

I. INTRODUCTION

The case of Covid 19 in Indonesia first appeared on March 2, 2020, where there were two Indonesian citizens domiciled in Depok who were found to be positive for the SARS Cov-2 virus. This caused almost all Indonesians to panic and made President Joko Widodo intervene to the state to remain calm and comply with existing health protocols.

When the Government says it is calm, there is public distrust of the Government because it looks less severe and unprepared when it escalates so quickly. One of the Indonesian media, CNN, even presented an article on the international community's response to the handling of the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia. One of them is the Australian Government and media, who have strongly criticized the Indonesian Government's lack of preparedness, vigilance, and sensitivity over the handling of the pandemic. James Massola, writing in "The World's Next Coronavirus Hotspot Is Emerging Next Door", explained that the development of Covid 19 in Indonesia was said to be under the radar because, in just eight days, Indonesia recorded more than 1000 new cases every day. Massola also cites Worldometre data, which states that Indonesia is in an alarming condition because the ratio of Covid-19 tests is low, and the number of deaths is high (Haryadi Santoso et al., 2020).

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Along with the increasing number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, from July 3 to July 20, 2021, the government has begun to implement restrictions on community activities (PPKM) in the Java and Bali regions. This policy is based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 15

of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities for Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Java and Bali Regions, which were signed the day before by the Minister of Home Affairs. The official statement revealed that the minister of Home Affairs's instruction was issued to follow up on the president's directive instructing emergency PPKM in the Java and Bali regions according to the criteria for the pandemic assessment level. The provisions contained in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021 related to PPKM, particularly with the Governors of Java and Bali, Regents and Mayors, and level 4 assessments and the situation in Java and Bali. (Miharja et al., 2021).

Previously, the government had implemented a lockdown in several areas and implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar / PSBB) to reduce the number of Covid 19 in Indonesia. But unfortunately, this policy is considered lacking because there are still people who violate these rules. This PPKM was carried out after seeing a new variant of Covid 19, namely the delta virus, which spreads faster and has more terrible symptoms than the previous Covid 19 virus. The implementation of this policy is expected to suppress the spread of Covid 19 in Indonesia.

The mass media in Indonesia never miss reporting on emergency PPKM because the policy has always been an interesting topic to be reported. After the start of this policy, many online news portals kept on providing news about emergency PPKM from all aspects related to the policies that have been implemented.

The Indonesian government has established a health emergency status on March 31, 2020 through Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of a Covid-19 Public Health Emergency and continues with several policies to date. But this kind of emergency crisis cannot be seen as simple because an emergency gives extraordinary powers to the state that it does

not have during normal circumstances, so this is commonly referred to as emergency power which tends to be an abuse of power. The danger is that this authority will be used to silence critics, violate personal rights, hinder transparency, erode the system of checks and balances, or infiltrate political interests (Miharja et al., 2021).

Pujaningsih and Sucitawathi's research states that the government must be based on careful considerations before setting a policy. It is important because it will determine the implications and results of the policy-setting itself. The more data and information as reference evaluation material for decision-making, the more the risk of adverse policy outcomes will be minimized (Pujaningsih et al., 2020).

Sakhnaz Rizki Amelia Aftrinanda and Fajar Junaedi, in their research on the news in Tirto, stated that as technology advances, the opportunities for presenting online information could also develop. Many readers dominate this online news site due to fast and easy access and proximity to readers, which is a logical correlation of the advancement of communication technology, especially the internet. (Aftrinanda & Junaedi, 2020).

Meanwhile, according to Riky Rakhmadani, in his research in 2020, he also explained that the media's objectivity during the current pandemic is essential in conveying news. Every mass media must own an objective attitude in maintaining its position and nature. In addition, amid the current pandemic situation, hoax cases are also growing along with media objectivity. Therefore, the role of the mass media today is crucial for the wider community (Rakhmadani, 2020).

The high intensity of reporting on the emergency PPKM has caused the policy to become increasingly public attention. Of the many reports, researchers are trying to examine how the media, especially mass media (online news portals), report on emergency PPKM in the period 3-20 July 2021. The reason researchers choose online media in this study is because, according to

researchers, online newspapers are a media that has many fans. Because newspapers in print are now starting to lose interest, they prefer to read directly through online newspapers because of their practicality.

In connection with these statements, the researcher chose the online news portal Tirta and Media Indonesia as the object of this research. Tirta is an online media portal founded in 2016 by Atmaji Sapto Anggoro, a senior journalist in various media. Tirta appears with his trademark: always present news published in several types such as text, infographics, and videos. In addition, Tirta stands above and for all groups, as well as non-partisans. Tirta also does not work for any political interests. Previously on January 12, 2018, Tirta was declared the first Indonesian media to pass verification by the International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN). Through checking data and In-depth Reporting, Tirta is assessed by IFCN verifiers as a severe medium in providing credible, accurate, and accountable data (Syahputra, 2018).

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Meanwhile, Media Indonesia is an online news site from Media Indonesia newspaper under the auspices of Surya Paloh's Media Group with the tagline 'Honest Voiced' founded in 1970. Media Group owns several print media such as Lampung Post, Media Indonesia, and Tabloid Prioritas. As for electronic media, Media Group owns the most significant private television station, namely

Metro TV. Meanwhile, for online media, Media Group owns Medcom.id, Mediaindonesia.com, Metrotvnews.com, and Lampost.com. In addition to being the President Director of the Media Group, Surya Paloh is also the General Chair of the National Democratic Party (Nasdem), which is included in the three names of media owners supporting Jokowi-Amin along with Hari Tanoesoedibjo and Erick Tohir. (Fareza, 2020).

The difference between this research and previous research is in the media to be studied, Tirto and Media Indonesia, where these two news portals have opposite sides. Tirto and Media Indonesia have written a lot about emergency PPKM, but with different perspectives. In Tirto, the news tends to highlight the effects of the emergency PPKM in the community. There are several opinions or suggestions from news writers for better government policies in the future. Meanwhile, in Media Indonesia, the news highlights the government's intensive socialization in dealing with Covid 19 by imposing an emergency PPKM and being very pro to government policies. This is most likely done because the owner of Media Indonesia is part of the government, while Tirto is a neutral media and does not work for any political interests. In addition, researchers chose emergency PPKM as a field of research so that the wider community could better understand why the government implemented an emergency PPKM policy and the public was more alert about the dangers of the Covid 19 virus.

Based on the above thoughts, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled Content Analysis of Emergency PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) News on the online news portal Tirto and Media Indonesia in the period 3-20 July 2021.