

# Capabilities of the city government in combating COVID-19 in the city of Padang

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this research is to explain the capability of the Padang city government in dealing with Covid-19, where Padang City is one of the cities in West Sumatra whose level of spread of Covid-19 is quite worrying. This is based on the increase in the number of Covid-19 cases in the city of Padang when the New Normal policy began to be implemented. The low awareness of the community to implement health protocols is considered one of the factors for the soaring positive case of Covid-19 in the city of Padang. The theory that I use in this research is Disaster Management and Local Government Capability by Bevaola Kusumasari. The data collection method is qualitative, in the form of interviews and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the capability of the Padang City government in dealing with Covid-19 shows that the City of Padang has the ability to suppress the rate of positive Covid-19 numbers. However, Padang City is still weak in terms of law enforcement in dealing with Covid-19, because there are still people who violate health protocols.

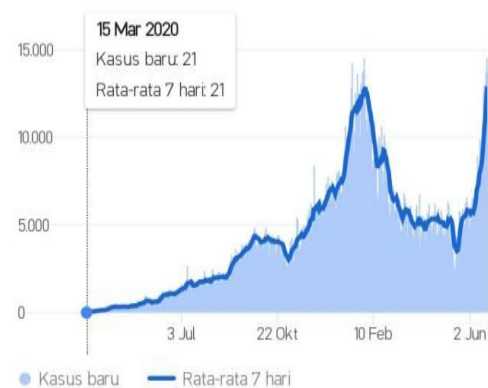
## 1 Introduction

The global pandemic of the corona virus disease (Covid-19) is changing the lives of everyone in the world. The disease is caused by a virus that is thought to have plagued Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019, (Adhikari et al., 2020). In Indonesia, Covid-19 began to enter on March 2, 2020, which was revealed by President Joko Widodo with the discovery of three positive cases of Covid-19 infection, (*Kompas.Com*, n.d. 2020). Almost all regions in Indonesia have been exposed to Covid-19, (*Covid19.Go.Id*, n.d.). The very high level of transmission causes this disease to have a much greater impact than diseases caused by previous corona viruses such as SARS and MERS, (Titik, 2020).

Taking into account the increase in cases of patients exposed to Covid-19, and the attitude of the public who are indifferent to the threat of Covid-19, the government of Indonesia has prepared various regulatory frameworks, institutional frameworks, and financing frameworks, which are not only in response to health emergency response conditions with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also in the preparation of social safety nets and the economic impact of this multidimensional disaster, (Hadi, 2020).

Based on the Covid-19 data update on February 7, 2021, it is known that positive cases of Covid-19 per province in Indonesia shows that DKI Jakarta province is the area with the highest ratio of positive cases of Covid-19. In addition to the Jabodetabek area which is the

epicenter of cases of sufferers and victims due to Covid-19, several provinces on the islands of Sumatra, Bali and Banten also show quite a lot of victims infected with Covid-19. The continued increase in the number of Covid-19 patients is also due to the very high and easy transmission of the virus.



**Fig. 1.** Graph of Covid-19 Developments in Indonesia [6]

West Sumatra is one of the provinces that has a high number of confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia. Based on the [corona.sumbarprov.go.id](http://corona.sumbarprov.go.id) data update on September 14, 2020, it is known that the city of Padang is the area that has the highest number of Covid-19 infections. As one of the cities most affected by Covid-19 in West Sumatra Province, Padang City also has a high

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comorbidity rate. Based on the health profile of the City of Padang in 2019, the distribution of cases of comorbid patients was found in all areas in the City of Padang, so the risk of being exposed to Covid-19 was higher, (Yuniarti et al., 2020).

**Table 1.** Positive Number of Covid-19 in the Province of Indonesia [4]

No	Province	Positive Covid-19	Percentage
1.	DKI Jakarta	280,261	25.2%
2.	West Java	157,611	14.2%
3.	Central Java	129,228	11.6%
4.	East Java	115,071	10.4%
5.	South Sulawesi	49,166	4.4%
6.	East Kalimantan	42,924	3.9%
7.	Riau	29,211	2.6%
8.	West Sumatra	27,211	2.4%
9.	Bali	26,975	2.4%
10.	Banten	26,404	2.4%

