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Impact Analysis of the Low Public Understanding of the Applicable Legal Regulations Related to Handling Covid-19 in Indonesia

¹H. Nurianto Rachmad Soepadmo

¹Postgraduate of Legal Studies, Mahendradatta University
Ken Arok Street No.10-12 Denpasar-Bali

¹E-mail : nuriantors30@gmail.com, Telp : +628123822886

Abstract

This study examines impact of the public's low understanding of the applicable legal regulations regarding the handling of Covid-19 in Indonesia. This research is a qualitative research with a normative juridical approach. The method used in this research is literature study method. The objects studied in this study are all juridical aspects of the legal regulations that were in effect during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Data about people's understanding were taken using questionnaires. In an effort to prevent and control the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government issued several legal umbrellas to legalize all actions. Based on the results of research, 55% of the public do not understand the applicable legal regulations related to the handling of covid-

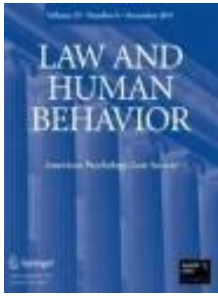
19. As for the impact caused by the lack of public understanding of the legal regulations for handling Covid-19, including the implementation of regulations in the field that is not right on target, the understanding that the community gets is not full, the community is not disciplined in carrying out the applicable rules, the community acts according to their respective justifications, the occurrence of behavior irregularities in society related to events surrounding Covid-19. People who care about the law are one way to evaluate the government's performance in implementing these regulations. People who are critical of the law will become a reflector for the government so that the government is able to produce targeted regulations in handling Covid-19.

Keywords: covid-19, impact, Indonesia, law, society, understanding, regulation

I. Background

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the emergence of a new type

of virus The first case confirmed by WHO took place in Wuhan City, Hubei Province,



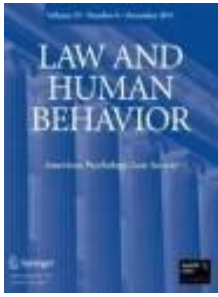
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China (Zhu et al., 2020). The virus that named the Corona virus was a new type of virus. The corona virus caused respiratory tract infections which can be deadly. Human-to-human transmission of the coronavirus occurs through direct close contact via small droplets or droplets from the respiratory tract that sufferers produce when sneezing and coughing. This was what resulted in this virus spreading very quickly and infecting most people in various countries simultaneously. The increase in positive patients in the world continues, this was in accordance with data confirmed by WHO (WHO, 2020). This virus has resulted in an increasing number of deaths globally, including in Indonesia. This made worse because vaccines or antivirals have not been found to prevent and treat corona virus infections in humans (Habibzadeh P, 2020). Seeing these conditions, in the end the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, declared this extraordinary event a global pandemic (WHO, 2020). This determination was made because the level of spread and severity of the corona virus was very worrying. A pandemic refers to a disease that spreads to many people in several countries at the same time (Cucinotta & Vanelli, 2020). The number of spread of the corona virus itself has increased significantly and is sustainable globally (Anderson et al., 2020). With this emergency condition, the world made policies related to accelerating the handling of Covid-19. Various regulations were drawn up to legalize all measures in the

prevention or handling of Covid-19. However, because Covid-19 is a new virus and indeed requires further research, globally public information is changing, both in terms of handling and legal regulations related to the prevention and handling of Covid-19.

In Indonesia, positive patients for Covid-19 were detected in early March, which has been confirmed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020). Since positive patients have been announced to the public, various safety protocols have been started and continue to be socialized. From day to day, Covid-19 positive patients in Indonesia were increasing. According to research, Tosepu states that weather was an important factor in determining the incidence of Covid-19 in Jakarta. Average temperature significantly correlates with Covid-19 (Tosepu et al., 2020). The addition of positive patients was inversely proportional to the availability of human resources and infrastructure for handling Covid-19. Various methods were started to be made to prevent and reduce the rate of transmission of this virus. Recommended preventive measures include washing hands, covering your mouth when coughing, keeping your distance from other people, and monitoring and isolating yourself for people who suspect they are infected.

The increase in positive Covid-19 patients forced the government to take strategic steps to overcome this disaster.



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Several regulations were finally established during this pandemic. This pandemic has a very significant impact on the survival of humanity in the world. The same impact also occurred in Indonesia, both in the socio-economic, health, legal and other fields. This pandemic has made changes to the lifestyle of the world community. The existence of restrictions on activities and interactions outside the home, forcing every community to continue their life even with or without the slightest income. To deal with the outbreak, law enforcement was one of the steps the government has chosen. Police officers were also deployed to deal with the corona virus outbreak in the country. Broadly speaking, the police are tasked with dispersing crowds, dealing with spreaders of fake news or hoaxes, and hoarding basic goods.

