

State Responsibilities in Pandemic Management Covid-19 through Regulations of the Quarantine of the Region in Indonesia

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This research aims to find out how the legal rules used in the implementation of regional quarantine as an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 corona virus as well as the social impact caused if regional quarantine is applied. This research is a normative legal research which examines the norm contained in Law No. 6 of 2018 and Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 with normative and sociological juridical approaches, namely responses from the public as well as academics and government officials. The results of the study found that the implementation of regional quarantine was more effective in preventing the spread of the Corona COVID-19 virus epidemic but had a more severe socio-economic impact so that it could afflict the people.

Key words: *COVID-19, Indonesia, Responsibility, State, Regional Quarantine.*

Introduction

The world is currently impacted by the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinates the global efforts to manage the impacts and it declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and thus is predicted to suffer greatly and over a longer time period when compared to other less-populous countries. (Djalante et al., 2020).

In a modern law state or state, the welfare state must be responsible for its citizens in terms of welfare. The state is obliged to work in various ways how its people can prosper in the life of the nation and state. These efforts are not only economic problems but also in the field of

public health, especially the protection of citizens from epidemics of infectious diseases such as the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak. In the level of Indonesian law, it is regulated in a constitution that mandates the state that the state must protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood spills, and this includes state protection against infectious diseases that are currently in the Corona COVID-19 virus.

The adoption of the concept of a welfare state (welfare state) makes the government responsible for the welfare of society. In realizing the welfare of the government as a provider of public services must meet the objectives to be achieved in public services without discrimination. In the implementation of public services, the government should make the general principles of good governance (Good Governance) as a guide in carrying out their duties. In addition, the public can also use the General Principles of Good Governance (AAUPB) to find out what are their rights and obligations so that there is no conflict between the government as a public service provider and the community as a service recipient.

The function of general principles of good governance in the administration of government is as a guide or guide for the government or state administration officials in the framework of good governance. In this connection, Muin Fahmal said that the general principle of proper governance is actually a sign for state administrators in carrying out their duties. These signs are needed so that actions remain in accordance with the actual objectives of the law (Widjiastuti, 2017).

The implementation of governance in developed countries is certainly different from developing countries, a number of important factors have an effect, namely ways of thinking that prioritize service quality, transparency, integrity, capacity building capacity and supported by other non-technical but very supportive of good governance. The administration of government is not only determined by how the government works but also is determined by policies taken for the welfare of citizens. The implemented policy must still be based on Good Governance and applicable laws and regulations.

Good governance always develops and follows global developments, it is not possible to be only national. The administration of government is to provide public services to the community, which is influenced by political, economic dynamics, development of information technology, socio-culture, all of which are mixed and influence the administration of government. (Putrijanti, Leonard, & Utama, 2018).

Indonesia as a democratic country and a law state tries as much as possible to provide services to the community as a form of state responsibility to its people. As a state of law, of course, government policy must be based on the rule of law in force in Indonesia, the rule of law used in countering the Corona COVID-19 outbreak is Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Regional Quarantine, and Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale



Social Restrictions in Order to Accelerate Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The Indonesian government's policy in dealing with the Corona COVID-19 outbreak chose large-scale social restrictions, where in the Act there were four choices in dealing with infectious diseases, namely home quarantine, hospital quarantine, regional quarantine, and large-scale social restrictions.

The reason the Indonesian government chooses large-scale restrictions was due to the socio-economic conditions of culture and geographical location so broad that for Indonesia the most suitable and appropriate is large-scale social restrictions. The most dominant economic considerations in determining the choices to be made, the area quarantine options are not implemented because the economic impact is very large, the community cannot do any activities so that it will affect the economic conditions of the community, which in the end the people have difficulty living in particular meet food needs, even though the government has provided assistance for basic needs but is still not sufficient for daily life.

In fact, for the most effective response to the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak is the regional quarantine choice, because quarantine in principle the community around the area must live in their homes within a certain time according to conditions in the field by considering the ups and downs of the spread of Corona COVID-19 virus disease. -19. As a consequence of the implementation of regional quarantine, the government must be responsible for people's lives, including food issues, mass quarantine residences, health service rights, basic/basic needs rights, protection of workers' rights, protection of vulnerable groups, and so on.

