the Bandung City PPKM program, this was because economic factors could be a driving force or an obstacle in implementing the concept of collaborative governance. The economic aspect is a benchmark that can provide an overview of the condition of other resources, This is because economic activity and the ability of the community's economy to become a fundamental element in community activities, so that it becomes one of the main keys to decreasing or increasing the resources owned by the City of Bandung, such as the influence of economic conditions on the level of education, the quality of human resources, and the quality of resources. natural. Based on data obtained from (Bank Indonesia, in Santoso and Kharisma, 2019) Bandung City became one of the central economic areas in West Java with economic growth reaching 7.21% in 2017, so that the economic growth of Bandung City has succeeded in surpassing the growth West Java's economy is only 5.29% even the national economy is around 5.07%. One of the achievements in the economic growth of the city of Bandung is due to the high number of tourist destinations, because Bandung is one of the central cities which is famous for its 3F (food, fashion and fun). However, it should be noted that the increasing economic growth in the city of Bandung can have a negative effect on inflation, so this can reduce the level of people's purchasing power due to the price of goods which tend to be expensive and fluctuating. This is what ultimately creates a very contrasting social gap which has an impact on the uneven distribution of information related to COVID-19, thus facilitating the development of hoax news in the social life of the people of Bandung City due to the assumption that this pandemic event can benefit one party and harm the other party.

2. Drivers

In the context of drives collaborative governance includes leadership, consequential, interdependence and uncertainty, so that the leadership factor becomes one of the important elements that greatly affect the governance of collaborative government in the Bandung City PPKM program. Agile leadership owned by the mayor of Bandung Oded M Danial in managing and managing existing resources in the city of Bandung can support and overcome obstacles that come from the system context, so that it can be a problem solver in a collaborative system in the implementation of the PPKM program. The managerial system carried out by the mayor of Bandung on the concept of PPKM collaboration,

In addition to optimizing the role and function of information and communication technology that developed in the 4.0 era in the state administration process, and daily activities, with the presence of an online service system organized by Bandung City government agencies during the pandemic. In accordance with the instructions and innovations initiated by the Bandung City government, launching an electronic media-based information system that is easily accessible by all circles of society, named "Pusicov", which is the information center and coordination of covid-19 in the City of Bandung, this information can be accessed via the link

<https://covid19.bandung.go.id>. The presence of the Pusicov application, which is one of the information centers related to Covid-19 cases in the city of Bandung, is a form of commitment from the Bandung City Government to carry out guidance and socialization related to data collection and socialization of Covid-19 for the people of Bandung City. The Pusicov website is used by the Bandung city government to manage information systems related to cases of the spread and handling of Covid-19, starting from the cumulative active cases, deaths, close contact cases, and even explaining the spread of COVID-19 based on sub-districts in Bandung City. . This information system was designed in collaboration with the Bandung City Health Office and the West Java Provincial Health Office. This is done to optimize information sources which have been one of the social problems, due to the lack of transparency related to COVID-19 data. The existence of the Pusicov information system created by the Bandung city government is carried out as a progressive step from the Bandung city government to minimize and resolve hoax news that has been spreading among the public.

To overcome the uncertainty that is one of the contexts in the collaborative governance aspect, the Bandung city government continues to synergize with cross-sectors to create stable conditions in the City of Bandung during the PPKM period, especially in the health sector and the economy most affected by the pandemic. To overcome problems related to the community's economy during the pandemic, the Bandung city government allocated a budget of Rp. 30 billion which will be distributed to 60,000 beneficiary families (KPM). In total, each social assistance beneficiary family received cash amounting to Rp. 500,000. This is done by the Bandung City government as one of the strategies to suppress the increase in the number of new poor people, which may be caused by the implementation of the PPKM program. In addition, each KPM receives 10 kilograms of rice distributed by the Logistics Business Entity (BULOG) in accordance with the letter of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-147/MS/C/3.3/BS.01/07/2021. The social assistance program provided to the community is part of the incentives that come from the government. However, this will not be able to be done continuously in the long term, considering that the availability of budgetary resources owned by the Indonesian government is still very limited while the end of the completion of covid-19 is also uncertain. As a result, to cover social assistance funds, the central and regional governments collaborate in financial governance, by allocating some of the budget that has been set to finance the policy program that has been determined to be diverted in advance for community social assistance funds during PPKM. If the social assistance program provided by the government as an incentive for communities affected by PPKM continues, it is possible to increase the amount of debt owned by the state.

In managing resources carried out by the government, as a form of encouraging the creation of collaborative governance, by minimizing obstacles in the context system, it is necessary to optimize human resource management through cross-sectoral collaboration between various related government agencies, policies as a driving force for the creation of good governance. collaboratively on the Bandung City PPKM program. Thus the mayor of Bandung optimizes the role of the Bandung City government apparatus which is appointed as the implementor in the technical implementation of PPKM. Among them are the collaborations carried out by the transportation service officers, police officers, and Bandung City PP Satpol to control community activities in accordance with Perwal No. 68 Year 2021.

