

POLICY CONFLICT BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO AND GOVERNOR OF DKI JAKARTA ANIES BASWEDAN IN FIGHTING THE SPREAD OF COVID -19

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ABSTRACT

The spread of COVID-19 in Jakarta and Indonesia is very fast, especially in Jakarta and its surroundings. The central government led by President Jokowi has policies to combat the spread of COVID-19, while Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan also has separate policies to combat the spread of COVID-19. There are two different policies, and both have their own view in combating COVID-19. This paper discusses these policies differences, the motives behind these differences, and how this policy conflict end. Further, this paper also analyzes whether or not this policy conflict represents both sides political view, and whether or not this policy conflict is related to the 2024 Presidential Election, and also which policy will be the best option for the people of Indonesia. The research methodology used is a qualitative methodology based on researching social media coverage and analyzing the news and writings contained in these media.

Introduction

Corona virus has been known for a long time. However, the Corona Virus this time has become an outbreak of an infectious disease called COVID -19 or Corona Virus Disease 2019. It was first discovered in Wuhan in December 2019, thenceforth infected around 80,000 residents in Wuhan, Hebei Province, China. Several researchers found that the COVID-19 has natural origin from animals, namely bats or bats. The spread of COVID-19 disease was expected starting from the culinary tradition of Wuhan residents who own bat menus as food. The Chinese government itself said that this virus was spread by American soldiers who were athletes at the November 2019 world championships in Wuhan China. History of its spread. (Ani Mardatila, 2020). Recently, 10 countries have been ranked in relation with the spread of the Covid-19 with the United

States as the country with highest confirmed COVID-19 cases, followed by Italy, China, Spain, Iran, England, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Turkey (Shalihah, 2020).

Indonesia has become one of the country infected with COVID-19 after the President of Indonesia announced it publicly on March 2, 2020 (ABC, 2020). The COVID-19 case was started by two patients infected with COVID-19 reside in West Java, specifically in the Depok City (Fadli, 2020). Both patients has family relationship as the child and the mother. The child named Sita contracted the CVID-19 from a Japanese citizen while visiting a café in the Kemang, Jakarta. The Japanese citizen was tested positive for COVID-19 when he was in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia at the end of February. Afterward, the tracing was immediately conducted and the tracing arrived at Sita. Sita herself had experienced COVID-19

symptoms and was seeking treatment at Mitra Depok Hospital. However, it was later referred to RSSPI Kemayoran, Jakarta. The two patients were finally declared cured a few days after being treated. On the other hand, The Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, stated that COVID-19 had existed and was known since January 2020. Anies Baswedan said at the Indonesia Lawyers Club event as follows (Sari, 2020):

“COVID-19 is no longer news of distant events, it is now among us, no longer transmitted from foreigners to residents of Jakarta, but among residents of Jakarta. We have been monitoring this since January, on January 7 we conducted socialization, when it was still known as the Wuhan Memorial, and urged hospitals to prepare PPE. January 22, a special circular was made urging all hospitals to anticipate if there were patients with signs ... at that time, the name had changed to the 2019 corona virus novel. It's all January, this is all I call phase one. (ILC, March, 2020).

From this statement, the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, would like to express that COVID-19 had spread in the capital city of Jakarta since January. Meanwhile, the new President of Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, announced regarding the spread of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020, as follows:

"We in Jakarta want to always be vigilant, take measurable steps, for example, today the number of people under surveillance has increased from February 29 to 115, February 29, there are 32 people under surveillance today to 374 people currently being treated, currently the number is increasing. very significant. " (ILC, 2020).

The conflict between President Joko Widodo and the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan has re-emerged in regard with a statement of implementing policies related to Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). In this paper the author wants to

discuss the conflict between the President and the Governor of DKI Jakarta in determining policies, especially policies in overcoming and combating the spread of COVID-19, both in the capital city of Jakarta and Indonesia.

