A HISTORY OF COVID-19 HANDLING IN INDONESIA: A REVIEW OF LEGAL STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To combat the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020-2022, the Indonesian Government may use legal politics. Due to this, its legal politics should adhere to the philosophical, sociological, and juridical foundations outlined in Indonesia's health laws and regulations.

Method: Literature reviews were conducted throughout this article to research and interpret health laws and regulations, as well as policies governing infectious disease outbreaks. Normative juridical principles are incorporated into writing as well as qualitative analysis.

Result: The result of this study indicates that Indonesia's Legal Politics or Legal Policies are not only aimed at preventing health problems, but also at anticipating how the Covid-19 pandemic will impact state finances and stabilize the national economy. As a result, the Government chooses legal policies that combine the Health Constitution, Communicable Disease Outbreak Constitution, Regional Emergency Constitution, and Disaster Management Constitution. Covid-19's legal policies are intended to prevent health problems as well as anticipate state finances' effects.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the Legal Politics or Legal Policies chosen by the Government of Indonesia in dealing with Covid-19 are not only focusing on the health problem alone but also anticipating the financial consequences and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the state's budget and stabilization of the national economy.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, legal politics, health laws, normative juridical principles, national economy.

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RESUMO


Método: Revisões literárias foram realizadas ao longo deste artigo para pesquisar e interpretar leis e regulamentos de saúde, bem como políticas que regem surtos de doenças infecciosas. Os princípios jurídicos normativos são incorporados na escrita, bem como na análise qualitativa.

Resultado: o resultado deste estudo indica que as políticas legais ou políticas legais da Indonésia não visam apenas prevenir problemas de saúde, mas também antecipar como a pandemia da Covid-19 afetará as finanças públicas e estabilizará a economia nacional. Como resultado, o governo escolhe políticas legais que combinam a Constituição de Saúde, a Constituição para Surtos de Doenças Transmissíveis, a Constituição de Emergência Regional e a Constituição de Gestão de Desastres. As políticas legais da Covid-19 têm como objetivo prevenir problemas de saúde, bem como antecipar os efeitos das finanças públicas.

Conclusão: Pode concluir-se que a política jurídica ou as políticas jurídicas escolhidas pelo Governo da Indonésia para lidar com a Covid-19 não se centram apenas no problema de saúde, mas também antecipam as consequências financeiras e o impacto da pandemia de Covid-19 no orçamento do Estado e na estabilização da economia nacional.


1 INTRODUCTION

Governments and international organizations are gravely concerned about the danger COVID-19 poses to human life, as the virus is spreading rapidly throughout the world. Moreover, some people still believe this not natural disaster, but a conspiracy beliefs (Imhoff & Lamberty, 2020). To protect their fundamental interests, governments have taken a number of measures in response to the outbreak of the virus (Norouzi et al., 2021).

It was confirmed in March 2020 that the first Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) case had been confirmed in Indonesia, and since then the virus has spread rapidly throughout the country (Rochmyaningsih, 2020). Currently, more than 8 million cases of the pandemic have been recorded in Indonesia, and over 250,000 people have died as a result, making it one of the countries that has been hardest hit by the pandemic (Reuters, 2022). Hospitals in Indonesia are struggling to cope with the influx of patients that has resulted from the crisis, which has put enormous pressure on Indonesia’s healthcare system. Millions of Indonesians have lost their jobs as a result of the pandemic, and hundreds of thousands of businesses have closed their doors. Various measures have been implemented by the government to
mitigate the impact of the pandemic, such as lockdowns, social distancing protocols, and vaccination campaigns to combat the disease (Adnan et al., 2021; Fridayani & Soong, 2021; Mustari et al., 2021). As a result, Indonesia continues to face significant challenges in its efforts to contain the spread of the virus and mitigate the impact of the virus on the economy and public health (Agustino & Wicaksana, 2020).

The government announced that it had revoked the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) that had been imposed (Agustino & Wicaksana, 2020; Fridayani & Soong, 2021). A government decision was taken in order to revoke the implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM) in order to end the pandemic. In the end of December 2022, the instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 53 of 2022 Concerning the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 During the Transition to Endemic was followed by the government in revoke the implementation of restrictions on community activities.

