



Adaptive Policy in Crisis Response: Lessons from Indonesia Task Force Against Covid-19

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Abstract. This research discusses the government's response through adaptive policies issued in crisis and fluctuating situations. The period was carried out during the Covid 19 pandemic with area coverage in the Karawang district. This research focuses on the actions taken by the Covid-19 Task Force through the various policies issued. The aim of research is to analyze and categorize the policies carried out by the Covid-19 task force in Karawang district through an adaptive policy perspective. This research used qualitative methods through documentation studies conducted on policies, media analysis, and websites that reflect the dynamics of policies issued by the Covid-19 task force in Karawang district. The findings show that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Karawang Regency Covid-19 Task Force has made many policies that were issued and implemented quickly for the community. These changes were driven by fluctuations in Covid-19 cases in the region and had an impact on the public response to these policies. This research contributes to the study of public policy, especially policies that discuss adaptive policies as a response to crisis and conflict situations. This research can be studied by the government science, public administration, and political science through perspective on public policy issues.

Keywords: Adaptive policies, Covid-19, Task force, Karawang regency.

1 Introduction

Since 2019, the world has been shocked by the emergence of a new virus that has been identified as appearing in Wuhan, China. The virus is called Corona Virus Disease-2019 or abbreviated as Covid-19 (Yue Zu et al., n.d.). Until this article was written, the virus situation had not yet reached an end point because new cases of other variants were still being discovered due to mutations in COVID-19 which had created extreme challenges in preventing and treating Covid (El-Shabasy et al., 2022). The health crisis which has had an impact on the world economy has practically forced all countries in the world to retreat from the strategic plans that had been initially determined to be replaced by emergency response policies by mobilizing all resources to overcome the Covid-19 outbreak (Noorillah & Rofii, n.d.). The first case of Corona that appeared in Indonesia and was announced was on March 2, 2020, by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi). The government confirmed the first and second cases involving two residents in Depok, West Java, who were infected with Corona from Japanese citizens who had

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come to Indonesia in February 2020. After the emergence of these two cases, on March 10, 2020, the Director General of WHO (World Health Organization) Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, apart from declaring Corona a pandemic, he also sent a letter to Jokowi containing a request for President Jokowi to declare a national emergency. In connection with this, President Jokowi designated the COVID-19 pandemic condition in Indonesia as a national non-natural disaster through Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020.

As a response to this condition, through Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020, a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 was formed. At that time, the Head of BNPB Doni Monardo was appointed as Chair of the COVID-19 Task Force. After the first Corona case in Indonesia (detiknews, 2022). The role and function of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force is ad hoc or temporary and can be adjusted at any time to the government's needs. This is as stated by the Spokesperson for the COVID-19 Handling Task Force, Prof. Wiku Adisasmito, that "The Task Force handling COVID-19 is an ad hoc institution formed to handle public health emergencies in Indonesia" (Antara, 2023).

Then as a follow-up step, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia inaugurated the formation of a Task Force for Handling COVID-19 in the regions. The formation of this regional COVID Task Force is contained in Circular Number 440/5184/SJ dated 17 September 2020, which is a follow-up to Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020. The formation of the regional COVID-19 Handling Task Force aims to resolve problems in implementing strategic policies related to handling COVID-19 and can immediately take the necessary strategic policy steps in order to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 in the regions, so that the implementation of the handling becomes effective, efficient and right on target, where the command and control of handling Covid-19 is under the head National Covid-19 handling task force/head of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). Based on this, reporting is carried out hierarchically starting from the head of the Regency/City Covid-19 handling task force reporting to the provincial level, to then be reported to the head of the National Covid-19 handling task force. (detikcom, 2020).

