

Impact of PPKM on the NTB People's Economy with People Obedience to Health Protocols as a Moderating Variable

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Abstract:- The aim of this study was to explore the PPKM impact of the Covid19 pandemic on the NTB population's economy with people's adherence to healthcare protocols as a moderation variable. This study used the descriptive quantitative method. Descriptive research is research done to describe the conditions under which research is conducted. Data collection is done using the Google Form tool, which is distributed through various existing social media, such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Twitter groups. The data scale used is a Likert scale and uses path analysis with intelligent PLS 3.0. The interviewees in this study are individuals, namely residents of West Nusa Tenggara. The sample used in this study was 100 respondents. The results suggest that adherence to this health protocol can act as a variable that strengthens the relationship between PPKM and the NTB population's economy, meaning that more rules enforce restrictions. People's Actions (PPKM) issued by the government will improve the economy. of the NTB, in the condition of the obedient. The conclusion of this study shows that the NTB provincial government's policy on the application of People's Activity Restriction (PPKM) to people's compliance with health protocols is good enough, especially to increase the income of NTB people's.

Keywords:- Covid-19 Pandemic, PPKM Impact, NTB's People Economy, Obedience of health Protocol.

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the national Covid-19 Task Force, as of July 9, 2020, 216 countries have confirmed positive cases of the 2019 Coronavirus disease (from now on referred to as Covid19). The spread of Covid-19 is swift, and no one can predict when the reach of this virus will end. Based on positive Covid-19 patients and death rates, Indonesia occupies the highest death rate among 216 other countries struggling against Covid-19. The victims are the people and medical personnel (doctors and nurses). The high death rate and the increasing Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia during the 3 (three) weeks of the PSBB period made many parties consider the Indonesian government less prepared and less transparent in controlling the Covid-19 outbreak, which began to spread in early March 2020.

The government has made various efforts to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus with multiple policies ranging from Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to new approaches such as the Enforcement of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM). The government has implemented PPKM to suppress the spread of Covid-19 in several regions in Indonesia. During the emergency PPKM period, several

goods production (manufacturing) sectors experienced distribution bottlenecks, which led to a buildup of stock. The policy taken by the government to work from home outside the critical and essential sectors has become a significant potential for termination of employment. Instead of surviving during a pandemic, it has become a boomerang for the company's survival, resulting in unavoidable employment termination. Therefore, many companies propose that the government provide tax relief, user fees, electricity to rent. Some local governments no longer support central policies. Local governments are more focused on protecting their people because local governments are in the regions and are closer to the people than the central government.

One example is the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Regional Government. The NTB Regional Government identified the spread of Covid-19 in mid-March or, more precisely, March 17, 2020. The province NTB is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has been affected by Covid-19. Data released by Garda NTB on September 9, 2020, shows that two thousand four hundred sixty (15.86%) were treated for two thousand two hundred sixty-nine (78.2%) recoveries and one hundred and seventy-one (5.90%) deaths. Causing the NTB Government to be more difficult in implementing the Health protocol without having to carry out PSBB, then on July 5, 2021, Governor of NTB Dr. Zulkieflimansyah took a careful step by implementing Micro PPKM with two levels of criteria (level 1 and level 2) (ntbprov.go.id). The data exposure concluded that Covid-19 is still endemic in NTB, which reduces people's purchasing power. This situation will decrease the activities of the NTB people compared to the previous one, which will decrease the number of purchases of goods and services. At the macro level, the household industry's fiscal income also declined, which caused workers' income in labor-intensive industries to be lower.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Coronavirus, also known as Covid-19, is a virus with symptoms such as sore throat, cough, fever, and shortness of breath and is thought to have originated from animals. Even though it looks the same as a virus in general, we wouldn't have thought this coronavirus could significantly impact all sectors of life (Amanda, 2020). Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus two or SARS-CoV-2). This virus is a large family of Coronaviruses that can infect animals. When attacking humans, Coronaviruses usually cause respiratory tract infections, such as the flu, MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome), and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Covid-19 is a

new type of coronavirus discovered in Wuhan, Hubei, China, in 2019, This new type of coronavirus is named Coronavirus disease-2019, abbreviated as Covid-19. Since the discovery of Covid-19, it has spread widely to cause a global pandemic that continues today.

