

REVIEW ARTICLE

COVID-19 COUNTERING POLICY: LATEST POLEMICS IN INDONESIA

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Nowadays in Indonesia even in the world there is an epidemic in the form of a virus, Viruses are microscopic (super-small) organisms that are spread all over the world and tend to be parasitic. Almost all ecosystems in the world contain viruses and are considered as the most numerous organisms on planet Earth. Viruses can infect living things, ranging from humans, animals, plants, fungi, and even bacteria. Many of these viral infections have fatal consequences for the creatures they infect. Viruses also cannot replicate (reproduce themselves) without riding on other organisms. For this reason, viruses are classified as parasitic or harmful organisms. This virus is called corona or commonly referred to as COVID 19, this virus is a virus similar to MERS and SARS that attacks the respiratory tract, this virus first appeared or was detected in one of the regions in China, namely Wuhan City, this virus spread very quickly throughout China and even the world even the World Health Organization WHO establishes this virus as a global pandemic, Pandemic refers to a disease that spread to many people in several countries at the same time.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays in Indonesia even in the world there is an epidemic in the form of a virus, Viruses are microscopic (super-small) organisms that are

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spread all over the world and tend to be parasitic. Almost all ecosystems in the world contain viruses and are considered as the most numerous organisms on planet Earth. Viruses can infect living things, ranging from humans, animals, plants, fungi, and even bacteria. Many of these viral infections have fatal consequences for the creatures they infect. Viruses also cannot replicate (reproduce themselves) without riding on other organisms. For this reason, viruses are classified as parasitic or harmful organisms¹. This virus is called corona or commonly referred to as COVID 19, this virus is a virus similar to MERS and SARS that attacks the respiratory tract, this virus first appeared or was detected in one of the regions in China, namely Wuhan City, this virus spread very quickly throughout China and even the world even the World Health Organization WHO establishes this virus as a global pandemic, Pandemic refers to a disease that spread to many people in several countries at the same time.

Indonesia did not escape the spread of this virus right on 2 March 2020 yesterday the president Jokowi officially announced the first 2 cases of corona virus in Indonesia through a press conference, like other countries the virus also spread very quickly in Indonesia from only two cases reaching tens of hundreds and now has reached thousands in the langsir from *kompas.com* until mid-april already recorded more than 4000 cases where the capital city of Jakarta as the capital of the country occupies the first rank to be the region with the most cases of corona in it, seeing this the central and regional governments move quickly by making various rules and regulations to address the pandemic corona virus, then the regulations made by this government will be made a reference to formulate the formulation of the problem as follows.

This paper is intended to analyze what are the regulations made by government and analyze what are the government regulations that reap a lot of politics and polemic.² Some policies and regulations during Covid-19³ will be analyze in the perspective of law and public policy.

¹ Arif Putra, *Apa itu Virus? Pembahasan Singkat yang Perlu Kita Pahami*, (<https://www.sehatq.com/> 30 maret 2020)

² See Dalinama Telaumbanua, "Urgensi Pembentukan Aturan Terkait Pencegahan Covid-19 di Indonesia." *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, dan Agama* Vol.12 No.1, 2020, pp. 59-70.

³ Chesa Effendi, Ni Gusti Ayu Made Nia Rahayu, and Rizki Istighfariana Achmadi. "Larangan dan Pembatasan Ekspor di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Berdasarkan Aturan WTO." *Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Bonum Commune* Vol. 3 No. 2, 2020, pp. 229-241; Nur Rohim Yunus, "Kebijakan Covid-19, Bebaskan Narapidana Dan Pidanakan Pelanggar PSBB." *ADALAH* Vol. 4 No.1, 2020; Lasri Maisa Putri, and Syahrul Ramadhan. "Keresahan Komika Terhadap Pelanggaran Aturan Pemerintah dalam Menghadapi Wabah Covid-19: Analisis Sociocultural Practice." *KEMBARA: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya (e-Journal)* Vol. 6 No.2, 2020, pp. 205-212.

II. GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS REGARDING COVID 19

In handling the Corona virus there are several regulations made by the government especially the president as head of state to handle and prevent the transmission of the Covid 19 virus. The first decision he made was for the creation of a corona virus handling team, namely:

A. Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling

This Presidential Decree was made on March 13, 2020 which contained as many as 14 articles, this Kepper was made to form a team for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease Handling 2019 (COVID-19), henceforth in this Presidential Decree called the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 (Article 1 of Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020).

The Task Force, currently chaired by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) Doni Monardo, was formed in order to deal with the spread of the Corona virus. In this Presidential Decree the establishment of a task force to accelerate the handling of Covid 19 in accordance with article 3 of Presidential Decree number 7 of 2020 is for:

- a) Improving national resilience in the health sector;
- b) Accelerating the handling of COVID-19 through synergy between ministries / institutions and local governments;
- c) Increase anticipation of the development of escalation in the spread of COVID-19;
- d) Increase the synergy of operational policy making; and.
- e) Increases readiness and ability to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19.

B. Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19

Reported by liputan6.com Presidential Decree number 9 year 2020 is in the family of President Jokowi to change or revise Presidential Decree number 7 year 2020 which has been issued previously. In article 1 of Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 there are several provisions in Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

As in the provisions of article 8 there is a change and addition of members in the membership structure of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, then in article 13 regarding funding in handling covid 19, and addition of articles between articles 13

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and 14 namely article 13A which contains about the acceleration of import of goods used for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the Head of the Ministry / Institution gave the mandate for granting exemption of import trade licensing to the Chairperson of the Acting Task Force for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Article 13A point (1) Keppres No. 9 of 2020).

C. Perpres No. 52 of 2020 concerning Development of Observation and Shelter Facilities in the Control of COVID-19 or Emerging Infectious Diseases on Galang Island, Batam City, Riau Islands Province

Perpres No. 52 of 2020 applies on March 31, 2020, and consists of 12 articles and the purpose of making this preparation is to consider the increasing spread of the corona virus in Indonesia so that there is a need for special facilities for handling infectious diseases such as this corona, as described in the article 1 number (1) Perpres N 52 of 2020 which reads "The President assigns the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to carry out the construction of observation and holding facilities for overcoming Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or emerging infectious diseases along with infrastructure, public facilities and utilities in Palau Galang, Batam City, Riau Islands Province."

In Article 1, it is also explained that the implementation of development is carried out by SOEs and the mechanism for the presentation is carried out through the mechanism of procurement of goods and services in certain circumstances. The hospital was completed and began operating since 6 April 2020 and has been filled with 39 patients with Covid-19 disease.

D. Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocussing of Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the Context of the Covid-19 Handling Acceleration

In connection with the presidential instruction number 4, there are a number of presidential instructions President Jokowi to state officials such as Advanced Indonesian Cabinet Ministers; Cabinet Secretary, to the Regents / Mayors throughout Indonesia so that:

- 1) Prioritizing the use of existing budget allocations for activities that accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Refocussing activities, and budget reallocation) with reference to the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) handling protocol at the Ministry / Institution / Regional Government and operational plans to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-

- 19) established by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- 2) Accelerating refocussing of activities and budget reallocation through a budget revision mechanism and immediately submitting budget revision proposals to the Minister of Finance in accordance with his authority
- 3) Speed up the implementation of procurement of goods and services to support the acceleration of handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by facilitating and expanding access in accordance with Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulations Number 22 of 2008 concerning Disaster Funding and Management, Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Procurement of Government Goods and Services, and Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Organizing of Disaster Management in Certain Conditions.
- 4) Conduct procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by involving the Government Goods / Services Procurement Policy Agency and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency
- 5) Providing goods and services for medical devices and medical devices for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by paying attention to goods and services in accordance with standards set by the Ministry of Health.

