



The Effectiveness of Large Scale Social Restriction (LSSR) policy in the Prevention of Covid-19 Transmission in Indonesia

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Abstract: This article aims to describe the effectiveness of large scale social restrictions on the prevention of covid-19 transmission in Indonesia. Covid-19 is a very dangerous plague for the survival and progress of development in Indonesia. Therefore a large scale social Restriction policy is needed in order to prevent covid-19 transmission. The research method used is empirical law research. In this study using a case approach and legislation (statute approach). The analysis used is a qualitative analysis. The purpose of the LSSR policy is to prevent the widespread spreads of the Community Health Emergency disease that is happening among people in a certain area. The effectiveness of large scale social restrictions (LSSR) policies in Indonesia is still very weak due to several inhibiting factors, one of which is the level of public awareness.

Index Terms - Effectiveness, Policy, Large scale Social Restrictions, Prevention, Transmission, Covid-19

I. INTRODUCTION

The Development and health protection for all Indonesian people is directed to achieve the highest degree of health for the development and improvement of Indonesian Human Resources. This becomes the basic capital for the implementation of national development which in essence is the development of Indonesia as a whole.

Indonesia is an archipelago country with more than 17,000 islands (seventeen thousand) consisting of large and small islands, and has a very strategic position, flanked by two continents and two oceans, and is in the traffic lane and international trade. This condition causes many entrances to the territory of Indonesia which become access to the entry and exit of risk factors for the spread of disease and health problems.

The Corona virus is a new type that is attacking the world community today in medical terms referred to as 2019 Novel Corona virus (2019-nCoV). Quoted from the center for disease control and prevention, cdc.gov, corona virus is a type of virus that is identified as a cause of diseases of the respiratory tract, which was first detected to appear in Wuhan City, China [1].

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 impacted on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia. Corona virus then emerged and gave so much influence in various sectors. One sector that is affected and felt is the economic sector [2].

The spread of Covid-19 made the world restless, including in Indonesia. Covid-19 is a new type of virus so that many parties do not know and do not understand how to deal with the virus. As corona or covid-19 virus spread to hundreds of countries, the government of the Republic of Indonesia provided health protocol. The health protocol will be implemented throughout Indonesia by the government, guided centrally by the ministry of health [3].

Corona virus is a collection of viruses from the subfamily Orthocoronavirinae in the Coronaviridae family and the order of nidovirales. This group of viruses that can cause disease in birds and mammals, including humans. In humans corona viruses cause respiratory infections that are generally mild, such as colds, although some forms of the disease such as; SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 are more lethal [4].

The nation's problems regarding the dangers of corona virus dieses 2019 (covid-19) require further attitude. Reflecting on the success of China, the training of Italy, as well as the strategic steps of various countries, Indonesia must think of an anticipatory policy based on the sustainability of co-19 handling [5].

The Large scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) as an alternative to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Indonesia which has now become increasingly increasing and has an impact not only on public health factors, but also has threatened the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Large scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are restrictions on certain activities of residents in areas suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Diseases 2019 (COVID-19) in such a way as to prevent possible spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Indonesia as a unitary state which has thousands of islands has a different cultural and economic situation. Certainly the differences in certain regions have different treatments in an effort to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Diseases 2019 (COVID-

19). The problem is whether the adoption of the Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy can be effective given the different culture of the community and also the different levels of economic stability.

From the description above, the formulation of the problem that will be examined is related to how the effectiveness of the implementation of large scale social restrictions in Indonesia ?, so the author sees the title "Effectiveness of Large-Scale Social Limitation Policies in the framework of Prevention of covid-19 transmission in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is the empirical law research method. In this study using a case and legislation approach. Analysis used data qualitative analysis that used to answer the problem statement.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Regulation of Large Scale Social Restrictions Policy (LSSR) Implemented in Indonesia

