Positive and Negative Impacts of PSBB Policy on MSMEs in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

This report is designed to figure out more about the positive and negative impacts of the PSBB policy imposed by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta as the target groups are MSMEs and the government, and the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force. The theoretical basis used in implementing the policy is the impact dimension of the policy initiated by Winarno. The research method used is a qualitative research based on descriptive analysis with a case study approach. The data collection technique uses documentation techniques from literature studies and data from journals, books, the internet, and in-depth interviews. Data analysis used the triangulation method of information from selected key informants. The results of this research can be concluded that DKI Jakarta has various sectors that affect the economy in DKI Jakarta's scope and affect the stability of the surrounding economy. If there is no good economic activity, economic indicators will negatively impact due to a significant slowdown. DKI Jakarta is then vulnerable to financial panic, especially for MSME entrepreneurs. This is how the effect of the corona on the economic side will be felt instantly, and of course cannot be overlooked. The existence of Covid-19 hurts MSMEs, especially in DKI Jakarta. It can also be seen that digital developments in globalization greatly affect the economy's wheels, including the retail market. As a result of the coronavirus, one by one, western retail markets, big, micro and small, have begun to undergo a downturn in sales. The positive impact of the PSBB policy is that the government can reduce the number of people affected by the Covid-19 virus because reducing outside activities can keep the risk of transmission high; besides having a positive impact, it also indirectly reduces air pollution, considering that the number of motorcyclists in Indonesia is quite high, especially in the capital. DKI Jakarta.

Keywords: Policy Impact, PSBB, UMKM, DKI Jakarta.

INTRODUCTION

When the WHO first announced a disease outbreak on 11 March, more than 121,000 infections worldwide were recorded (WHO, 2020; Machado & Lopes, 2020; Ray et al., 2020). Instead of Indonesia still feeling healthy from a virus epidemic that devastated many countries around the world, President Joko Widodo, who placed people in a comfort zone in early March, had to concede defeat with the Covid-19 case study triggered by the SARS-Cov-2 virus or best known as the Coronavirus (Al Muttaqi, 2020; Lai et al., 2020; El Zowalaty & Järhult, 2020). Plague is a general term to describe the incidence of disease that spreads over a large area and in many people and define a disease that spreads (Riedel, 2005; Garret, 1994; McNeill & McNeill, 1998).

The unexpected (or never anticipated) spread of the virus will reach Indonesia today. The Center for Mathematical Modeling and Simulation of the Bandung Institute of Technology predicts that this pandemic will peak at the end of March and end in mid-April 2020. The impact of this virus can also spread to the economic sector in Indonesia. Economic growth in the first and second quarters of 2018-2019 was in the range of 5 percent (Tirtoid, 2020). The decline started this year when the pandemic started. Growth in the first quarter of 2020 was recorded at 2.97 percent. If calculated against the same quarter in 2019 of 5.07 percent, there is a difference of minus 2.1 percent. The difference in the second quarter, meanwhile, was bigger. If calculated between the first quarter of 2020 of -5.32 percent against the second quarter of 2019 of 5.05, there is a difference of -10.37 percent. The record figures differ when compared to "normal" or pre-COVID-19 conditions. When comparing the first and second quarters of 2019 with 2018, the statistics tend to be stable with a fairly small difference. Many factors contributed to the decline in economic stability, especially in the MSME sector. According to Puspita, the latest pandemic of COVID-19 has an effect on different industries. At the global economic level, the pandemic of COVID-19 has a very important effect on the domestic economy of the nation-state and on the life of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Pusparisa, 2020; Amri, 2020; Laura, 2020).

Indonesia, which is characterized by the presence of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MME) as the bedrock of the national economy, has also been severely impacted not only in terms of overall output and commercial value, but also in terms of the number of people who have lost their employment as a result of this pandemic (Hanoatubun, 2020; Sumarni, 2020). Data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (KemenkopUKM) reveals that 64,194,057 small and medium-sized enterprises (or around 99 per cent of the total business units) were working in Indonesia in 2018 and 116,978,631 employees were employed (or about 97 percent of the entire workforce working in the economic sector) (Ministry, 2020).