And specifically through Presidential Instruction number 4, President Jokowi instructed Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani to facilitate budget revision and the Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian with regional heads in accelerating the use of APDB for handling corona outbreaks.⁴

E. PP Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions

In the Context of the Handling of PSBB Covid-19 or Large-Scale Social Restrictions is the limitation of certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19 (PP No 21 Article (1) 2020) In this PP which was ratified on March 31 2020, according to article 2 the health minister allows or allows local governments to implement this Large Scale Social

⁴ Pemerintah Indonesia, *Refocussing Kegiatan, Realokasi Anggaran, serta Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19*, Inpre No 4 Tahun 2020

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Restriction, or restrictions on the movement of people and goods for a particular province or district / city, but in practice the local government cannot immediately and arbitrarily implement this policy considering the impact of this policy there are several considerations that must be fulfilled in order to apply this PSBB policy there must be a basis in epidemiological considerations, b the magnitude of threats, effectiveness, resource support, operational technical, political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security considerations. And must meet the requirements as described in article 3 PP No. 21 of 2020 as follows:

- a. the number of cases and / or the number of deaths due to disease increased and spread significantly and quickly to several regions
- b. there are epidemiological links with similar incidents in other regions or countries.

And there are several actions that are applied to the community regarding social restrictions on this scale in accordance with article 4 PP No. 21 of 2020, among others

- a) school and workplace entertainment;
- b) restrictions on religious activities; and / or
- c) limitation of activities in public places or facilities

However, in this limitation the local government must also pay attention to the needs of the community in relation to education, work productivity, and community worship, as well as the daily needs of the community.

F. Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Determination of Public Health Emergency Status

On the day President Jokowi issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Handling Acceleration in Covid-19, President Jokowi also issued Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Determination of Public Health Emergency Status. Which stipulates that Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a type of disease that causes Community Health Emergency, and also Stipulates the Community Health Emergency Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia which must be undertaken as an effort to prevent it in accordance with statutory provisions.

G. Perppu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Covid-19

This is a regulation issued by President Jokowi at the beginning of March, this Perppu issued by President Jokowi is to save the national economy, and stabilize finance, one of the basics The issuance of this Perppu is a

guarantee that banking authorities and financial authorities will take extraordinary steps. In this regulation, there is a policy to increase the cost of handling the corona virus with a total value of 400.1 trillion rupiah, with the following details: Rp. 75 trillion in health sector expenditure; Rp110 trillion in social protection; Rp70.1 trillion in tax incentives and stimulus for People's Business Credit (KUR); and Rp150 trillion in financing the national economic recovery program. Including credit restructuring and guarantees and financing of the business world, especially micro businesses, small businesses, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs)⁵.

In addition there is also a social safety net, the government is preparing PKH 10 million KPM which is paid monthly starting in April. There is also a food staple card, the recipient is raised to 20 million with the benefit of an increase of Rp 200 thousand for 9 months. In addition, the Fund for Work Cards was raised to Rp 20 trillion to cover around 5.6 million informal workers, micro and small business operators. Beneficiaries receive post-training incentives of Rp. 600 thousand, with training costs of Rp. 1 million. Furthermore, 3 months electricity fee waivers for 24 million 450VA electricity customers, and a 50 percent discount for 7 million subsidized 900VA customers. There are also additional housing incentives for the MBR housing development of up to 175 thousand and basic food logistics support and basic needs of Rp. 25 trillion.⁶

H. Presidential Regulation Number 54 year 2020 concerning Changes in Posture and Details of State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020

The presidential regulation set by President Jokowi on April 3, 2020 is based on Perppu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Covid-19, from article 1 Perpres number 54 year 2020 aims to implement the policies and steps needed in the context of handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease pandemic (COVID-19) and / or facing threats that endanger the national economy and / or financial system stability, changes are made to the Posture and Details of the State Budget for 2020 State Budget.

9). Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning Determination of Non-natural Disasters The Spreading of Covid-19 as a National Disaster

This decree was a new decision made by President Jokowi who formally declared the corona virus pandemic as a national disaster issued

⁵ Aida Mardatillah. *Menanti Sikap DPR atas Perppu Penanganan Covid-19*. (<https://www.hukumonline.com/> 11 April 2020)

⁶ Lizsa Egeham. *Sederet Aturan Yang DiKeluarkan Jokowi Melawan Pandemi Virus Corona*. (<https://www.liputan6.com/> 15 April 2020)

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on April 13, 2020, there were 3 important points in Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 as follows

- a) Declare a non-natural disaster caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a national disaster
- b) The handling of national disasters caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID19) is carried out by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona 2019 Disease (COVID-19) as amended by Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) through synergy between ministries / agencies and local governments.
- c) Governors, regents, and mayors as Chair of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the regions, in setting policies in their respective regions, must pay attention to the policies of the Central Government.

III. CONTROVERSIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS REGARDING THE HANDLING AND PREVENTION OF COVID -19

Theoretically, the regulations issued by the central and regional governments may be deemed appropriate and good to be able to prevent the transmission of the corona virus in Indonesia, but in practice due to lack of maturity in its implementation, the regulations seem rushed and without careful calculation. and give rise to negative responses from prominent figures and also Indonesian society so that it creates various perceptions and is controversial in various circles, ranging from national figures to the general public. The following policies and regulations that are considered too inappropriate and reap a lot of comments.

- 1). Prisoner Release To prevent the spread of the corona virus the

Directorate General of Corrections (DG PAS) issues a circular letter number PAS-497.PK.01.04.04 of 2020 which regulates the release of prisoners and children through assimilation and integration to prevent the spread of the virus Corona. order the Head of the Penitentiary Division, the Head of the Penitentiary, the Head of the Special Guidance Institution of the Child, the Head of the State Detention Center, and the Head of the Penitentiary to implement the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 10 of 2020 concerning the Provision of Assimilation and Integration Rights for Prisoners and Children in

Framework for Prevention and Control of Covid-19 Distribution. This policy has drawn a lot of comments from various groups. There are a number of issues that have developed in the community relating to the prisoner release policy. The most horrendous for the public is the planned revision of government regulation number 99 of 2012 concerning the requirements and procedures for the implementation of prisoners' rights. Corruption Watch convicts can come out sooner according to Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) Coordinator of the Corruption Watch (ICW) Donald Fariz thinks that this discourse is raised we can call it *aji mumpung*, we can also see it as an opportunity, so there is a trick to link the corona case that occurred currently with efforts to revise PP 99/2012 so that prisoners of corruption cases can get out of their cells more quickly, "Donald said in a press conference on Thursday (2/4/2020)⁷.

Aside from the issue of accelerating release there are other problems arise from the release of inmates from prison in order to prevent the transmission of the corona virus, the article as we know that prison is a closed room which means that as long as there is no physical contact between criminal convicts with outsiders who have the potential to spread the corona virus is small the possibility of the spread of the virus in prison, especially if the existence of preventive measures by civilian authorities such as maintaining a clean lifestyle and also handling measures covid 19 such as spraying disinfektak and limitation of visits to the sea by outside parties can also reduce the spread of this virus in prison, another reason why this policy feels so ridiculous is the goal of the policy itself, where the release of the prisoner is to prevent the transmission of the corona virus, but with the release of the prisoner, it actually increases the likelihood of the convicts catching the virus because of their interactions with the people in their environment, this release becomes worse without the presence of soft skills prisoners are controlled to be able to make a living and the existence of PSBB causes the prisoner has no other choice but to commit a crime to be able to make a living and fill his stomach.

It is roven by the increasing number of theft cases after the prisoner was released as an example of a prisoner assimilation Lapas Class IIA Pontianak initials GR, only 23 years old. Antara reported, he along with two other suspects, MT and ES, stole his cellphone. "This GR only received assimilation on April 6. Starting April 8 or two days after being freed, it has stolen again," said Director of the Criminal Investigation of West Kalimantan Kombespol Veris Septiansyah. GR does not only act once, but "at least four times" after being released. AC from Singkawang, West Kalimantan, did the same thing. He was only released on April 9 yesterday, also through an assimilation program created by Minister of Justice and Human Rights Yasonna Laoly, then