Research question: 1) The author wants to understand the background of the differences in policies between the President and the Governor of DKI Jakarta? Is it a political issue? Or is it personal? 2) Was there any involvement of individual supporters? 3) What is the right and best policy that must be taken for the good and the safety of the citizens of Jakarta and Indonesian in relation action for combating the spread of COVID-19? 4) How will the policy conflict between President Jokowi and DKI Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan end?

Method

The author uses qualitative research methods with literature studies, such as collecting interview data published on social media, such as Google and Youtube; conducting in-depth interviews with relevant sources; conducting focused discussions (FGD) and finding other data. The theoretical framework that can be presented by the author in this paper is the issue of policy conflicts, leadership conflicts, and the right and best decisions. Making decisions and policies is a leadership duties. However, in this case, conflicts of leadership and conflict of policies are oftentimes occurred. Conflict may occur because of a struggle for influence, a struggle for power or a struggle for natural resources or natural resources (Winardi, 2006). Competition or conflict according to Pondy 2002, has several stages, benign stages, at this stage, the conflict is still in the form of policy competition using social media. The next stage may have been the stage of insubordination, and the next stage is the mobilization of force, and the last stage is the stage of confrontation between supporters,

it could also involve armed supporters. The next stage is the resolution stage.

According to Robert K. Yin, it is not sufficient just to ask the word "what", (what) to carry out the case study research process, but also with "how" (how) and "why" (why), so the question "what" is meant to obtain descriptive knowledge (descriptive knowledge), "how" (how) to obtain explanative knowledge (explanative knowledge), and "why" (why) to obtain explorative knowledge (explorative knowledge). According to Yin, research should emphasize the use of "how" and "why" questions. These are two words for enhancing and gaining in-depth knowledge of the phenomena ensue in the field. In addition, the form of the question is determining the strategy applied to obtain data.

Yin description above becomes the author's reference in formulating the statement of this research study, particularly "why" the conflict that occurs due to the implementation of different policies from the leaders of DKI Jakarta and Indonesia. Robert K. Yin divides three analytical techniques for the case study approach, namely (1) pattern matching, by using pattern matching logic. This logic compares a pattern based on empirical data to a predicted pattern (or with some alternative predictions). If these two patterns are similar, the result will be able to confirm the internal validity of the respective case studies; (2) Constructing an explanation, which aims to analyze the case study data by constructing an explanation of the case in question and (3) time series analysis, which is widely used for the case studies that apply experimental and quasi-experimental approaches.

The author uses analysis based on conflicts that have occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The conflict that occurred in the March-May 2020 period will be the author's reference for in-depth understanding in relation to the conflicts that occurred between leaders in implementing

policies because in that period, there were differences in decision making.

Robert K. Yin also suggests the following case study report procedures: (1) when and how to start writing; (2) identification of cases: real or reported; (3) review the text of case study. Case studies may be conducted by: 1) Proves a description of the problem, a detailed description of the observed context or setting and process, a discussion of the essential elements and at last, structuring the research results through "lessons learned". 2) After introducing a case study (e.g. the problem of violence on campus), further, the writer provides a detailed description of the setting and chronology of the event. Thenceforward, proceed to the important themes that emerged in the analysis. 3) Data collection through interviews with informants, observation, documentation, and audio-visual materials. By asking the following questions: What happened? What involved as the response to the event ?; What response themes emerged during the 6 (six) months ?; What theoretical constructs are developed uniquely in this case? 4) The Narrative describes events by correlating the context to a broader framework. 5) Case verification using several data sources for a theme through triangulation and member checking.

According to (Moleong, 2013) descriptive research accurately describes the nature of individuals, circumstances, symptoms, and certain groups, determine the frequency of certain relationships between one symptom and another within society. Whereas a qualitative approach is characterized by a research objective that inquire to understand symptoms in such a way that they do not require quantification or that they are impossible to measure accurately. Qualitative research methods produce descriptive data, namely what people say, both oral and written, what people do, which fundamentally depends on human

observation in correlation to their own power and in correlation to the person in their own language and terminology.