The spread of coronavirus from animals to humans is sporadic, but this happened with Covid-19, SARS, and MERS. Humans can catch the coronavirus through direct contact with animals that have this virus. The mode of spread is called zoonotic transmission. Some things that must be done in preventing this virus, according to (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020), are doing hand hygiene using hand sanitizer if hands don't look dirty or washing hands with soap if hands look dirty, avoiding touching eyes, nose and mouth, apply to cough or sneezing etiquette by covering nose and mouth with the inside of the upper arm or tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash, wear a medical mask if you have respiratory symptoms and perform hand hygiene after removing the cover, maintain a distance (at least 1 m) from people who were experiencing respiratory symptoms. Symptoms of Covid-19 are generally in the form of fever 38°C , dry cough, and shortness of breath, and the worst impact for humans is death (Setiawan, 2020).

Compliance can be interpreted as obeying orders or rules (Notoatmodjo, 2018). According to Kamidah (2015), several factors affect compliance: (a) knowledge results from sensing a specific object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, (b) motivation is a desire in a person that drives him to behave. The better the motivation, the better the internal human conditions such as desires and expectations that encourage individuals to conduct to achieve the desired goals, and (c) family support, which is carried out by including family participation as a primary essential factor that exists in helping to realize and comply existing regulations. Problem people compliance, in reality, is determined by three aspects, namely (Notoatmodjo, 2018), (a) high authority holders of authority figures have an important influence on compliance behavior in society, (b) conditions where there are limited opportunities for disobedience and increased situations requiring compliance and (c) people who have the awareness to comply with regulations because they know that this that's right and important to do.

The people have an essential role in breaking the chain of transmission of Covid-19 to provoke new sources/groups of information in places where there is human movement, human interaction, and large gatherings. The people's role in breaking the chain of information of Covid-19 (risk of contracting and transmitting) must be done by implementing health protocols. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), health protocols, in general, must contain:

A. Individual health protection

Transmission of Covid19 occurs through droplets that can infect humans by entering the body from droplets containing the SARS-CoV2 virus through the nose, mouth, and eyes. The principle of preventing transmission of Covid19 to individuals is realized by avoiding the entry of the virus through fourth items with several actions, such as:

- a) Use personal protective equipment in the form of a mask covering your nose and mouth to your chin if you have to leave the house or come into contact with other people of unknown health (who can transmit Covid19). If you are using a cloth mask you must use a 3-layer cloth mask.
- b) Wash your hands often y washing them with soap and running water or using alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Always avoid touching your eyes nose and mouth with dirty hands (which can be contaminated with virus-containing droplets).
- c) Keep a distance of at least 1 meter from others to avoid receiving droplets from people who are talking coughing or sneezing as well ascrowds. If it is not possible to maintain distance, various administrative engineering can be carried out by limiting the number of people, setting schedules, etc.
- d) Increase the body's resistance by following a clean healthy lifestyle such as eating right, exercising at least 30 minutes a day, getting enough rest (at least 7 hours), and avoiding disease risk factors.