In addition, there are law enforcement issues for spreading news, data, or false information related to Covid-19 and any efforts to deal with it. Since the first corona case occurred in Wuhan, hoaxes have spread in Indonesia in all forms, especially the spread of fear. To this day, there are still many hoaxes that spread and confuse data and the number of victims as well as information on referral health facilities, as well as issues of alternative medicine that could destroy Covid-19. The losses caused by fake news or hoaxes will be far more dangerous than Covid-19 itself if ignored. Of course, in the midst of this situation, of course there will be parties wanting to make the situation more unsettling and take advantage

of it. In legal logic, anyone who was a legal subject who deliberately breaks the law in compelling circumstances, including in non-natural disasters such as the Covid-19 outbreak, must be punished more strictly. The spread of fake / hoax news will also obscure any true data and information. If ignored, the handling of the Covid-19 outbreak will not run smoothly.

The concerns that arised in the community can be taken advantage of by some people who want to add to the chaos of this situation. Therefore, the Indonesian government always emphasizes that the public must sort out which ones were facts and which were hoaxes. The government also asked Indonesian citizens not to panic in the face of this pandemic. This outbreak was an epidemic that can infect anyone, especially those who fall into the vulnerable category of infection such as children and the elderly or those with low immunity. (Susilo et al., 2020). But even though this outbreak is an outbreak that can be handled, it is proven that patients who are positive for Covid-19 can recover. From day to day the number of patients who recover is also increasing. To help reduce the rate of spread of Covid-19, people only need to comply with the rules set by the government, namely limiting activities outside the home, using masks when leaving the house, physical distancing, and diligently washing hands. These few simple steps will have a big impact on Indonesia if they are carried out simultaneously by the Indonesian people.



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Several legal umbrellas were established during this pandemic, with the aim of legalizing all actions to deal with the Covid-19 disaster. As Indonesian citizens, the established rules were certainly obligatory to be obeyed, but the fact was that most Indonesian citizens were not aware of the law. Most residents during this pandemic are still confused about the applicable legal regulations. The community was more responsive in implementing the prevailing government appeals. However, the appeal that was spread by the community was very fast changing according to the policy of the Central government. From a security, social and economic perspective, the government actually has written down the applicable legal rules in laws, laws and regulations, which are then passed down to the regions. Lack of public understanding in the field of law will certainly have implications for not maximizing the application of these rules in society. This can also be seen from the

public's indifference to the applicable government regulations. The public was increasingly concerned about the legal rules regarding the handling of Covid-19. Most people seem to just join in without knowing the legal basis for handling Covid-19.

Based on this, it can be seen that the community and the government have different understandings. Information and appeals from the government did not reach the community well. The change of regulations too quickly results in the confusion of information received by the public. To further open the public's understanding, therefore the aim of this paper is to provide knowledge and information regarding the incidental legal regulations that were in effect during the Covid-19 pandemic and to find out how the impact of the community's low understanding of the applicable legal regulations related to the handling of Covid-19 is affected.

II. Research Method

This research is a qualitative research with a normative juridical approach. The juridical normative approach used in this research was to study and interpret theoretical matters concerning legal principles in the form of conceptions, laws and regulations, views, legal doctrine and legal systems related to the law (Leuwol, 2018). The objects studied in this study were all juridical aspects of the legal regulations

that were in effect during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and the level of public understanding of the legal regulations for handling Covid-19. The techniques used in this study were literature surveys and questionnaires to determine the level of public understanding of the applicable legal regulations related to the handling of Covid-19. The technique of collecting data was through searching various sources and



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literature relevant to research in order to obtain concepts and theories with studies in the form of official documents issued by the government such as laws and regulations, print and electronic media coverage, journals with a normative legal approach and books. books or references related to regulations (Sururi, 2018). This was intended to obtain a theoretical framework to then see its relevance to various facts that occur in the field. The research process carried out was:

1) Reviewing applicable legal regulations related to the handling of Covid-19. 2) Disseminating online questionnaires with google form to find out people's understanding of the legal regulations handling Covid-19 in Indonesia. The sampling technique for respondents in this study is to use random sampling technique. The number of samples taken in this study are 360 which were determined based on the Isaac and Michael table calculation approach with a significance level of 5%. Indicator questions on the questionnaire namely.

Table 1. Indicator Questions to measure the level of understanding of the Law on Prevention and Handling of Covid-19

No	Indicator	Questions
1.	Understanding of Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know what these rules are? - Do you know the role of the Task Force listed in this regulation regarding the prevention and handling of Covid-19?
2.	Understanding of Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know the contents of the rules contained in this rule? - Whether the intended emergency has been understood by the community as a whole?
3.	Understanding of Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this regulation it states that the regional head has an important role in handling



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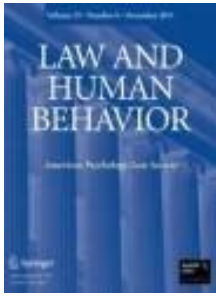
		<p>Covid-19, do you know the role of the regional head in this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the policy of the regional head in your area been socialized and you understand it?
4.	Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know what these rules are? - Do you aware of any restrictions referred to in this rule? - Do you know what the sanctions are if there is a violation related to this rule?
5.	Understanding of the sanctions that apply when violating the rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know that violations committed as stated in the regulations will get criminal sanctions?