In the context of the Covid-19 and the implementation of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), it was decided to implement Government Regulation 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 that was later changed to PPKM, whose implementation was carried out on the basis of several orders from the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Covid-19 Pandemic, which has been on the horizon for nearly two years (March 2000 - December 2022), has led to numerous state policies through the government and People's Representative Council to deal with it during that time (Sari & Utomo, 2020; Tampubolon, 2022). It is through statutory regulations that a number of government policies are carried out by the government. Consequently, if a law or regulation is to be made, it must have at least a philosophical, sociological, and judicial basis that can be employed in enforcing it.

It is evident from the description above that the Government has had a slow response and has not focused on setting regulations for handling Covid-19 on 'managing the outbreak', as can be seen from the policies that have been issued, which also focus on strengthening the economy in order to combat the outbreak (Mustari et al., 2021; Yusriyadi & Sulistyawan, 2020). An issue relating to the direction of the government's legal policies, as seen through the lens of legal science. As a result, It includes the reestablishment of legal concepts, the renewal of basic ideas, the formulation of new ideas and the development of
new insights as well as the renewal of legal structure, legal substance and legal culture (Yusriyadi & Sulistyawan, 2020).

There has been prior research on this matter by Yoosefi Lebni et al., (2021), who has focused on the legal politics that surround the handling of COVID-19 through the perspective of human health rights. For example in Iran cases, it is unclear whether there are any clear and specific rules regarding semi-clinical services (laboratory and radiology) provided to COVID-19 patients undergoing outpatient treatment in the hospital's outpatient unit, or inpatients in the hospital's inpatient wards, indicating the absence of private sector involvement. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Government's legal strategy for handling the Corona Virus (COVID-19) is discussed in relation to its legal politics (Hasbullah, 2022; Kumala, 2020). It is based on the description above that the problem in this manuscript is formulated as follows:

1. How can the Indonesian government deal with the pandemic of Covid-19 in terms of its legal politics?
2. Is the option of opting for Legal Politics within the health sector in accordance with the foundations specified in the 1945 Constitution and legislation in this area?

As a result of the research carried out for this article, it is based on a literature review, which involves researching and interpreting the laws and regulations that govern health, infectious disease outbreaks, and policies to deal with them in order to write this article. A normative-juridical approach with a qualitative analysis is what we call the writing approach.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The interdependence between social groups is an inevitable consequence of today's complex societies, as well as the numerous interactions occurring over long distances both in time and space (Gilson, 2003). Therefore, according to the government's legal policy, philosophically, the right to a healthy environment and to the provision of health services is a right that every individual has and that the state has a duty to provide them to that individual.

In the recurrency theory of confidence, individuals perceive representative institutions as competent to fulfil their duties, and they believe that institutions have a fiduciary responsibility to conduct their operations in the best interests of the populace (Storopoli et al., 2020). Then it implemented in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of
Indonesia, section (1) of article 28H is as follows: "Every citizen has the right to live a physically and spiritually prosperous life, have a place to live, have a good and healthy environment, and is entitled to receive health care." In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, section 34 (3) states, "It is the responsibility of the state to ensure that adequate health and public service facilities are available," (Mardiansyah, 2018).

Democracies are beneficial to public health without a doubt. Social scientists have generally agreed that there should be some important considerations, although there are some important factors to take into account. Considering the evidence from the COVID-19 conference that authoritarian countries have won praise for their response, while leading democracies have struggled to respond, this assumption is being questioned (Kavanagh & Singh, 2020). As a result, health and democracy have a complex relationship, which may be helpful. One of the elements of democracy relationship referred to in Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 refers to the right to health as one of the elements of welfare that must be realized, which is also included in the preamble of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, which refers to the ideals of the Indonesian nation.