Result And Discussion

1. Government of Indonesia Strategy and Policy in Addressing the Spread of COVID-19.

Since President Jokowi announced the discovery of two positive COVID-19 patients on March 2, 2020, the President has taken several measures, including forming a COVID-19 Eradication Task Force led by Lieutenant General TNI AD Donny Munardo. Donny Munardo is also the Chairman of the National Disaster Management Agency.

President Jokowi did not choose the Lock Down Policy but choose the Social Distancing Policy. Meanwhile, Anies Baswedan proposed the Lock Down policy. The governor also implemented a policy which closes all busway and metro activities, which he called the shock effect. Anies Baswedan also wrote a letter requesting the implementation of the Lock Down Policy, however, this was replaced with the term of regional quarantine.

Why did the Chairman of the FKUI Board of Professors choose the Lock Down term? The lockdown proposition by the Chairperson of the UI Council of Professors seemed to support Governor Anies Baswedan's proposed policy, although there is no strong evidence that the FKUI Professor's proposition is closely related to Anies Baswedan's proposition. (Liputan 6, 2020)

However, this proposition pressured onto President Jokowi. This proposition takes into account the amount of funds disburse if locked down implemented in Jakarta for 14 days. The respective amount of funds disbursed compared to the regional revenue or PAD DKI Jakarta in 2018-2019, which is way smaller.

Therefore, the Lockdown policy shall be implemented.

The Professor's suggestion was clarified by the Rector of UI that the proposition was a personal suggestion, not representing UI. The Rector of UI refused and stated that it was not an official statement from UI, but a personal statement. Despite the pressure from various parties, including the Governor of DKI Jakarta, the President still disagrees with the regional quarantine policy. President Jokowi has issued a large-scale social restriction policy instead. Physical restrictions are more effective, more disciplined, and keep a distance. Further, the President issued an indication that he would implement a civil emergency policy.

2. Lockdown or Social Distancing? Physical Distancing, Regional Quarantine and Civil Emergency.

Lock down or regional quarantine is the restriction of all activities, there is no movement of residents, the city is closed, shops, supermarkets, markets, offices, banks are closed. There is no activity allowed. Public transportation does not operate. Online driver is not active. Only the police, the soldiers guarding the areas that are allowed to move, and also the medics. Therefore, how do people eat and drink? Soldiers and police provide food. In the positive side, staying at home for two weeks, restricted for two weeks, will stop the spread of COVID-19. Experts say that the incubation period is two weeks. Staying at home in a disciplined manner will help break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. On the other hand, on the negative side, economic activity has become paralyzed, fears of a rush, riots, looting, chaos that could lead to the downfall of the Jokowi government. For example, riots in India, riots in South Africa, and riots in the Philippines.

3. President Jokowi Choose PSBB

Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) is applied in several cities throughout Indonesia to prevent the spread of the Corona COVID-19 pandemic. The society is not allowed to be close to each other (social distancing), and many companies implement the work from home scheme. The government takes the option of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), based on Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. In accordance with Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, Article 59 paragraph (1), it states that PSBB is part of the Public Health Emergency response. Meanwhile, paragraph (2), it mentions the PSBB aims to prevent the spread of Public Health Emergencies that are happening among people in a specific area (Herliansyah et al., 2020).

Initially, President Jokowi only imposed Social and Physical Restrictions policy. However, the Governor of DKI Jakarta is very active in encouraging the President to implement a lockdown policy. There is a number of political figures who are also very active in pressuring Jokowi to implement the lockdown policy. However, Jokowi as President did not choose a lockdown policy but instead decided to implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions. There is also the reason for keeping the situation from worsening, from rioting, looting, and eventually leading to the fall of the government. Large-scale Social Restriction Policy, abbreviated as PSBB. (Newscom, 2020).