The increase in positive Covid-19 patients amidst limited medical personnel and hospital rooms' availability is the logical reason for the government to impose PSBB Volume II. Based on the previous PSBB policy, it appears that many business sectors, especially MSMEs, are affected by restrictions on community mobility. Reporting from a survey conducted by the Katadata Insight Center (KIC) of small, micro, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Jabodetabek in June 2020 found 82.9% of MSMEs were affected by the pandemic. Even 56.8% are in bad condition. Only 5.9% of MSMEs can make a profit (Mardian, 2020; Yurianto, 2020).

Even with the complexities of the available data, this forecast can change (CNN, 2020). This data, of course, is not meant to trigger fear in the population, but rather to raise the public and provide the government with an image of how to deal with it. In particular, systematic handling, in order to avoid broader dissemination, so that the transmission rate can be minimized by emergency response steps (Hastuti et al., 2020).

Emergency Response is a range of operations undertaken directly at the time of a crisis to deal with adverse effects, including efforts to rescue and relocate people, belongings, meeting critical needs, security, refugee management, rescue and rehabilitation of structures and services (Chief of Police, 2009)). In current conditions, the coronavirus is not an epidemic that can be ignored. Looking at the signs, average people believe it's just a normal cold, but this infection is very dangerous and lethal (Wang et al., 2020; Hao et al., 2020). Currently, in 2020, the development of this virus transmission is quite significant because the impact of its spread throughout Indonesia has already been felt, including DKI Jakarta. Anticipation and reduction in the number of coronavirus sufferers in DKI Jakarta have been carried out in all regions. Among other things, by providing a large-scale social restriction (PSBB) policy in a demonstrative manner. This has become a government policy based on considerations that have been maximally analyzed; of course, this also applies to MSMEs.

Regarding PSBB, the impact on MSMEs in DKI Jakarta has become a policy under special conditions that must be implemented. It is assumed that this policy will be able to address the challenges that arise in society. This agenda is laid out by a number of actors, in particular the government, and is geared towards addressing the needs and desires of the city. What is implied by the execution of public policy is a partnership that facilitates the accomplishment of the goals or objectives as a final product of the actions carried out by the administration. Deficiencies or errors in public policy can be identified during the implementation of public policy. Effective execution of public policies can be seen by the effect of the evaluation of policy results (Rohman, 2016).

This research aims to find out more about the positive and negative impacts of the PSBB policy imposed by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta as the target groups are MSMEs and the government, and the DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Covid-19

Covid-19 is a disease whose cause is the coronavirus which attacks the respiratory tract. This disease was first detected in Wuhan, China (Heldavidson, 2020), as it is known that SARS-Cov-2 is not a new type of virus (Heldavidson, 2020). But in the scientific explanation, a virus can mutate to form a unique genetic makeup; in short, the virus remains the same type and only changes uniformly. The reason for giving the name SARS-Cov-2 is because the coronavirus has a close genetic relationship with the viruses that cause SARS and MERS (Oeyen, 2020).

It is known that the DNA from the SARS-Cov-2 virus has similarities with DNA in bats. This virus is also believed to have emerged from a wet market in Wuhan. Many exotic Asian animals of various types are sold; even to maintain their freshness, some are slaughtered directly on the need to be bought fresh. Later this market was considered a breeding ground for viruses due to the close interactions between animals and humans.

Public Policy Theory

In public policy theory, the policy cycle concept is known, starting from policy formulation, policy implementation, and evaluation. The evaluation results become input for policy improvement and become material for formulating and returning to the cycle. This means that if the policy implementation results are not following the policy plan, a policy evaluation will be carried out (Greenberg et al., 1977). The three stages are the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of each in seeing the impact, which has a strategic position that becomes an independent study. Therefore, the three stages are a continuous cycle. Thus the policy process is about policy implementation, but an evaluation stage must be carried out. Thus, the policy's performance for providing transportation bus assistance needs to be evaluated to know whether the results are following the policy plan. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the policy is described as a set of concepts and values that outline and base a framework for the execution of work, leadership and ways of behaving (government, organisations, etc.); a statement of priorities, objectives, ideals and management guidance for the achievement of goals and objectives. According to Riant Nugraha (2011), "the plan is 20% successful, the implementation is 60%, and the remaining 20% is how we control the execution.