Along with the expansion of cases and the dynamics of changes that occur due to the high level of Covid-19 transmission, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is no longer considered a problem in the health sector but is starting to spread to other fields including the economic, social, and educational sectors. As an action to anticipate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economic aspects of society, the government formed the Committee for Handling Covid-19 and National Economic Recovery (PEN) through Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 to integrate health and economic policies (DPRRI, 2020). Through the existence of this Presidential Decree, President Jokowi also disbanded the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 which was previously formed. The dissolution is stated in Article 20 which states the revocation of Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 as amended in Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19. In accordance with this Presidential Decree, specifically Article 20 Paragraph 2 letter c, the authority of the Task Force continued by the Policy Committee chaired directly by the Coordinator of Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto and the Minister

of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) Erick Thohir as the Chief Executive (Liputan6, 2020).

One of the regions in Indonesia that has also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and has also formed a task force for handling Covid-19 is the Karawang Regency Government, West Java. The Karawang Regency Government has begun forming an Economic Recovery and Transformation Committee Task Force in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 concerning the formation of a committee for handling Covid-19 and national economic recovery (diskominfokarawang, 2023). Karawang Regency had become the three regions with the most additional positive cases of the corona virus (Covid-19) in West Java Province. The three districts/cities recorded more than two thousand new cases in the last week, even Karawang Regency exceeded 3 thousand cases. Based on information from the Covid-19 Information and Coordination Center of the West Java Provincial Government (Piko-bar), Karawang Regency is in first place in adding cases. New Covid-19 cases in Karawang reached 3,793 cases in the period 21-27 June 2021. Karawang Regency is also the area with the highest number of deaths. There were 287 people who died due to Covid-19 in Karawang during 21-27 June (CNN Indonesia, 2021).



Fig. 1. City/regency with the most additional Covid-19 cases

As can be seen from Fig.1, Karawang regency has the highest transmission rate in West Java province. This was also reinforced by the designation of red zones or areas with a high level of vulnerability to COVID-19 for six consecutive weeks. There are 10 sub-districts that contribute the most COVID-19 cases in Karawang regency, including Tirtamulya with a total of 1,091 confirmed cases, followed by Tirtajaya (1,087 cases), Tempuran (1,080 cases), East Telukjambe (1,074 cases), Telukjambe West (858),

Telagasari (843 cases), Tegalwaru (815 cases), Rengasdengklok (803 cases), Rawamerta (783 cases) and Purwasari (758 cases) (detiknews, 2021).

The high transmission rate in the above areas is of course a concern for local governments to be able to overcome this condition so that there is no escalation that is difficult to control. On the other hand, the government, which has a central role in responding to and handling crisis conditions during the pandemic, is also experiencing challenges which have an impact on public service delivery activities. To overcome this condition, the regional government took a transformative step by optimizing technology and information tools to provide digital-based services. Through various digital devices manifested in the form of applications, regional governments carry out public service roles for the community in times of crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from the transformation of the service role provided by regional governments, updates in the form of rules and policies are also made by district regional governments. Karawang to be able to deal with the various changes that have occurred because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on these conditions, this research revealed the role of policy carried out by the government of Karawang regency through the Covid-19 task force team in responding to the crisis conditions resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and what approach is being taken so that the action made are truly able to handle the problems that occurred.

2 Material and Method

This research uses a qualitative research method using a systematic literature review research design with a narrative level of explanation through description. The materials used in this research came from several literature, books, journal articles, policies and regulations, and newspapers and other materials related to the topic discussed.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Findings

Karawang Regency, as one of the areas affected by Covid-19, formed a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 in accordance with the Decree of the Regent of Karawang Number 360/Kep.292-Huk/2020 concerning Determining the Emergency Response Status of Non-natural Disasters for Covid-19 in throughout Karawang Regency. Various efforts have been made by the Karawang Regency Covid-19 Acceleration Handling Task Force Team. These include search/detection efforts through early detection which is carried out by holding mass swab tests to ensure detection of the spread of Covid-19 which is assisted by the tracking division team for tracing People Under Monitoring, Patient Under Supervision, and Person Without Symptom (karawangkab, 2020). Based on monitoring in April 2020 according to information released via the official Covid-19 website for Karawang district, the number of new cases found

in Karawang District was at 0 (zero) or there was no increase in cases (karawangkab, 2020).