The city of Padang is currently listed as the largest cluster of positive Covid-19 cases in West Sumatra Province, with a total of 13,819 confirmed positive cases. In addition, the number of deaths due to Covid-19 is also quite high in the city of Padang. The increase in the number of Covid-19 cases was also experienced by the City of Padang when the New Normal policy began to be implemented. The low awareness of the community to implement health protocols is considered one of the factors for the soaring positive case of Covid-19 in the city of Padang. Even though community participation is also needed in overcoming this Covid-19, which has been regulated by the Padang City government policy as a guideline for complying with health protocols when doing activities outside the home. The lack of public awareness and also the reduced role of government agencies in carrying out the Covid-19 health protocol during the new normal, resulted in the graph of positive cases of Covid-19 continuing to increase. Researchers assume that the Padang City Government does not utilize the capacity it has in dealing with Covid-19 in the new normal period.

Capability Covid-19 task forceThe city of Padang is highly demanded in controlling the increase in the number of positive cases and deaths due to being infected with Covid-19. ExistenceWest Sumatra Provincial Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019, has the aim of reducing the risk and wider impact of Covid-19 in the community. This New Habit Adaptation Regulation (AKB) is mandatory, that is, it applies to districts/cities in West Sumatra. Therefore, the Padang City Government through the Satpol PP and the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force team conducted socialization to the public regarding the IMR Perda.

With the enactment of this regulation, it is hoped that the community will be disciplined in implementing health protocols, so that those who violate will be given sanctions. However, there are still many people who violate health protocols by not wearing masks at the Padang Raya market, (*langgam.id*, n.d.). This shows that

a good capability is needed by the Padang City Government to control positive cases of Covid-19. Researchers assume that local governments have the greatest responsibility for dealing with Covid-19. This responsibility demands a good capability from the Padang City government.

Capabilities are a form of capability that the Padang City Government must possess in dealing with challenges and problems that occur in the dynamics and changes in the development of the Covid-19 cluster. The high number of cases infected with Covid-19 indicates that the Padang City Government has not been able to suppress the rate of positive Covid-19 numbers, which can be seen from the development of Covid-19 cases to date.

Capability regional government one of which can be seen from the institutional. To focus on tackling Covid-19, the Padang City government formed a Covid-19 Task Force. The Padang City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as the leading sector in Padang City Disaster Risk Reduction, is part of the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force. The Padang City BPBD carries out its duties in dealing with Covid-19 as a member of the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force. Therefore kability will be a benchmark in the understanding of the Covid-19 Task Force in the response that has been implemented so far, in accordance with the conditions and challenges that are always developing in the city of Padang.

As for other than institutional, that for capability The Covid-19 Task Force must have clear roles and responsibilities that must be carried out with good coordination. Then, technicality is one of the variables in assessing the capability of the government, which in this case is regarding information systems and communication networks in dealing with Covid-19. Based on the background and problem formulation above, the research questions that arise are as follows: How is the capability city government in dealing with covid-19 in the city of Padang?, and the purpose of this study is to explain the capabilities regional government in dealing with COVID-19 in Padang City.

## 2 literature Review and Hypothesis Development

In various literatures, studies or the concept of organizational capability have attracted a lot of interest, especially in management research. Ability is also called the same as competence which is not only limited to having skills, but in more detail so that they really master their abilities from weak points to how to overcome them. Another opinion says that capability is the ability to exploit both the resources that are owned within and within the organization, as well as self-potential to carry out certain activities or a series of activities, (Aisyah & Purwanda, n.d.). Therefore, capability is an assessment or measure of what is done by the government to be capable.

Observing capabilities (capabilities) is perhaps the most significant structural problem in the management of today's complex organizations (Kusumasari & Alam, 2012). Where capability does not represent one resource only, without showing other resources, such as financial

assets, technology or labor, but rather is a distinctive and superior way of allocating resources. In relation to disaster events, it is very important to identify the demands and demands (dynamic and developing conditions, role uncertainties and situational constraints) that characterize the disaster response environment and develop the management capabilities needed to deal with disasters.

The following are some studies that researchers consider relevant to the research topic that the researcher will do, which can be used as research reference material. The first is the research conducted by Bevaola Kusumasari and Quamrul Alam with the research title "Bridging the gaps: the role of local government capability and the management of a natural disaster in Bantul, Indonesia". This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The results of this study are the ability of local governments and the necessity of disaster management is very important to explore the important role of local governments in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities, especially those related to the characteristics of local governments in developing countries. The ability of local governments to deal with disasters is defined as the function of institutions, human resources, policies for effective implementation, finance, technical resources and leadership.