As part of the sociological framework, in the study from Storopoli et al. (2020), argues that law and national health should be contain about provisions. However in Indonesia, It is important to note that Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health does not contain a single provision that governs 'epidemic' conditions, except in the case of areas in a state of epidemic, eruption, or extraordinary event. It is important to note that Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning outbreaks of infectious diseases, which only contains 17 articles, is not able to regulate exactly what constitutes a pandemic or what constitutes a disease outbreak. According to Article 1 of the Constitution of 1984, number four specifically refers to an epidemic as one in which the number of sufferers of an infectious disease, referred to hereafter as an epidemic, increases significantly, exceeding the usual conditions at a particular time and place and can cause havoc. An epidemic occurs when the number of sufferers of an infectious disease increases significantly, exceeding the usual conditions at a certain time and area. Article 3 Constitution Number 4 of 1984, regulates the Minister to determine certain types of diseases that can cause epidemics. It is stated in Article 4 of the Constitution Number 4 of 1984 that the Minister of the Indonesian Government shall designate an epidemic area within the territory of the country if areas within the country have been affected by an epidemic. Moreover, the
Minister of Health is also the one who revoked the designation of the outbreak area on behalf of the Ministry of Health. In order to implement it, government regulations govern the procedure that must be followed. An effort to combat the epidemic has been outlined in Article 5 of the Constitution Number 4 of 1984 as follows: epidemiological investigation; examination, treatment, care, and isolation of sufferers, including quarantine measures; prevention and immunization; eradication of disease-causing agents; handling of corpses due to epidemics; outreach to the community; other countermeasures. There were more fissures across party lines following the Covid-19 crisis (Nasrallah, 2020).

As a result of the lack of regulations regarding the prevention and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases which can be considered to be "pandemics", there is concern that the Government may have been negligent when handling Covid-19 (Ajana, 2021; Tampubolon, 2022). The response of the officials in Indonesia to the Corona Virus, which was spotted in Wuhan, the People's Republic of China, as soon as it started spreading, has been quite different from the response of officials in other countries (Gollust et al., 2020; Norouzi et al., 2021; Susanto et al., 2021; Yoosefi Lebni et al., 2021). In addition to the fact that the officials responded differently, Indonesia also took a relatively long time to respond. It is only after the President announced positive results for mothers and children with Covid-19 on March 2, 2020 that the government responded (Rochmyaningsih, 2020). It has been announced that after announcing positive results for patients 1 and 2, the government's tracing results of 20 people who had contact with patients 1 and 2 have led to the discovery of patients 3 and 4 on Friday 6 March 2020.

On Wednesday 11 March 2020 evening, the WHO declared Covid-19 a pandemic (Gumbrecht & Howard, 2020). As stated in the UN agency for world health's press release and official social media account, WHO has a mandate to protect public health. However, WHO is collaborating with many partners across all sectors in order to mitigate the adverse social and economic consequences arising from the #COVID19 pandemic.

A Presidential Decree No 7 of 2020 has just been issued by the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, which is set to start on March 13, 2020. There were two days after Covid-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This task force is being led by Doni Monardo, the head of the National Disaster Management Agency (Sapiie, 2019). Meanwhile, the president is responsible for the task force.
The formation of the Task Force and the appointment of the Chair of the Task Force by the Head of BNPB is the first indication that the Constitution Number 4 of 1984 concerning outbreaks of infectious diseases is not the main reference, nor does the Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health serve as a reference, but instead, the Constitution Number 24 of 2007 regarding Disaster Management, as well as Law 6 of 2018 regarding Health Quarantine, will serve as the main reference.

It is the intention of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, to carry out the following tasks based on Article 3 of the Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020: increase national resilience in the health sector; accelerating the handling of COVID-19 through synergies between ministries/agencies and local governments; increasing anticipation of developments in the escalation of the spread of COVID-19; increase the synergy of operational policy-making; and improve preparedness and ability to prevent, detect, and respond to COVID-19 (Mustari et al., 2021).

According to the Yusriyadi & Sulistyawan, (2020), they argue that On March 20, 2020, this Presidential Decree was amended based on the Presidential Decree Number 20 of 2020 concerning Amending Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 regarding the Task Force for Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). There was a change made in the composition of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 in order to add ministries and agencies to its membership. This was made to strengthen the implementation of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19.

There was issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 on July 20, 2020 concerning the Management Committee for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the National Economic Recovery from Corona Virus Disease. There is no doubt in my mind that this Presidential Decree has the effect of revoking not just Presidential Decree Number 20 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), but a number of Presidential Regulations and Presidential Decrees governing various bodies, committees, national teams, and coordination teams in various sectors of the economic world have been revoked as well (Wardiono et al., 2021).