Based on the provisions of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning regional quarantine, the government can choose regional quarantine as an effort to tackle the spread of the Corona COVID-19 virus, because it is more effective compared to large-scale social restrictions. Based on the description mentioned by the author above, the author is interested in research related to the state's responsibility in tackling the spread of the Corona COVID-19 virus through regional quarantine.

Research Methodology

This study uses a normative juridical research method that examines norms or rules governing the prevention of infectious diseases through territorial quarantine measures regulated in Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Regional Quarantine.

The approach taken through the rules and norms contained in the law is in addition to the sociological approach that examines the social conditions of the community if a regional quarantine is applied, specifically funding the guarantee of life from the government. Because of the implementation of the quarantine area, the community must stay at home and not be allowed out because it is feared that it will spread the Coronavirus outbreak. For this reason, the government must be responsible for guaranteeing their lives including preparing food, quarantine shelter, health facilities, etc.

Descriptive analysis is used in order to explain the norms that exist in Law No. 6 of 2017 concerning Regional Quarantine related to efforts to prevent the outbreak of Corona COVID-19 virus, as well as explanations from experts on procedures for handling virus outbreaks through regional quarantine. The explanation of these experts was obtained through journals, books, articles, and scientific papers in the form of electronic and print media.

Results and Discussion

Good Governance in Good State Administration

Good Governance in the implementation of a good state is a general principle that can be used universally as a guideline in managing a good state with the ultimate goal of how the state can bring prosperity to its citizens. Every country in the world is trying with various efforts made so that the country can bring prosperity and progress to the nation and country.

The function of general principles of good governance in the administration of government is as a guide or guide for the government or state administration officials in the framework of good governance. In this connection, Muin Fahmal said that the general principle of proper governance is actually a sign for state administrators in carrying out their duties. These signs are needed so that actions remain in accordance with the actual objectives of the law. Good Governance can be likened to traffic signs and travel guidelines in order to facilitate government relations, namely between the government and the governed or community members. Good Governance is then used as a basis for evaluation and administrative efforts, in addition to being an unwritten legal norm for government action (Widjiastuti, 2017).

According to Philipus M. Hadjon, Good Governance must be seen as unwritten legal norms, which must always be obeyed by the government, even though the exact meaning of Good Governance for each individual situation cannot always be spelled out thoroughly. It can be said that AAUPB is unwritten legal principles, from which for certain conditions legal rules can be drawn (Philipus M. Hadjon and Et.al, 1993). In reality, although Good Governance is a principle, not all are general and abstract thoughts, and in some cases appear as concrete legal rules or explicitly stated in the articles of the law and have certain sanctions. If the general principles of good governance are interpreted as principles or joints of law, then the general principles of good governance can be interpreted as legal principles that are explored

and found from the elements of morality, ethics, politeness, and propriety based on applicable norms.

Public service is a mandate for the state in providing the best service to the community. There are three reasons why public services must be provided by the state. First, the investment can only be done or regulated by the state, such as the construction of transportation infrastructure, the provision of state administrative services, licensing, and others. Second, as a state obligation because of the state's position as recipient of the mandate. And third, the cost of public services is funded from public money, both through taxes and the people's mandate to the state to manage the country's resources (Rofieq, 2011).

Ideally, all state services are actually funded by the community themselves through the insurance and taxation system, with the main orientation supporting human investment. The concept of the welfare state is the fruit of the implementation of an independent, productive and efficient economic system with individual income that allows people to save, after their basic needs in life are fulfilled with free (free) public services organized by the government. Therefore, to achieve the ideals of the welfare state (welfare state) must be held public service (public service) that is guaranteed quality. Expectations as well as the demands of the community to get quality public services, clear procedures, fast and reasonable costs continue to surface in the development of governance. These hopes and demands arise along with the publication of awareness that citizens have the right to get good services, and the government's obligation to provide quality public services. (Muhaimin, 2018).

In the face of the Corona COVID-19 infectious disease outbreak, the Indonesian government as a democratic country that has high regard for the implementation of a good state is making efforts to provide services to citizens through various policies aimed at saving citizens from the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak. In Good Governance, the Indonesian government has anticipated the existence of the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak in accordance with the general principles of good governance including the principle of carefulness in making policies.

This principle has been applied in good governance, especially in handling Corona COVID-19 virus outbreaks, the government has carefully prepared various kinds of legal rules regarding the prevention and control of Corona COVID-19 virus outbreaks, as a basis for the government to take policies to prevent Coronavirus outbreaks. for the safety and health of citizens. Besides the principle of acting carefully, the government also uses other principles such as the principle of openness, the principle of expediency, the principle of public interest, and the principle of good service.

