

The Obedience of the People towards the Law on the Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission In Jakarta

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Abstract. Pandemic Covid 19 has not shown any sign of decreasing. Instead of the existing legislation on Covid 19, yet violations, especially on masking and distancing rules were frequently made at certain places such as non-main roads and restaurants. This research was started from the questions on why there were persons in Jakarta still did not obey the Law on The Prevention of Covid 19 Transmission; and how to make the Law as a tool of social order and happiness. This research was aimed to find out a description on why there were still persons disobeyed the Law on masking and distancing and how the Law should be to meet its purposes. This is a socio-legal research, it analyses the Law and how it works in the society. The concerned legislation and regulations were collected and analyzed to find out the concerned wordings and their certainty; then questioners were distributed and collected to find out how the respondents applied the concerned legal norms and the reasons of disobedience, if so. Direct observation was also conducted to find out how the Law was applied. The research found that disobedience was resulted from legal uncertainty on the norms of the principle of participation. It was found that of 191 respondents in Jakarta, 180 of them, or 94,24% answer that they obey the law, it showed they had real good knowledge of the law and its purpose to protect them. However, observation towards sellers on the streets and traditional market showed about 50 percent of them did not wear mask and talk close to each other without masking. The same thing also occurred with persons in the restaurants. Norms in the local Regulations on the rights of person in the principle of participation shall be clearly stated for legal certainty. The rights to notify any violator besides the in charge officials.

Keywords: law obedience; covid 19 prevention

1 Introduction

Healthy human recourse is one of those elements in the enhancement of a nation security and competition. In Indonesia, it is stipulated at the consideration part in Law Number 36 Year 2009 on Health. Pandemic Covid 19 contributes to the difficulties in attaining optimal health in the society. Jakarta, the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, is inhabited by 10.56 people in September 2020 [1]. 71.98 % of the number are range within 15-64 years old. To prevent infection and mortality, as quoted by Yilmazkuday, it is suggested that minimally

75 % of the people obey the Law on masking, distancing, and hand washing, avoiding crowd, limiting mobility. However, only 52% complied masking [2]. In March 2021. Compliance on distancing was 60% within 87 districts and cities [3]. Meanwhile in Jakarta, compliance only reached 40 % from march 2021 data 2021 [4]. On June 22, 2021 cases raised up to 32.191, 41 got infected and 1.7% mortality [5].

Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution stipulates the rights of every person having basic needs to gain qualified living and welfare human being, the rights to have good and healthy environment. All people's participation is needed to attain those objectives, especially in this hard condition from the spread of Covid 19. Each party needs to obey the law, especially on that of the prevention of Covid 19, among others is masking and distancing. Everyone needs to ensure protecting oneself, and at the same time also protecting others, by wearing mask and distancing. As stipulated in Article 28 J of the Constitution, that in executing one's rights and freedom, one shall not violated others' rights and freedom under justice, morale, religion and public order. Every party shall obey the Law and acts under the Law. (The Rule of law as stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution).

Soerjono Soekanto said that factors influencing law enforcement are [6]: a) the Law itself; b) Law officials; c) technical facilities; d) the society; and e) culture. Law has the function to protect different interests of society and individual to create social justice [7]. Therefore Law limits and protects interests [8].

This global pandemic of Covid 19 may show symptoms such as: fever, cough, fatigue, and headache, loss of taste and smell, muscle aches, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhoea, rash. It may also resulted in complication such as pneumonia, organ failure, and blood clots [9]. Some people may have symptoms, while other may have no symptom. The virus spreads through respiratory droplets when coughing, sneezing, breathing, and talking. The droplets enter through nose, eyes, and mouth.

Earlier observation showed quite a number of people and street vendors were without masks by the street. People were talking while and after meal in the restaurants. The unseen splits was potential got inhaled by other people around, and the splits was potential produced by unsymptomatic infected persons. Article 9, 10, and 18 Law Number 36 Year 2009 [10] on Health stipulate the obligation of persons to create health. Every person is obliged to respect others' rights to have physical, biological, and social healthy environment and every person is obliged to act healthy way of life (Article 9, 10, and 18 of [10]). Health risk factors are matters, situation, and event which may create impacts on health (Article 1 point 26 [11]).