The second is research conducted by Resa Vio Vani and Mayarni with the research title "The Dynamic Governance Capability of the Pekanbaru City Government in the Enforcement of New Normal During the Covid19 Pandemic" (Mayarni, 2020). The method in this study uses qualitative research methods based on post positivist or interpretive philosophy to examine the condition of natural objects. The results of the study conclude that the concept of dynamic capability is the most essential aspect in the Pekanbaru City government's efforts to achieve a competitive advantage that is able to anticipate the Covid-19 pandemic and take advantage of opportunities to support the achievement of the expected goals, so as to produce and implement adaptive policies that used for the development of dynamic capabilities which include the ability to think ahead, think again and think across, especially in the process of implementing the new normal during the Covid19 pandemic.

The third is research conducted by Made Hendriek Prasetya and Gusti Ngurah Darma Paramartha with the research title "The Effectiveness of the Role of the Traditional Village-Based Mutual Assistance Task Force (Satgas) for Outbreak Prevention Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) In Padangsembian Village, Denpasar City" (Padangsembian et al., 2020). This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection methods in this study are through the internet as well as interviews, and observations. The results of the study concluded that The low quality of Human Resources (HR) for members of the Special Task Force related to legal knowledge and Covid-19 health protocols has hampered the operational tasks in the field. In addition, obstacles in the aspect of legal culture are also an important concern for researchers considering that public compliance with a special regulation or

government regulation related to Covid-19 is still considered very minimal. This condition is also expected to be a response to the prolonged Covid-19 outbreak so that there is economic pressure that encourages people to ignore health protocols in order to continue to meet their needs.

Fourth, research conducted by Awang Darumurti with the research title "Human Resource Development in Disaster Management" (DWulansari et al., 2017). This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The result of this research is that informal development is carried out by employees by reading and studying books/literature. While formal development is carried out with employees attending education or training. With the development of human resources both informally and formally, it can help BPBD in carrying out the stages of disaster management. From the stages of disaster management above, there are still 3 stages that have not been carried out by training, namely Mitigation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Inhibiting factors in HR development at BPBD Wonosobo Regency include, different types of organizations, limited facilities and infrastructure, heterogeneity of employees. While the supporting factors include high employee motivation, government policy support,

The fifth is research conducted by Risyal Hardiyanto Hidayat, with the research title "Strategic Steps to Prevent the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesian Correctional Institutions" (Hidayat, 2020). This research uses the method qualitative descriptive with data collection using library research. The results of the study concluded that the Ministry of Law and Human Rights had taken steps to prevent Covid-19 in Correctional Institutions through ministerial decisions such as; WFH, implementation of strict health protocols, delays, transfer of prisoners and the use of video conferencing in the online trial system as well as prisoner release programs through assimilation and integration rights.

The sixth is research conducted by I Wayan Putra Yasa, with the research title "Tri Hita Karana For the Prevention of Covid-19 in Bali" (Yasa, 2020). This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The results of this study are the involvement of traditional villages as a task force team for handling Covid-19 began with a meeting between the Bali provincial government and the Bali Province Traditional Village Council (MDA) with the issuance of decree numbers 472/1571/PPDA/DPMA and Number 05/SK/MDA-ProvBali/III/ 2020 dated March 28, 2020. The form of implementation of the policy is carried out based on the concept *Tri Hita Karana* consisting of bad luck by performing religious rituals such as limiting traditional activities and religious approaches. *Pawonganby* monitoring the entry and exit of the community and distributing masks through *pecalang* (customary police), and *weak* provide a place for washing hands and spraying disinfectants in the traditional village environment. handling the spread of Covid-19 based on custom by applying local wisdom such as *Tri Hita Karana* Bali can be used as a role model for controlling the Covid-19 pandemic. This is important to do in order to welcome the adaptation of new habits. Involving the community

holistically will raise collective awareness in preventing the massive spread of COVID-19.

This study will discuss the Capabilities of Local Governments in Combating Covid-19 in the City of Padang. There is still little previous research that has focused on the capability of local governments in handling Covid-19 in the city of Padang. The difference between this research and previous research is that the researcher wants to examine the aspect of capability regional government Padang City in handling Covid-19 based on the Regional Regulation of the Province of West Sumatra Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019.