Based on the study from Asoni (2023), aside from the fact that the government is late in passing a regulation to deal with Covid-19 as happens in in the US region the Indonesia government's focus is not just on preventing and handling the spread of Covid-
19 through strengthening the national health infrastructure, but also on the economic impact caused by Covid-19. There is evidence to suggest this, for example, in the form of the Government Regulation Rather Than Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability as a Means of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic, as well as in the context of tackling threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system. In order to accelerate the management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), the Indonesian authorities issued Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 regarding large-scale social restrictions as a part of the effort to accelerate the treatment of the disease. There follows the issuance of the Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020, which establishes a public health emergency due to Corona Virus Disease 2019 as a result of the Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020. It should be noted that all three of these laws and regulations were published on 31 March 2020, the same day.

3 METHOD

Literature reviews are necessary for describing the topic in this study. In this process, relevant literature is collected and analyzed, including Indonesian laws, regulations, and policies related to health and disease management. In order to understand how legal policies have evolved over time in relation to infectious disease outbreaks in Indonesia, it is imperative to examine their historical context.

In order to conduct the research methods, a normative juristic approach is needed, which involves analyzing the legal principles guiding Indonesian health policy as well as evaluating the government's response to Covid-19. Indonesian legal policies can also be analyzed qualitatively in order to understand their socioeconomic impact (Susanto et al., 2021).

The Indonesian health sector must also be taken into consideration from a philosophical, sociological, and legal standpoint. In addition, the health sector must understand the legal principles that guide the sector, such as the Health Constitution, the Communicable Disease Outbreak Constitution, the Regional Emergency Constitution, and the Disaster Management Constitution (Hasbullah, 2022). Indonesia's legal policies related to Covid-19 management are based on these laws and regulations.

A comprehensive literature review of laws, regulations, and policies related to infectious disease outbreaks in Indonesia is conducted as part of a study of the legal
politics of Covid-19 management in Indonesia. In this research using data derived from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources using a statutory approach, through library research (Gerace et al., 2022; Kumala, 2020; Salahudin et al., 2020).

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

There is a law that governs all activities carried out by State Governments. It is generally stated by Otto (2009), he argue that in developing countries, the law is composed of 4 (four) layers. In the deepest part of the layer, there are rules based on customs and customary law. On it, thereon top (Hartono, 2015).

are religious rules that must be followed. At the top of this pyramid, colonial legal principles were found, and at the top of the pyramid, modern national laws have been erected, with more and more rules and institutions built Legal policies or Legal Politics are the means by which modern national law is developed through the process of legal reform (Adolph et al., 2021). It is important to note that the legal politics of a country differ from those of other countries. Normally, the legal system of a country has a strong influence on the legal politics of a country, and vice versa, the legal system has a strong influence on the legal politics of a country (Kavanagh & Singh, 2020). Considering Indonesia's legal system is one of the most important aspects of its development as a developing country, the Legal Politics that are chosen or adhered to will be able to produce an Indonesian legal system that is holistic and comprehensive (Rosadi & Desmon, 2020).

In general, the legal directions or policies or legal politics of a country are usually contained in its constitution (Brief, 2022). A constitution regulates matters of a fundamental nature, which includes the establishment and operation of basic state institutions, the functions of state institutions that are equally fundamental, as well as the protection of citizens' and residents' rights. As part of the constitution, a national identity is also incorporated (Jhoner et al., 2018).

Moreover, in study from Rahardjo (1994), argues that the purpose of the Legal Politics study is to address four important questions that need to resolve. First, what are the goals that you want to achieve with the existing legal system?. Second, what would be the best means to achieve this goal and which one would be most appropriate?. Third, when did the law need to be changed and how was the change made?. Fourth, can an established pattern be formulated that can help us in the process of selecting goals and
ways to achieve these goals?. The study has been designed in such a way that it addresses these four key questions in order to assist policymakers and legal practitioners in developing more effective and efficient legal policies and strategies. In addition to this, it is also important to note that Legal Politics can also contribute to the advancement of legal scholarship and the development of legal theory because it can provide a critical insight into the relationship between law, politics, and society. Ultimately, anyone who is interested in understanding the role that legal systems play in shaping society as well as improving the legal system and its role in shaping it should study Legal Politics in order to do so.

According to Yusriyadi & Sulistyawan, (2020), legal Politics is inseparable from other areas of policy in terms of its influence and relevance. As a matter of fact, the preparation of Legal Politics must always take into consideration aspects of policy in other fields, such as economics, politics, social policy, etc.