According to Budi Winarno, the term policy can be used broadly as in "Indonesian economic policy," "Japanese economic policy," or it can also be used for something more specific, such as if we say government policies on debirocratization and deregulation (Winarno, 2007). Irfan Islamy (2007), the policy must be distinguished from wisdom. The policy is translated into different policies, which means knowledge. The policy definition requires further consideration, while the policy contains the rules contained therein.

Charles Lindblom in Winarno notes that public policy making is a dynamic mechanism since it entails multiple roles and factors that policy makers need to learn (Winarto, 2007). Any policy analysts involved in understanding public policy are therefore dividing the method of public policy development into many phases. Such a division is intended to promote the study of public policy. The areas of public policy put out by Dunn include the stage of the agenda-setting, the stage of policy formulation, the stage of policy introduction, the stage of policy execution and, ultimately, the stage of policy assessment.

Policy Impact Theory

Impact evaluation pays greater attention to the impact of policies than to the policy implementation process itself. Regarding the effects of policies, it is necessary to understand the expected results and the unexpected consequences. The predicted impact means that when the policy is made, the government has determined or mapped its effect. Among the influences that are expected to occur in policy implementation, some impacts are expected, and some are not likely. Moreover, at the end of policy implementation, unexpected consequences appear, some of which are expected and unexpected, or desired and undesirable (Wibawa et al., 1994).

Winarno also revealed that the impact of a public policy has several dimensions, and all of them must be considered in the evaluation discussion. There are five dimensions of policy impact (Winarno, 2007), namely:

1. The effect of policy on public affairs and the impact of policy on the people concerned. Consequently, the goals of public policy that are likely to be affected by the policy must be restricted and the expected effect of the policy must be calculated from the outset of public policy making.
2. Policies can have an effect on contexts or communities outside policy priorities or objectives as previously assumed by policy makers.
3. Policies are likely to impact current and future conditions that will affect target groups and beyond.
4. The appraisal also requires another aspect, namely direct costs incurred in financing public policy projects to execute such policies in such a manner.
5. Regarding the indirect costs borne by the community and some community members as a result of public policies.

METHOD

Judging from the approach, this research is classified as a descriptive study that only describes and summarizes various conditions and situations within a certain period. This research is intended to define internal and external environmental factors without intending to draw general conclusions. According to Sekaran (2009), descriptive analysis is carried out to identify and explain the characteristics of the variables studied in a situation. This research approach uses a case study approach.

According to Sekaran & Bougie (2013), case study research aims to identify, understand, and describe human characteristics, events, or situations that focus on research. Besides, descriptive analysis can help to think systematically about certain aspects of a situation, provide ideas for further investigation, and simplify certain decisions. This study does not test hypotheses or explain relationships. Researchers used a case study approach to this study (Case Study). In this analysis, therefore, the authors compare the data that are fitted with information sources.

Location and Time of Research, namely First; Research locations in DKI Jakarta on public transport users. Second; Research Time The study period is (1) month from November to December 2020. In this study, data collection techniques were interviews and observations, and documentation aimed at the Jakarta City Government. According to Sugiyono (2015), an interviewing is a gathering between two people to share facts and ideas through a question and answer, so that context can be built on a specific subject. Meanwhile, documentation is a data collection technique using documents or archives owned by parties with research interests.