⁷ Dani Prabowo. *Polemik Pembebasan Napi Koruptor Saat Wabah Covid-19 Merebak*, (<https://nasional.kompas.com/05/04/2020>)

arrested again for a motorized thief. B and YDK also snatched them again after being released from Lapongan Lamongan. He was arrested by the police when he was only released one week⁸. Actually when viewed from the other side this policy can be taken seeing the excess capacity in prison prisons which causes a shortage of santisai inventory and others, plus this policy is also taken by several countries, but there must be further studies and also actions that reduce prisoners this prisoner is committing another crime, and there must also be an action to prevent the occurrence of kepainak and rejection in the community which could be troubled by the release of this prisoner.

2). Lawsuit on Perppu Number 1 Year 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and / or In the Context of Facing Threats that Harm National Economy and / or Financial System Stability

Above, there has been little mention regarding the regulation Number 1 Tagun 2020, after being issued by President Jokowi on March 31, the Perppu has received a number of lawsuits that are considered to contain dangerous potential, because in this Perppu there is immunity. This perception arises from article 27 of the Perppu Number 1 of 2020 which has "1). Costs incurred by the Government and / or KSSK member institutions in the context of implementing state revenue policies including taxation policies, state expenditure policies including policies in regional finance, financing policies, financial system stability policies, and national economic recovery programs, are part of economic costs to save the economy from the crisis and do not represent state losses. 2). Members of the KSSK, the Secretary of the KSSK, members of the KSSK secretariat, and officials or employees of the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other officials, who are related to the implementation of Government Regulations in lieu of this Act, cannot be prosecuted either civil or criminal if in carrying out the task is based on good faith and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. 3). All actions including decisions taken based on Government Regulations in lieu of this Law are not objects of a lawsuit that can be submitted to the state administration court. This article which is considered to provide absolute legal immunity in a criminal, civil and administrative manner, was released from news.detik.com according to Oce Madril as Director of the Center for Anti-Corruption Studies argued that the amount of authority granted by this article and the existence of impunity without legal oversight causes acts of corruption. The Indonesian Anti-Corruption Society Institute (MAKI) is one of the institutions that sued the Perppu on Thursday 9 April 2020, in addition to that there were also

⁸ Alfian Putra Abdi. Dibebaskan Jokowi agar Diam di Rumah, Napi Malah Berulah. (<https://tirto.id/> 15 april 2020)

some politicians who sued this Perppu such as Amien Rais, Din Syamsudin, and Sri Edi Swasono.

3) .Polemic of PP No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Handling Covid-19 for

Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) has been explained above namely the quarantine of an area in an area to cope with the COVID 19 outbreak, there are several regions that have already and will carry out this policy, the first is the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta, and in Tangerang there has also carried out this PSBB policy, while other regions such as Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Gresik conduct PSBB, while for the city of Semarang based on instructions from Mr. Ganjar pranowo as the governor of Java is ordering the mayor of Semarang to study and consider the possibility of taking this PSBB policy. Looking at the number of regions in Indonesia starting to do whether this PSBB step is appropriate to deal with the spread of Covid-19.

There are many restrictions in the policy of large-scale social restrictions, one of which is the prohibition of riding together using two-wheeled vehicles or motorbikes, but this ban has a polemic, as in the Jakarta region which has imposed a Large-Scale Social Restriction, in the PSBB rules in the Jakarta area there are dualism rules controlling passenger transportation carried out by motorcycle taxi drivers in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 9 of 2020 concerning PSBB Guidelines in the Context of Covid-19 Handling Regulations regulating online motorcycle taxis may only deliver goods, not to transport passengers, While Transportation Minister Regulation Number PM 18 of 2020 regarding Transportation Control in the context of Preventing the Distribution of Covid-19 states that online ojeks may carry passengers under certain conditions, certain conditions are based on prevention measures carried out by ojol such as not attracting passengers when the body temperature is hot, using masks er when carrying passengers, and spraying disinfectants on his motorized vehicle, but in the Governor's Regulation No. 33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of PSBB in Handling Covid-19 in Jakarta which refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 9 of 2020 DKI Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan confirmed that the online motorcycle taxi remained it is prohibited to carry passengers during the PSBB in Jakarta.