### 3 Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative research approach with a descriptive type. The data collection method in this research is by conducting interviews, and documentation. Informants in this study were selected through purposive sampling technique.

### 4. Results and Discussions

Capability is an organization's ability to change and develop the essential prerequisites quickly to maintain a competitive advantage. The complexity of capabilities reflects an internal need to master complex tasks, (Schreyögg & Kliesch-Eberl, 2007). Connecting government capabilities and important factors in implementation, can be assessed from institutions, human resources, policy implementationijwill, financial, technical and leadership, (Kusumasari, 2014). Therefore, it is very necessary to have the capability Covid-19 task force in controlling Covid-19 in the region.

#### 4.1 Institutional

According to Kusumasari, an effective institution must have: clear organizational structure, roles, duties, responsibilities and be able to establish networking with all levels of government (Kusumasari, 2014). The structure within the organization can be interpreted as a formal organizational framework, in which the work tasks are divided, grouped, and coordinated, (Robbins, S and Coulter, M, 2007). Role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role. Status is a set of rights and obligations that a person has if he performs the rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a function (Soerjono Soekanto, 2002). A task is a part, element or component of a position which is a combination of two or more elements so that it becomes a complete activity. Moekijat, 1998). Therefore increasing the level of networking between organizational and government levels has been seen as essential to optimizing the flow of resources between institutions and increasing the accountability and effectiveness of disaster management.

The Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force has various roles with members from various institutions and OPDs including disaster volunteers. The Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force has coordinated in carrying out its duties with a clear division of roles and tasks within the structure of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force for the Covid-19 response. So that in carrying out its function as a chain breaker for the spread of Covid-19, the Covid-19 Handling Task Force has the capability in terms of the division of tasks and its role in carrying out the Covid-19 response. This is in accordance with what Moe & Pathranarakul said, namely that institutions are a very important determining factor in the success of disaster management, especially in conditions when the responsible government has no authority or can lead to unclear distribution of authority and delays in decision making, especially in the case of emergency assistance (Bevaola Kusumasari, 2014). A clear division of tasks and establishing networking with parties outside the government by the Padang City Covid-19 handling task force is carried out in order to avoid overlapping activities in carrying out Covid-19 prevention by institutions or OPD. So that with the division of tasks in dealing with Covid-19 within the Covid-19 Task Force, it is hoped that it can accelerate the response in order to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. A clear division of tasks and establishing networking with parties outside the government by the Padang City Covid-19 handling task force is carried out in order to avoid overlapping activities in carrying out Covid-19 prevention by institutions or OPD. So that with the division of tasks in dealing with Covid-19 within the Covid-19 Task Force, it is hoped that it can accelerate the response in order to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. A clear division of tasks and establishing networking with parties outside the government by the Padang City Covid-19 handling task force is carried out in order to avoid overlapping activities in carrying out Covid-19 prevention by institutions or OPD. So that with the division of tasks in dealing with Covid-19 within the Covid-19 Task Force, it is hoped that it can accelerate the response in order to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19.

#### 4.2 Human Resources

The task of disaster management requires the cooperation of human resources based on problems and technical efforts related to the program of each work unit. In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster recovery efforts, it is necessary to integrate several related programs and sectors which can be achieved through intensive periodic meetings. SHuman resources in question must have sufficient resources accompanied by division of work and sufficient delegation (Kusumasari, 2014). Human resources include staff who are trained in disaster emergency management, the ability to disseminate warning information, assist with evacuations, carry out emergency response activities, make needs assessments and can manage the distribution of relief items, (John Twigg; Humanitarian Practice Network, 2015). Human resources in the Padang City Covid-19

Handling Task Force in handling Covid-19 are adequate in terms of quantity. This is indicated by the sufficient number of personnel within the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force to carry out their roles and duties in accordance with their respective functions. For law enforcement to deal with the Covid-19 in Padang City, Padang City TNI personnel, Padang City Police and also Padang City Satpol PP are coordinating, so that the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force does not lack personnel in carrying out public order, which is called the judicial operation. However, for the existing resources at the Padang City Regional Hospital, namely RS. Rasidin needs to maximize its health workforce resources. This is evidenced by the lack of services provided by health workers at the hospital as stated by one of the Covid-19 survivors who had received health services at the hospital. Rasidin City of Padang City.