Thus it can be said that the Government of Indonesia has implemented the principles of good governance in tackling the outbreak of the Corona COVID-19 virus in Indonesia, with the government with maximum efforts to deal with the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak in Indonesia.

Welfare State as a Destination for the Modern Legal States

Indonesia became independent on August 17, 1945, and the adoption of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the country's foothold to provide welfare to its people. A state foundation created on the basis of enthusiasm and awareness to build a democratic country and to create a socially just, prosperous, and prosperous social order together.

A rule of law is a state in which its administration is based on laws or rules established by the authorities, whereas in the material sense the state also actively participates in the welfare of its people (welfare state), or is known by the name of the welfare state which is then known as verzorgingsstaat, or so-called sociale rechtsstaat (State of social law) (Bachsan Mustafa, 1982).

In a modern sense, the government is required to realize welfare and social justice for all its people. Equality before the law, legal protection, and the principle of legality aims to prevent the state or government from acting arbitrarily. State or government acts or actions must not exceed or violate human rights, must not cause a person or group of people not to receive legal protection as appropriate, must not discriminate against people for illegal reasons and all government actions or actions must be based on the provisions of applicable law. The concept of democracy cannot be separated from the concept of the rule of law and vice versa so that a country like this is called "democratic rule of law (Bagir Manan and Kuntana Magnar, 1993).

A theory that is in line with the foundations of the Indonesian State is the theory of the Welfare State. The theory that states that the state whose government guarantees the welfare of the people. And to be able to realize the welfare of its people must be based on five pillars of the state, namely: Democracy, Rule of Law, Human Rights Protection, Social Justice, and Anti-Discrimination. (Ridwan, 2007).

The concept of welfare state ideology is thus applied with the intention to annul social-economic inequality or at least minimize it, increase the intelligence of the nation, the acquisition of decent work, guarantee of a reasonable income, guarantee for the maintenance of orphans and orphans, guarantee the preservation of widows and elderly people, satisfying

health services, and avoiding people from hunger, and various other forms of social responsibility (Marilang, 2010).

The originator of the Theory of Welfare State, as stated by Bagir Manan, revealed: "that the State must actively seek prosperity, act fairly which can be felt by the whole community equally and evenly, not to prosper certain groups but the whole people." (Bagir Manan, 1999).

The theory of Welfare State is often interpreted differently by each person and the State. However, the theory outlines contain at least 4 (four) meanings, including:

1. As a well-being condition, where social welfare is a condition of meeting material and non-material needs. Prosperous conditions occur when human life is safe and happy because the basic needs for nutrition, health, education, shelter, and income can be met and when humans get protection from the main risks that threaten their lives
2. As a social service, generally includes five forms, namely social security (social security), health services, education, housing and personal social services (personal social services)
3. As social benefits, social welfare is given to the poor. Because most of the beneficiaries of welfare are the poor, disabled, unemployed, which then this situation creates a negative connotation in terms of welfare, such as poverty, laziness, dependency, and so on;
4. As a planned process or business, a process carried out by individuals, social institutions, communities, and government agencies to improve the quality of life through the provision of social services and social benefits. (Muchsan, 1992).

Understanding of the Welfare State (Welfare State) cannot be separated from the four definitions of welfare above. Welfare State is very closely related to social policy, which in many countries includes government strategies and efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens, especially through social protection which includes social security (both in the form of social assistance and social insurance) and nets social safety (social safety net).

The concept of the welfare state ideology is thus applied with the intention to annul social-economic inequality or at least minimize it, increase the intelligence of the nation, obtain decent work, guarantee a reasonable income, guarantee the maintenance of orphans and orphans, guarantee the maintenance of widows and the elderly age, satisfying health services, and the avoidance of people from hunger, and various other forms of social responsibility.

In its implementation, the Government of Indonesia seeks to create prosperity for all Indonesian people as mandated in the 1945 Constitution which expressly mandates social welfare as the highest priority of the country's public policies. Social welfare is contained in the 1945 Constitution which among others states, that the economy is based on the principle

of kinship, finances basic education, develops a social security system for all Indonesians, empower weak and disadvantaged people, and provides health care facilities and adequate public service facilities. The Indonesian government is clearly mandated to place the interests of the people above the interests of individuals.

