

# Legal Politics of the Implementation of New Normal Pandemic Covid-19 in the Community in Bandar Lampung City

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## Abstract

*The Covid-19 pandemic and the spread of its new variants are still ongoing, causing many casualties around the world, including Indonesia, which has a wide impact on all lines of life sectors, the government has taken policy measures such as issuing regulations, along with derivative regulations in the regions, including launching regulations on mass vaccination programs and healthy lifestyles in the community aimed at protecting citizens from contracting this outbreak. Based on the description above, the objectives of this study are to identify and analyze 1) Is the implementation of the covid-19 policy in accordance with the objectives of the State; 2) How is the implementation of new normal in a healthy lifestyle in Bandar Lampung City; and 3) What are the factors that hinder the implementation of new normal in the city of Bandar Lampung. This research is a normative and empirical legal study based on social law. The social setting is the local government offices of Bandar Lampung city, and the object of this research is the role of the local government of Bandar Lampung City to protect the community, especially to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. Data were obtained through document studies and interviews, then validated by analyzing sources and research methodologies. Based on the research, it is found that the condition of the Covid-19 outbreak with its new variants, currently still fluctuating tends to gradually decrease, but the government is not caught off guard by the ups and downs of the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, until now, appeals for the use of masks, vaccines, health protocols continue to be carried out in the community. In addition, the participation of community leaders together with the task force in their*



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respective regions, is very necessary to support the implementation of prevention of handling Covid-19. in implementing a new normal life.

**Keywords:** New Normal policy, protecting citizens, community participation and health protocols.

## A. Introduction

The Corona pandemic which is often called Covid-19 along with its new variants such as variants 1) *alpha*, 2) *beta*, 3) *gamma*, 4) *delta*, and 5) *omicron*<sup>1</sup> there are still developments to date, where the ministry of health calls the *omicron* subvariants BA.4 and BA.5 which are epidemiologically dominant.<sup>2</sup> The spread of Covid-19 along with its new variants is not only in Indonesia, but involves nearly 200 countries around the world.<sup>3</sup> The Covid 19 pandemic has caused a multidimensional crisis.<sup>4</sup> So in other words, this pandemic is highly contagious and spreads quickly.<sup>5</sup>

Various efforts have been made by all countries to anticipate and overcome them, including the application of health standards issued by the World Health Organization

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<sup>1</sup> Madhory Madhory et al., "Divorce in the Era of Covid-19 Pandemic," *As-Syar'i: Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling* 5, no.1 (2023): 204–15, <https://doi.org/10.47467/as.v5i1.2116>.

<sup>2</sup> Spyros Chalkias et al., "Neutralization of Omicron Subvariant BA. 2.75 after Bivalent Vaccination," *New England Journal of Medicine* 387, no. 23 (2022): 2194-96.

<sup>3</sup> Irappa Madabhavi, Malay Sarkar, and Nagaveni Kadakol, "COVID 19: A Review," *Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease* 90, no. 2 (2020).

<sup>4</sup> Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang and Diah Pudjiastuti, "Optimizing the Health System Through Increasing Health Service Guarantees in the Context of Fulfilling Human Rights Post the Covid- 19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 18, no. 2 (2023): 216-34.

<sup>5</sup> Aziz Ullah Noor et al., "Epidemiology of CoViD-19 Pandemic: Recovery and Mortality Ratio around the Globe," *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences* 36, no. COVID19-S4 (2020): S79.

(WHO) as a reference for all countries. In addition, various forms of cooperation between countries, health organizations are also carried out in various ways of application by a country, which are tailored to the circumstances of a country in order to anticipate the impact of greater losses on both the community and the country.