In his interview with journalists on 11 February 2020, the Minister of Health, Terawan Agus Putranto, asked journalists why there had not been any Positive Corona Patients found in Indonesia as of yet (Sutrisno, 2020). There should be no doubt about this, according to the Minister of Health, and this should be appreciated. A week later, on 17 February 2020, the Minister of Health again stated that prayer was the cause of the corona virus not entering Indonesia (Gorbiano & Fachriansyah, 2020). According to the Minister of Health of Indonesia, this is an answer to the question of journalists, namely that the Corona virus that has not yet been found and that infects the people of Indonesia is the result of prayer as explained by the Minister. During his reply, the Minister of Health stated that the government is always working hard and praying to keep the virus from entering the country and that the government is relying on God Almighty to keep it out. "We are a country that believes in the One and Only God, regardless of religion as long as we adhere to Pancasila, prayer is the main thing (pray and strive)."

The government of Indonesia has opted to use a budget of IDR 72 billion to spend on influencer marketing and media promotion rather than prepare for the rapid spread of Corona, which is already proving to be an epidemic. As a consequence of the spread of Corona, Indonesia's tourism is sluggish, hampered by the spread of Corona. In order to attract foreign tourists, the government has issued incentives totalling IDR 298.5 billion as part of the total incentives that have been offered. "In order to cater to the needs of these foreign tourists, the government provides an additional allocation of IDR 298.5
billion," he said. At a press conference held at the Presidential Palace, Jakarta, Tuesday 25 February 2020, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Airlangga Hartarto, made the following statement (Patria et al., 2020). The public responded negatively to this statement due to the fact that it was seen as an indication that the Indonesian government had not taken steps to prevent Corona virus from entering the country.

Moreover, the public has also been informed of President Joko Widodo's controversial statement regarding Covid-19, namely the matter of the restriction on returning home and being permitted to return to his hometown, which he conveyed in an interview broadcast on Najwa Shihab on April 22, 2020 (Shihab, 2020). As a result of this President's statement, on April 23, 2020, a Ministerial Regulation was issued regarding the Control of Transportation During the Eid Al-Fitr Homecoming Period of 1441 Hijriah in the Context of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). The regulation is part of the Transportation Department.

A temporary ban on the use of transportation facilities during Eid al-Fitr 1441 Hijriah homecoming periods is stipulated in Article 1 of this Minister of Transportation Regulation in order to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) during the Eid al-Fitr 1441 Hijriah homecoming period. In order to comply with the temporary ban on the use of transportation means, the following means are prohibited including, land transportation; rail transportation; water transportation; and air transportation. During the period of 24 April 2020 - 31 May 2020, a temporary ban on the use of transportation facilities will be in effect.

Public believe that the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, discussed making peace with the Covid-19 virus until a vaccine against it had been discovered on May 7, 2020. As a result, it was seen as if the government had given up on the war against Covid-19 during the middle of it. The Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law, and Security, Mahfud MD, said as if to explain the term "peace with Covid-19" as he outlined it in a press release (NDTV, 2020). He explains the Corona is like your wife. If you are thinking about getting married, you might think you can conquer him, but after you become his wife, you will never be able to conquer her. As a result, you learn to live with it (you learn to live with it). Halalbilhalal IKA UNS conveyed this message during its broadcast on the YouTube channel of Universitas Negeri Sebelas Maret on Tuesday 26 May 2020.
In a way, handling this meme is analogous to or similar to handling Corona virus which were not good for public perspective (Holm, 2021). The majority of people initially wanted to apply social restrictions to the regional quarantine in order to break the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 virus. As a consequence, people were forced to adapt and live along with Corona virus by implementing strict health protocols in order to survive. The wheels of the economy are supposed to keep turning, but social restrictions and regional quarantines that are continuously enforced can cause the wheels of the economy to stop turning. It appears that the term 'new normal' has been coined. Corona is already in front of us since we can't quickly conquer it, so it hasn't yet been conquered. As we continue to live our lives, we realize that there is a corona surrounding us.