The next stage is the determination of informants. According to Sugiyono, sampling must be determined in advance for a specific purpose (purposive sampling) in a qualitative approach. Sampling for the research object was carried out using purposive sampling, namely, the researcher's sampling technique with subjective considerations/research. In this case, the researcher determines which respondents are considered to represent the population. In this study, the research informants were as follows:

a.   The Governor of DKI Jakarta, namely Mr. Anies Baswedan.
b.   DKI Jakarta Covid-19 Task Force
c.   There are 3 MSME managers.
d.   Public Policy Observer

Not only through interviews and primary data sources. To achieve certainty or find data that is truly valid and accountable, the author examines through the field and laws and regulations or literature and reading books that usually contain existing doctrines, theories, or expert opinions—related to the title of this study. Data obtained from a literature study consists of books on public policy knowledge, public policy regulations, journals, theses, and the internet, for data to be collected into one valid unit.

In analyzing the data, there are three methods of analysis: First; Inductive data analysis is a general analysis method based on the results of interviews and is equipped with secondary observations, namely additional literature data from public policy science books, public policy regulations, journals, theses, and the internet so that the data to be collected becomes one unit valid and interpreted and concluded Second; The results of in-depth interviews using triangulation analysis, namely analyzing the results of interviews from three different points of view. Primary data analysis obtained from in-depth interviews was carried out using the "triangulation" technique, which analyzes the same questions and answers from key informants who have significant levels of variation and diversity.

The next stage is to test the data's validity; in trying the data's reality, there are four criteria: first, credibility and trust; second, dependence and third, confirmation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Description of Covid-19 Development in DKI Jakarta

Regarding the data on the development of Covid-19 for the last 9 months, based on the Covid-19 cases for six months in DKI Jakarta, it can be seen in the following graph:
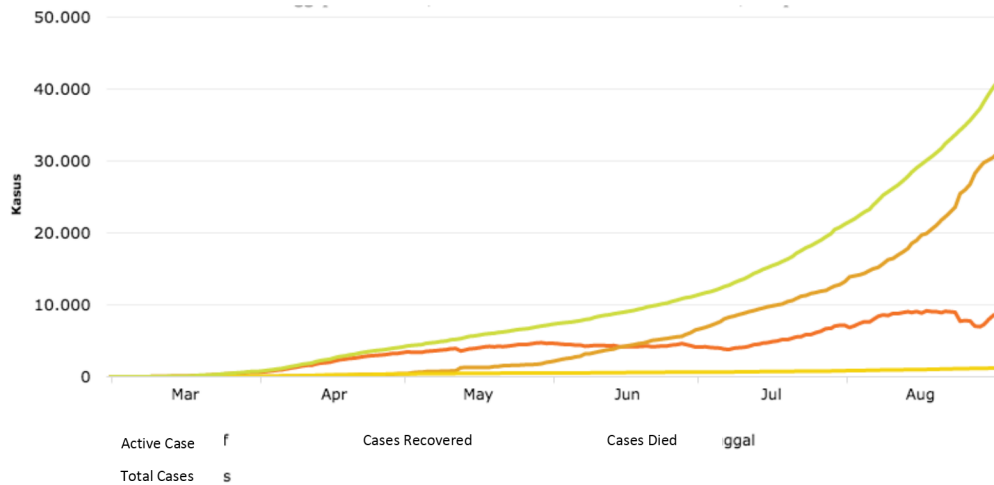
Figure 1 6 Months of Development of the Covid-19 Case in DKI Jakarta

Based on the chart above, the first identified transmission of COVID-19 originated from a dance event at the Amigos Club, Jakarta, on February 14, 2020. President Joko Widodo announced this on March 2, 2020. Furthermore, Covid-19 cases increased, even in DKI Jakarta. Jakarta is the epicenter of the spread of Covid-19 (Jayani, 2020).