Under these conditions, the Government of Indonesia seeks to implement and realize a Welfare State based on the 1945 Constitution, through:

- a. Social security system, as a welfare program backbone.
- b. Fulfillment of the basic rights of citizens through development based on productive economic resources, especially health and education, as a support for the social security system, create broad employment as a starting point for development, and arrange economic strength through cooperatives as the most dominant form of business entity in the economy;
- c. Equitable economic equality as a result of redistribution of production and joint production control through cooperatives,
- d. Bureaucratic reform creates a strong and responsive government as an agent of development and a broad provider of public goods and services, and natural resource management as a support for the Welfare State to uphold social justice. (Budiardjo, 2010).

In realizing the Welfare State, the government made efforts and innovations to reduce social inequality through the Ministry of Social Affairs. One of them is by using integrated data from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and the Ministry of Social Affairs Integrated Database (BDT) to set targets for Beneficiary Families (KPM) or subsidized recipient households. The recipient class consists of 40 percent of the population vulnerable to poverty if at any time there is an economic turmoil that requires social protection. This class is entitled to receive welfare rice assistance (Rastra), Non-Cash Food Aid (BPNT), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), and health insurance (Kartu Sehat Indonesia). The next group is 10 percent of the poor population and 8 percent of the very poor need to be given social assistance in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH), where this group will also automatically receive the whole social assistance. In addition, social policies are needed that aim more than just poverty alleviation, but also to achieve social welfare, policies, in general, are also implemented to minimize social inequality. Social policies include a standard of living approach, increased social security, and access to a decent living.

This is in line with Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, which defines social welfare as a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens to be able to live properly and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions.

The concept of a welfare state is indeed a government obligation how citizens can enjoy a prosperous life, the government must make every effort so that the welfare of citizens can be realized as a welfare state theory put forward by the experts above, and especially now Indonesia is hit by the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak. 19 which threatens the safety of citizens, the state's obligation to cope with a variety of legal rules and policies for overcoming the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak, this is a consequence of the welfare state or Welfare State.

State Responsibility in Countering COVID-19 Pandemic Virus Outbreak

State responsibility in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic virus epidemic has been regulated in statutory regulations both in the Constitution and other legal rules. This shows that in terms of law the government has full responsibility for the safety of its citizens as stated in the legislation.

The state has the primary responsibility to protect its citizens both living in the jurisdiction of their territories and those living outside the jurisdiction of the country concerned. The existence of an outbreak of Corona Virus or its official name COVID-19 established by WHO as a pandemic has made 213 countries in the world struggling to protect their citizens. The government is obliged to make efforts both preventive and curative in tackling the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak.

The government in the construction of the Constitution or the Constitution is the most responsible instrument for the "Fulfillment of the Rights of Citizens" because in the Constitution that every citizen and even everyone is entitled to a good and healthy environment. Every citizen has the right to services and health facilities and then the state is given responsibility, especially the government to protect, promote, enforce and fulfill these rights, not only until there the government or the state is also responsible for adequate health facilities and that is regulated in the Constitution / Our Constitution (Wahid, 2020).

Below, the author states the legal basis that the government has responsibility for overcoming the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak, the legal rules in the statutory regulations as follows:

- a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 34 Paragraph 3 contains the provisions: "The state is responsible for the provision of adequate health service facilities and public service facilities."
- b. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28H Paragraph 1 contains the provisions: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and to have health services".

- c. Law Number. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, Article 7 contains the provisions: "Everyone has the right to get information and education about balanced and responsible health".

Facing the Corona COVID-19 virus epidemic that has spread throughout the world including Indonesia, of course the role of the government in protecting its citizens is very necessary because the government has instruments and access in all respects so that it can move everywhere and it deserves primary responsibility placed on the government. In tackling the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak, although the main responsibility lies with the government, the role of the community, the role of the press and other community groups must have a synergistic role in overcoming the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak. We put the government in the forefront because the government has many instruments and access to institutions that can be used to control the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak while the community simply provides information and follows the government's recommendations on how to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus and of course follow the protocol issued by the government as a government policy in overcoming the Corona COVID-19 virus (Wahid, 2020).