2 Research Focus and Objectives

The research was focus on: Why some of those people in Jakarta did not obey the Law masking as prevention tools in the spread of Covid 19; How shall the Law be to be as effective tool preventing the spread of Covid 19 pandemic. This research was aimed to have a description on why a number of people did not obey the law on masking an distancing; it is also aimed to find out how the Law should be as an instrument to prevent Covid transmission, especially that in Jakarta. Description on why the did not comply with the Law and the analysis on the current Law is expected to result how the Law shall be to make it as a tool for social order and welfare.

3 Research Limitation and Method

This research only included the society in Jakarta, and the law concerned was only that on those with Covid 19 from the perspective of masking and distancing rules. What factors influenced the incompletion of the Law. This research did not either studied on how indoor air play the role in the spread of Covid 19.

This research is a socio-legal one. It analysed the Law and its connection with a social perspective as said the following: “*A Socio-legal study is an interdisciplinary approach to analyse the law, legal phenomenon, and relationships between these and wider society. Both theoretical and empirical work is included, and perspectives and methodologies are drawn from the humanities as well as the social sciences*” [12]. The approach is to find out how law is connected with society and the state in *the context of a rapidly changing world* [12]. To gain comprehensive meaning of concepts, norms in the legislation are seen and analysed, then social related factors are seen and analysed to find out how they are related to the Law. These factors are found empirically through direct observation and questioners. The legislation and regulations used were as follows:

1. The 1945 Constitution [13];
2. Law Number 6 Year 2018 on Quarantine for Health [14];
3. Law Number 36 Year 2009 on Health [10];
4. Law Number 4 Year 1984 on Transmitting Pandemic Disease [15];
5. Law Number 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Control [16];
6. Government Regulation Number 21 Year 2020 on Major Scale Social Restriction to Accelerate Control Over Transmission of Corona Virus Disease 2019 [17];
7. Government Regulation Number 40 Year 1991 on the Prevention of Transmitting Pandemic Disease [18];
8. Minister Regulation Number 9 Year 2020 on Guidance on Major Scale Social Restriction to Accelerate Control Over Transmission of Corona Virus Disease 2019 [19];
9. Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 3 Year 2021 on Delegated Local Regulation Number 2 Year 2020 in the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease 2019 [20]; and
10. Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 101 Year 2020 on the Amendment of Governor Regulation Number 79 Year 2020 in the Application of Health Protocol for Corona Virus Disease 2019 Control.

Social legal factor focus in this research was the obedience of the people in Jakarta towards masking as one of those rules on the management in the prevention of covid 19 transmission. Facts found from observation and questioners answer was connected with the Sukanto theory which posted on the social factor which can influence on the enforcement of Law. Social factor was also connected to those related provisions in the legislation on The Prevention of Covid 19 transmission. Analysis also consider how scholars view on ideal Law, and how the society as the subject of the Law play the role to create what it is intended by the Law, the health being.

4 Theoretical Background

4.1 Law and Utility

Law consists of norms to guide people Law is order and prohibition, it creates rights and obligation [21]. Law consists of norms to create order, justice, and welfare, guiding

people to live together. Abustan quoted: *Law is an instrument of social control. Legal problems are connected with social, political, economic, psychological issues. It functions in a society and for society* [21].

In Indonesia, as stated in Law Number 12 Year 2011, Law which is made by the authorized state organ and institution can be seen in the forms as follows: The 1945 Constitution; the People's Consultative Assembly Order; Statute Law or Government Regulation in the absence of Statute Law; Government Regulation; Presidential Regulation; Local Regulation; and all delegated regulations which are made under the delegation of the higher legislation and regulation.

Utilitarian theory says that the intention of human action shall generate utility or happiness for the greatest number of people. Ideal law and ideal action are those which can generate happiness and avoiding sadness or unhappiness. Unhappiness is any state when there is no pain and sickness [21]. Utilitarianism says that an action is expected to create happiness for the actor and at the same time also creates happiness to the society around him with as great number as possible. Good actions will create more happiness to more people surround.

Law and human action must be based on the respect to other's rights and the obligation to just action [21]. Utilized actions can be observed from the outcome of the action instead of the motive of the action. The outcome is measured from the generated utility of the action, or from the happiness existing from the action. The happiness of one person is as important as that of other persons' happiness [21]. The quality of the Law is measured by its certainty to create happiness, in this research context, how the law can generate certainty of the people's health [22]. Law protects person's rights, whether one does an action or omission which is protected by Law, then the rights executed is absolute rights [8]. Any person acts against such rights will constitute unlawful action [23].