This is in line with the PSBB efforts which began in April so that the level of virus transmission is relatively low. However, the number of new cases increased again in line with the implementation of the Adaptation to New Habits phase which started in July and was the initial phase of the spike in cases, namely 14 people on July 25, 2020. It can be seen in the graph that there was an increase in the number of new cases to 14 people (Kompas, 2020).

In an action to anticipate the above fluctuating conditions, The Government of Karawang Regency has made several policies which are the foundation, especially for the Covid-19 task force and health workers, to be able to handle and control the level of transmission and impact of Covid-19 as well as create various social regulation scenarios so that they can regulate mobility. public which can increase the threat of transmission. Reporting from the official website of The Government of Karawang Regency, through the search terms covid and pandemic it was recorded that there were 17 regulations made by The Government of Karawang Regency to handle the Covid 19 pandemic case (karawangkab, 2023). The policies that have been made can be seen in the Table 1.

Table 1. Regulations made by the Government of Karawang Regency regarding the Covid-19 pandemic

No	Government Announcement
1	Regent's Circular Regarding Prevention and Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) at Christmas 2021 and New Year 2022 in Karawang Regency
2	Regent's Circular Concerning Supervision and Control of Community Residents After the Idul Fitri Holiday 1442 H in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Karawang Regency
3	Karawang Regent Regulation No. 41 of 2020 concerning Proportional Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions and Adaptation of New Habits for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Karawang Regency Area
4	Protocol for Organizing Congregational Worship and/or Religious Activities at Homes/Places of Worship in the Karawang Regency Area in the Context of Creating a Productive and Safe Society for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) during the Pandemic
5	Karawang Regent's Circular Concerning Guide to Eid Al-Fitr Prayers 1 Shawwal 1441 H Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic in Karawang Regency
6	Karawang Regent Regulation Number 33 of 2020 concerning Segmented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Handling Covid-19 in Karawang Regency
7	West Java Governor's Decree Regarding the Implementation of PSBB in the West Java Province Region in the Context of Accelerating the Response to Covid-19
8	West Java Governor's Regulation Concerning PSBB Guidelines for Handling Covid-19 in the West Java Province Region
9	Regency Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Implementation of PSBB in Handling Covid-19 in Karawang Regency
10	Decree of The Minister Of Health Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07 / Menkes / 289 / 2020 Concerning Determination Of Large-Scale Social Restrictions In The Territory Of West Java Province In The Framework Of Accelerating The Management Of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid - 19)

No	Government Announcement
11	Circular Letter Number 11/Se/Iv/2020 Concerning Guidelines For Imposing Disciplinary Penalties For State Civil Apparatus Who Carry Out Travel Activities Outside The Region and/ or Homecoming Activities During The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Public Health Emergency
12	Karawang Regent's Circular Concerning Follow-up Actions to Prevent the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in Mosques and Other Places of Worship in Karawang Regency
13	Circular Letter from the Regent of Karawang Concerning the Extension of Learning, Teaching and Working from Home Activities in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Infection in Karawang Regency
14	Karawang Regency Covid-19 Alert Community Health Center
15	Karawang Regency Regional Secretary Circular Concerning COVID-19 Awareness and Preparedness
16	Karawang Regent's Circular Regarding Preventing the Spread and Transmission of Corona Virus (COVID-19) in Industrial Areas
17	Karawang Regent's Circular on Follow-up Actions to Prevent the Corona Virus or Covid-19

From the Table 1, it can be seen that The Government of Karawang Regency has made various ways to handle the crisis and fluctuating conditions caused by Covid-19, these ways are manifested through public policies that have been made by The Government of Karawang Regency which are then carried out by all parties monitored by the task force Covid 19 Karawang Regency as well as the active involvement of Health workers as part of the front guard in handling the Covid 19 pandemic. These policies are also guidelines for the community, both individually and institutionally, in carrying out activities, both personal, social, and economic, during the Covid 19 pandemic.