Besides, it seems as if Jokowi wants to give a stern warning that if the regional leader still insists on unilaterally imposing a regional quarantine, then a civil emergency may be implemented, especially in that respective area. What will be the impact on local governments if the President issues a civil emergency

policy in accordance with the 1959 Law? If the civil emergency policy is enforced, then in the respective region, the President will take over the control over the respective region. All policies will be taken over by the President, including policies on purchasing and procurement, food provision, security, and so on. The policies and powers that regulate and manage funds will be carried out directly by the central government, in this case the President. This condition is certainly not desired by the regional leader who is desperate to lockdown unilaterally.

Observing from the implementing regulation of the PSBB, the Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020 and Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 do not cover this matter. Further, the policy regarding the existence of aid in cash transfers from the government to MSME and Online Ojek players. The realization of policies related to this has not been evenly distributed and right on target, because based on evidence of an interview with one of the Ojek Online actors, they have not received any aid from the government. When observing from several reviews of the PSBB policies selected by the government in addressing the current COVID-19 case, currently is still in the implementation process, but indeed in several regions in Indonesia, there are also developments with existing policies. However, if it is related to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, many of the PSBB measures are not effective on the point that the people certainly feel that they have not received legal protection in this case, namely the existing policies made by the current government.

Especially concerning to the state's responsibility for public health and medical personnel, specifically as mention

in Article 28 H paragraph (1) and Article 33 paragraph

(3) which explains that health services are the right of everyone which shall be provided by the government. Everyone has the right and is obliged to receive health in an optimal degree, not only concerning individual problems but covering all factors that contribute to a healthy life and also the right to health and the right to medical services. The existence of a many PSBB policies which overlap between the Central Government and Regional Governments are due to a lack of coordination. On the one hand, Regional Governments understand better about the needs and characteristics of their regions because Local Governments are public officials who interact closely with and have a better understanding of the people in their area. On the other hand, the Central Government has the authority to issue a health emergency policy which, consequently will cause the implementation of the PSBB policies for responding to the COVID-19 to be slower or less alert because it needs to go through a lengthy mechanism.

4. Why Did the President Choose Social Distancing? and the Policy of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Anies Baswedan

Through this statement, it could be interpreted that there is pressure from the Governor of DKI Jakarta to President Jokowi to implement a lockdown or regional quarantine policy immediately. It is followed by the next statement. (Inews,2020)

C Besides, Anies Baswedan admitted that he had prepared a lockdown or quarantine scheme territory. The pressure put on the President was not only carried out by the Chairman of the UI Professors Council, DPR member Fadli Zon, and others.

The governor of Jakarta has attempted a lockdown, such as closing the transportation activities in the Jakarta area. This policy has resulted in the accumulation of the number of passengers at various places. This policy is very prone in increasing the spread of COVID-19. This policy displeased the central government. The following day, Anies Baswedan reopened transportation in Jakarta. He said this policy was a shock effect. (16) The governor of DKI on March 28 wrote a letter to President Jokowi to lockdown Jakarta. The main reason for this lockdown is for preventing COVID-19 spread to outside of Jakarta. The submitted letter was rejected by President Jokowi. Anies Baswedan did not desist and even submitted a new proposal, which asking that three provinces shall be given a special authority to fight COVID-19. According to Anies Baswedan, Jakarta, Banten, and West Java are the epicentrum areas of COVID-19. Anies Baswedan proposed this proposal on April 3. There is not any formal answer from the palace regarding Anies Baswedan's new request. Anies Baswedan states that the war against COVID-19 is still long, and therefore, he needs support from society. Meanwhile, based on BIN studies, it is predicted that the peak of the spread of COVID-19 will occur in July 2020, with the infection rate number reaching 100,000 patients.

(Pondy, 2010). formulated 5 (five) episodes of conflict called "Pondys Model of Organizational Conflict". According to him, conflict develops through five consecutive phases, specifically: Latent Conflict, Perceived Conflict, Felt Conflict, Manifest Conflict, and Conflict Aftermath.

Phase I; Hidden Conflict (Latent). This conflict is the source of conflict that may occur in individual or group interactions within the organization due to

organizational setup and different conceptions, although it is still below the surface. This conflict has the potential to surface at any time. In the concept of politics, there is a possibility that these conflicts will re-emerge if political events occur. This type of conflict will likely to be recycled and chase after the vulnerable points in a policy. In this case, this is the vulnerable point of Jokowi's and Anies Baswedan's policies.