In a press conference on June 2, 2020, the President stated that the reopening of several regions to be able to conduct a variety of activities (activities) was based on scientific data and strict health protocols (JAS, 2020). Because of the fact that the spread of COVID in the country has not been controlled in all provinces in the region up until now, this was done in order to control the spread. Due to this, it is inevitable that the reopening of places of worship, the opening of economic activities, and the opening of schools all go through strict stages by looking at the curve numbers from R0 to Rt. The data used in all of them is strictly based on scientific evidence. In addition, the President called for the continued implementation of strict health protocols so that the new normal order can be applied to all sectors and regions of our country.

A variety of new normal arrangements, new normalcy, new orders, or new normal adaptations, have been issued by a variety of ministries, agencies, and regional governments over the past few months. In a circular letter dated 20 May 2020 concerning Protocols for the prevention of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) transmission in the service and trade sector workplaces (public areas) in order to assist business continuity, the Minister of Health issued circular letter number HK.02.01/MENKES/335/2020.

Taking a closer look at the (legal) basis for preparing the Covid-19 Transmission Prevention Protocol, we can see that there are 10 (ten) statutory regulations that are references for the preparation of this Health Protocol. These regulations are the following:

1. In addition to the Constitution Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1984 Number 20, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3237).


5. As the Government of Indonesia has published the following regulation number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in a Context of Accelerating the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 91, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6487).


8. The Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020, dated January 22, 2020, establishing Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a national disaster, is the result of the spread of these non-natural disasters.


10. There is a Decree issued by the Minister of Health concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), number HK.01.07/Menkes/247/2020.

The purpose of this circular is to inform the leaders of the Ministry of Business Sector Development, Governors, and Regents/Mayors of the Ministry of Health. The
Minister of Health asked Ministry Leaders and Regional Heads to inform all levels of their respective units/organizations, through this circular letter, to enact health protocols. During and after the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to accelerate the handling of COVID-19, the Ministry of Health requested that all levels of their respective units/organizations implement health protocols in order to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 to business actors and consumers, as well as workers in the service and trade sectors (public areas).

It has been determined that the Circular Letter issued by the Minister of Health regarding Health Protocols will be considered as a material item for consideration in the Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number 440-830 of 2020 which addresses guidelines for a productive and safe new normal order from Covid-19 for the public servant within the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Governments, effective May 27, 2020. As with the Ministerial Decree 63 of 2020 regarding the New Normal Village Protocol that was signed by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration on 2 July 2020.

There have already been guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture regarding how to implement learning from home on May 18, 2020. As a result of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation 33 of 2019 concerning Disaster Safe Education Units, the Ministry of Education and Culture has issued Circular Letter Number 15 of 2020 regarding Guidelines for Implementing Learning from Home during the Emergency Period of the Spread of Covid-19. Circular Letter Number 15 is a document issued by the Secretary General of Education and Culture. During the emergency period of Covid-19, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Circular Letter Number 15 of 2020 in order to reinforce the Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 from the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture about the implementation of education during this period. The Ministry of Transportation also issued Minister of Transportation Regulation Number 41 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Ministry of Transportation regulations Number 18 of 2020 as a guideline for transportation infrastructure operators such as managers of terminals, stations, seaports, and airports in implementing health protocols and controlling transportation in their respective working areas (Purba et al., 2022).

Meanwhile at the Regional Government level, based on Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2020, for example, on 19 August 2020, the Governor Regulation of the
Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 79 of 2020 regarding the implementation of discipline and law enforcement of health protocols with the aim of preventing and controlling Corona Virus Disease, was issued. Following that, the Governor of Bali issued Regulation No 46 of 2019 2020 Concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as a Means of Preventing and Controlling Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the New Era of Life in order to prevent and control the disease. Regulation Number 48 of 2020 issued by the Governor of East Kalimantan, regarding the implementation of health protocols for the prevention and control of Corona Virus Disease in 2019 as part of the effort to prevent and control the outbreak of the disease. In order to prevent and control Corona Virus Disease in 2019, the Governor of Bengkulu has issued Regulation Number 22 of 2020 concerning the implementation of discipline and law enforcement of health protocols in pursuit of preventing and controlling Corona Virus Disease.

Although regional regulations governing Corona Virus Disease 2019 have been revised, only West Sumatra has passed the draft West Sumatra Regional Regulation concerning Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019, on Friday, 11 September 2020, which is becoming the West Sumatra Regional Regulation concerning Corona Virus Disease 2019.