3.2 Theoretical Foundation

As a part of administering government in a country, policy has its own vital element, especially in terms of pursuing what the current government wants to regulate or aim for. This is since a policy is an action that leads to a goal (course of action) which is carried out continuously and repetitively to achieve a certain goal. This is in line with what was expressed by Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt quoted by Jones (1977) who stated that policy is 'a standing decision characterized by behavioral consistency and repetitiveness on the part of both those who make it and those who abide by it' (Wahab, 2016). From this statement policy is a product of policy makers whose existence is more than just a policy statement, but rather a determination of the goals of the policy makers. As a course of action, the policy certainly contains implementation procedures or steps that lead to achieving these goals. This is in line with what Jenkins (1978) stated that policy is 'a set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the mean of achieving them within a specified situation where these decisions should, in principle, be within the power of these actors to achieve'. From this statement, the meaning is that policy is a decision taken by decision makers which consists of procedures and methods for achieving the goals of the decision in accordance with the authority they have. (Wahab, 2016, p. 15).

However, achieving the objectives of these policies often encounter challenges that are influenced by conditions of environmental uncertainty which have the potential to cause the policy products that have been created to be at risk of failure. Regarding environmental uncertainty, Duncan stated that uncertainty can be analyzed through two dimensions: environmental complexity/diversity which shows the heterogeneity of external elements, and environmental stability which describes the speed of change that occurs in environmental elements. (Lubis & Huseini, 2009, pp. 43–44). In this context, a policy needs to emphasize the aspect of future policy adjustments, namely by considering how the policy may need to be adjusted in the future to continue to achieve success and how these adjustments will be triggered (Swanson et al., 2010).

In 2020 the world community including Indonesia, experienced the challenge of very high environmental changes and complex environmental diversity caused by the emergence of a new virus, namely Corona Virus Disease-2019 or abbreviated as Covid-19 which gave the implications on public health, social inequalities, the labor market, and the future of work (Colfer, 2020). The high incidence ratio in Indonesia of course causes negative externalities in various lines/aspects in Indonesia, including the impact on health, education and economic aspects. The COVID-19 pan-demic also had a significant impact on the mental health and lifestyle behaviors of Indonesian residents living in both urban and rural areas (Desdiani & Sutarto, 2022). Efforts to overcome this crisis condition also face challenges due to community characteristics, confusion, and negligence (Roziqin et al., 2021). Thus, this condition requires quick and accurate handling so that the problems caused by the presence of Covid-19 can be minimized. One way to overcome this is to create adaptive policies, namely policies that are designed and emphasize the need to pay attention to uncertainties that will occur in the future (Walker et al., 2001). Walker (2001) further stated that 'Thus, policies should be adaptive, designed not to be optimal for a best estimate future, but robust across a range of plausible futures. Such policies should combine actions that are time urgent with those that make important commitments to shape the future and those that preserve needed flexibility for the future'.

According to Walker (2001) The adaptive policy-making process involves several key steps, including setting the stage, assembling the basic policy, specifying the rest of the policy, and implementing the policy. The process aims to define success, identify vulnerabilities, establish signposts for monitoring, and set triggers for contingency plans. It also emphasizes the importance of considering uncertainties, monitoring information over time, and adjusting as necessary. This is a way that can be done fundamentally about how to deal with profound uncertainties about the future. It emphasizes the need for policies to be adaptive, robust across a range of plausible futures, and capable of responding to changes over time (Walker et al., 2001). In other words, adaptive policy needs to integrate various planning approaches and provide a framework for developing adaptive plans in the face of uncertain global and regional change. This will be useful in overcoming complex environmental and social challenges in the future (Haasnoot et al., 2013).

3.3 Discussion

Designing The Adaptive Policy-Model. As stated by Warren E Walker, the policy analysis process needs to pay attention that the impact of policy choices depends on what has and has not happened, as well as choices made by other people (Walker et al., 2001). This is the basis that a policy needs to be able to adapt or being flexible in relation to the situation faced in selecting decisions as a response to this phenomenon.