Phase II; Perceived Conflict. This phase begins when the actors involved start to conceptualize conflict situations along with how they perceive them, determine the importance of issues, and make any assumptions about the motives and positions of the opposing group. Both the public or the policy-making team started their respective preceptions and assumed that all of these policies were the best, not only Governor Anies Baswedan policies but also President Jokowi's policies.

Stage III; Felt Conflict. This phase begins when the individuals or groups involved are aware of the conflict and experience emotional experiences, such as anger, frustration, fear and anxiety that hurt feelings.

Stage IV; Manifest Conflict. In this phase, one of the parties decides to react against the group and both try to hurt each other and thwart the opponent's goals, for example, open aggression, demonstrations, sabotage, dismissal, strikes and so on. There have been attempts to attack both in social media and in the real world. At this stage it has not happened yet, the research findings only reached stage three, while for stages 4 and 5 it has not happened.

Stage V; Post-Settlement Conflicts. This phase is the phase after the conflict has occurred. If the conflict can be resolved properly, the results will affect either the organization (functional) or vice

versa (dysfunctional). Studying the nature of the conflict above, enhancing and clarifying it, is really necessary to understand conflict resolution for every individual or group of Indonesian society, especially in the communication approach. At this stage, it has not occurred because the research findings only reached the third stage. In the case of a policy conflict between Governor Anies Baswedan and President Jokowi, based on (Pondy, 2010) analysis, it only reached the third stage, so it can be concluded that the theory and findings are different. In one case study, this research was still on the stage where the conflict felt.

Research Director for the Center of Reform on Economics (CORE) Indonesia, Piter Abdullah said that if there is a lockdown in Indonesia, the impact will be greater compared to other countries. On the basis that most of Indonesia workers work in the informal sector.

"The lockdown for Indonesia has a much bigger negative impact than other countries because many are in the informal sector. Meatball traders cannot sell meatballs. How many thousands of our people sell meatballs, sell ketoprak, sell pecel, sell dumplings, open stalls. They will lose their income. How long can they survive," said Piter

If a lockdown occurs, the government must prepare aid in cash transfers (BLT) to the middle- lower class income people who work in the informal sector.

"The government must prepare it. Otherwise, they will be in trouble," he said.

Contacted separately, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) economist, David Sumual said that if the lockdown is implemented, the impact in Jakarta will have a greater impact on the national economy level. Considering that around

75% of the national circulation of money occurs in Jakarta.

"The economic impact is rather difficult to calculate because we do not know for how long (if the lockdown) will occur. The lockdown implementation, for example, in a week, in two weeks, in a month, the results will be different. If it is implemented in Jakarta, the effect will be significant because Jakarta's has a large share in the national economy. 75 "The money circulation is in Jakarta, Jabodetabek," he said.

5. Is There a Relationship Between The Policy Conflict Between President Jokowi and The Governor of DKI Jakarta with Politics?

Based on studies and exploration that researchers found through data on social media, in this case, Google and Youtube, in addition to conducting in-depth interviews with three related sources, researchers found there is a relationship between policymaking and politics.

"The policy pursued by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, namely the lockdown policy, is closely related to politics. If the proposed lockdown is implemented, turmoil, even riots may occur. It is an expected result because Indonesia's ability to provide for the people's needs is estimated to be only for 10 days "Sidratahta. "The president is too afraid to take the lockdown policy for fear of chaos," Refly Harun, an expert in Constitutional Law. "Yes, obviously this is closely related to the political issues." Dr. Reza is a lecturer in politics at the University of Indonesia.

Riot and chaos according to Dr. Sidratahta Muchtar, a lecturer and researcher from the University of Indonesia, may occur hence the lockdown policy is closely related to politics. The similar thing was stated by Dr. Reza and

supported by the statement of the expert on Constitutional law Dr. Refly Harun.