About six months later, as of September 1, 2020, patients confirmed positive for Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta had reached 41,250 cases. Although the majority of patients were declared cured, 1,219 patients also died. Meanwhile, 3,341 patients were treated, and 5,423 people underwent independent isolation.
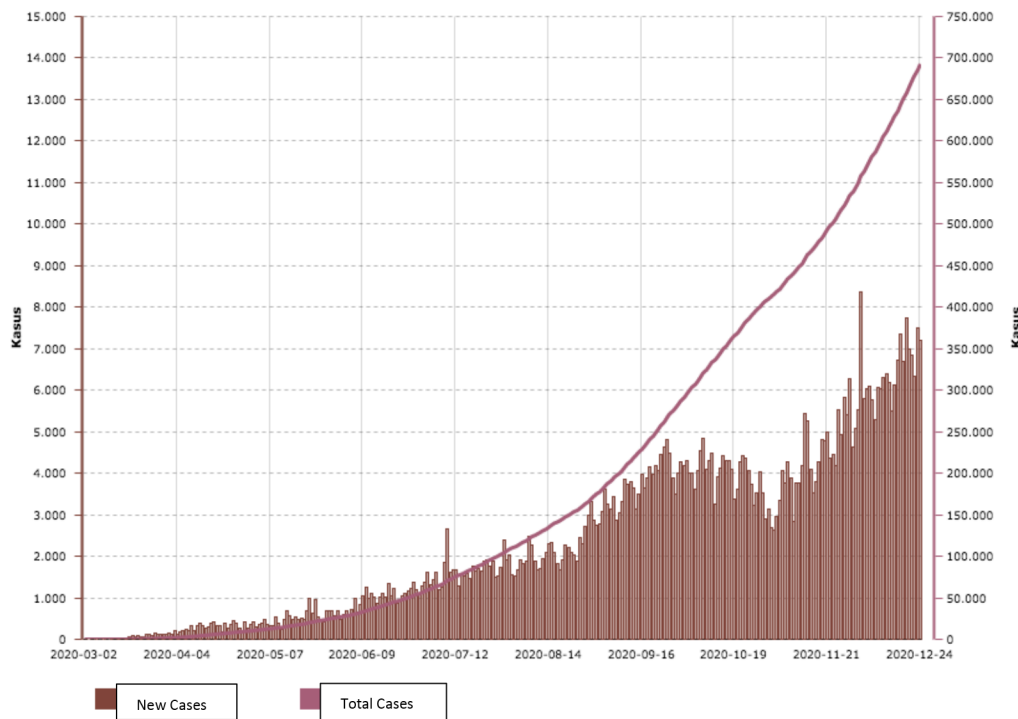

Figure 2 Covid-19 Cases Increase to 7,199 Cases (Thursday, 24/12)

The number of positive sufferers of Covid-19 increased by 7,199 people as of December 24, 2020. The number of cases reached 692,838, with 563,980 patients declared cured, and 20,589 people died. Meanwhile, the government recorded 68,219 people under surveillance (ODP) and 0 under supervision (Fitra, 2020).

Data on the development of Covid-19 for the last 9 months, Donny Munardo, as Chair of the Covid-19 Task Force, gave an explanation regarding the outcome of Covid-19, namely as follows: "Since the first case was announced on March 2, 2020,

until now, new cases of Covid-19 infection are still being reported every day. The following is the journey of the Covid-19 case in Indonesia from month to month:

a. March
    On 2 March 2020, Indonesia announced the first outbreak of Covid-19, which had affected two people of Indonesia. In President Joko Widodo's statement at the time, it was reported that the two citizens of Indonesia had made contact with Japanese citizens who had come to Indonesia. Then, on March 6 and 8, the government again announced 2 positive patients for Covid-19 each, bringing the number of confirmed positive patients at that time to 8. After that, new cases of the coronavirus continued to be reported and began to hit. Nail, as of March 31, there were 114 new confirmed cases, so that the total cases of the coronavirus at that time were 1,528.

b. April
    In April, cases of Covid-19 continued to increase and spread to various provinces in Indonesia. There have been 10,118 positive cases of Covid-19 confirmed by the government until April 30, meaning that there were an additional 8,590 new cases of the coronavirus during April. Based on the spokesman's data for the government handling the coronavirus at that time, Achmad Yurianto, new topics of positive sufferers of Covid-19 have spread in 22 provinces. Meanwhile, Covid-19 transmission has occurred in 310 districts/cities in all provinces of Indonesia. The total of patients reported to have been healed was 1,522, and 792 died.