4.2 Pandemic Prevention

Health is one element of welfare. Activities conducted as an effort to create and increase the degree of health in the society shall be conducted with the principle of participation and sustainable to create Indonesian human resource. It is stated in the consideration part of Law Number 36 Year 2009 on Health. Public health is hindered from the outbreak of any pandemic, including this Covid 19 pandemic.

Transmitted pandemic is a situation when a pandemic is spreading widely in a society with significant great increasing number of people getting infected at one time which can constitute a disaster. The source of the pandemic can be human, animal, plants, and any matter containing or contaminated disease sources, and they create pandemic. As stated in Article 5 point c, pandemic effort prevention include prevention and vaccination.

Covid 19 pandemic is unnatural disaster, a disaster which is resulted from a range of unnatural situation such as epidemic or pandemic (Article 1 point 3 of [16]). Pandemic disease Control includes (Article 5 point c of [15]: Prevention is an effort to eliminate the transmission of a disease as to make the situation worsen. (Article 1 point 6 of the Government Regulation Number 40 Year 1991 on the Prevention of Transmitting Pandemic Disease)' The Government Regulation further stipulates in Article 6 Paragraph 1 that the prevention of the disease transmission can be conducted through active participation of the society.

Article 21 of the Government regulation provides that every person shall take part in the prevention of the pandemic from getting widely increase, among other way is through

motivation movement of the society to overcome the pandemic. Local regulation as Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 101 Year 2020 on the Amendment of Governor Regulation Number 79 Year 2020 on the application and enforcement of Health Protocol and the Effort in the prevention of Covid 19 Pandemic in Article 8 provide that business actors, managers, organizers, and any person having responsibility at workplaces shall be liable to give protection to the society as follows: ensure the obligation to wear face mask; all surrounding are is clean and hygiene with sustainable cleaning up; ensure all worker wear face mask; provide hand wash place with running water and soap as well as hand sanitizer; body temperature check point; not dismissing transmitted or infected workers; ensure worker who are at work place are healthy; physical distancing at least 1 meter; avoid inside room activities.

Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 3 Year 2021 on The Regulation Application of Local regulation Number 2 Year 2020 on The Prevention of Corona Virus Disease 2019 provide that person is individual person or legal entity. This regulation's scope is individual and public health protection. Article 4 stipulates the obligation to wear mask outside home and make distancing at least 1 meter in a group and washing hands after conducting any activity. Violation of this provision is given punishment as stipulated in Article 6 as follows: any person not wearing standard face mask covering nose, mouth and chin outside home, on vehicle, at work, or at any activity place, is subject to social work punishment of Rp. 250.000 fine.

World Health Organization recommends indoor air must be circulated with outdoor clean air, instead of the same indoor air circulation. *“WHO recommends an increased ventilation rate through natural aeration or artificial ventilation, preferably without re-circulation of the air. In case of air recirculation, filters should be cleaned regularly.”*

4.3 The obedience of Law and The Certainty of Law

Article 1 point a and b Law Number 4 Year 1984 on Transmitting Pandemic Disease states the obedience of law is the reflection of legal awareness. Soerjono Soekanto said legal awareness of a society is indicated by: legal knowledge, legal comprehension, legal attitude, and legal behavior. The obedience of law according to H. C. Kelman and L. Posipil is divided into [24]: *compliance*; *identification*; and *internalized* in nature. A person who obey the law with compliance in nature is a result of avoiding sanction, hence supervision is needed. Obeying the law with identification in the presence of an intention to keep good relationship with others and the community. Obeying the law with internalized in nature indicates that the existing Law is in harmonious with intrinsic values of the individual and the society.

The obedience of law is a reflection of law enforcement because each party in the society knows that the law has the function to protect them and their interest. Well Law enforcement needs [25]: legal certainty, legal utility, and justice. A person who does not obey the law is said to be violating the law. The theory of differential reinforcement posts that law violation is a result of [26]: motivation to violate since the punishment is not strong. The motivation of a person to violate the law is: money, social acknowledgement, and fun.

According to integral theory, the prevention of violating the law can be [26]: *direct control* approach. This approach would conduct direct supervision and give direct punishment upon violation. Family, close relatives and other surrounding persons can help law officers conducting the supervision. To keep the law being obeyed according to this approach are: the existence of law; monitoring enforcement; consistent punishment.