3) The questionnaire result data was then analyzed to draw conclusions. Furthermore, the data was compiled in a description and analyzed qualitatively by referring to existing norms. The analysis process was carried out comprehensively with the aim that the results were interpretive and the analysis was descriptive analytical.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Judicial Review of Legal Regulations in Indonesia Regarding Handling Covid-19

Indonesia has prepared a legal umbrella in regulation as a tool to respond to the epidemic situation that is increasingly threatening in this millennial. One of the main things that was also passed during President Jokowi's administration was Law No. 6 year 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. With the increase in cases of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Indonesia, the President of the Republic of Indonesia established several related regulations as a form of countermeasures against the pandemic, namely:



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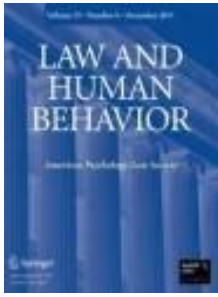
1. Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)

Presidential Decree Number 9 year 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) amends the Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Presidential Decree No. 9 year 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was set in Jakarta on March 20, 2020 by President Joko Widodo. Amendments in the Presidential Decree No. 9 year 2020 concerning Amendments to the Presidential Decree No 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) which amended the Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was in Article 8 where the composition of the Steering Committee has increased and the composition of the Implementing Task Force for the Management of COVID-19 also involves more elements of government.

Presidential Decree No. 9 year 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) amending Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) also changes Article 13 and additions one Article, namely Article 13 A in connection with a Presidential Instruction in refocussing activities and budget reallocation of ministries / agencies. This Presidential Decree shows that the government will be all out in dealing with Covid-19.

The considerations for Presidential Decree No. 9 year 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 year 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) were:

- a. That the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has spread and has an impact on social, economic, health and welfare aspects of the people in Indonesia;
- b. That the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Covid-19 a Global Pandemic on March 11, 2020;
- c. That there has been a certain emergency situation for a disease outbreak due to the Corona Virus in Indonesia which impacts need to be anticipated;



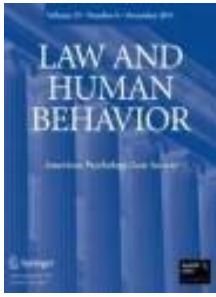
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- d. That to strengthen the implementation of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), it is necessary to add additional ministries / institutions to the membership of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19);
- e. That based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it is necessary to stipulate a Presidential Decree concerning Amendments to the Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) (Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2020, 2020)

2. Presidential Instruction Number 4 Year 2020

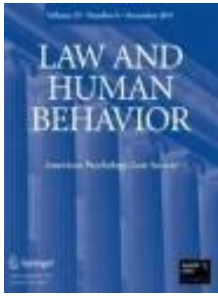
President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Instruction 4 of 2020 concerning Refocussing of Activities, Budget Reallocation in the context of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19. This Presidential Instruction was to combat the increasingly widespread spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, which we know today as Covid-19. Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocussing of Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the context of the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was issued by President Joko Widodo in Jakarta on March 20, 2020 and comes into effect on the same day. . The first paragraph in Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocussing of Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the context of the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) contains the following: In connection with the increasing spread of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) outbreak. 19) which has been determined as a global pandemic by the World Health Organizations (WHO) on March 11, 2020, it requires fast, precise, focused, integrated and synergic steps between Ministries / Agencies and Local Governments to refocussing activities, budget reallocation as well as the procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -2019) (Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2020, 2020) .

Presidential Instruction No. 4 year 2020 concerning Refocussing of Activities, Budget Reallocation, and PBJ in the context of Accelerating Handling of Covid -19 was addressed to Advanced Indonesian Cabinet Ministers, Cabinet Secretaries, Presidential Chief of Staff, TNI Commander, Chief of Police, Attorney General, Head of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions, Leadership Secretariat of State Institutions, Governors throughout Indonesia, and Regents / Mayors throughout Indonesia. Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 which was enacted on March 20, 2020 stipulates several things, namely:



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- a. Prioritizing the use of existing budget allocations for activities that accelerate the handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) (refocussing activities, and budget reallocation) by submitting to the protocol for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) at the Ministry / Institution / Regional Government and operational plans for the acceleration of handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) determined by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).
- b. Accelerate activity refocusing and budget reallocation through the budget revision mechanism and immediately submit budget revision proposals to the Minister of Finance in accordance with their authority.
- c. Accelerate the implementation of procurement of goods and services to support the acceleration of handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) by facilitating and expanding access in accordance with Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management, Government Regulations Number 22 of 2008 concerning Disaster Aid Funding and Management, Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods and Services, and Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management in Certain Circumstances.
- d. Procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) by involving the Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Agency and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency.
- e. Procurement of goods and services for medical devices and medical devices for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) by paying attention to goods and services in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Health.
- f. Especially to:
 - The Minister of Finance to facilitate the budget revision process in a fast, simple and accountable manner.
 - The Minister of Home Affairs to take further steps in order to accelerate the use of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and / or amendments to the Regional Head Regulation concerning the elaboration of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) to the Governor / Regent / Mayor .
 - The Minister of Public Works and Public Housing to accelerate the preparation and development of the infrastructure needed to deal with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).
 - The Minister of Health to accelerate the provision of registration of health equipment and medical devices for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -



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19) which does not yet have a registration number in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- Head of the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency to provide financial assistance and supervision in accordance with statutory provisions on state financial accountability to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).
 - Head of the Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Agency to provide assistance in the implementation of the procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).
- g. Carry out this Presidential Instruction with full responsibility (Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2020, 2020).

3. Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 Determining the Public Health Emergency of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)

Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 which was enacted on March 31, 2020 stipulates several things, namely :

- a. Defining Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a type of disease that causes a public health emergency.
- b. Determine public health emergencies for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Indonesia, which must be made in response to the provisions of laws and regulations
- c. This presidential decree comes into force on the date of stipulation (Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020, 2020).

The considerations for the stipulation of Presidential Decree 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) Public Health Emergency were:

- a. That the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) which is of an extraordinary nature as indicated by the number of cases and / or the number of deaths has increased and spread across regions and across countries and has an impact on political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as community welfare in Indonesia;
- b. That based on the considerations referred to in letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a Presidential Decree regarding the Determination of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Public Health Emergency (Covid -19).

4. Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Designation of Non-Natural Disaster for the Spread of Covid-19 as a National Disaster



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Presidential Decree Number 12 year 2020 which was enacted on April 13, 2020 stipulates several things, namely :

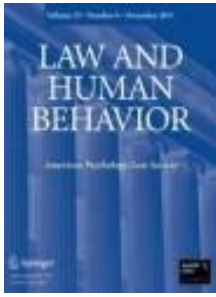
- a. Declare the non-natural disaster caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) as a national disaster.
- b. National disaster management caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) is carried out by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) in accordance with Presidential Decree No.7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) - 19) as amended by Presidential Decree No.9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) through synergy between ministries / agencies and local governments.
- c. Governors, regents and mayors as Chair of the Regional Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19), in determining policies in their respective regions must pay attention to the policies of the Central Government.
- d. This Presidential Decree comes into force on the date of stipulation (Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2020, 2020).

The considerations for the stipulation of Presidential Decree 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disaster for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) as a National Disaster were:

- a. that non-natural disasters caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) have had an impact on increasing the number of victims and property losses, expanding the coverage of areas affected by the disaster, and having implications for broad socio-economic aspects in Indonesia;
- b. that the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Covid -19 a Global Pandemic on March 11, 2020;
- c. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate a Presidential Decree concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disaster for the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a National Disaster.

5. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)

Government Regulation No. 21 year 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) regulates the



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Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions stipulated by the Minister of Health and can be carried out by the Regional Government based on the approval of the Minister of Health. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 was enacted on March 31, 2020 by the President. Various countries have implemented Lock Down as one of the strategies for the entry and exit of the population to limit or slow down the progress of the human-carried corona virus pandemic, but many also do not lockdown, each country has its own strategy. However, independent isolation and physical distancing are carried out in accordance with the covid-19 health protocol published by WHO and become the standard international protocol to deal with the spread of the corona virus which has gone crazy due to the brutality of human behavior. Government Regulation No. 21 year 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) was of course decided with a lot of considerations according to the culture of the Indonesian state. The Lockdown policy as implemented in many countries, India, for example, causes shocking chaos and social problems. However, the key to this was restricting self and the movement of individual citizens to stay at home, limiting the frequency and number of mass gatherings to be able to conquer this pandemic coronavirus.

In order for everyone to know, Government Regulation No. 21 year 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) was placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 91. Explanation of Government Regulation No. 21 year 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerated Handling of Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) is placed in the Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6487. The considerations of Government Regulation 21 year 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) were:

- a. that the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) with the number of cases and / or the number of deaths has increased and spread across regions and across countries and has an impact on political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia;
- b. that the impact of the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) has resulted in certain conditions so that it was necessary to make prevention efforts, one of which was through large-scale social restrictions;
- c. based on the considerations referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).