In this research, we use the approach described by Walker which divides it into two important phases in discussing adaptive policy. The first is the Thinking Phase which is a set of concrete steps in determining policies and implementing rules. The second is the implementation phase which is a sequence of events, conclusions and actual actions that represent adaptive policies (Walker: 2001). The process sequence can be seen in the following image:

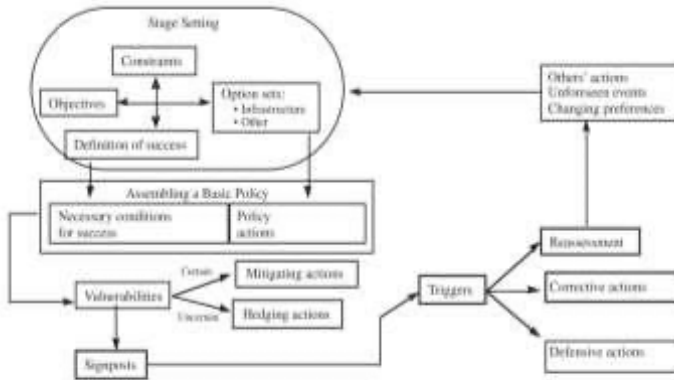


Fig. 2. The Adaptive policy-making process (Walker: 2001)

The image is a flowchart titled "Fig. 2. The adaptive policy-making process." It outlines a structured approach to creating flexible and responsive policies that can adapt to changing conditions and unforeseen events which consisting of:

1. **Assembling a Basic Policy:** In this phase, the necessary conditions for success are determined, and specific policy actions, both mitigating and hedging, are planned based on whether vulnerabilities are certain or uncertain. Signposts are established for monitoring the situation.
2. **Reassessment:** The policy is continually reassessed in response to others' actions, unforeseen events, and changing preferences. This allows the policy to remain relevant and effective.
3. **Triggers:** These are specific events or indicators that prompt a reevaluation of the policy and can lead to corrective or defensive actions.
4. **Corrective Actions:** If triggers indicate that the policy is not working as intended or if there are new challenges, corrective actions are taken to realign the policy with its objectives.

5. Defensive Actions: These are actions taken to protect against negative outcomes when certain triggers are activated.

The flowchart illustrates an iterative and responsive policy-making process that is designed to adapt over time. It underscores the importance of flexibility, monitoring, and readiness to make changes in response to new information and changing circumstances.

Based on the explanation above, the adaptive policy model that has been created by the Karawang district government based on the policies that have been taken is as follows:

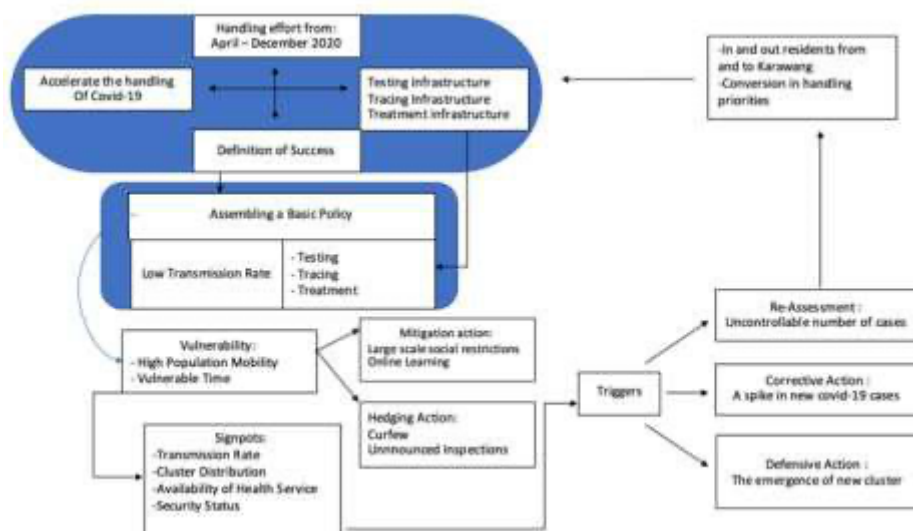


Fig. 3. Adaptive Policy Model of The Government of Karawang Regency

The picture above shows an overview of the phenomena experienced during the spread of Covid-19 in Karawang during the period April-December 2020. In an effort to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in Karawang district, as a special unit tasked with handling Covid-19, the steps taken by The Karawang Regency Covid-19 task force team is in synergy with what is being done by the National Task Force Team, namely carrying out handling efforts through 3T which consists of Tracing, Tracking and Treatment. This was done because the 3Ts were considered an effort to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19, the same as the 3Ws (Wear a mask, wash your hands, and watch your distance) which had previously been intensively promoted. This was conveyed by Advisor to the Chief Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Monica Nirmala, who said that "3M talks a lot about our role as individuals. Meanwhile 3T talks about how we provide notifications or alerts to people around us to be alert. So there really is a process that not only involves individuals but also many more people" (Kominfo, 2020). From the opinion above, there is a difference between 3T and 3W, where 3W is more about efforts that can be made by each individual to prevent themselves from contracting Covid-19, while 3T can be done as a preventive or vigilance

effort for people. - people around us, as well as being able to help stakeholders in determining action options regarding the development of Covid-19 cases that occur in accordance with the information obtained from the 3T results.

The results of policy implementation. As a basis for decisions making-process, the Covid-19 Task Force Team has created various infrastructure to encourage the implementation of the 3 Ts. For testing, involving the health service, police, TNI, Satpol PP, and the industry and trade service in carrying out services to carry out mass rapid tests in locations that are busy with people or are the center of mass crowds, such as in traditional markets (Kompas, 2020). Then tracing is carried out by carrying out contact tracing, which is the process of identifying people who have had contact with those who are suspected or have been confirmed positive for Covid-19. The tracing results were then created into various clusters or groups of events where several confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 were found. As happened in March, a cluster was discovered at the regional deliberation event of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association which was held in Karawang on March 9 2020 (Tempo, 2020), then industrial clusters originating from industrial activities are widely spread in Karawang district (Media Indonesia, 2021), flood cluster with the addition of 400 people confirmed positive for Covid 19 (Sindonews, 2021), Islamic boarding school cluster with a total of 26 cases of trans-mission (kabarkarawang, 2020), and other clusters.

In the policy making process in handling Covid-19, the aim is to reduce the ratio of transmission that occurs in society with three main steps, namely Tracing, Tracking and Treatment. However, in the process of implementing the handling of Covid-19 in Karawang Regency, there were several environmental challenges caused by two main factors: First, high public mobility (karawangkab, 2021), Second, vulnerable times such as the long holiday period after Eid (diskominfo, 2021). To overcome these two challenges, several policy designs were created that could overcome this in the form of mitigation actions and hedging actions aimed at keeping the transmission rate low. Based on vulnerabilities and triggers that determine adaptive public policy, the following is the adaptive policy scheme implemented by the Government of Karawang Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic:

Table 2. Regulations analysis regarding the Covid-19 pandemic.

No	Policy	Policy Matter	Goals	Constraints	Action	Outcome
Vulnerability	Mitigation	Circular Letter from the Regent of Karawang. Number: 440/1604/Dinkes Concerning Follow-up Actions to Prevent the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Karawang Regency	Derived rules from presidential decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling the 2019 Covid-19 Coronavirus Disease	High public mobility Public facilities that lack monitoring by the government (example: traditional markets)	Appeal to implement 3M, implement online learning for kindergarten to junior high school students, close several public facilities, eliminate car free days, etc	Successfully reduced the level of transmission In April-May (Karawangkab, 2022)