In Indonesia itself, through Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-natural Disasters the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is designated as a National Disaster.<sup>6</sup> With most countries conducting lockdowns<sup>7</sup>, but Indonesia does not use lockdown efforts, but instead makes efforts to implement large-scale social restrictions (PSBB)<sup>8</sup> in several red zone areas.<sup>9</sup>

Efforts to implement PSBB were initially considered effective in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic. However, over time the psychological condition of the community experienced a saturation point. The information that comes in batches, coupled with changes in behavior and their obligation to strictly adhere to health protocols<sup>10</sup> affects the

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<sup>6</sup> Wardatul Fitri, "Juridical Implications of Determining the National Disaster Status of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (COVID-19) on Civil Law Actions," *Supremasi Hukum: Journal of Legal Studies* 9, no. 1 (2020): 76-93.

<sup>7</sup> Naushad Khan et al., "Covid-2019 and World Economy," *Journal of Health Economics, Forthcoming*, 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Retnowati W D Tuti and Tria Patrianti, "Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy (PSBB) in Bogor District Government," *Journal of Public Service Management* 4, no. 1 (2020).

<sup>9</sup> Helen Andriani, "Effectiveness of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) toward the New Normal Era during COVID-19 Outbreak: A Mini Policy Review," *Journal of Indonesian Health Policy and Administration* 5, no. 2 (2020).

<sup>10</sup> Nurlianti Muzni and Dwi Aji Budiman, "Social Judgment Study of Gen-Z Behavior in Bengkulu During the Pandemic," *Journal of Communication and Culture* 2, no. 2 (2021): 314-22.

economic factors of the community. Through Government Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the *Corona Virus Disease* Pandemic, it is hoped that the community can carry out their daily activities, so that it does not have too much effect on the country's economy and social society.

Efforts to live a *new normal* life are a must in society, with a healthy lifestyle that can adjust to health protocols. In addition, the government's appeal continues to be carried out in anticipation of the COVID-19 virus outbreak which is expected to take a long time. From the background of the above problems, the author is interested in writing with the title Political Law of the Implementation of the New Normal of the Covid-19 Pandemic to the Community in Bandar Lampung City with the following main issues; 1) Is the Implementation of New Normal Against Covid- 19 in Accordance with State Goals 2) How is the implementation of the New Normal Healthy Lifestyle and 3) What are the inhibiting factors in the implementation of *new normal* in the city of Bandar Lampung.

## **B. Method**

This research uses normative and empirical legal research methods with a socio-legal approach. Normative legal research aims to examine applicable legal norms and their implementation, while empirical research examines how these norms are applied in real practice. The location of this research is the local government offices of Bandar Lampung City, which were chosen based on their relevance

to the object of research, namely the role of local governments in protecting the community and preventing the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. The data collection method used in this research is Mix-Methods, which combines quantitative and qualitative research methods. The data used in this research was obtained through two main methods, namely document studies and interviews. The document study involved collecting and analyzing official documents, regulations, policies, and reports related to the role of local governments in preventing the spread of COVID-19. Interviews were conducted with parties directly involved in policy implementation.

The data obtained is validated through source analysis with triangulation techniques to ensure data validity and consistency, as well as appropriate research methodologies to analyze data and draw valid and reliable conclusions. In this research, more emphasis is placed on qualitative methods. Combining quantitative data with qualitative data was based on the results obtained from the research by identifying the main themes that emerged. Analysis is carried out systematically to link empirical findings with the existing normative legal framework.

## **C. Result & Discussion**

### **1) The Implementation of *New Normal* against the Covid-19 Pandemic in Accordance with the State's Goals**

A healthy lifestyle in a *new normal* life using health protocols until now, this provision is carried out by the central and regional governments, (provinces and districts / cities), none other than to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and

its new variants, which aim to protect all citizens from disasters, especially in categorized, in the form of viruses that are deadly to everyone.