B. Public health protection

Public health protection is an effort that all components must carry out in the people to prevent and control the transmission of Covid-19. The potential for information of Covid-19 in public places and facilities is due to the movement, crowd, or interaction of people that can cause physical contact. In protecting public health, the role of the manager, organizer, or person in charge of public places and facilities is critical to implement the following:

- a) The element of prevention (prevent) consists of health promotion activities (promote) carried out through socialization, education, and the use of various information media to provide understanding and understanding for everyone, as well as examples from leaders, people leaders, and through mainstream media. Protection activities (protect), among others, is carried out through the provision of facilities for washing hands with soap that is easily accessible and meet the standards or the requirement of hand sanitizers, efforts to screen the health of people who will enter public places, and facilities, regulation of social distancing, disinfection of surfaces, rooms, and equipment regularly as well as enforcing discipline on people behavior that is at risk of transmitting and contracting Covid-19 such as crowding, not wearing masks, smoking in public places and facilities, and so on.
- b) The element of case finding (detect) consists of facilitating oneself to anticipate the spread of Covid-19, which can be done by coordinating with the local health office or health service facilities, then monitoring health conditions (symptoms of fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and shortness of breath) to all people in public places and facilities.
- c) The element of handling quickly and effectively (responding) takes action to prevent a wider spread, including coordinating with the local health office or health service facilities to carry out close contact tracing, rapid test checks, or Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR), as well as other treatments

as needed. The handling of the sick or dead in public places and facilities refers to the applicable standards by the provisions of the legislation.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Mendagri) Tito Karnavian issued the Minister of Home Affairs (INDAGRI) Number 18 of 2021. The rules signed on July 8, 2021, are the second amendment to Indagri Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Emergency People Activity Restrictions (PPKM). Covid-19 in the Java and Bali Regions. In the refinement of INDAGRI, there are arrangements for two critical sectors, which will take effect from 9-20 July 2021.

C. Essential Sector:

- a) Finance and Banking: only covers insurance, banks, pension funds, and financial institutions (oriented to physical services with customers.
- b) Provisions: can operate with a maximum capacity of 50 percent of staff for locations related to services to the people and 25 percent for office administration services to support operations.
- c) Capital Market: oriented to physical services with customers and the running of the capital market well.
- d) Conditions: can operate with a maximum capacity of 50 percent of staff.
- e) Information and Communication Technology: includes cellular operators, data centers, internet, postal services, media related to the dissemination of information to the public.
- f) Conditions: can operate with a maximum capacity of 50 percent of staff.
- g) Hospitality non-quarantine handling
- h) Condition: can operate at 50 percent staff capacity
- i) Export-oriented industry: the company must show proof of a sample of the Goods Export Notification (PEB) document. For the last twelve months or other documentation with industrial activity mobility and operational permit (IOM). Provisions: a maximum of 50 percent of staff can operate only in production facilities/factories, while for office administration services to support operations, only 10 percent are allowed.

D. Critical Sector:

- a) Health
Conditions: can operate 100 percent without any exceptions
- b) People Security and Order
Conditions: can operate 100 percent of staff without any exceptions
- c) Disaster Management
Provisions: can operate 100 percent of the maximum staff only production/construction facilities/services. For office administration services to support operations, a maximum of 25 percent of the team is applied.

5M Health Protocol (Washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands/using hand sanitizer, wearing masks, keeping crowds, and reducing mobility.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Design Research

This type of research used in this research is quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2018), quantitative research methods can be interpreted as methods based on positive philosophy used to examine specific populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis. The type of data used in this study is primary data obtained through the distribution of questionnaires. The number of samples used was 100 respondents based on the determination of the selection according to Purba (2018).

B. Research Location

This research was conducted in the province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), which is spread over ten districts/cities, namely West Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, North Lombok Regency, West Sumbawa Regency, Sumba Regency, Dompu Regency, Bima Regency, Mataram City, Bima City.

C. Method of collecting data

The data collection technique used in this study is to use a questionnaire which is the most effective tool to obtain information from respondents about themselves or circumstances outside themselves.

D. Data analysis technique

Data analysis is used to obtain definite results in managing data so that researchers can account for it. The data analysis techniques used in this study are: Path analysis, according to Ghazali (2018), is an extension of multiple linear regression analysis, or path analysis is an extension of regression analysis to estimate the quality relationship between variables that have been previously determined based on theory.