As for the summary of the contents of PP 21 of 2020, it mentions them:



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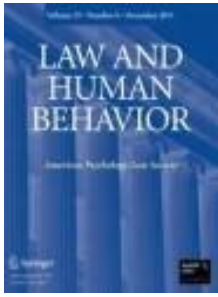
Article 4 states that :

1. Large-scale Social Restrictions cover at least:
 - a. restrictions on activities school and office;
 - b. restrictions on religious activities; and / or
 - c. restrictions on activities in public places or facilities.
2. Limitation of activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a and b must take into account the educational needs, work productivity and worship of the population.
3. Limitation of activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be carried out by taking into account the fulfillment of the basic needs of the population.

Article 6 states that :

1. The implementation of large-scale social restrictions is proposed by the governor / regent / mayor to the minister who administers government affairs in the health sector.
 2. The minister who administers government affairs in the health sector establishes Large-Scale Social Restrictions by taking into account the considerations of the Chief Executive of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).
 3. The Chief Executive of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) can propose to the minister who is in charge of government affairs in the health sector to establish large-scale social restrictions in certain areas.
 4. If the minister in charge of government affairs in the health sector approves the proposal of the Chief Executive of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) as referred to in paragraph (3), the regional head in a certain area is obliged to implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions.
- 6. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and / or in the Context of Facing Threats Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability**

In Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) Pandemic and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability, a number of policies are taken such as allocating additional spending and funding for the 2020 State Budget for handling Covid-19. For this purpose, the government has disbursed a budget of IDR 450.1 trillion which will then be allocated to a number of areas for



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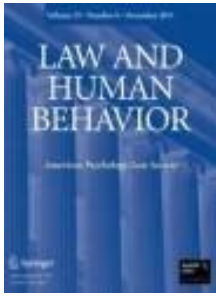
handling ranging from the health side to the economic impact it causes. The amount of mandatory expenditure that can be adjusted by the Government in 6. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) Pandemic and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability among others:

- a. The health budget is 5% (five percent) of the state revenue and expenditure budget excluding salaries, which is regulated in Law Number 36 Year 2009 concerning Health;
- b. The budget for villages originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is 10% (ten percent) from and outside the Regional Transfer funds, which is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages; and
- c. The Amount of General Allocation Funds to Net Domestic Revenue as regulated in Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Government and Regional Governments.

Adjustment of the mandatory expenditure amount as referred to in article 2 paragraph (1) letter b of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Pandemic Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) and / or in the context of Facing Threats Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability is not carried out for the allocation of the education budget of 20% (twenty percent) in the current year as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Explanation of Perppu 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and System Stability Finances for Handling Pandemic Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability are placed in Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6485. So that everyone will be aware of it.

The considerations in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability were:

- a. that the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) which is declared by the World Health Organization as a pandemic in most countries around the world, including in Indonesia, shows an increase over time and has caused casualties, and greater material losses, which have implications for social, economic and social welfare aspects;
- b. that the implications of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) pandemic have had an impact on, among others, a slowdown in national economic growth, a decrease in state revenue, and an increase in state spending and financing, so that various efforts are needed



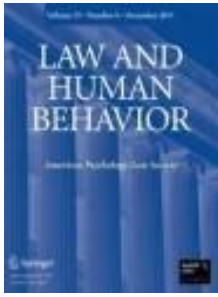
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- by the Government to save health and the national economy, with a focus on spending for health, social safety net, as well as economic recovery, including for the business world and the affected communities;
- c. that the implications of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid -19) pandemic have also had an impact on the deterioration of the financial system as indicated by a decrease in various domestic economic activities so that it needs to be jointly mitigated by the Government and the Financial System Stability Committee to take anticipatory action (forward looking) in in order to maintain financial sector stability;
 - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, the Government and related institutions need to immediately take extraordinary policies and steps in the context of saving the national economy and financial system stability through various relaxation policies related to the implementation of the Income Budget and State expenditure (APBN) in particular by increasing spending on health, spending on social safety nets, and restoring the economy, as well as strengthening the authority of various institutions in the financial sector;
 - e. that the conditions as referred to in letters a, b, c, and d, have met the parameter of compelling urgency which gives the President the authority to stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of a Law as regulated in Article 22 paragraph (1) of the Basic Law. The Republic of Indonesia in 1945;
 - f. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, and letter e, and in order to provide a strong legal basis for the Government and related institutions to take such policies and steps in a very immediate time, it is necessary to stipulate Government Regulation In Lieu of Law on State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) Pandemic and / or in the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability.