The basis of this Government Policy, to protect every Indonesian citizen as the purpose of the state (which is equated with ideals) is stated in the 4th paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution as follows:<sup>11</sup>

*"...to protect the whole nation and all the people of Indonesia, to promote the general welfare, to educate the nation and to participate in the implementation of world order, based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice..."*

The above description can be defined as the purpose of the State as follows: <sup>11</sup>

*"...to establish the government of the State of Indonesia which protects the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood spilled and to promote the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace, social justice."*

Provisions for the establishment of this Constitution, *"...then compile the independence of the Indonesian nationality in a Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia..."*

The sentence fragment is part of the 4th paragraph showing the provisions contained in the 1945 Constitution of the State of Indonesia:

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<sup>11</sup> Raja Agung Kusuma A.R Caropeboka, *Legal Politics of the Health Insurance System for the Poor in Bandar Lampung City* p.46-47 (Bandar Lampung: Pusaka Media, 2020).

Form of State, "...which is formed in an arrangement of the Republic of Indonesia which has the sovereignty of the people..." with the Basic State Philosophy "...based on: Belief in One God, Just and Civilized Humanity, Indonesian Unity, and Democracy led by wisdom in representative deliberation, and by realizing a social justice for all Indonesian people".

Based on the description above, the purpose of the state is divided into 2 (two), namely special goals and general goals. There are two specific objectives contained in the sentence, namely 1) to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian blood spill; and 2) Advance the general welfare, educate the nation's life. These specific objectives have their realization in relation to Indonesia's domestic politics. On the first point, the state aims to be a formal legal state, which is the concept of a state where the legal system and its legal application are strictly regulated based on existing rules. A formal legal system refers to written laws that clearly define unlawful acts and corresponding punishments<sup>12</sup>, with a primary focus on legality and formal procedures. Further to the second point, this objective is in conjunction with the notion of a material rule of law, which is the concept of a state in which the law is not only seen as a set of formal rules, but also as an instrument to achieve substantive justice.

Furthermore, the general objective, which is in the

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<sup>12</sup> Jessica Aurelia et al., "Challenges and Potential of Customary Courts as Access to Justice Through Recognition of Customary Law in the 1945 Constitution," *Scientific Journal of Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. 8 (2024): 564-69.

sense of the scope of life of the nation in the world, is contained in the clause ". and *participate in implementing a world order based on independence, lasting peace, social justice ...*". The purpose of the state in this sentence is realized in the relationship of Indonesia's foreign policy views, namely among the nations of the world to participate in implementing a world order based on the principles of independence, lasting peace and social justice. For more details of the components of state objectives can be described as follows:

**a. Protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of its people**

The purpose of the Indonesian state was established to protect the entire Indonesian nation. Protection covers the whole, both citizens who are in the country and those who are abroad. Highlighting the protection of Indonesians abroad, the government is slowly starting to pay attention to work protection, where most of those who become Indonesian workers still get physical violence and sexual harassment by some employers, inhumane and violating human rights.

It is equally important to protect citizens within the country. Indonesians who disrupt public security need to take legal action based on applicable laws, so as not to disturb other communities. In addition, there have been several recent cases of terrorism. The existence of terrorists, whose whereabouts are difficult to know, makes the community always restless and anxious, and public security is disturbed. These cases are troubling the community, and it is the duty of the state to protect the community.

**b) Promoting the General Welfare**



General welfare. That means the welfare of all Indonesian people in general, not only for people who sit in office as representatives of the people, but welfare to the lowest people without exception, until now the goal of promoting general welfare has not been achieved by the Indonesian state. If viewed materially, Indonesia has abundant natural resources that can be utilized for the welfare of all Indonesian citizens from those living in Sabang to Merauke. In fact, currently Indonesia has not been able to prosper in general. One of the inhibiting factors is that Indonesia has not been able to manage the natural resources owned by this nation, and to utilize, requires assistance from other countries and it is not cheap, the costs required are very expensive.

If Indonesia is able to create overall prosperity, the country's other goals will easily be achieved. Domestic security is easy to control because criminal acts no longer exist, as in developed countries. With the creation of prosperity, economic conditions will increase, which will have a positive impact on the development of the country and its other components.