IV. DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS

Based on the sample results, the respondents in this study were staff members of this study. The questionnaire was distributed to 100 respondents, while 100 questionnaires were returned. The parameters are used to check the validity by checking the value of the load factor. The validity of the results presented in Table 1 shows that each indicator of a building in the measurement model is qualified. It can be seen that each indicator in a building is different from other criteria of the building and accumulates in the values of the load factor > 0.5 , so the criteria used in this study are valid.

	X1	X2	Y
X1.1	0.921	0.435	0.070
X1.2	0.950	0.490	0.001
X1.3	0.922	0.471	0.136
X2.1	0.212	0.887	0.351
X2.2	0.464	0.817	0.298
X2.3	0.467	0.906	0.173
X2.4	0.093	0.889	0.315
X2.5	0.413	0.888	0.115
Y1	0.040	0.004	0.871
Y2	0.187	0.019	0.860
Y3	0.052	0.063	0.846
Y4	0.068	0.140	0.911
Y5	0.370	0.084	0.854
Y6	0.439	0.385	0.875

Table 1 : Cross Loading

Source: processed data, 2021

Reliability testing is performed to determine how accurate and coherent the meter is over time. The reliability of the instrument is selected from the composite reliability value and Cronbach's alpha is more significant than 0.70. (Ghozali and Latan, 2015).

Variables	CR	Cronbach Alpha	Information
PPKM(X1)	0.957	0.943	Reliable
Obedience to Health Protocols (X2)	0.959	0.950	Reliable
NTB's People Economy(Y)	0.970	0.966	Reliable
Moderating Effect	1.000	1.000	Reliable

Table 2: Reliability Test

Source: Processed Data, 2021

The results of the hypothesis tests are known from the value of the path coefficient using SmartPLS 3.2.6 startup. The hypothesis is accepted if the T statistic is greater than T table 1.68. Below are the results of hypothesis testing in Table 3 as follows:

	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistic	Information	Decision
X1 => Y	-0.341	2.861	Significant	Hypothesis accepted
X1 * X2 => Y	0.243	1,774	Significant	Hypothesis accepted

Table 3: Hypothesis based Path Coefficient

Source: processed data, 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the T-statistic value of the Rules for the Enforcement of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM) with a coefficient (2.861) > T-table (1.68), and the original sample value (-0.341), has a negative and significant effect on the economic condition of

the NTB people. This means that if the regulations for the implementation of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM) go well, then the economic condition of the NTB people tends to weaken. Then, if the regulations for the implementation of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM) go badly, the economic condition of the NTB people tends to increase; this is due to restrictions on people activities outside the home, which causes limited buying and selling activities and economic activities of the NTB's people.

The test of obedience to the health protocol can moderate the effect of the implementation of people activity restrictions (PPKM) on the economy of the NTB's people, so it can be interpreted that obedience to the health protocol can moderate (increase) the relationship between the rules for the implementation of people activity restrictions (PPKM) on the NTB's people economy. Obedience to this Health protocol can act as a variable that strengthens the relationship between PPKM and the NTB's People Economy, meaning that the better the rules for the Enforcement of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM) issued by the government will improve the economy of the NTB people, in the condition of people who have obedience.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the policy of the NTB provincial government regarding the Enforcement of People Activity Restrictions (PPKM) on the level of people compliance with health protocols is quite good, especially in increasing the income or income of the NTB people, this can be seen from the high economic activity of the NTB people where PPKM rules are implemented by the NTB government but still apply the Covid-19 health protocol. There is an impact on the PPKM rules on the NTB People Economy, with the NTB people obeying the Covid-19 Health protocol.

B. Implications

It is hoped that all the people of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) can always obey the government regulations regarding PPKM so that the spread of Covid-19 slowly declines, than in carrying out their economic activities or activities, it is hoped that they will continue to follow the rules of the Covid-19 Health protocol so that it does not open up opportunities to improve health. The spread of Covid-19 when economic activity and implementation in the NTB area took place.

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