Meanwhile, in terms of the quality of its human resources, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is still not optimal. However, this is due to the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure resources in carrying out the task of handling Covid-19 patients. So that the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force cannot provide maximum Padang City Covid-19 handling facilities for Covid-19 patients. In addition, this condition occurs because Covid-19 is a disaster that has just been experienced in Indonesia, causing the completeness of tools and facilities and infrastructure in an effort to overcome Covid-19 is very minimal and not prepared beforehand.

### 4.3 Policy Implementation

According to Kusumasari, the implementation of policies in the government's capability model in disaster management is the availability of laws, policies and regulations as the basis for decision making, establishing relationships with other institutions and for resource mobilization. The basic rules for making policies to overcome Covid-19 in the City of Padang refer to national regulations specifically related to handling Covid-19. The implementation was carried out to strengthen capacity and increase regional resilience in suppressing the increase in the rate of positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 in the city of Padang. The implementation of the policy in this study is the availability of policies that regulate the handling of Covid-19 in the city of Padang.

The Indonesian government has issued a policy in dealing with Covid-19. As an effort to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, the West Sumatra Provincial Government has also made a policy, namely Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits. In the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019. This Perda IMR can be applied in all Regencies/Cities in West Sumatra, one of which is implemented by the City of Padang.

In response to this, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force has also carried out socialization to the community, especially in crowded areas, one of which was carried out at the Padang City Raya Market. However, the socialization that was carried out before the

implementation of the Perda AKB was considered not to have been carried out optimally, so that at the beginning of the implementation of the Perda AKB, there were still many people who did not know about the matters regulated in the Perda AKB. Therefore, there are still many people who do not wear masks such as traders in the Padang City market. However, there are also many people who think that the existence of this IMR Regulation will discipline the community more. This is because people feel anxious if they are subject to fines when they do not wear masks when doing activities outside.



**Fig. 2.** Dissemination of the Regional Regulation on IMR by the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force, (Padang City Satpol PP in 2020).

Regarding the implementation of the local regulation on IMR, only some people are aware of the importance of wearing a mask when active outside the home. However, there are still many people who do not use masks when in public places or in crowds, such as at the Padang market even though the Perda AKB has been enacted. Thus, the researchers considered that some of the community would obey the prokes or wear masks if they knew that the Yustisi Operation was carried out by the law enforcement field of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force.

### 4.3 Finance

According to Kusumasari in the government capability model, the financial means that local governments must have adequate financial support to support all activities in disaster management (Kusumasari, 2014). Basically, the management funds needed for the implementation of the Decision of the Corona Virus Disease Handling Committee 2019 (Covid-19) and the National Economic Recovery are charged to the State Budget for the National Disaster Management Agency, as well as other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. .

In dealing with Covid-19 in Padang City, The budget provided by the Padang City Government is adequate. The existing budget has been able to support all activities in the implementation of efforts to overcome Covid-19. In addition, to prevent a shortage of funds, the Covid-19 Task Force has distributed funds based on the priority scale and needs of each OPD. In addition, the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force has also received assistance from PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) from parties outside

the government and NGOs. However, the Padang City Covid-19 response efforts are still focused on handling, so this will drain a lot of the Padang City Covid-19 budget later.

#### 4.5 Technical

In the model of government capability in disaster management according to Kusumasari, the technical referred to is having a management logistics system and an effective information technology system to be able to communicate and establish networks with various stakeholders (Kusumasari, 2014). Based on the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 13 of 2008, the logistics management system and disaster management equipment is a system that explains the logistics and equipment needed to cope with disasters during pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster. While the information technology system is a useful system to support and improve the quality of information for the community.