No	Policy	Policy Matter	Goals	Constraints	Action	Outcome
			Enacted: March 14, 2020			
		Circular letter. Number: 800/1795/Disdikpora Concerning the Extension of Learning, Teaching and Working from Home Activities in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Infection in Karawang Regency	Implementa- tion of online based public activities (Work from Home) Enacted: March 27, 2020	Community activities are hampered, especially in the field of education for students who have limited access to the internet. Constraints Public ser- vice facili- ties are ex- periencing shifts and re- strictions	Urging schools to im- plement online learn- ing as well as offices and in- dus trial sec- tors to imple- ment Work from Home.	Low trans- mission rate (Kara- wangkab, 2022)
		Karawang Regent Regulation No. 28 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) in Kara- wang Regency	Limiting crowds in pub- lic facilities Enacted: May 5, 2020	There are still many people gath- ered to- gether. Decreasing people's in- come in the trade econ- omy sector	Carry out sud- den inspec- tions for those who not wear- ing masks and disperse the crowd	Low trans- mission rate (Kara- wangkab, 2022)
	Hedging Ac- tion	Circular Letter from the Regent of Kara- wang. Number: 450/2210/KESRA concerning Appeals for the Implementa- tion of Worship During the Month of Ramadan in Karawang Regency. Amendments to the Deputy Regent's Circular Letter Number 450/2149/KESRA concerning the Ap- peal for the Imple- mentation of Con- gregational Tarawih Prayers in Mosque Environments	Prevent trans- mission caused by crowds in places of wor- ship. Enacted: April 23, 2020	There are still people who carry out religious activities in mosques, but they do so by main- taining a safe distance	Giving an ap- peal to reli- gious places to limit prayer space and per- forming tara- wih in mosques	Low trans- mission rate (Kara- wangkab, 2022)
		Circular Letter No. 440/2230/Skrt/2020 concerning	Prevent trans- mission in in- dustrial areas.	There are still many companies	Providing ad- vice to compa- nies and	Cases of transmission are still

No	Policy	Policy Matter	Goals	Constraints	Action	Outcome
		Prevention of the Spread and Transmission of Covid19 in industrial areas, companies/private business entities that employ foreign workers	Enacted: March 17, 2020	that hide data and information regarding the whereabouts of foreign workers and the incidence of transmission cases in the company	routine inspections of industrial areas	being found and this has created additional clusters in the form of industrial clusters (Wartakota, 2020)
		Circular Letter number 443/6654/Disparbud Karawang Regency regarding restrictions on Christmas and New Year holiday activities.	Prevent transmission caused by crowds. Enacted: December 13, 2021	Many people still take advantage of their holiday time in crowds	Closing access to several public facilities that are sources of crowds	There has been a spike in new cases of Covid -19 transmission (Kompas, 2020)
		Karawang Regent's Circular Number 499/4998/Satpol PP concerning Restrictions on Business Activities, Operations of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, Supermarkets and other Businesses and Restrictions on Community Activities/Activities in the Context of Controlling Covid-19 in Karawang	Limiting transmission in the business sector Enacted: March 27, 2020	Reaped public protests and resulted in a decline in people's buying and selling activities	Carry out regular controls at business places and implement curfews	People's purchasing power has decreased and traders' turnover has plummeted (Pikiran-rakyat, 2020)
Triggers	Defensive Action	Karawang Regent's Circular Letter Number: 440/2230/Skrt/2020 concerning Prevention of the Spread and Transmission of Covid-19 in Industrial Areas, Companies/Private Business Entities that Employ Foreign Workers	Prevent transmission caused by mobility in industrial areas. Enacted: March 17, 2020	This policy has not been accompanied by a monitoring strategy and reports regarding ongoing industrial activities	This policy was responded to with the Work from Home scheme, limiting overtime hours, as well as attendance checking activities based on digital technology	The level of transmission can be controlled
		Karawang Regent Circular Letter Number: 300/1787/Satpol PP concerning Appeal for Temporary Closure of Business Activities (Food and	Prevent transmission caused by public mobility through trade and crowds in public areas	This policy caused quite a lot of resistance due to reducing the level of purchasing by	Carrying out inspection activities at various eating places that do not enforce Community Activity	There are several businesses that suffer losses and close (Radarkarawang, 2022)