### **c) Educating the Nation's Life**

The goal of the State is to educate the nation's life. With intelligent Indonesian people will not be easily deceived by other countries, so that Indonesia is free from colonizers. Education is the main component in achieving the goal of educating the nation's life. If a country has a high level of education, it is certain that the country is advanced and vice versa, currently the condition of Indonesia's education level is still very concerning

compared to neighboring countries in Asia, Indonesia is still lagging behind them. In the past, many foreign nationals came to Indonesia to study. But the current conditions are reversed where Indonesia has many female students studying in developed countries.

With the low level of education in Indonesia caused by several inhibiting factors such as; the expensive cost of getting an education, making not all Indonesian children able to get an education due to economic conditions causing them to stop going school. The higher the stage of education, the higher the cost of education that must be incurred. In addition, on the other hand, the children of rich people who no longer think about the cost, they just sit sweetly on school benches, not really learning.

#### **d) Implementing a World Order Based on Freedom, Lasting Peace and Social Justice**

The goal of the Indonesian nation stated in the 1945 Constitution, the last component is to implement world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. This goal is the basis of a free and active foreign policy.

Free, means not bound by an ideology or by the politics of a foreign country or by a particular block of countries, or superpowers. Active means by contributing realistically actively developing freedom of friendship and cooperation between international countries with respect for the sovereignty of other countries. In conducting foreign policy freely and actively, as well as taking an active role freely like other nations in ordering the world based on independence, lasting peace and social justice.

Indonesia has participated in various organizations and activities with the nation in playing an active role including, joining

the United Nations in the field of security. Indonesia is involved in security in the world. Conducting free trade in the world, especially in the implementation of AFTA, APEC and WTO. Indonesia also cooperates with neighboring ASEAN countries to maintain stability, prosperity and development.

In view of the state's objectives, the government's obligation to protect all Indonesian people, this protection includes all Indonesian people both inside and outside the country, in the form of security disturbances, crime, and other violence that violates human rights, as well as real threats, such as terrorists, radicalism, and non-real threats (viruses, chemicals that endanger humans and Indonesian society).

In terms of implementing the Covid-19 pandemic, of course Indonesia is not under pressure from a country in its policy of anticipating the spread of Covid-19. In fact, the government's efforts with other governments and world and Asian organizations are working together, to overcome mutual assistance with information, medicines, and even funding countermeasures.<sup>13</sup>

Indonesia until now is still faced with non-natural disasters, of course, has government policy instruments both central and provincial, district / city have existed as stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government,<sup>14</sup> being concurrent government affairs, where regional authority consists of Mandatory Government Affairs and Elective Government Affairs. However, in terms of the local government law, it is

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Raodahtul Jannah, "Implementation of Government Accounting Standards in the frame of Amanah Metaphor as an Effort to Improve the Quality of Financial Statements," *Journal of Accounting, Economics, and Business Education* 2, no. 1 (2024): 120-30.

regulated that the concurrent government authority which is the authority of the Central Government is held as Article 11 paragraph (1), (2) and (3), Article 12 paragraph (1) while the concurrent government authority which is the authority of the central government is held as Article 19 paragraph (1) and (2) this condition is in accordance with the policy to protect the people of Indonesia against the spread of Covid-19 to create goals to ensure the implementation of people's welfare, so that the interests of the people become the main concern.

If the country adheres to the centralization system, it concentrates all authority in the hands of the central government<sup>14</sup> However, if the local government has been given the authority to manage its own household (with its own affairs and financial resources) according to the characteristics of the region, the decentralization system is applied.<sup>15</sup> Meanwhile, if the affairs are actually the scope of authority of the central government, but the implementation is handed over to the local government, the country applies the deconcentration system. Of course, in this case the government as a decision maker can take place at the central, regional or lower levels.

The scope of authority of the national government may differ from the scope of authority of local governments or lower-ranking governments. This is related to the division of tasks and state authority. The division of tasks and

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<sup>15</sup> Miftah Farid and Riska Luneto, "DECENTRALIZATION ON DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Comparative Study of Makassar City and Ulsan City)," *Global Dynamics: Journal of International Relations* 9, no. 1 (2024): 125-48.

authorities is determined by the system of government adopted by Indonesia. The *new normal* situation requires flexibility in the division of tasks and authority, so that each region can respond effectively according to its local situation. Indonesia's system of government, decentralization, allows for this division of authority. Decentralization allows local governments to have greater authority and responsibility in dealing with local issues, while still following general guidelines set by the central government.