Under *Ethical Principles of Responsibility and Accountability*, an individual and group has the obligation towards other individual and group in wider scope in a manner of reciprocal principle. “*Responsibility is an ethical concept that refers to the fact that individuals and groups have morally based obligations and duties to others and to larger ethical and moral codes, standards and traditions*” [27]. Gustav Radbruch said Law must contain justice and certainty. Law must be in harmony with current social facts to create social order [28]. Legal certainty shall include: law in the form of positive law such as legislation and regulations made by the authorized body; under actual facts; law must be clear to avoid misinterpretation and misapplication [28].

Reinforcement theory said that people may disobey the law when the punishment is minor. Law must contain moral. The principle of morality points out that one person is responsible towards other individual and other group in wider scope. Utilitarian theory said that Law must create happiness of individual, society with the greatest number of people and the greatest happiness. The happiness itself must be also certain. The obedience or disobedience of law as facts of the law. It is evaluated from the perspective of the law itself and its society. From the perspective of the law, it is evaluated from [25]: its certainty and the happiness it can create.

5 Research Method

This research is a socio-legal one. “*A Socio-legal study is an interdisciplinary approach to analyse the law, legal phenomenon, and relationships between these and wider society. Both theoretical and empirical work is included, and perspectives and methodologies are drawn from the humanities as well as the social sciences*” [12] The purpose of using this method is: “*To undertake theoretical and empirical analyses of the nature of law and its relationship to society and the State in the context of a rapidly changing world*” [12].

Secondary data was those related legislation and regulation mentioned beforehand, together with textbooks, scientific journal articles also mentioned earlier for experts’ opinion and commentaries on Law. Online news was to gain information about Covid 19 disease, its spread and effect towards people, especially in Jakarta as current facts data. Primary data was aimed to gain description on how the society in Jakarta obey the law ruling masking. It is acquired from observation on people at a traditional market place, street vendors by road sides, people eating at the restaurants. Primary data was also acquired from questioners to a number of people in Jakarta on how they think and implement the rule on masking outside home.

Legislation and regulations were analysed to obtain the concept of: prevention, health, transmitting pandemic disease, and participative, rights, obligation. Meanwhile the concept of law, obedience towards law, and the theory underlying this research was acquired from secondary sources of law. How those concepts were formed in norms within those legislation and regulation which then create the bind to the legal subjects and demand obligation to obey. The legislation and regulations are those which have been mentioned beforehand in Introduction part.

5.1 Data Collecting, Processing, and Analyses

Primary data was collected during March and June 2021 at a traditional Market, road sides and restaurants in Jakarta. The focus of observation was masking at those public places,

hoe the sellers at the market place were close to each other and to buyers and around 40 % did not wear face mask, the same situation occurred at the road sides in Pasar Minggu Jakarta, the street side sellers were mostly did not wear mask, at the restaurants, people were eating and went on talking without their mask on.

Another tool for data collecting was questioner answer towards 191 respondents conducted through google form. The questions were: “who reminded them to wear mask; the reason why they should wear mask”. The 191 respondent were university students, employees, and common housewives. Secondary data was obtained from searching internet websites and available textbooks in the library.

Data processing was conducted as follows: data reducing; describing reduced data; data analysis and interpretation. The steps according to Moleong, Miles dan Huberman was called kualitatif approach. Data analysis was conducted with deductive and inductive thinking method. As William M.K. Trochim mentioned that humanitarian research utilize the two thinking method, “*Most social research involves both inductive and deductive reasoning processes at some time in the project*” [29]. Deductive reasoning is interpreting the theory or concept into a hypothesis which is examined by both secondary and primary data. Inductive reasoning is started with acquiring facts either through empirical specific data or/and secondary data to form a hypothesis which is further explored to find a conclusion or theory [29]. Here, the concept of transmitting pandemic decease as unnatural disaster, the concept disobedience towards law, the concept of certainty, happiness as the goal of law, were evaluated in their transformation towards norms, then how the norms were implemented by the people and what motivation which drove them to take such attitude towards the law was acquired through the observation and answer of the questioner.