"I urge to those who are not happy with government policies, please do not use the COVID- 19 outbreak for political purposes, if you want politics, wait for the time,"

The statement of Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Investment Affairs, on April 4, disclose that there is an existence of political factors behind the lockdown statements and large-scale social restrictions, which would be accompanied by a Civil Emergency policy. The figures who opposed Jokowi immediately opposed him. Among others, they are Fadli Zon, Habib Rizieq, Rizal Ramli, and Muhammad Said Didu. In contrast to the statement of politician Gerindra Fadli Zon, "Civil Emergency must be rejected, because this is just a trick of President Jokowi to escape responsibility," Fadli Zon. Fadli Zon stated that if the lockdown policy was not taken by many victims, the President would be responsible. This is considered to be a form of political pressure on the President.

"The Indonesian economy will be below 4 percent, whether there is Covid 19 or not," Rizal Ramli."Jokowi is a weak leader, he was late in making decisions," Rizal Ramli. "Refuse Civil Emergency because Jokowi wants to run away from responsibility," Muhammad Said Didu.

The emphasis on the President by Fadli Zon, Rizal Ramli, and Muhammad Said Didu illustrates the political pressure on the President. This is in line with the lockdown policy proposed by Anies Baswedan.

"Governor Anies and his supporters disagree with the discourse of a Civil Emergency, because if the Civil Emergency policy is implemented, the Governor's authority will be lost,

otherwise the authority will be taken over by the President. This authority includes the authority to use funds." Statement by Sidratahta Muchtar, Lecturer at the University of Indonesia. That is why regional heads do not dare to oppose or dispute Jokowi's policy. But did Governor Anies Baswedan quit? No, at the meeting with the Vice President, Governor Anies further proposed that for 3 Provinces to be granted a Regional Quarantine Permits.

The Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, conducted another PSBB from September to early October 2020. This policy receive pros and cons. Meanwhile, according to Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the strict PSBB that was enforced by DKI Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan made the economy which begin to recover, weakened. Sri Mulyani explained that economic activity had experienced a fairly solid recovery from the July-August period to the second week of September.

"Then we see the trend is slightly weaker again after the PSBB (tight)," he said at the Capital Market Summit & Expo 2020 which was held virtually, Monday (19/10/2020).

The strict PSBB only lasted for a few weeks, and it was enough to stall the economic recovery process. The people movement, especially for activities in certain places, has been showing an improving trend in July to August, and it persisted until early September. Soon after the implementation of the PSBB strictly imposed society activities immediately dropped.

"Even though I would like to say again in September because in the last two weeks there was an increase in the number of COVID-19, especially in the Jakarta area which then caused us to restrict again, which giving a visible

impact in terms of mobility to weaken again,"

The momentum for economic recovery still could be retained, despite the impact of the application of strict PSBB at that time. Further, on this second PSBB stage, there is another term used, namely Transitional PSBB. The implementation of the PSBB by the DKI Jakarta government creates a dilemma as well.

6. Analysis of the Policies Implemented by the Central Government.

The policy proposals submitted by the Governor of DKI Jakarta and the decisions took by President Jokowi have clearly shown conflicts. Jokowi did not accept Anies Baswedan's proposal. The support and pressure from community leaders, which are close to the Governor of DKI Jakarta, cannot be separated from political motives. Political Observer from the University of Indonesia, Dr. Sidratahta Muchtar said that the pressures conveyed regarding the lockdown policy could not be separated from political relations. However, we cannot confirm that the proposed lockdown will bring down Jokowi's government.