In Law No. 4 of 1984 concerning infectious disease outbreaks, Article 6 contains the provisions: "Efforts to prevent outbreaks as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) are carried out by actively involving the community". In this law mandates that the response to the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak not only be borne by the government but also to the community. The form of the community's role follows the government's recommendations by staying at home unless there is an urgent need, keeping a distance between the community members about 1 to 2 meters, always wearing masks, washing hands often with soap or detergent, and avoiding crowds of the masses.

Normatively, Indonesia has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (*Duham*), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (*Ecosob*), into Law Number 11 of 2005 and Law Number 12 of 2005 Article 23 paragraph (1) *Duham* states: "

Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including the right to food, clothing, housing, and health care as well as the necessary social services, and is entitled to guarantees when unemployed, suffering from illness, disability, becoming widowed / widower, reaching old age or other conditions that result in lack of income, which is beyond his control.

In Article 12 of the Covenant on R Social and Cultural Rights, one of the provisions also states that a state party must do everything necessary to strive for: Prevention, treatment, and control of all communicable, endemic, and other occupational diseases.

So, health is very important because it is a prerequisite for a person to be able to achieve his life's maximum value, although it is also recognized that the fulfillment of an individual's health depends on various factors. For this reason, in General Comment No. 14 the Right to the Highest Health Standards that can be reached, this convention explains that:

The right to health covers a wide area of economic and social factors that influence the creation of conditions in which the community can achieve a healthy life, also includes determinants of health such as food and nutrition, shelter, access to healthy drinking water and adequate sanitation, healthy and safe working conditions and a healthy environment.

Furthermore, in the same comment stated:

The right to health cannot be interpreted as the right to be healthy as the right to be healthy, the right to health contains the right to freedom and the right to something. Freedom includes the right to have a physical health check including sexual and productive health and the right to be free from harassment or interference from others, the right to be free from abuse, medical treatment without consent and experimentation. In comparison, the right to something includes the right to a health protection system that provides equal opportunities for everyone to meet adequate and affordable health standards.

Given that the right to health depends a lot on internal factors that exist in a person, such as genetic inheritance, the right to health must be understood as the right to be able to enjoy the various facilities, goods, services, and conditions needed to achieve adequate health standards that can be reached, and not the right to health.

So, the right to health is not only related to health services but also all the factors that determine health such as access to clean water, the availability of food, nutrition, and safe housing, supporting environmental conditions, access to health-related information, and most importantly participation the population most affected in health-related policy making at the community, national and international levels. Therefore, in the context of the corona virus pandemic as issued by WHO, the government (especially the central government), has full obligations. Not only to provide health services to citizens affected by corona, but also to support all factors that determine the spread of the virus, both guaranteeing the availability of food, access to accurate information, even if one day Indonesia must adopt a lockdown policy (Heryansyah, 2020).

Efforts to Overcome the Transmission of the COVID-19 Pandemic Through Regional Quarantine

Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, defines health quarantine as an effort to limit and / or separate someone who is exposed to an infectious disease. Whereas regional quarantine has the meaning of population restrictions in an area including the entrance area and its contents that are suspected of being infected with disease and / or contaminated in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading the disease or contamination. During the quarantine of the area, the people living in the area are not allowed to leave the area and people from outside the area are not allowed to enter the quarantined area.

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 the Corona or COVID-19 virus spread to the corners of the world, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia issued a health protocol. The protocol will be implemented throughout Indonesia by the government guided centrally by the Indonesian Ministry of Health.

The health protocol that was put in place for Indonesia in order to prevent the outbreak of the Corona COVID-19 virus by doing the following:

- a. The use of masks in carrying out activities let alone activities outside the home.
- b. Always be in the house and don't need to leave the house if there is no urgent need.
- c. Always wash your hands with soap, or detergent, or anti-bacterial / viral fluids (disinfectants)
- d. Maintain the distance between community members so they are not infected, with a distance of 1 to 2 meters.
- e. Trying to avoid crowds or large numbers of people gathering.
- f. Not shaking hands with other people or people indicated to transmit the disease.
- g. Take care of your health with nutritious foods that contain lots of vitamin C
- h. If there are symptoms of cough, high temperature body heat, immediately check with the hospital or doctor.

Restrictions on the population of an area which includes the entrance area and its contents. The area is suspected as an area infected or contaminated with the Corona virus is an action and is called a quarantine area. Regional quarantine will be carried out as a form of prevention of possible spread of this disease. Quarantine will be very necessary in the epicenter area. The epicenter leader will be responsible for prohibiting people from traveling outside the epicenter area. In addition, regional leaders who have not yet become epicenter regions will provide information to prohibit the public from entering epicenter areas.