The regulations governing large-scale social restrictions (LSSR) are found in various regulations including: 1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; 2) Law regulation Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management; 3) Law regulation Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government; 4) Law regulation Number 6 Year 2018 Concerning Health Quarantine; 5) Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards; 6) Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Limitation in the Context of Handling Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19); 7) Presidential Regulation Number 35 Year 2015 Regarding the Ministry of Health; 8) Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Organizing of Disaster Management in Certain Circumstances; 9) Presidential Decree No. 7 of the Year concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19) as amended by Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Presidential Decree No. 7 of the Year for the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19) -19); 10) Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 Concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Handling Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19)

The regulations governing large scale social restrictions (LSSR) were arranged before the outbreak of COVID-19, it was marked by the existence of Law Number 6 Year 2018 on Health Quarantine. The health quarantine law states that Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) are part of the Public Health Emergency response. Large-scale social restrictions (LSSR) aim to prevent the widespread spread of the public health emergency that is happening in a particular region.

Large-scale Social Restriction (LSSR) is considered to be something that is very urgent, so that in its implementation it must coordinate and cooperate with various related parties in accordance with statutory provisions.

Definition of Emergency Public health is understood as an extraordinary public health event marked by the spread of infectious diseases and / or events caused by nuclear radiation, biological pollution, chemical contamination, bioterrorism, and food that cause human health and potentially spread across regions or across country.

It can be simply understood to prevent the spread or transmission of diseases such as COVID-19 it is very necessary to quarantine health as regulated in the Health Quarantine Law.

Quarantine is a limitation of the activities and / or separation of someone who has an infectious disease as stipulated in the legislation even though he has not shown any symptoms or is in the incubation period, and / or the separation of containers, conveyances or goods that contain the cause of the disease or source of material other contamination to prevent the possibility of spread to people and / or goods around it. The form of health quarantine can be in the form of: 1) Quarantine Home; 2) Regional Quarantine; 3) Hospital Quarantine; and 4) Large-scale Social Restrictions.

Meanwhile, the health quarantine law regulates the objectives of the implementation of health quarantine aimed at: 1) Protecting the public from diseases and / or risk factors for public health that have the potential to cause public health emergencies; 2) Prevent and ward off diseases and / or Public Health Risk Factors that have the potential to cause a Public Health Emergency; 3) increase national resilience in the field of public health; and 4) Providing legal protection and certainty for the community and health workers.

Regulations for implementing large scale social restrictions (LSSR) to prevent and prevent the spread of COVID-19 have been established through Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-scale Social Restrictions in the context of accelerating the management of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The outbreak of corona virus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) is a disaster, in Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management in Certain Conditions defines disaster as an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and / or non-natural factors and human factors that result in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts.

Indonesia as a state of law, in taking actions to prevent and prevent the threat of diseases that are easy to review, such as Covid-19 should use the legal instruments to support and strengthen all forms of government policy in efforts to prevent and prevent the outbreak of Covid-19.

2. Legal Protection of Communities through the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in Indonesia

According to legal theory, that law has a very important role in a society, and even has a multifunction for the good of society, to achieve justice. Legal certainty, orders, expediency, and other legal purposes.

The basic reasons for the establishment of Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) include: 1) a significant increase in the number of cases in a certain period of time; 2) There was a rapid spread of cases in other regions within a certain time; and 3) there is evidence of local transmission.

A very fundamental principle in the determination of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) is "*Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*" which means "people's safety becomes the highest law for a country" (Marcus Tullius Cicero).

In providing legal protection to the community through the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR), it is not free from the role of health quarantine resources. In the health quarantine rule, Health Quarantine resources in administering include: 1) Health quarantine facilities and supplies; 2) Health Quarantine Officials; 3) Research and Development; and 4) Funding.

Among the disaster risks from the outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is causing harm in the form of illness, death and disruption of community activities.

3. Sanctions and Copensation in the Implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in Indonesia

Forms of Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) include: 1) School and Workplace Entertainment; 2) Restrictions on Religious Activities; 3) Limiting Activities in public places or facilities; 4) Limitation of social and cultural activities; 5) restrictions on modes of transportation; 5) Other activity restrictions specifically related to defense and security aspects.

