

The Application of Regional Quarantine in Control Scenario of Spread Corona Virus Deasess-19 On Indonesia

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Abstract. Social restrictions have been imposed by the Indonesian government and other countries to control the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, which is known to spread through human-to-human interactions. The policy implementation in Indonesia is guided by L.aw Number 6 of 2.018 concerning health quarantine, these steps have been proven to reduce the spread of Covid-19, but also cause several problems in the community. The formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this research is whether the Regional Quarantine and Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) can be applied to control the Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia, and how legal mitigation must be carried out by the government in overcoming the negative impact of the policy. The purpose of this study was to find out strategic steps in suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is normative legal research or also known as doctrinal research. In this study, several approaches were also used, including the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The statutory approach is carried out by reviewing the laws and regulations governing the handling of covid-19, especially on regulations related to Regional Quarantine and PSBB. The conceptual approach used is an approach to the concept of the Covid-19 implementation scheme that has been carried out by the government, which then becomes the basis for finding the right mitigation to deal with the surge in Covid-19 cases in the next wave. From the results of the study, it is known that the implementation has shown to be effective in suppressing the development of the Covid-19 outbreak, but there are several problems such as Termination of Employment (PHK) and the obstruction of the education system which is implemented through online schemes. The government must prepare legal mitigation that accommodates the interests of the community, especially in terms of economy and education.

Keywords: Regional Quarantine; PSBB; Corona Virus Deasses 19

1 Introduction

Data from WHO shows that on January 20, 2020, there were 282 new cases of positive COVID-19 patients with distribution in 4 (four) countries, namely China, Japan, South Korea and Thailand. Declared about dangerous situation has do by WHO on January 30, 2020. WHO has officially given the name “Coronavirus Disease – 19 (Covid19)” for this infectious disease caused by infection of novel coronavirus in humans body? Two cases have been reported related to this Covid-19 case. Statement that followed on March 11 by WHO are name led pandemic to Covid-19. In case if a disease causes many victims and spread around the world, is called an

epidemic. As of April 7, 2020 (within 2.5 months), the number of suspect cases increased very sharply to 1,214,726 cases, with distribution in 209 countries, and patients who died reached 67,838 people. Of course, these emergencies require reactive steps from the government, one of which is the implementation of regional quarantine.

Against spread of Covid-19, Indonesian take a fast action which is government of Indonesia take same regulation to do, that is:

- 1) Government Regulation in Li.eu of L.aw Number 1 of 2020 concerning Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and/or in the context of dealing with threats that endanger the National economy and/or Financial System Stability (hereinafter referred to as Perppu No. 1/2020).
- 2) Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 (hereinafter referred to as PP No. 21/2020).
- 3) Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Co.vid-10 Public Health Emergency (hereinafter referred to as Presidential Decree No. 11/2020).
- 4) Instruction of the Minister of Ho.me Affairs Number 13 of 20.22 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities at Level 4, Level 3, and Level 2 Coro.na Vir.us Disease 2019 in the Java and Ba.li Regions
- 5) Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 of 2022 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities at Level 3, Level 2, and Level 1 and Optimizing the Command Post for Handling Corona. Virus Disease 2019 at the Village and Sub-District Levels to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Sumatra, Nusa Tenggara Region, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua
- 6) Circular of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control Number. Sr.02.06/Ii/ 1180 /2022

Plus, various kinds of regional regulations, all of which are based on and refer to Act Number 6 of 2018 Concerning Health Quarantine. There are in the law prohibitions and tightening regulations and strict provisions that must be obeyed by all Indonesian people, including Article 25, which regulates the flow of ship departures.

Then in Article 51 there is a prohibition on traveling and even leaving the house for people who have minimal interest. In more detail, these restrictions include closing schools and workplaces, limiting the operational time of shopping places and restaurants, temporarily limiting activities in public facilities and/or also religious activities. In addition of policies to deincreased the spread of the Covid-19, the policies have unwanted negative impacts to.

This policy is impacting a decline in state revenues, and to decreasing of national economic, as well as an increase in state spending and in terms of its financing, so that various efforts are needed from the government, both central and regional, to try harder in taking actions to save health and to improve health. Government does a refocusing strategy, to saving economy and also health of people recovery.

Formulation of the problem

From the description of the background above, the formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this research is whether the Regional Quarantine and Large-Scale Social Restrictions can maximal to controlling spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, as well as how the legal mitigation must be prepared to reduce Covid-19 outbreak by government.