The implementation of regional quarantine according to experts is more effective in tackling the outbreak of Corona COVID-19 virus, this has been explained by the World Health Organization (WHO) that the systematic and planned implementation of regional quarantine can effectively prevent the entry of new cases or slow the achievement of the peak of the epidemic if it is already local transmission occurs in the area. A study proves how the quarantine of the region for 2 months in Hubei province, China can not only suppress the number of new COVID-19 cases in the region but also hold the spread of COVID-19 cases to other provinces. Another example is Australia which is considered successful enough to suppress the case number curve so that the death rate due to COVID-19 is very low. Australia applies a combination of strategies between territorial quarantine, isolation and maintaining a safe distance. (Kumparan Sains, 2020).

Regional Governments that impose quarantine areas in their regions such as Jakarta, East Java Province, Indramayu, Tegal City Government, Tasikmalaya, Aceh and West Java. Besides that, there is a regional quarantine initiative independently conducted by residents in various regions that shows the awareness of citizens on the issue of the COVID-19 pandemic which not only threatens his life but also the surrounding residents. In addition, independent area quarantine shows the role of the community that actively participates in preventing the transmission of this virus. (Garjito, 2020).

During the quarantine of the area, the people who live in the area are not allowed to leave the area and the people from outside the area are not allowed to enter the quarantined area. During the implementation of quarantine, each person also has the right to obtain basic health services according to medical needs, food needs, and other daily needs during quarantine. What is meant by "other daily necessities of life" include the needs for clothing and toiletries, washing, and urinating. In order to prevent the spread of Corona Virus infection, the government also asks all levels of society to implement physical distancing, namely by not traveling outside the house, not gathering, and limiting the distance to at least 1 meter when interacting with others.

Regional quarantine choices in the prevention and control of Corona COVID-19 virus outbreaks have an impact on society, these impacts include:

1. Psychological Impact

By applying quarantine to an area both local, regional and national will have an impact on people's lives, people who feel at risk of contracting the Corona COVID-19 virus will experience fear, anxiety, and loneliness because they feel alienated from their social environment. This kind of thing will be able to trigger mental health disorders. According to several studies According to several studies, all forms of physical restrictions can increase the risk of psychological problems, such as stress, anxiety, fear, and loneliness. If this happens,

people who experience psychological problems can experience a decrease in endurance, so it is vulnerable to illness. Without proper handling, stress or anxiety due to regional quarantine conditions can also cause more serious mental health problems, such as depression.

2. Economic Impact

Regional quarantine policy will have an impact on the economy of the community, and the country. Because they cannot leave the house and their movements are restricted, many residents have difficulty in making a living, the most impacting of these is that people who work cannot be done at home such as drivers, transportation, street vendors, etc. The economic impact resulting from the implementation of quarantine in this area will result in security disturbances because people will die of hunger because there is no source of livelihood to be eaten every day. (Adrian, 2020).

Although the opinion of experts suggests the application of regional quarantine for the prevention and control of Corona COVID-19 virus outbreaks which according to experts is more effective than other means, the Indonesian government makes the choice of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), where only restrictions are placed on certain activities for suppress the spread of the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak while making people aware of health protocols recommended by the government.

Conclusion

The Indonesian Government's efforts in preventing and overcoming the Corona Cvid-19 virus outbreak have been carried out through various kinds of laws and regulations, one of which is Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Regional Quarantine, and Government Regulation No. 21 of 20120 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions. According to experts, the prevention of the spread of the Corona COVID-19 virus outbreak through Regional Quarantine is more effective in suppressing the spread of COVID-19 transmission because citizens must remain at home and human movements are restricted, because the COVID-19 virus spread through interactions between citizens. The implementation of Regional Quarantine will have more severe socio-economic impacts because the condition of Indonesia's population and geography makes it impossible to enforce quarantine as a whole, only a portion of the region partially enforces regional quarantine independently on a local basis. The Indonesian government chose large-scale social restrictions in tackling the spread of the Corona virus with certain restrictions and educating the public about the prevention of the Corona COVID-19 virus through healthy living, wearing masks, frequently washing hands, staying at home, keeping a distance between members of the community, avoid crowded places, and sports.

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