The legal basis for Government Regulation In Lieu of Law 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid -19) Pandemic and / or in the context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and / or Financial System Stability was Article 22 paragraph (1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.2 Legal Sanctions That Apply To Violators During The Covid-19 Pandemic

In an effort to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak, law enforcement is one of the steps chosen by the government. Police officers were also deployed to deal with the corona virus outbreak in the country. Broadly speaking, the police are tasked with dispersing crowds, dealing with spreaders



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of fake news or hoaxes, and hoarding basic goods. There are several legal bases used as the basis for the police to act, namely :

1. Chief of Police Declaration Number Mak / 2 / III / 2020 concerning Compliance with Government Policies in Handling the Spread of the Corona Virus (Covid-19)
2. Telegram Letter of the Chief of Police Number ST / 1098 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020
3. Telegram Number ST / 1099 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020
4. Telegram Number ST / 1100 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020

Police Chief Information Number Mak / 2 / III / 2020 on Compliance with Government Policy in Handling Corona Virus Dissemination (Covid-19). The information set for March 19, 2020 contains so that the community does not congregate, do not spread hoax news and do not pile up tree material. For violators will be trapped Article 212 of the Criminal Code, Article 216 of the Criminal Code, and Article 218 of the Criminal Code. The threat of his sentence was one year and four months in prison (Kompas.com, 2020).

With the implementation of large-scale social restrictions in order to inhibit the spread of the corona virus, the National Police Chief also issued a telegram for his staff, which was signed by the Head of the National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency (Kabareskrim), Komjen Listyo Sigit Prabowo. In the Head of Police's Telegram Letter Number ST / 1098 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020, the criminal threat for those who oppose the police's appeal to disperse increases. Reject or fight authorized officers as referred to in Article 212 to Article 218 of the Criminal Code and obstruct the implementation of prevention of disease outbreaks as referred to in Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases Article 14 paragraph (1) and (2)(Halim, 2020). In Article 14 paragraph 1 of the Law on Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases, it was stated that anyone who obstructs the implementation of outbreaks, is threatened with imprisonment for a term of one year and / or a maximum fine of Rp 1,000,000. Meanwhile, Article 14 paragraph 2 of the same Law writes, for anyone who due to his negligence results in obstruction of the implementation of the epidemic, threatened with imprisonment for six months and / or a fine of up to Rp 500,000.

The police anticipate forms of violations or crimes that may occur during the, including crimes that occur during the homecoming (street crime), riots / looting, namely theft with violence, theft with aggravation. The criminal acts referred to in Articles 362, 363, 365, 406, and 170 KUHP.

The next telegram discussed the issue of criminal penalties for the public and corporations that deliberately hoard people's basic needs during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is stated in the telegram numbered ST / 1099 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020 signed by the Head of Criminal Investigation Division, Komjen Listyo Sigit Prabowo, dated April 4, 2020. Those who play prices or hoard basic commodities are suspected of Article 29 and Article 107 of Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning



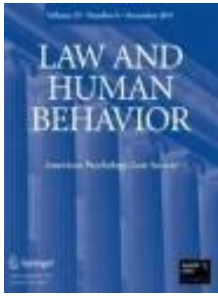
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Trade, Article 62 of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, as well as other related laws. Meanwhile, persons who obstruct food distribution channels are subject to Article 107 letter f of Law Number 27 of 1999 concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code relating to Crimes against State Security..

In the next telegram, numbered ST / 1100 / IV / HUK.7.1. / 2020, regulates the matter of criminal threats for people who insult President Joko Widodo and other government officials in handling Covid-19 on social media. "Forms of violations or crimes as well as problems that may occur in the development of situations and opinions in cyberspace: insults to the authorities / President and government officials as referred to in Article 207 of the Criminal Code," According to Article 207 of the Criminal Code, such insults can be threatened with imprisonment of up to 1 year. 6 months. Other violations that were also regulated in the telegram were the resilience of internet data access during the emergency period; the spread of hoaxes related to Covid-19 and government policies in anticipating the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak as referred to in Article 14 or Article 15 of Law Number 1 Year 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations. Then, the fraudulent practice of online sales of medical devices, masks, personal protective equipment, antiseptics, drugs and disinfectants as referred to in Article 45A paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Informaton and Transaction Electronic Law, as well as crimes of people who do not comply the implementation of health quarantine and / or obstruction as in Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine Article 93.