At the start of the pandemic, the central government played a dominant role in formulating policies, coordinating the national response and allocating resources. Instructions related to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) and the implementation of health protocols were largely determined by the central government. Furthermore, in its implementation, local governments are also given the authority to adjust central policies according to local conditions. This can be seen in the implementation of PSBB which is adjusted to the severity of the Covid-19 pandemic in each region. Some aspects of the pandemic response involve delegation of authority from the central government to local governments without fully granting autonomy. For example, in terms of social assistance distribution and vaccination, the central government provides guidance and targets, but local governments are responsible for implementation. In terms of the implementation of the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia is certainly not under pressure from a country in its policy to anticipate the spread of Covid-19. In fact, the government's efforts with the

governments of other countries and world and Asian organizations are working together, to overcome mutual assistance with information, medicines, and even funding countermeasures.<sup>16</sup>

In addition, the participation of the community who worked together with the Covid-19 task force to provide both moral and material assistance to the surrounding environment affected/infected by the Covid-19 outbreak. Providing vaccinations to the community in stages until now continues, this is intended to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak and its new variants. The latest data in Indonesia, the total number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia until July 13, 2024 was 6,829,582 confirmed cases and 162,065 deaths spread across 514 districts / cities in 34 provinces. The three provinces that reported the most confirmed cases in the 28th week of 2024 included DKI Jakarta, West Java, and East Java.<sup>17</sup>

Overall, the implementation of the *New Normal* policy has a significant level of conformity with state objectives in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The policy is designed to achieve some of the country's main objectives, namely protecting public health, maintaining economic stability, and ensuring social welfare. By implementing strict health protocols, accelerating vaccination, and economic and social support, the *New Normal* policy seeks to balance the urgent

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<sup>16</sup> Caropeboka, *Legal Politics of the Health Insurance System for the Poor in Bandar Lampung City*.

<sup>17</sup> Emerging Infectious Diseases Working Team - DG P2P Ministry of Health, "Development of Emerging Infectious Diseases Situation 28th Epidemiological Week 2024" (Jakarta, 2024).

need to control the spread of the virus and maintain the sustainability of economic and social activities. Although there are challenges and constraints in its implementation, in principle, this policy is in line with the country's goal of comprehensively addressing the impact of the pandemic.

## 2) Implementation of *New Normal* Healthy Lifestyle in Bandar Lampung City

*New normal* or new habits emerge, where people are faced with new habits by wearing/using the new 5M pattern, (Wearing masks, Washing hands, Keeping distance, Staying away from crowds, and Limiting mobility). This is to anticipate the prevention of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Interview with the Covid-19 Handling task force Mr. Suhardi Syamsi as the supervisor of the Bandar Lampung city Covid-19 task force elements.

At that time, Covid-19 prevention efforts were based on the Bandar Lampung Mayor's regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning guidelines for preventing the spread of *corona virus disease 2019* through health protocols in the Bandar Lampung City area. Obligations to comply with health protocols include:

- a. use personal protective equipment in the form of a mask that covers the nose and mouth up to the chin, if you have to leave the house or interact with other people;
- b. physical distancing;
- c. increase endurance by implementing Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS);
- d. provision of body temperature measuring devices (thermogun);
- e. provision of easily accessible and standardized

- handwashing with soap or hand sanitizer;
- f. spacing efforts; and
  - g. Periodic environmental cleaning and disinfection.

Furthermore, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were also implemented in Bandar Lampung city as a strategic measure to prevent the possible spread of Covid-19.<sup>18</sup> This policy limits social and economic activities with the main objectives of suppressing virus transmission, allowing time for the health system to handle cases, and reducing future economic burden. During PSBB, citizens are expected to limit mobility, while non-essential businesses such as restaurants and shopping centers may have to close or operate with limited hours. Public transportation is also subject to restrictions on passenger capacity and the implementation of strict health protocols.