If it is related to the conflict theory presented by Lois Pondy that, the stages of conflict, the conflict that occurred in policy making between President Jokowi and Governor Anies Baswedan has entered the second stage. Conflict began to appear, and manifest. The manifestation of this conflict is apparent clearly from, among others, Anies Baswedan's statements through the media, for instance, regarding the number of deaths in DKI Jakarta, which is different from the results of the announcement made by the Covid 19 Response Task Force appointed by the central government. Second, Anies Baswedan closed access to public transportation on February 17, causing chaos and long queues. On March 28,

through the DKI Jakarta Transportation Agency, the Governor of DKI issued a letter regarding the closure of transportation access outside the city. This policy canceled by the Minister of Transportation, who was temporarily held by Luhut Panjaitan. This policy immediately met with resistance from Said Didu, who supported the lockdown policy. In this case, it clearly shows that the policy conflict that previously occurred between Jokowi and Anies Baswedan, has passed down to their followers, in this case, which has passed down to Luhut Panjaitan and Said Didu. The conflict is currently occurring, in open space and could be monitored through social media. Luhut Panjaitan will sue Said Didu legally. There are several alternatives resulting from the discussion of the two policies between President Jokowi and Governor Anies Baswedan according to Pondy (1967): 1) If Luhut Panjaitan carries out his threat to criminalize MSD, this is confirmation that the conflict is entering stage 3. It should be taken into account that MSD support groups also warned that they will take up arms to fight LBP and its supporters. 2) Another Anies Baswedan supporter, Rizal Ramli, criticized Jokowi by saying that Jokowi is a weak president because he was late in making decisions. The decision that Rizal Ramli refers to is lockdown. 3) The final stage of conflict according to Lois Pondy's theory is the resolution stage. At this stage, the two opposing camps could accept each other, negotiate with each other, some choose to concede, and the winner accepts some of the loser's side proposals hence the losers side are not shamed. 4) The Anies Baswedan party is still throwing proposals that have not been responded to by President Jokowi. Anies Baswedan suggested that 3 Provinces become the red zone, namely DKI, Banten, and West Java

to be locked down. 5) Anies Baswedan finally accepted the PSBB policy and asked Jakarta to implement the PSBB. At this stage, it appears that the resolution stage is commenced. Will each supporter in every level be able to accept each other? We will wait to see if there is a resolution between LBP and MSD.

Conclusion

The researcher concluded that there had been a conflict between President Jokowi and the Governor of DKI Jakarta. The conflict in question was a policy conflict in fighting the COVID-19 transmission in DKI and throughout Indonesia. The Governor of DKI Jakarta had proposed for a lockdown or regional quarantine policy, had conducted trials to stop the operation of public transportation activities, sent a letter of request to President Jokowi, held a press conference regarding the number of people who died due to the COVID-19 outbreak, which was different from the government's statement.

The Governor of Jakarta proposed for locking down Jabodetabek, or 3 Provinces, which are DKI Jakarta, Banten, and West Java. On the other hand, President Jokowi rejected the lockdown policy but issued a large-scale social restriction policy that could be accompanied by a Civil Emergency Policy. The issue about whether or not the policy conflict between President Jokowi and the Governor of DKI Jakarta related to politics, in this case preparations for the 2024 Presidential Election, UI political observer Dr. Sidratahta Muchtar and Dr. Riza said that this policy conflict was closely related to politics. According to other political experts, it is precisely the pressures given by a number of figures who are considered contrary to President Jokowi, saying that the lockdown policy will have an impact on political unrest and chaos, which in the end may ruin

President Jokowi, and it does not have to wait for the 2024 Presidential Election.

The conflict has involved supporters of both sides, and there are no signs that this conflict will subside and there are no signs that this conflict will escalate to the stage of physical conflict, for instance, demonstrations, riots, looting, and others. Which policy is the best suited, whether to lock down or PSBB? The policy taken by the Jokowi government is on more moderate policy, such as maintaining strict and disciplined social distancing, wearing masks, maintaining cleanliness, delaying travel, improving health management in hospitals, and maintaining food stocks.

The policies enacted and implemented by leaders should be for the safety of the citizens in the country, and not only for protecting the interests of the group. The enacted policies should not have political aims, or specific political goals, and if there is a certain goal, it is better to wait for a period that is mutually agreed upon by the parties. Both President Jokowi and DKI Governor Anies Baswedan could work together to support the implemented policies for the best interest of society safety.

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