6 Discussion

6.1 Disobedience towards masking provision

Higher degree punishment and legal certainty will make more effective enforcement of law. It is the implication the theory of reinforcement which states that lower degree of punishment will motivate violation. The enforcement of Article 6 in sanction as stated in Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 3 Year 2021 on Delegated Local Regulation Number 2 Year 2020 in the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease that violators are subject to social work to clean up public place, or are subject to Rp250.000,00 fine. It is considered low degree punishment since there were still a number of violators. It showed that masking violation during April 2020 until 6 March 2021 has generated Rp 4.026.920.000. Number of violators was 26.378 persons. Warning sanction was towards 7.361 violators, punishment to social work came to 401.358 number of violators [30]. Supervision towards the enforcement of masking provision was rarely executed at non central areas such as small road sides and small restaurants and traditional marketplace.

Law needs certainty. All rights need to be expressly stated so that the application is also certain both by individual and by group within public or private perspective. Article 21 letter c and Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Government Regulation Number 40 Year 1991 on the Prevention of Transmitting Pandemic Decease Control stipulates that individuals shall participate in the prevention of more spreading transmitting pandemic decease, the effort to control the pandemic may actively involve the society. The lex specialize, Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 101 Year 2020 on the Amendment of Governor Regulation Number 79

Year 2020 in the Application of Health Protocol for Corona Virus Disease 2019 Control, the obligation to protect health with masking provision is the business actors. They are obliged to ensure the people at their workplace to wear mask and distancing. The role of individual person instead of business actor is not clearly stated in the obligation and rights of participation to control the transmission of the pandemic disease.

Observation at a traditional market place, street vendors by small roadsides, and restaurants showed that about 40% of the sellers did not wear mask neither were they distancing, they were talking to each other, some of them even smoking. They said it was uncomfortable to breath while masking, they said that they wore mask when there was any inspection from the officials. The street vendors said that they had never been inspected for masking since it was not a main road where they sold their goods. They obeyed the law only when punishment was most possibly occurred.

Situation at restaurants was almost the same, customers kept on talking without mask before, and after meal. Small restaurants even did not put any written notification sign not to smoke nor talking. Business keepers did not as well give direct notification not to talk without mask before and after meal.

180 respondents out of 191, or 94.24% showed that they obeyed the provisions of masking and distancing and they said they did it from preventing to get transmitted of Covid 19 disease and to keep the interest of not only themselves but also the interest of the society and the government. This written answer implied the people's knowledge of law is fine. Nevertheless, the behaviour towards law showed different facts, that almost 40% of the observed people's compliance towards masking disobeyed the provision. Empirical facts which is visually and directly observable showed higher reliable evidence on how the living law is and how the law needs to be improve for its obedience. Research also showed disobedience occurred to meet individual interest of convenience from unmasking, therefore string protecting larger number enforced law must be present to limit individual interest for the interest of larger number people. Law which is certain will protect the happiness for the greater number of people.

6.2 Justice and Legal Certainty

Health is one of those elements of happiness. Healthy person will be productive than unhealthy person. All activities to ensure raising the degree of health is conducted with the principle of participation and sustainable. It is stipulated the consideration part of Law Number 36 Year 2009 on Health. Contaminating pandemic disease will surely hinder health. Covid 19 is considered pandemic since the spreading impacted a large number of people. Data of transmitted people in Indonesia was increased with 21,807 since 29/6/2021 until 30/6/2022, meanwhile in Jakarta a number of 7.680 new cases had been reported. Under Article 1 of Law Number 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Control this Covid 19 is considered unnatural disaster, a disaster in the form of disease which effected the health to a great number of people.

Prevention effort to control a pandemic includes (article 5 point c of [15]): prevention and immunisation. Prevention is one activity in controlling the pandemic. Controlling is the effort to minimizing or limiting the spread and transmission of the disease, as stated in Article 1 point 6 Government Regulation Number 40 Year 1991 on the Prevention of Transmitting Pandemic Disease. People active participation can be created to prevent wider spread transmission of the disease as stipulated in Article 21 Government Regulation Number 40 Year 1991 on the Prevention of Transmitting Pandemic Disease: "every person must take

part in the prevention of a pandemic disease spread". Further stipulation in Article 2, that Participation is driven from the motivation to take part for this purpose.