Sanctions for violators of large-scale social restrictions (LSSR) have been regulated in Article 93 *Juncto* Article 9 of Law Number 6 Year 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. As for Article 9 of Law regulation Number 6 Year 2018 Concerning Health Quarantine reads: 1) Paragraph (1) Everyone must comply with the implementation of health quarantine; 2) Paragraph (2) Everyone is obliged to participate in the organization of health quarantine.

Then, Article 93 reads: "Every person who does not comply with Health Quarantine implementation as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) and / or hinders the operation of Health Quarantine so as to cause a Public Health Emergency is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and / or a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000.00.00 (one hundred million rupiahs).

In addition, sanctions for LSSR violators are also regulated in Regional Regulations, for example such as the capital (DKI) Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 33 of 2020. The Governor Regulation regulates the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in handling the 2019 corona virus disease (COVID-19) in the capital DKI Jakarta Province.

4. The Government Policy Model in the Implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in Indonesia

According to Tangkilisan, public policy can be divided into three groups, namely [6]:

1) Macro Public Policy

Public policies that are macro or general or can also be said to be a fundamental policy. For example: (a) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) Government Act or Regulation in Lieu of Law; (3) Government Regulations; (4) Presidential Regulation; (5) Regional Regulations. In implementation, macro public policies can be directly implemented.

2) Meso public Policy

Public Policy that is Meso or middle or this is medle or popular called implementation clearness. those are namely the ministry regulation, governor rule, or regent or mayor rules.

3) Micro Public Policy

Micro public policies, regulate the implementation or implementation of public policies on it. These policies include regulations issued by certain public authorities under the Minister, Governor, Regent and Mayor. A number of policies including economic stimulus were triggered by the Government in dealing with Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19), these policies include: 1) Electricity cost relief; 2) Large-scale social restrictions (LSSR) ; 3) Prohibition of going home; 4) Credit Light; 5) Spend a budget of 405.1 T [7]; 6) Incentives for Medical Teams who fought in the vanguard [8]. The five government policies can be classified into macro policies.

Large scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19), in contrast to the Lockdown policy that is applied abroad, the term Lockdown itself is not known in statutory regulations in Indonesia, although in terms of lockdown is included in one form health quarantine like regional quarantine.