3.3 The Impact of Low Public Understanding of the Applicable Legal Regulations related to Handling Covid-19

Patients confirmed positive for Covid-19 in Indonesia are increasing day by day. Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, as of September 194,109 cases have been confirmed positive, with 138,575 recovered and as many as 8,025 deaths. (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19, 2020). As for case data in the regions, for example, for cases in Bali, Covid-19 in Bali as of September, as many as 6,212 cases were confirmed positive for Covid-19, as many as 5,017 patients recovered and as many as 105 patients died. (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19, 2020). When several other countries began to gradually reduce the number of positive patients, Indonesia was the opposite, the number of confirmed cases continued to increase. (Tirto, 2020). The number of positive patients continues to grow (Idhom, 2020). This was confirmed by data submitted by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force spokesman which stated that positive cases continued to increase and were getting higher. (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19, 2020). According to Agustino's research, the increase in the number of positive patients is due to three things, namely 1) the slow response of the government to the spread of Covid-19, 2) weak coordination between stakeholders, especially between the

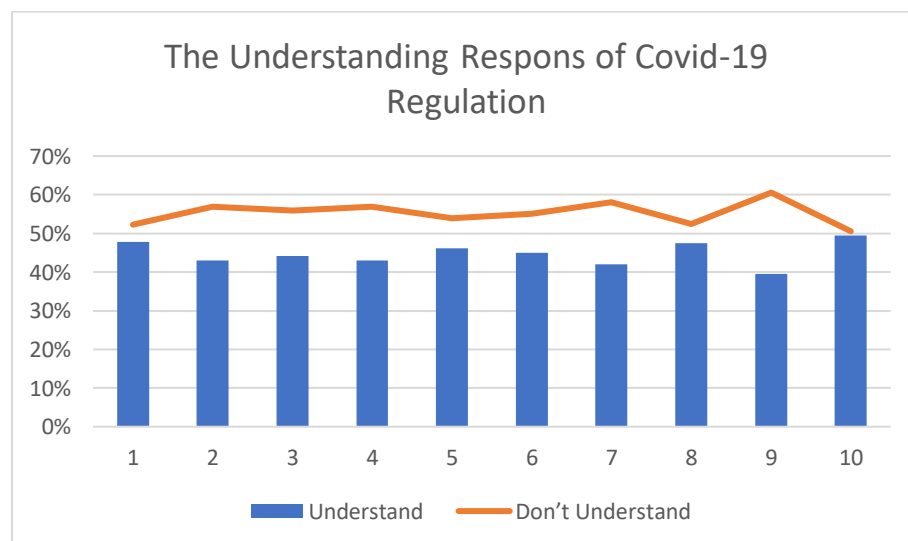


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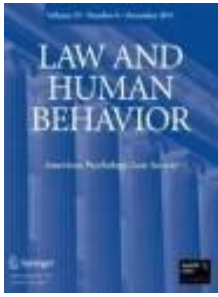
central government and local governments, 3) ignorance or disobedience of citizens to the government's appeal (Agustino, 2020).

The public's view of this disease gradually began to shift. At first, when this disease was confirmed, it had entered Indonesia, almost all Indonesians began to panic and fear. Hoax news spreads very quickly and adds to the fear of most Indonesians. Panic buying events occur throughout Indonesia, stocks of masks, medicines, and food are becoming scarce due to the issue of lockdown in regions. Lack of socialization related to this disease makes people act inappropriately. Legal regulations should also be disseminated to the public so that people have a legal basis to act appropriately regarding the handling of Covid-19. However, in fact the socialization and education of this disease, its impact and treatment was very lacking. Confusing and changing information makes people not understand.

With the condition of society like this, based on the results of filling out online questionnaires that were distributed randomly from 360 respondents, there were 55% of respondents who did not understand the legal regulations regarding the handling of Covid-19. Of the 10 question items containing legal regulations related to the prevention and handling of Covid-19, the dominant respondent answered that they did not understand. The following is the data from the survey respondents which are presented in a graph.



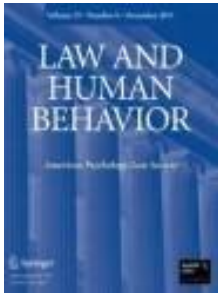
Picture 1. Graph of The Understanding Respon of Covid-19 Regulation



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From this data, respondents only know the extent to which the health protocol is in preventing the transmission of Covid-19. The rest is related to legal regulations and sanctions. Most respondents do not understand this. The public's lack of understanding of the applicable legal basis regarding the handling of Covid-19 is one of the factors reinforcing public indifference in implementing government policies related to Covid-19. In accordance with the facts on the ground, the community no longer cares about the restrictions and rules set by the government. In this new normal era, people seem to be starting to disobey the prevailing health protocols, especially physical distancing. Public places began to be visited by many people after the government announced this new normal period. Even though the government has not made a policy for the new normal period, it does not mean that the corona virus has gradually disappeared. In fact, more and more patients who are confirmed positive in this new normal era. Based on the results of observations, several things that resulted in the lack of consistency of the community in implementing health protocols were:

1. The socialization of handling Covid-19 is decreasing.
The socialization of the impact of the corona virus is increasingly being underestimated by the community, of course this is due to the lack of intensity of socialization to the community.
2. Economic demands.
Like it or not, like it or not, in times like this, people have to keep working to make a living. People with lower economic status have no choice but to stay at home. They have to keep working outside the home in order to earn income. Without a prohibition from the government for social restrictions, it will certainly indoctrinate society that the current situation is fine. Not as strict as when the corona virus first spread, according to conditions in the field, people are now more ignorant of this disease. Their mindset, to prevent this disease is to keep the body healthy and maintain the body's immunity.
3. Lack of firm and binding sanctions.
Implementation of the health protocol was obligatory. However, sanctions for violating the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol were not firm and clear. The involvement of the police, village officials and the Covid-19 Task Force was increasingly lax. In this New Normal era, the community was able to carry out activities that involved many people. Even though this was something that was prohibited by the government and has been stated in the Regulation. Lack of firm sanctions makes human migration high and physical or social distancing policies less impactful (Agustino, 2020).
4. Inconsistency between the central and local governments in issuing policies.
This inconsistency has resulted in a confused understanding of the community regarding Covid-19. So that people start not to be indifferent to the policies issued by the government. Because the policies issued were not accompanied by firm and binding sanctions. Even though



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these regulations were included with sanctions, implementation in the field was inconsistent, only strictly for a few days.

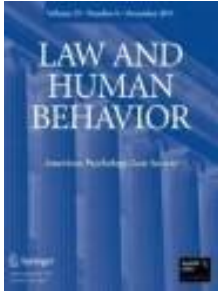
5. Different narratives from stakeholders related to Covid-19.

Even though Covid-19 was a new type of disease and research was still ongoing in this regard, different opinions from the political elite have made the public's understanding of Covid-19 even more confusing. This has resulted in different perceptions among the community. There are also those who finally think that Covid-19 was a conception. In order not to widen people's perceptions of Covid-19, the government must be firm in providing correct information to the public.

Lack of education to the public regarding legal regulations, the serious impact of covid-19 and handling of covid-19 makes this condition even worse. The community was the main key to suppressing the spread of Covid-19. If the community starts to not care about the applicable regulations, of course this will have a negative impact on the survival of the community, especially in Indonesia. The spread of the virus will be more difficult to suppress. Public understanding of the applicable legal regulations helps people to act wisely. The legal regulations that have been made have actually been prepared very well for the benefit of the public at large. However, the absence of community socialization certainly makes people more blind to the law. Whereas people who are aware of the law are a natural alarm for the government. Because the public will definitely criticize the government if the implementation in the field was not in accordance with the written law passed.

The impact arised from a lack of public understanding of the legal regulations for handling Covid-19:

1. The purposes and objectives of legal regulations that were not well understood result in inappropriate implementation in the field.
2. The implementation process in the field will be imperfect because the understanding obtained by the community is not unanimous.
3. A society that was aware of the law will produce a society that is disciplined towards the law. The implication was that if the community was not aware of the law, then the community was also not disciplined in implementing the law.
4. Society will act in accordance with their respective justifications.
5. There were many irregularities in community actions during this pandemic, for example the rampant forced taking of Covid's bodies by the families concerned. If the government does not take decisive action against this, of course it will cause chaos in the community and in the end the number of positive cases of Covid-19 cannot be suppressed.



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IV. Closing

In an effort to prevent and control the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has implemented several strategic steps for the security of the Indonesian people. Therefore, several legal umbrellas have been established by the government, to legalize all efforts to handle and prevent Covid-19 in Indonesia. There were legal regulations that are incidentally stipulated by the Government of Indonesia, including: Presidential Decree No.7 year 2020, Presidential Decree No.9 of 2020, Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2020, Presidential Decree No.11 year 2020, Presidential Decree No. 12 year 2020, Government Regulation No. 21 year 2020. Government Regulation In Lieu of Law No. 1 year 2020. In terms of law enforcement, the involvement of the police was very important during this pandemic. Several Notices of the Chief of Police and Telegram letters of the Chief of Police were issued as the basis for carrying out tasks during the pandemic period. Legal sanctions are imposed for those who violate the established rules. For those who violate the applicable rules sanctions can be in the form of fines or imprisonment. The low level of public understanding of the legal regulations for handling Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the Covid-19 incident in Indonesia. The impact arising from the lack of public understanding of the legal regulations for handling Covid-19 includes the implementation of rules in the field that is not right on target, the understanding obtained by the community is not full, the community is not disciplined in carrying out the applicable rules, the community acts according to their respective justifications, the occurrence of behavior irregularities in society related to events surrounding Covid-19.

To help reduce the rate of spread of Covid-19, cooperation between the community and the government must be solid. A disciplined society is the main key to reducing the number of spread of this Corona Virus. Even though the government has relaxed social restrictions, the community must remain disciplined in implementing the health protocols determined by the government, namely limiting activities outside the home, using masks when leaving the house, physical distancing, and diligently washing hands. These few simple steps will have a big impact on Indonesia if they are carried out simultaneously by the Indonesian people.



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