The implementation of the PSBB is carried out on residents who enter and exit Bandar Lampung City, where the Bandar Lampung city government formed a Covid-19 handling task force team to guard at 6 (six) city border points, namely Panjang Post, Lematang Post (Jln Sutami, Sukabumi), Itera Sukarame Post, Rajabasa Post, East Teluk Betung Sub-district Post, and Kemiling Post to ensure that every vehicle and passenger entering Bandar Lampung City wears a mask and shows proof of being vaccinated.

Previously, the city government conducted socialization efforts involving 600 people, with a composition of 15 people

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<sup>18</sup> Muh Hasrul, "Legal Aspects of Imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (Psbb) in the Context of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)," *Legislative Journal*, 2020, 385-98.

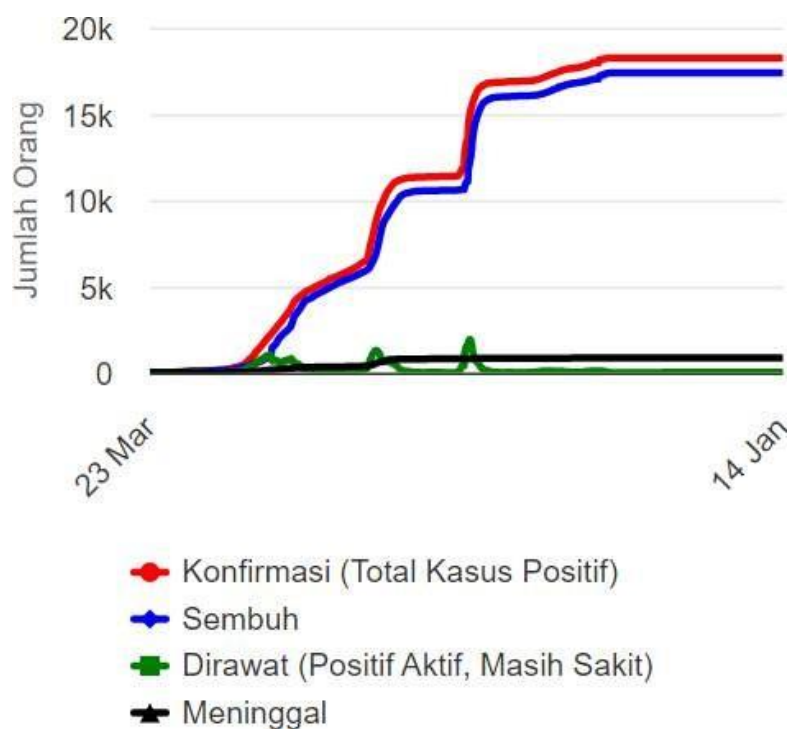


for 1 (one) team, and placed in shopping centers in Bandar Lampung with details of 12 traditional markets, 14 modern markets, and several malls. Furthermore, the government's socialization efforts were in the form of mayoral appeals through red lights, as well as spraying in each sub-district on a regular basis.

**Table 1.** Recapitulation of Covid-19 Pandemic Cases in Bandar Lampung City

Positive Case (Confirm)	Died	Healed	Still Sick, active positive, hospitalized
18.250	849	17.389	12

Sources: <https://m.andrafarm.com>



**Figure 2.** Graph of cumulative case development of Covid-19 across Bandar Lampung City

The development of Restrictions on the Enforcement of Community Activities (PPKM) outside Java shows that the government must implement urgent policies, especially as some regions are still staying at Level 4. Although Lampung Province as a whole is implementing PPKM Level 2, Bandar Lampung City faces a different situation. In this city, PPKM is still enforced at a stricter level due to the increase in COVID-19 cases. This policy is a response to the high number of cases and aims to control the spread of the virus at the local level by limiting community activities and tightening health protocols.