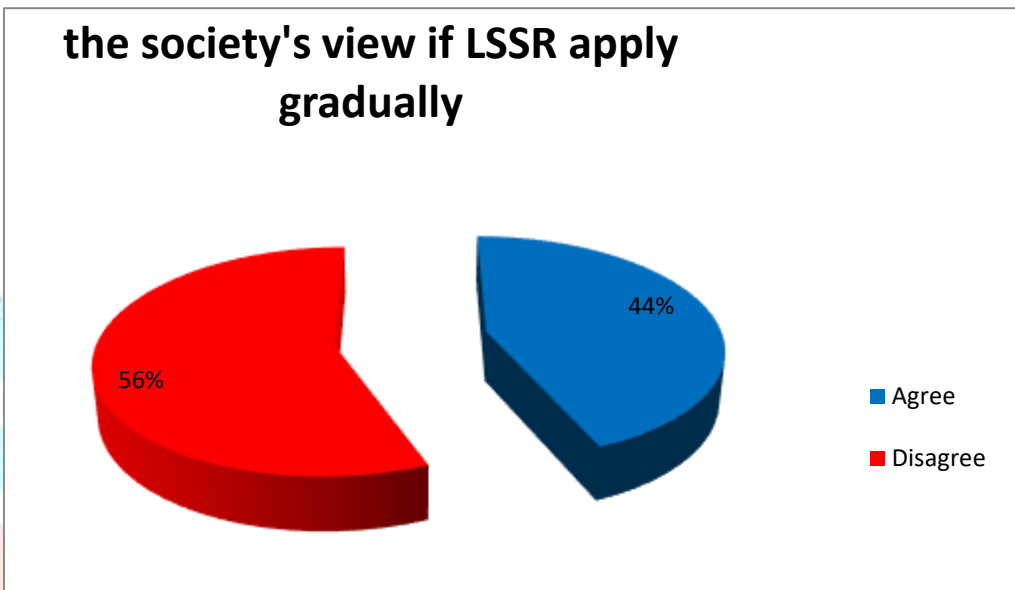
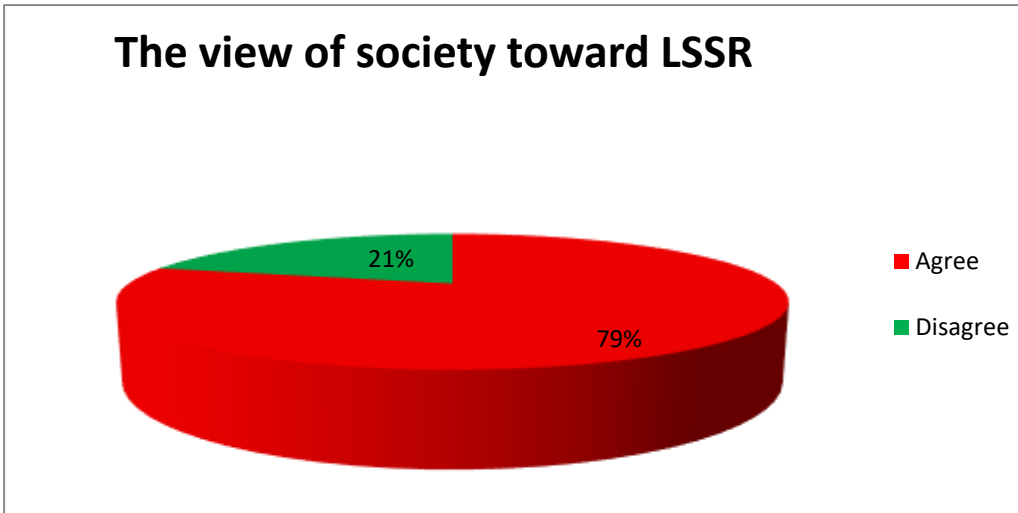
Until now, there have been at least 15 (fifteen) countries that have been locked down due to the corona virus, among them: 1) China, 2) Italy, 3) Spain, 4) France, 5) Ireland, 6) El-Salvador , 7) Belgium, 8) Poland, 9) Argentina, 10) Jordan, 11) Netherlands, 12) Denmark, 13) Malaysia, 14) Philippines, and 15) Lebanon.

Each country applies a different Lockdown policy, the term Lockdown in the Cambridge dictionary, Lockdown is a situation where people are not allowed to enter or leave a building or area freely for reasons of something emergency [9].

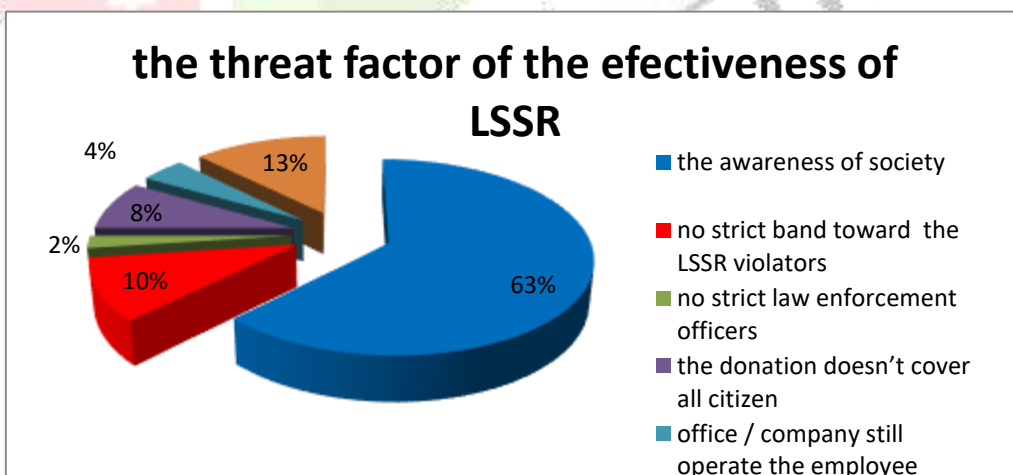
Referring to the term and how the application of Lockdown in other countries, apparently besides the term Lockdown is not known in the legislation in Indonesia, but the term lockdown can be understood as a form of health quarantine, in Indonesia health quarantine is regulated in 4 forms namely: 1) Isolation; 2) Home Quarantine; 3) Hospital Quarantine; 4) Regional Quarantine; and 4) Large scale social restrictions.