Based on the discussion above, it is known that in handling the Covid-19 of Padang City, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force related to technical matters need to be maximized. The technical matters in this research are related to logistics and information systems. First, for logistics, the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, in this case under the responsibility of the Padang City Social Service, provides logistical assistance to people who are self-isolating Covid-19 at home. This is done so that the community does not carry out activities outside the home, so that the Padang City Social Service Office helps in fulfilling their basic needs. However, when the logistics are borne by the Padang City urban village, there are still people who self-isolate at home who have not been recorded and do not receive logistical assistance. Therefore, the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force needs to maximize coordination with urban villages so that Padang City people who need logistical assistance when self-isolating Covid-19 receive assistance. Because it is very risky for people who are confirmed positive for Covid-19 if they carry out activities outside the home to fulfill their basic needs. In addition, through the Padang City Social Service, the community also received BST assistance for the economic recovery of the community during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, the Padang City Social Service as the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is quite good in terms of logistics management to the community during this Covid-19 period. The community also received BST assistance for the community's economic recovery during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, the Padang City Social Service Office as the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is quite good in terms of logistics management to the community during this Covid-19 period. The community also received BST assistance for the community's economic recovery during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Therefore, the Padang City Social Service Office as the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force is quite good in terms of logistics

management to the community during this Covid-19 period.

Furthermore, in terms of technical information regarding the Covid-19 information system to the public, which in this case is carried out by the Padang City Communication and Information Office, it is necessary to further improve coordination with the Padang City Health Office. This is because Diskominfo is still having problems with updating data on confirmed Covid-19 in the city of Padang. So that an evaluation is needed at the Covid-19 Handling Task Force regarding the delivery of Covid-19 news to the public so that it can be managed properly. Because this will also have an impact on the Covid-19 data that will be uploaded by the West Sumatra Provincial and National Task Force, so that later it will not cause confusion in the community due to the data found on the official website of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force which does not match the numbers.

#### 4.5 Leadership

The government capability model according to Kusumasari states that the leadership in question is having the leadership capacity that can make quick and appropriate decisions (Kusumasari, 2014). Efforts to overcome Covid-19 are not only the responsibility of local governments, but now it is a shared responsibility. Therefore, an explanation of leadership and disaster needs to focus on the extent to which leadership is able to direct and manage the ecological adaptation pattern of its community in collective action (with the community and stakeholders) for disaster reduction. In this case, disaster risk reduction can also be determined by the extent to which leaders (national and local) are able to drive a change together between institutional organizations. Based on the discussion above, in dealing with Covid-19 in Padang City, the Mayor of Padang, Mr. Mahyeldi Ansharullah, has shown a responsive and responsive attitude.



**Fig. 3.** Mayor of Padang Distributes Masks at Pasar Raya Padang.

The distribution of masks made by Mahyeldi is one of the efforts to prevent and protect the public from the spread of Covid-19 in the city of Padang. In addition, Mahyeldi also appealed to the public to wear masks.

This is in accordance with what Kusumasari said, namely capable leadership has the leadership capacity to make quick and appropriate decisions. Mahyeldi has issued several policies in dealing with Covid-19 in the city of Padang. In addition, the Mayor of Padang also went directly to distribute masks to the public in the context of dealing with Covid-19. In addition, the Chair of the Padang City Covid-19 Task Force also appealed to his subordinates to contribute, such as setting aside a small portion of the salary received for the Covid-19 response. Although a spike in the positive number of Covid-19 has occurred in Padang City, by the end of 2020, the spread of Covid-19 numbers can be suppressed, and the fluctuating Covid-19 number in Padang City tends to decrease.

## 5. Conclusion

The capability of the Padang City Government in dealing with Covid-19 shows that the City of Padang has the ability to suppress the rate of positive Covid-19 numbers. However, Padang City is still weak in terms of law enforcement in dealing with Covid-19, because there are still people who violate health protocols. Meanwhile, the Padang City Covid-19 response fund has also been sufficient, in addition to the Covid-19 Handling Task Force using Covid-19 funds based on a priority scale. In addition, the attitude of the Head of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force can also be categorized as a responsive and responsive leader. Although the number of Covid-19 spreads is quite high and has experienced a spike, this can be overcome by the evidence that the graph of the spread of Covid-19 at the end of 2020 has been sloping or also known as fluctuating which tends to decrease.

In this study, researchers describe the capabilities of the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force. This research is expected to be able to contribute to the Padang City government, especially the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force to improve its performance in an effort to break the chain of the Padang City Covid-19 spread.

Praise and gratitude we pray to Allah SWT. God Almighty, because of His blessings and grace, I was able to complete this scientific paper on time. We would like to thank those who have assisted in the completion of the research. In addition, we would like to thank the Padang City Covid-19 Handling Task Force and Covid-19 survivors in Padang City for being willing to become informants in this research. I hereby present this scientific paper with great gratitude and I hope that this scientific paper can provide benefits in the future.

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