No	Policy	Policy Matter	Goals	Constraints	Action	Outcome
		Beverage Service Businesses, Businesses Organizing Entertainment and Recreation Activities and Businesses Organizing Meetings, Incentive Travel, Conferences and Exhibitions)	Enacted: March 27, 2020	consumers and resulted in several food centers losing money and eventually closing their businesses	Restrictions thereby increasing the effectiveness of the policy	
		Karawang Regency Government Circular letter Number: 443.32/1675/Dinkes concerning Covid-19 Awareness and Preparedness	This policy regulates increasing awareness and preparedness within the Health Service Enacted: March 27, 2020	This policy is not accompanied by certainty regarding the ratio of adequacy of medical personnel and medical equipment	Efforts to implement this policy are by optimizing the role of community health centers (Puskemas) as the front guard of public health services	This policy helps the public and health workers to be more alert to potential spikes in cases (Kumparan, 2021)
	Corrective Action	Circular Letter of the Head of the State Civil Service Agency Number: 11/SE/IV/2020 Concerning Guidelines for Imposing Disciplinary Punishments for State Civil Servants Carrying Out Travel Activities Outside the Region and/or Homecoming Activities During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Public Health Emergency Period	This policy regulates sanctions for ASN who travel privately during an emergency. Enacted: April 24, 2020	There has been no strategic effort to monitor the presence or absence of ASN quickly and precisely in the workplace	Sanctions for ASN who disobey will be given disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the law, ranging from mild, moderate, to severe	There are still state civil servants (ASN) who are determined to travel outside the region (Bisnis.com, 2021)
		Karawang Regent Regulation No. 29 of 2020 concerning Social Safety Nets for Communities Affected by the Economy Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in Karawang Regency	This policy seeks to control public social and economic stability after the implementation of social restrictions. Enacted: May 5, 2020	The large number of business groups affected has resulted in difficulties in implementing the policy	Providing social assistance in the form of money in the form of direct assistance to affected communities	There are community groups who have received social assistance in cash (Republika, 2020)
	Reassessment	Karawang Regent Regulation Number 41 of 2020 concerning Proportional Implementation of Large-Scale Social	This policy serves as a guideline for implementing Adaptation to New Habits to	There are still many people who are not disciplined in implementing	Applying operational hours to business environment activities and service	The soaring number of cases of Covid-19 transmission

No	Policy	Policy Matter	Goals	Constraints	Action	Outcome
		Restrictions and Adaptation of New Habits for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Diseases 2019 (Covid-19) in the Karawang Regency Area	accelerate handling of Covid-19 Enacted: July 14, 2020	health protocols when implementing new habits	mechanisms provided	(Kompas, 2020)

From the Table 2, it can be seen that the impact of adaptive policies can occur along with the level of public awareness and obedience in implementing the policies implemented. This can be achieved by increasing public trust in the government, because low levels of trust and seriousness towards the government result in less harmonious relations between the center and the regions (Agustino, 2021). Apart from that, strategic steps are also needed to anticipate policies that have the potential to cause negative externalities in the policy environment, especially those relating to aspects of social life. In other words, adaptive policy emphasizes the need for flexibility, resilience, and adaptability in planning amidst deep uncertainty and the urge to form dynamic adaptive policies (Haasnoot et al., 2013).

4 Conclusion

The process of handling Covid-19 in Karawang Regency, which was carried out by the task force team to accelerate handling of Covid-19, was carried out in accordance with applicable rules and policies. However, crisis conditions continue to occur along with the increasing spike in cases and the decreasing capacity of health workers. This challenge full of uncertainty is something that needs serious attention regarding what steps need to be taken to respond quickly to conditions that are vulnerable to change. The involvement and awareness of various parties, especially the general public, needs to be increased so that handling efforts can be carried out more quickly and obtain better results, and can immediately restore stability to conditions and situations in the affected sectors.

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