In addition, various efforts in dealing with the outbreak have been made by the city government including the provision of medical personnel, health facilities, and the use of vaccines that are highly prioritized and needed for residents. Other important thing is the policy of imposing restrictions on community activities on an ongoing basis in order to prevent the virus and support the creation of a healthy lifestyle.

The increase in this virus with its new variants has recently begun to increase along with new variants so that vigilance is needed for the city government through Mayoral Instruction Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Level 1 and optimizing the *Corona Virus Disease 2019* Handling Post at the Village Level to Control the Spread of *Corona Virus Disease 2019* in Bandar Lampung City. The implementation of Level 1 Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) and the optimization of Corona Virus

Disease 2019 handling posts at the village level aim to control the spread of the virus more effectively. These measures are expected to limit activities that could potentially increase the risk of transmission and strengthen response efforts at the local level.

In this effort, the role of the community and the task force at the urban village level is very important. Each urban village is expected to have a Covid-19 handling post that functions with four main pillars: prevention, handling, guidance, and supporting the implementation of Covid-19 handling. With this post, it is expected that all activities related to handling Covid-19 can run in a coordinated and effective manner, thus helping to reduce the spread of the virus and protect public health.

### **3) Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of New Normal in Bandar Lampung City**

At first, the implementation of *New Normal* can be able to reduce and limit the spread of Covid-19, but public indiscipline, and public distrust of the existence of Covid-19, and consider this outbreak as a common cold disease, the implementation of *New Normal* life using health protocols is difficult to carry out, as conveyed by Suhardi Syamsi.

Where one of the habits of the community that often occurs is not heeding government recommendations in the form of avoiding crowds in crowded places without implementing health protocols. One of the factors of non-compliance and indifference is selfishness and selfishness

that violates the law.<sup>19</sup> This causes the virus transmission rate to remain high and difficult to control. For this reason, awareness and discipline from all levels of society are needed in implementing health protocols such as maintaining distance, diligently washing hands, and wearing masks properly. In addition, the active role of the government in providing education and strict supervision is also very important to ensure public compliance with health recommendations to reduce the spread of the virus.

Over time, the declining condition of Covid-19 accompanied by the government's policy violation of health protocols makes people happy to return to their normal activities, resulting in residents avoiding the use of health protocols. The state of leniency provided by the government can lead to an increase in Covid-19 with its new variants slowly increasing again, not ruling out the possibility of spreading in other provinces as well.

The wave of the Covid-19 outbreak, which is still ongoing, certainly requires serious handling of the Covid-19 pandemic by the central and regional governments, various studies by scientists including policies issued by the government in the form of vaccines which are one of the requirements for traveling outside the city. The process of administering vaccines is carried out based on data on residents who have received vaccines 1, 2 or *booster* I, while for residents who have received vaccines 1, 2,

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<sup>19</sup> DiaDian Tabita Makunimau, Irma Herliana, and Yeni Koto, "The Influence of Covid-19 Survivor Testimonials on the Vaccination Decision of Residents of South Kolana Village, East Alor District, Alor Regency in 2022," *Interprofessional Journal of Indonesian Health* 3, no. 2 (2024):485-90.

booster I can be continued with the administration of *booster II* vaccines.<sup>20</sup> The application of legal sanctions against people who do not follow the rules must be implemented, this is in order to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

Of course, the central government policy is followed by the Lampung Provincial Government and the Bandar Lampung City government. In implementing the instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs as outlined in circular letter (SE) Number: PPKM 440/3907 / SJ of 2021 concerning the Issuance of Implementation of Micro / Emergency Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) and Acceleration of Vaccine Administration for the Community. Lampung Provincial Government Policy through Lampung Governor Instruction Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities at Level 2 and Level 1 Criteria and Optimizing *Corona Virus Disease 2019* Handling Posts at the Village and Village Levels to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Lampung Province. The policy was followed by the Bandar Lampung City Government policy through Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Enforcement of the Use of the Peduli *lindungi* Application. This Mayoral Regulation aims to:

- a. realizing supervision in places of public activity

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<sup>20</sup> Frans Simbol Tambing and Bodian Davin Panggabean, "The Application of Covid-19 Booster Vaccine and Health Protocol Techniques in the Context of Corona Virus Prevention in the Congregation of Doktjuh," *Journal of Science and Technology Community Service* 3, no. 1 (2024): 61-74.

facilities by utilizing the optimal scan of the PeduliLindungi Application;

- b. streamlining the use of the PeduliLindungi Application in Public Places; and implementing administrative sanctions for services that do not use the PeduliLindungi App

Peduli Lindungi is established as an application that helps conduct *Tracing, Tracking, Fancing* through telecommunications infrastructure, systems and applications connected to the domestic *data cente*.<sup>21</sup> This application is determined through the Decree of the Minister of Communication and Information Number 171 of 2020 as amended by the Decree of the Minister of Communication and Information Number 253 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Decree of the Minister of Communication and Information Number 171 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the PeduliLindungi Application in the Context of Implementing Health Surveillance Handling CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) to identify people who have been in close proximity to people who have tested positive for Covid-19 or Patients Under Supervision (PDP) and People Under Supervision (ODP).<sup>22</sup>

In addition, continuing to socialize health protocols and administer vaccines intensively carried out by the Bandar

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<sup>21</sup> Nurhidayati Nurhidayati, Sugiyah Sugiyah, and Kartika Yuliantari, "Personal Data Protection Arrangements in the Use of the *Pedulilindungi*", no. 1 (2021): 39-45.

<sup>22</sup> Citra Eka Putri and Radja Erland Hamzah, "Application of Care to Protect Covid-19 Disaster Mitigation in Indonesia," *Journal of Communication Library* 4, no. 1 (2021): 66-78.

Lampung City government through the Bandar Lampung Mayor's Instruction Number 1 of 2022 until now still imposes Level 1 community activity restrictions and optimizes the Corona virus Disease handling post at the village and sub-district levels in places of health facilities and public facilities with the task force and TNI- POLRI. This is none other than so that the community can be protected from the spread of the Covid- 19 virus.

The shift from pandemic to endemic status after Covid-19 has significantly altered the legal and policy frameworks worldwide, including in Indonesia. Following the issuance of Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 17 of 2023, which officially declared the end of the pandemic status and revoked the PPKM (Community Activity Restrictions Enforcement) policy, Indonesia entered a new phase. This decision was made after considering the high level of immunity in the population, alongside better preparedness in the healthcare system. The aim was not only to adapt to the virus becoming endemic but also to accelerate economic recovery, as communities were expected to adjust to a new normal where both public health and economic activities coexist. In Bandar Lampung City, the local government played a crucial role in implementing these policies, emphasizing the importance of public health while also promoting economic revitalization.

The legal-political approach in this context involves balancing public health priorities with economic imperatives. The government's strategy focused on increasing community resilience, improving health care infrastructure, and ensuring compliance with new health protocols that align with global health standards. The city of Bandar Lampung,

as a part of Indonesia's broader national policy, adopted measures to facilitate this transition by educating citizens about the endemic phase and lifting restrictions progressively. This has been supported by studies showing that effective governance and legal frameworks are critical to managing the socio-economic impacts of such 23. The transition to endemic status, legally formalized by Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2023, serves as a pivotal moment for local governance in addressing the ongoing challenges posed by Covid-19, while aiming to restore a sense of normalcy in society.

#### **D. Conclusion**

The mutual cooperation shown by the government and the community in providing assistance to those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic reflects the values of national life. Government measures, such as providing vaccines and imposing restrictions on community activities (PPKM), are considered effective in breaking the chain of the spread of COVID-19. Government policies in dealing with COVID-19 non-natural disasters are an effort to protect its people, in accordance with the objectives of the state stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. In addition, the participation of community leaders together with task forces in their respective regions is very useful in prevention and guidance to support the implementation of handling Covid-19. So that they can implement a *new normal* life by using health protocols in their respective environments.

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