2 Research Methods

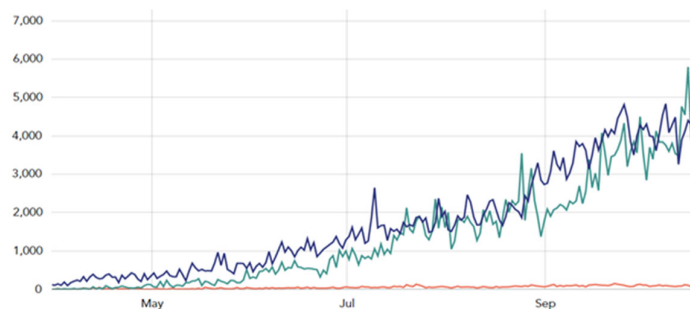
Normative legal research is a research method that used on this research. In this study, several approaches were also used, including the conceptual approach and the statutory approach. On statutory approach, research will do by analysis same regulation that state of handling of Covid-19, especially on regulations related to Regional Quarantine and PSBB. Approach to the concept of handling spread of Covid-19 by the government will do on the conceptual approach in this research whater that is becomes the bases to finding the right mitigation to against Covid-19 in the next wave. Primary, secondary, and tertiary of legal material will be sources of this legal research.

3 Discussion

Effectiveness of Regional Quarantine Implementation

After the implementation of Government Regulation Number 21 of 20.20 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in order to accelerate the handling of Co.vid-19 (hereinafter referred to as PP No. 21/2020) on March 31, 2020 according to news reported by national. Kompas said that, throughout the month April 2020, many regional governments in Indonesia have begun to apply for the implementation of PSBB in their respective regions. The implementation of the PSBB is carried out with strict rules that limit the movement of the community, as stated in Article 4 of the regulation, which is restriction of religion event, school scattering, and work from home.

The strict regulations applied from these regulations have provided significant results in suppressing the spread rate while increasing recovery from Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. Official website for the development spread of Covid-19 In Indonesia said in the statical data of increase Covid-19 from April to October 2020 (one semester after the PSBB policy was implemented), which is:



Problems that occur

Every regulation or policy taken by the government must always have its downside, citing a statement from Aditya Arifiyanto on the Ministry of Finance's Opinion page which stated that, "The Covid-19 pandemic is forcing governments around the world to make health protocol security policies. The existence of this protocol has the potential to disrupt the economic foundations of all countries."

Quoting the statement of the Chairman of the Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO), Hariyadi Sukamdani, quoted on the CNN Indonesia page, said that, 3.5 million

people who worked were laid off during second quarter of PSBB. This is also International Labor Organization (ILO) has reinforced the prediction that, “on time period of Covid-19, 25 million jobs around the world may lost bay pandemic, as long ILO predicts all workers will reincreased 10.5 percent or 305 million of time for works, or in case full time working per week will be 48 hours.”

The COVID-19 pandemic, especially with the implementation of restrictions on social movement space for the community, caused young workers in Indonesia will not take a severance pay by 15.6 percent. Some of the worst sectors that need special attention are the Warehousing and communication sector (26.4%), Restaurant and services sector (28.9%), and construction sector (29.3 %).

Legal Mitigation That the Government Should Do

Problem that based to occur in the community linier to the implementation of the regional quarantine and “Pembatasan Sosical Bersekala Besar” policies, the majority are constrained in economic matters which have an impact on the delay in meeting basic needs, the government must focus on this segment. In terms of the content of the regulations and the problems that occur, the Regional Quarantine and Large-Scale Social Restrictions will be work to be applied in controlling Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia with a note of applying the legal norms contained in the Regional Quarantine Law itself, which is as stated in article 55 which is, a The Government must protect and guarantee citizen about basic need of people, and animal feed.

There are new problems related to funding for the fulfillment of the needs of the wider community by the government, but through regulations governing the refocusing of funds by the central and local governments, this can certainly be resolved. This has been implemented, through the press release by coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number. Hm.4.6/24.6/Set.M.E.kon.3/08/2.021 which stated explicitly that, “refocusing budget will be importance emphasize by the government to against the Covid-19. That budget take om Regions and Village funds in Fiscal Year 2021, which are to optimized of health care, economic recovery, and social safety nets. And 8% of budget will used for local health workers and campaign of Covid-19 vaccinations.”

4 Conclusion

The decline in the number of Covid-19 cases after implementation of policy on Large-Scale Social Restrictions is proof that regional quarantine and PSBB are relevant policies to be chosen by the government in the tragedy of a spike in Covid-19 cases. Then, the negative impacts arising from the implementation of regional quarantine and PSBB such as increasing the number of layoffs and decreasing sales turnover of micro-enterprises can be overcome by implementing the rules in Law No. is indeed an urgent obstacle that arises as a result of the regional quarantine. The government, through the policy of refocusing funds for accommodation to against of Covid-19 spread, as well as to fulfill the needs of people affected by the pandemic, is the right mitigation.

Suggestion

Enforcement of policies related to meeting basic needs which are the main problems in society, by the government at large, must be followed by detailed regulations regarding the participation of government officials from the center or from the top to the bottom, namely the Rukun Tetangga (RT), so that aid distribution can be carried out. systematically. Then, that case

show if it's a necessary plan to develop independent supervision by the distribution of funds and the application of funds to fulfill basic needs in the community.

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