As a result of this description, it has been determined that setting health protocols during and after Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in order to expedite the handling of COVID-19 has been done through various forms of legislation. In addition to Presidential Regulations, there are Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, Ministerial Decrees, Ministerial Circular Letters, and Ministry Secretary General Circular Letters as well. A number of regional governments are considering the development of Regional Regulations or through the use of Governor Decrees and Regent/Mayor Decrees at the regional level.

Another indication that the handling of Covid-19 is not focused on health prevention is seen from the issuance of Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Public Health Emergency for Corona Virus Disease 2019 and the issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and System Stability Finance for the Handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Facing Threats that Harm the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.
During the issuance of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020, the following factors were taken into account: first, Covid-19 has been declared by WHO as a pandemic throughout the world, including Indonesia, and has increased from time to time, leading to an increase in the number of fatalities and material losses, which has a detrimental effect on the social, economic, and welfare aspects of the community public. As a second consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, national economic growth has been slowed, state revenues have decreased, and state spending and financing have increased as a result. Thus, in order to save health and the national economy, various efforts have to be made by the government, with emphasis on health expenditures, social safety nets (social safety nets), as well as economic recovery, including the business world as well as the affected communities;

According to the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020, it is clear that aspects of State Finance policy as well as Financial System Stability are crucial in the handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic. There is another indication of this in the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 which concerns a Committee to handle Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and to assist in the recovery of the national economy. Due to this Presidential Regulation, not only will the Presidential Decree Number 20 of 2020 regarding Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) be revoked, but there will also be a number of Presidential Regulations and Presidential Decrees that are revoked that govern agencies, committees, national teams, and coordination teams across a wide range of areas of business.

The Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020, the Presidential Decree Number 82 of 2020 concerning the Committee for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery, illustrates that the government took the necessary steps in order to anticipate the impact and implications of the Covid-19 pandemic on the country's finances as well as the stabilization of the national economy. This illustrates the choice of legal policies taken by the Government and references to laws that combine the Health Law, the Communicable Diseases Law, the Regional Emergency Law, and the Disaster Management Law with economic impacts, state finances, taxation, regional finances, and national stability in order to create a balanced economy.
5 CONCLUSION

As a result of the description and analysis above, it can be concluded that the Legal Politics or Legal Policies chosen by the Government of Indonesia in dealing with Covid-19 are not only focusing on the health problem alone but also anticipating the financial consequences and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the state's budget and stabilization of the national economy. A clear indication of this can be found in the combination of the Health Law, the Communicable Disease Outbreak Law, the Regional Emergency Law, and the Disaster Management Law that has been adopted by the Government. The government's legal and political options were initially viewed with scepticism by many who doubted its effectiveness. There is no doubt that in dealing with Covid-19, the Government's political steps or options have been viewed as successful by world institutions.

According to the WHO, for instance, Indonesia has been praised for its efforts to control the spread of the pandemic and for implementing effective measures to control its spread, despite the existing challenges. This is due to the government's decision to adopt a comprehensive legal framework that focuses not just on the health consequences of the pandemic but also focuses on the economic consequences of the outbreak, which has played a crucial role in the success of the plan. Overall, the government's approach to the legal and political aspects of Covid-19 has been a critical factor in its success in managing the pandemic and mitigating its impact on society.

There are several areas where future studies on Legal Politics in the context of pandemics should consider exploring in order to address these limitations:

1. Legal measures should be implemented and enforced to control the spread of pandemics in the future. Research should examine the effectiveness of the legal measures the government implements to control the spread of pandemics, including the enforcement of social distancing, lockdowns, and quarantine restrictions.
2. Governance collaboration - The role of collaborative governance in managing pandemics should also be explored, including the inclusion of civil society organizations and other stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation process as well as the role of the public health sector.
3. The socio-economic impact of pandemics is also an important aspect to consider, as future studies should suggest measures that can be taken to mitigate
the effects of these impacts, such as providing assistance to affected individuals and businesses at the time.

The government's approach to dealing with Covid-19 has been successful in many aspects. However, there are some limitations that need to be considered in future studies, since the government's legal and political approach has been successful in many aspects. By addressing these limitations and applying them to the legal and political strategies that must be used in order to manage pandemics in the future, we can be able to make them more effective.
REFERENCES


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