When looked deeper it may indeed be lacking in the strength or efficiency of prevention that can be done ojol in the field, because there is no guarantee directly under all ojol will take preventive measures to prevent transmission of corona vitus, in addition to not be allowed to ride for cars also set with the number of people which can be filled by cars, and for public transportation such as buses, it can only be filled in half of the total passenger capacity of the bus.

But the level of public compliance in general is still not maximal about this rule. There are still many 2-wheeler drivers who carry passengers, and there are still many ojol carrying passengers even though

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it has been stopped by passenger carrying services in Jakarta, in the opinion of the authors this occurs because of the lack of a solution that right as an alternative not the prohibition above, for example people who only have two-wheeled vehicles, in an emergency to go somewhere else that requires a tandem there is no alternative given by the government to overcome this, so there is no other choice for the community other than crashing the rules the.

In addition to the rules about carrying passengers while driving, there is another polemic in the implementation of the PSBB system, because of the large scale social restrictions that require people to stay at home while doing work at home, there are also people who stop working because of the policy, which means there is no income for connect life, this case is troubling the public the article the community assesses the government only does the government only enforces a rule but does not examine more deeply about the impact caused, launched from merdeka.com on 15 april 2020 depok city imposed a PSBB in its region, a resident named Ryan claimed to have knowing PSBB information in West Java, including Depok, but he did not know information about aid to overcome economic difficulties due to the impact of the PSBB, this was compounded by the actions of the individual who used the assistance personally, and did not target the assistance correctly. This is what causes the ineffectiveness of PSBB due to the lack of strict supervision in its implementation by the government.

The panic of this community panic is what causes the ineffectiveness of the implementation of large-scale social restrictions, the government must find a solution to create a sense of calm in the community, because cases that have been caused by panic and fear cause people to take excessive actions, such as rejection of the burial of the corpse due to Covid-19, the closure of each area without regard to the direction of the government by locking the area, and the worst is going home because of fears there is no money to make a living and choose to return to their home villages, which causes the chance of transmission of COVID 19 becomes even greater This is what the government must pay attention to in order to apply PSBB properly by providing security and satisfaction to the community to be able to meet their daily needs, so that this PSBB does not reap a prolonged polemic and makes PS This BB is more effective and efficient to reduce the corona virus transmission rate in Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the process of handling the Indonesian corona virus is inseparable from the role of the government in regulating policy to be able to accelerate the handling and prevent the spread of the corona virus in Indonesia. One of the steps made by the government is to make regulations that aim to facilitate the handling of the corona virus. These government regulations include Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling of Covid-19, Presidential Decree No. 52 of 2020 concerning Development Observation and Storage Facilities in COVID-19 Prevention or Emerging Infectious Diseases in Galang Island, Batam City, Riau Islands Province, Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocussing Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the Context of Coordination Acceleration in Handling Covid-19, PP Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19, Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Determination of Public Health Emergency Status, Perppu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling Covid-19, Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2020 concerning Changes in Posture and Rincia APBN 2020 Fiscal Year, Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning Determination of Non-natural Disasters Spreading Covid-19 as a National Disaster In

addition to the regulations above there are also several policies issued by the government to deal with the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, but in this policy reap a lot of criticism and considered to be controversial because of some of the impacts or consequences that could result from this policy, such as the policy to release prisoners to prevent transmission of covid 19 in prison but reap a lot of criticism due to the issue of the release of corrupt prisoners, and also because freed prisoners have returned to commit crimes , in addition there is also Perppu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and / or In Order to Face Threats that Harm National Economy and / or Financial System Stability sued for considered giving n legal immunity to the institutions involved and opportunities for corruption. And the imposition of a system of large scale social restrictions that is not working properly due to the lack of supervision and prevention of the impact caused by the limitation of the large scale area.

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