c. May
    New cases of the coronavirus also increased in May. The number of additional instances ranges from hundreds of cases. May 31, 2020, the number of positive sufferers of Covid-19 in Indonesia has reached 26,473 people. This means that there was an increase of 16,355 new cases in May. Meanwhile, the total number of patients who died in Indonesia due to Covid-19 was 1,613, and those who recovered were 7,308 patients.

d. June
    By June, new daily cases began to run in the thousands. At the end of the month, namely June 30, 2020, there have been 1,293 new reported cases of Covid-19. The number of cases reported at that time was 56,385. This means that there was an increase of 29,912 new cases in June. Meanwhile, the number of patients who were confirmed to be cured at that time was 24,806 people. Meanwhile, the total number of victims who died was 2,876. The coronavirus pandemic at that time had spread in 449 districts and cities in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

e. July
    The number of positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia in July has increased. As of July 31, 2020, there have been 2,040 additional confirmed cases of coronavirus in the last 24 hours, taking the total number of cases to 108,376 at the time. This means that there were an additional 51,991 new cases during June. Meanwhile, patients who recovered reached 65,907 cases and 5,131 deaths. In July, the Covid-19 case, which passed 100,000, was also responded to by several experts.

f. August
    In August, new daily cases of Covid-19 touched 3,000 within days. As of August 31, 2020, the number of confirmed corona cases in Indonesia was 174,796. This means that there were an additional 66,420 cases of the coronavirus from the previous month. Meanwhile, the number of patients who were declared cured reached 125,959, with 7,417 deaths. The increase in casualties itself did not only come from the general public but also doctors. As of August 31, there have been 100 doctors who have died from exposure to the coronavirus to overcome the pandemic.

g. September
    The total number of positive instances of Covid-19 in Indonesia on Wednesday (30/9/2020) reached 287.008. This figure is an increase of 4,284 cases from the previous day. Of these, 214,947 people were declared cured, and 10,740 people died. The Ministry of Health carried out data collection at 12.00 WIB. Based on data from the Ministry of Health, 4,510 patients recovered, and 139 patients died. Today's recovery rate is the highest of the initial cases announced last March 2. Meanwhile, the number of Covid-19 suspects per day reached 131,693 people suspected and examined as many as 45,496 specimens. Of these, 210,437 people were declared cured, and 10,601 people died.

h. October
    During October 24-25, 2020, the government recorded 3,732 new cases. That way, the accumulation of people exposed to the coronavirus in the country until Sunday at 12.00 WIB reached 389,712 cases. This information is based on the Covid-19 Handling Task Force data through the Covid19.go.id and Kemkes.go.id sites, with updates appearing every afternoon. Of the total positive cases, 313,764 patients were declared cured. There were an additional 4,545 people who were said cured compared to data on Saturday (24/10/2020). They have declared cured based on examination with the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method, which showed negative results for the coronavirus.

i. November

The number of positive cases of the coronavirus in Indonesia until Sunday (11/29/2020) reached 534,266 cases. Of these, 445,793 were declared cured, and 16,815 died. Based on the explanation from the interview results above, the data is data compiled by the Ministry of Health and released by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force until 12.00 WIB. The increase in the number of positive cases per day broke a record, 6,267 cases. Meanwhile, the number of additional cases recovered 3,810 cases, and 169 people died compared to yesterday. The number of specimens examined per day was 42,903 specimens.

The addition of the number of positive cases in Indonesia continues to increase. Since the last two days, namely November 27 and 28, the number of positive cases has risen to over 5,000. Even on the 27th positive cases broke the record for daily additions, namely 5,828 cases, and on November 28, 5,418 cases. On November 28, there were an additional 5,418 cases, mostly from DKI Jakarta Province, with 1,370 cases. The cumulative total of positive cases in DKI Jakarta as of November 28 was still the highest, namely 134,331 cases. The second rank was daily in Central Java with 1,118 cases and the third-highest cumulative number reaching 52,961 cases.