The launch of the Pusicov application as a means of information transfer related to Covid-19 in the city of Bandung, providing social assistance funds for communities affected by PPKM,

as well as optimizing cross-sectoral collaboration between Bandung city government officials are efforts made by the government to control policies, through encouragement and management of factors which can be an obstacle to policy implementation. This is a manifestation of the commitment and consistency of leadership in resolving cases of the COVID-19 pandemic in the city of Bandung. The role of a leader is very central to the management of the managerial system of resources in the city of Bandung, so it must be able to map the potential of regional resources, and implementation of optimal regulations to reduce distortions that may occur due to the presence of inhibiting factors. In this PPKM case, the economic condition of the Bandung city community is the main point causing the PPKM violation, so that the government's accuracy in mapping problems and economic potential is an urgent matter that must be done. Thus the application of collaborative governance can be a basic concept in the implementation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung.

3. Collaboration Dynamic

Application of the concept *collaborative governance* aims to provide benefits to all parties involved, through proper management of resources, so that stakeholders can benefit from each other. Collaborative governance is basically done because there are limited resources owned by government actors, so this opens up greater opportunities for active cross-stakeholder involvement in implementing program policies to enforce restrictions on community activities in the city of Bandung. Capacity for joint action, which is the main element in implementing collaborative governance in the Bandung City PPKM program, must be carried out in stages through the process of principle engagement and shared motivation first.

When viewed in the context of regulation, policy planning that regulates the perpetrators Under the PPKM program, the City of Bandung is very pro-active, so that the Bandung City government quickly responded and immediately made a mayoral regulation number 68 of 2021, which became a supporting regulation for the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs number 15 of 2021. The Bandung mayor's regulation was made to be used as a guideline that regulates restrictions and controlling community activities during the emergency PPKM period. The mayor's regulation is designed with various considerations as the basis so that several points of rules are set that are adapted to environmental conditions and community needs. However, if you look at the practice of making regulations for the PPKM program, it is only dominated by government actors, so that it does not involve cross-stakeholder roles to carry out discussions. So this is what makes the agreement and principles in collaborative governance biased. The formulation of regulations in a short time is indeed not possible to involve cross-sectoral chords including the role of the wider community to obtain mutual agreement, because this PPKM policy is an emergency policy that must be implemented immediately for the common good. However, this has resulted in a decrease in principle engagement in collaborative governance. As a result, the regulations made are still deemed not to reflect the values needed by the people of the city of Bandung. The lack of cross-stakeholder deliberation, as well as the involvement of all elements of the Bandung City community in the implementation of the PPKM program, reflects the concept and practice of collaborative governance that is not yet strong.

PPKM implementation regulations in Bandung City, which are still dominated by Bandung city government officials and their staff, make community participation still minimal, this is what causes low motivation among the people of Bandung City to comply with PPKM policies, as a result there are many cases of violations committed by the community. The majority of cases of

PPKM violations are from business actors and low-income traders. Economic factors that have always been an obstacle to the achievement of policy success, seem to be a classic rational reason for committing violations. Even though the purpose of the PPKM in Bandung City is for the common interest of all the people of Bandung City, with the control and restriction of community activities, as a strategic step that was initiated to immediately resolve the Covid-19 problem, so that people's life patterns can return to normal as before the pandemic. The implementation of the PPKM policy as an effort to protect the health and welfare of the people of Bandung, however, due to the low principled involvement in collaboration patterns, makes people have different views and still tend to prioritize individual and group interests. The lack of cooperation involving the wider community, lowering the level of trust among the public to the government, especially if faced with the problem of economic needs that must be met by the community, is felt to be increasingly difficult because it must pay attention to two sides, the first is the enforcement of PPKM rules for the benefit of common health, and the second is related to the humanitarian side, where those economic actors who violate the PPKM policy in Bandung City also need clothing.

The deliberation process is still low to reach a mutual agreement in planning the regulation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung, it has had a significant influence on the level of public trust, thereby reducing the motivation of the people of Bandung to comply with the policies listed in the PPKM. So this is what makes it difficult for Capacity for joint action to be achieved in the implementation of collaborative governance in the PPKM program, even though if this is successfully implemented then collaborative governance can accelerate the process of success in achieving the goals of holding the PPKM program in Bandung City.

CONCLUSION

Various efforts made by the Bandung City government as an adaptive and responsive step to the needs of the community during the pandemic, especially during the PPKM program do not seem to have achieved optimal results. The managerial activities carried out by the mayor and his staff in managing the resources owned by the City of Bandung have not been able to fully control the community. As a result, cases of PPKM violations that occur are motivated by egocentrism that is oriented to individual and group interests. The process of equalizing principles and perceptions is very important to be carried out through deliberation forums to reach a mutual agreement between the various elements involved in the implementation of the PPKM program in the city of Bandung.

Optimizing the role of stakeholders and the wider community in the formulation and implementation of the PPKM program in Bandung, at least to minimize the risks that may occur due to obstacles to the implementation of the PPKM program. Of the many factors that become the system context that has a good and bad influence on policy implementation, the economic condition of the people of Bandung City is the main point in influencing the success of the PPKM program in Bandung City, so this is an element that must be considered and managed properly. in the PPKM program in Bandung. Implementation of policies based on mutual interests and agreements so as to open up greater opportunities to realize capacity for joint action.

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