People's participation in the prevention of Covid 19 transmission among others is wearing mask outside home, distancing, and hand washing. Specified juridical person as person which must be participated in the transmission prevention are business actors, management, organizer, or office, work place, shopping place, industrial site, hotels, recreational place, are obliged to protect public health which include masking, distancing, providing hand wash facilities, and ensuring the surrounding area is clean, ensuring the present workers and visitors are in healthy condition. The provisions were provided in Article 8 Paragraph 1 of Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 101 Year 2020 on the Amendment of Governor Regulation Number 79 Year 2020 in the Application of Health Protocol for Corona Virus Disease 2019 Control. All measures are to be ensured by those persons in the area of business.

The participation of private individual persons can be raised up to aid the effectiveness of law, and to eliminate disobedience of law. Individual person is clearly stated to have the rights to give verbal direct notification to anybody out there conducting the violation of provisions of Covid 19 transmission control. Every person is clearly stated of his/her rights to warn others around who violate the law and risking others get transmitted of the disease. As it is suggested by Sacipto Raharajo and Lawrence Friedman theory, that an effective law is the one which is not violated by its community. More participation from all parties in the community can contribute to the attainment of the objective of law to make the welfare or happiness of its community or people [31]. The attitude of people towards the law determines whether the is effective or not, effective in the creation of happiness towards its people [32].

Law contains rights and obligations towards its subjects as natural person or juridical person [21]. Law is norms of how to live together to create order, justice and welfare as happiness. *Law is an instrument of social control* [21]. Absolut rights is that which is protected by law to be enforced for the protection of the individual, the society, and the more large number of people and larger society [8]. One who is violating the rights means violating the law [23].

Individual rights to participate in the enforcement of masking and distancing provision needs to be clearly stated as legal norm so that its nature is certain. As certain as the norm which is assigned towards business actors to ensure everyone is masking at the surround of the business place. Then it can aid to the supervision on the enforcement of the law, which in turn will aid to the creation of health, healthy place, healthy condition, and happiness of being healthy. As stated in Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 3 Year 2021 on Delegated Local Regulation Number 2 Year 2020 in the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease 2019 that its scope is the protection of individual and people.

The subjects of the Governor regulation are individuals and legal entity. The rights of one's health is the obligation of other to honour it, not to violate it. Therefore every person and every legal entity has the rights to create health and to ensure the rights to health is not violated. If legal entities or non-legal entities are expressly given legal rights and also obligation to ensure any provisions concerning Covid 19 prevention are enforced, then natural persons also need to be expressly and clearly be given the same rights. Individuals then can legally give direct notification to violators as a form of participation in the creation of Health for himself and the people around. It is a kind of self-protection and participation.

Law shall ensure the protection of rights of its subject. The rights of its subjects must also be ensured not to violate the rights of others. The participating rights of individual persons which is well expressed by the law to keep the enforcement of masking and distancing as

well as hand cleaning provisions will ensure the rights to health of the individual person, but also to the society in a larger number. The utility of law is measured by its effect of the enforced law which can be empirically seen and evaluated.

As quoted by Magnis Suseno from Mill, the happiness of every individual person is as important as that of other person's. Happiness is measured from its certainty to be attained. Then the health of every person will constitute the health of the society in a larger scale. The participation to enforce the law by every individual person shall be clearly expressed in the law and it creates certainty.

7 Conclusion

This research showed that disobedience toward the law on the Transmission Prevention of Covid 19 in Jakarta was due to the less sanction, less supervision, and less legal certainty. The principle of participation was transformed into the rights and obligation, nevertheless those for individual are not clearly stated, not as clear as the rights and obligation of business actors which were stated in details. Uncertainty factor in the norm from participation principle for individual resulted in less social order in the form of disobedience. The utility of the law to create order was not maximum. It was seen the 40% of sellers at the traditional market place were not wearing face mask, neither almost road side vendors, as well as people at restaurants. This empirical fact was not in harmony with the people knowledge of law, and with their knowledge on what the law is for. 180 people out of 191, which was 94,24% respondents said they obeyed the law on masking, distancing, and hand washing. They acknowledged the law was to protect them from being transmitted with covid 19, yet the implementation of the law on masking and distancing to prevent the transmission of covid 19 did not reflect affectivity from knowledge on the law and objective of law.

Law on the prevention of the transmission of covid 19, specifically in masking, distancing, and hand cleaning, needs to made certain in the norms from the principle of participative. The rights and obligation of individual person needs to be clearly and detailed stated to support the enforcement of the law from the perspective of participation of individual person in their role to be actively aid in the supervision of the enforcement of the law.

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