By 6 October 2020, more than 311,000 Indonesians had contracted Covid-19, 11,374 had died of the infection, and 236,437 had recovered (Worldmeter, 2020). Infection and mortality rates have risen sharply since late August, showing that the transmission of the virus is out of hand. There are now outbreaks in all provinces, and some 70 districts are in the red zone, which means high-risk zones. The worst-affected province is Jakarta, where the infection rate in September exceeded 1,500 new cases every day, prompting Governor Anies Baswedan of Jakarta to enforce large-scale social prohibitions (PSBB) on movements and meetings on 14 September. What is most alarming for the city is that the incidence of positive testing soared from 5% in June to 12.2% in early September, showing an acceleration in the spread of society (Tempo, 2020). Other heavily impacted provinces include West Java, East Java, Central Java, Bali and Southern Kalimantan. Many officials suspect that the real incidence of infection is even greater than the official rate, maybe between four and ten times higher, meaning that more than one million people have the virus.

PSBB Policy on MSMEs in DKI Jakarta

The government's efforts to anticipate the development of the coronavirus are currently worrying the public. Not only worried about contracting the coronavirus, but there are local government policies that impose PSBB in several areas. Because of course, it will make it difficult for people to carry out activities and mobility. Even though it is a big risk, it must still be done to stop the coronavirus spread. PSBB is an extension of social distancing covering certain areas and areas. If an area or region has experienced PSBB, it means closing the entrances and exits to community members. It is not surprising that this PSBB policy has become a consideration for several regional officials in several reports. This consideration is based on the readiness of the budget and the social impacts that arise.

Of course, the PSBB policy is difficult to implement for the world social community today. Because humans never stop moving and moving from one place to another. Therefore, the successful implementation of this policy requires stakeholders' involvement in a democratic and participatory manner. Stakeholders and policymakers must continue to engage in dialogue to analyze the consequences of implementing procedures.

Evaluation of policy implementation needs to be done to see the accountability and performance improvement of a public policy. Helmut Wollman's model describes policy implementation's assessment into three main types, namely: ex-ante evaluation, continuous evaluation, and export evaluation (Lintjewas et al., 2016). Public policy-making is not only a technological feature of government; on the contrary, it is a fluid collaborative mechanism that is informed by the diverse existence of other socio-political and environmental movements (Osman, 2014).

The environmental factors that form this policy framework contribute to policy changes and affect results and impacts. Because of these contextual differences, developed countries' public policies are very different from those of developing countries. While developed country policies have proved to be successful in many respects, they are not relevant to understanding the complexities of developing country policy processes. Public policy in developing countries has its peculiarities because it is affected by an uncertain socio-political climate and faces a variety of threats and challenges. Poverty, hunger, ill-health, illiteracy, low living standards, unemployment and other widespread phenomena in these countries have also generated increasing pessimism about the efficacy of public policies. Given this situation, in developed countries, policy studies require immediate consideration (Osman, 2014).

Talking about policy, there will be positive and negative impacts that arise due to this coronavirus outbreak. Of course, these positive and negative impacts cannot be separated from social and economic aspects. The first negative impact that can be felt immediately due to the coronavirus outbreak is a decrease in economic growth. However, if the PSBB is not

implemented immediately, the virus will continue to enter areas that were not previously infected and will worsen regions that are already infected. If there is no preparation for this PSBB effort, then the PSBB attempt will also not run well.

Why can this coronavirus harm the country's economy, especially DKI Jakarta? Because DKI Jakarta has various sectors that affect the economy in DKI Jakarta's scope and affect the stability of the surrounding economy. If there is no good economic activity, economic indicators will negatively impact due to a significant slowdown. DKI Jakarta is then vulnerable to financial panic, especially for MSME entrepreneurs. This is where the effect of the corona on the economic side will be felt instantly, and of course cannot be overlooked. In addition to the basis of economic activity in DKI Jakarta, it also follows the Indonesian state's foundation; it is claimed that the conceptualized financial system is People's Economics (economy controlled by the people). It is now, in reality, the latest economic activity. It is a reflection of the capitalist economic system, so it can be seen to be occurring. Dualism in Economics.