5. Effectiveness and inhibiting factors for the implementation of large-scale social restrictions (LSSR)

The adoption of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy, although it has many benefits in repeating the rate of corona virus spread, also has a negative impact on people's economic activities. The following are the results of the research:



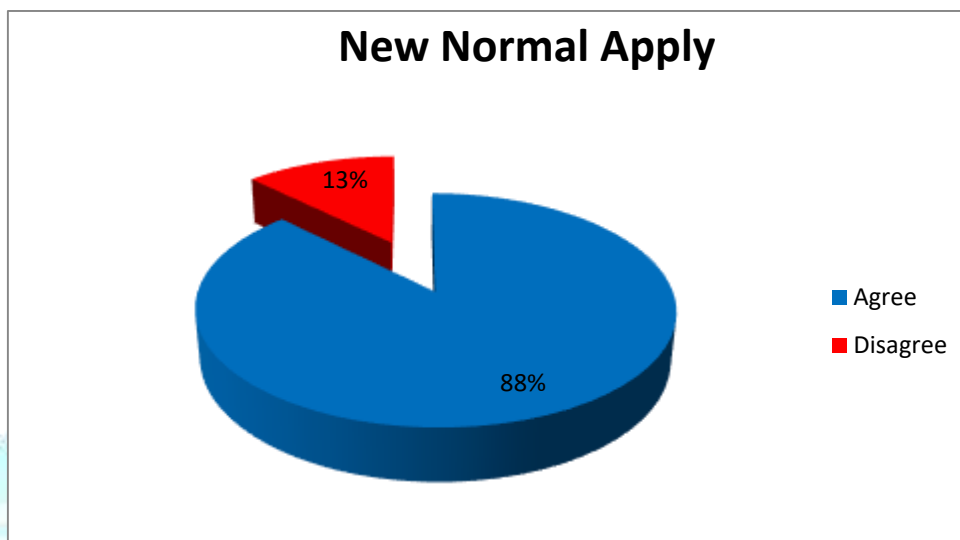
From this diagram, almost all respondents agreed to the adoption of Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR), but most did not agree if the application of Large Scale Social Restrictions was applied continuously until the corona was completely gone, this was due to the adverse effects of LSSR which could reduce even stop the economy.