Economic dualism refers to J. H. Boeke describes two very different situations in a society that lives side by side. The first state is "superior," while the other is "inferior," such as the existence of a current mode of production side by side with the traditional way of production, between the rich and the poor, uneducated, and other conditions are contradictory at one time and place. In this Socialist Economic System, the government plays a very important role in determining the economy's course or what is commonly known as centralized planning. Individual property rights and economic initiatives do not get a proper place (Hamid, 2004).

An approximate 25% of world trade happens in multinational corporate or intra-company businesses. The same proportion still exists amongst developing countries that are part of the European Community (EC) and NAFTA. Developing nations can reap only a limited portion of international trade. The same refers to financial liberalization dominated by foreign financial institutions and led by economic super-powers and owners of capital on world financial markets (Hamid, 2005).

Regarding the impact of Covid-19 on MSMEs, the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Mr. Anis Baswedan, stated that: "The decline in turnover of MSMEs and cooperatives due to Covid-9 has been very significant since its appearance at the end of 2019. The tourism industry is one of the sectors affected by the spread of this virus. The slowdown in the tourism sector has a domino effect on the MSME sector. Based on data processed by P2E LIPI, the impact of the decline in tourism on MSMEs engaged in micro-food and beverage businesses reached 27%. Meanwhile, the effect on small food and beverage businesses was 1.77%, and medium enterprises were 0.07%. The influence of the COVID-19 virus on handicraft units made of wood and rattan micro businesses was 17.03%. For small businesses in the wood and rattan handicraft sector, 1.77% and medium enterprises 0.01%. Meanwhile, household consumption will also be corrected between 0.5% to 0.8%".

Data from ayojakarta.com states that the coronavirus pandemic has hit 13,336 micros, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in DKI Jakarta. However, only 8,617 people were able to get help. To reduce the economic impact that is worse for MSME players, the DKI Provincial Government is trying to help sales through online and online methods. Ratu acknowledged that SME and IKM assistants or *Jakpreneurs* in the sub-district have also conducted online consultation and mentoring (Rahmawati, 2020)

Based on the results of interviews and secondary data, it was found that the existence of Covid-19 hurt MSMEs, especially in DKI Jakarta, and digital advances in globalization have also been shown to have had a significant impact on the wheels of the economy, particularly the retail market. As a result of coronavirus, one by one, western retail markets, big, micro and small, have begun to experience a downturn in sales. Even by offering the convenience of shopping, in fact, in this digital age, people are still reluctant and tend to do online shopping or use media applications.

There are a lot of benefits provided by online shopping. Several measures to ensure its presence in the modern age, including the refocusing and rethinking of the market, the creation of social and digital campaigns and the development of organizational skills. The positive impact of the PSBB policy is that the government can reduce the number of people affected by the Covid-19 virus because reducing outside activities can keep the risk of transmission high; besides having a positive impact, it also indirectly reduces air pollution, given that the number prevailing in Indonesia is quite high. Especially in the capital DKI Jakarta. The government's efforts besides PSBB are also by preparing hand sanitizers in several public areas for community use after touching and always reminding them to wash their hands, so they don't get into the virus's body.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that DKI Jakarta has a number of sectors that have an impact on the economy of the DKI Jakarta region and affect the stability of the surrounding economy. If there is no good economic activity, economic indicators will negatively impact due to a significant slowdown. DKI Jakarta is then vulnerable to financial panic, especially for MSME entrepreneurs. This is where the effect of the corona on the economic side will be felt instantly, and of course cannot be overlooked. The existence of Covid-19 hurts MSMEs, especially in DKI Jakarta. It can also be seen that digital developments in globalization greatly affect the economy's wheels, including the retail market. As a result of coronavirus, one by one, western retail markets, big, micro and small, have begun to experience a downturn in sales. The positive impact of the PSBB policy is that the government can reduce the number of people affected by the Covid-19 virus because reducing outside activities can keep the risk of transmission high; besides having a positive impact, it also indirectly reduces air pollution, considering that the number of motorcyclists in Indonesia is quite high, especially in the capital city DKI Jakarta.

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