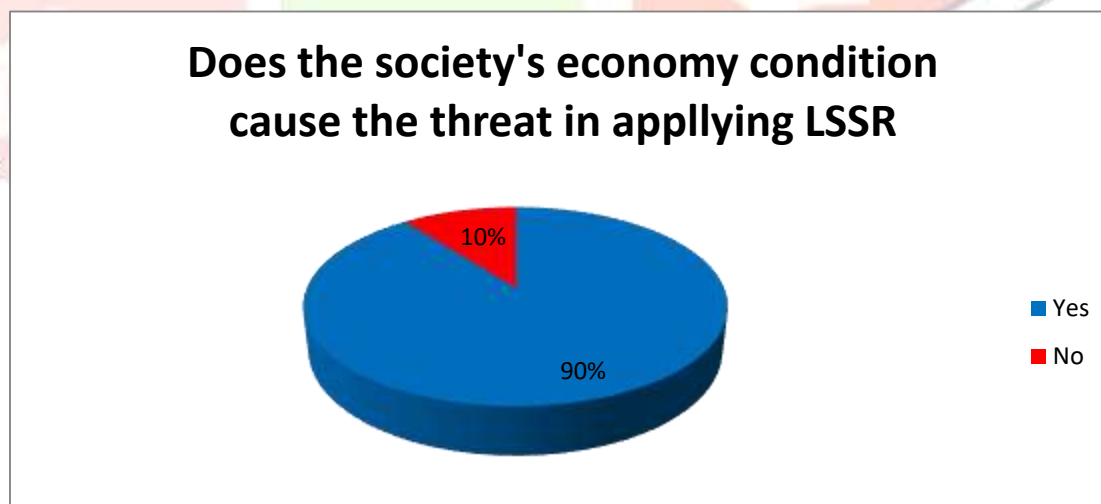
From this diagram, barriers to implementing LSSR are not effective and maximum due to several factors including; 1) Community awareness factors; 2) LSSR sanctions that are not firm; 3) Performance of law enforcement officers; 4) Distribution of Government Assistance which is uneven; 5) many companies / offices still employ their employees; 6) Other factors

From a number of factors supporting the implementation of the LSSR it can be concluded that the LSSR has not been running effectively and optimally, the factor that most influences the process of implementing the LSSR is not running optimally namely the community awareness factor (63%), according to L.M. Friedman said that the implementation of the law enforcement process is determined by three legal components, namely the substance of the law (material on laws and regulations), the legal structure (the law enforcers), and the law culture (public awareness) [10].

Evidence of the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the LSSR policy can also be seen in the choice of the attitude of the people who are so enthusiastic in accepting the application of New Normal. According to the Team Leader of the Expert Team for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling Wiku Adisasmita, New Normal is a change in behavior to continue carrying out normal activities, but coupled with the application of health protocols to prevent Covid-19 transmission [11].



In addition, the community also does not want that the implementation of the LSSR will be enforced for a very long period of time considering the economic conditions of the people are the basic reasons. From the results of the study as illustrated in the following diagram:



The application of the LSSR is a constraint for the community to be able to meet the economic needs of its household. Not a few people who work for a living outside the home and have to meet many people. Even government assistance is considered not commensurate with the economic needs of the community.

Ineffective and maximum implementation of LSSR can also be judged by the number of LSSR bans that are violated by the community. If the application of LSSR is violated and not followed, it is very difficult to prevent transmission of the corona virus.

What is described above is in line with what was revealed by the Sociologist, Imam Prasadjo, said that the factors inhibiting the implementation of the LSSR are: 1) community awareness; 2) the number of offices that should be closed but not closed, still require work; 3) Distribution of groceries that are not smooth; 4) Non-serious legal approach [12].

From the four factors inhibiting the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction (LSSR), the community awareness factor is not the most dominant factor, which should be sought by the government is to maximize the assistance of basic needs that are sufficient for lower class economic communities and the application of the law seriously, then supported by building public awareness through counseling.

IV. CONCLUSION

Regulation of Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Corona Viruses Diseases 2019 (Covid-19) emerged as a responsive form of a very dangerous outbreak. The form of large scale social restrictions (LSSR) includes public policies, meso policies, and micro policies. The policy to impose Large Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) in a certain region becomes the authority of the Minister on the recommendation of the Regional Head, the Regional Head must implement and pay attention to the provisions of the legislation.

Legal protection for the community through the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy is to protect healthy communities to stay healthy, and to nourish communities infected with Covid-19. The purpose of LSSR is prevent the spread of the spread of the Community Health Emergency disease that is happening among people in a certain area.

The central government and regional governments are responsible for protecting public health from diseases and / or risk factors for public health that have the potential to cause health emergencies through the administration of public quarantine. Large scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) is one form of health quarantine.

In the results of the study of the effectiveness of large scale social restrictions (LSSR) policies in the context of preventing covid-19 transmission in Indonesia, it is judged that it has not been running effectively and is maximally due to several factors.

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