



Legal Politics in Implementation of Large Scale Social Restriction Policy in Health Development towards the New Normal Era

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Abstract

COVID-19 has become a disease reality that has changed the social structure of society, causing many casualties and having an impact on economic and business sectors around the world. Countermeasures in handling the Covid-19 pandemic carried out by many countries tend to be trial and error, including the handling carried out by the Indonesian state. Indonesia's handling of the Covid-19 Virus against infectious outbreaks is carried out by actively involving the community as regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Infectious Disease Outbreaks and legal policies regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). However, this is considered less effective in preventing the transmission of Covid-19, because some offices, industries, and entertainment venues are still open, many people are still active outside their homes and traveling using private vehicles. This condition has finally brought the Indonesian government to an understanding of implementing a new normal policy or a new normal life order as a realistic response to the existence of COVID-19 and strengthened by the estimation of the discovery of a vaccine as the only weapon to deal with COVID-19 which cannot be found in a short time. because it is still in the development stage and requires time for testing.

Keywords: *Policy; Covid-19; New Normal; Large-scale Social Restrictions*

A. Introduction

Currently the world is being shaken by the corona virus outbreak which initially attacked the city of Wuhan, China, and very quickly spread to other countries including Indonesia. The Corona virus that is transmitted to humans can attack anyone, from infants, children, adults, to the elderly. The spread of this virus is through droplets such as coughing, sneezing, and talking from an infected person. The coronavirus pandemic that caused the COVID-19 disease was originally a health sector crisis. However, its impact can spread to various aspects of life. To overcome this epidemic, many countries have adopted policies that tend to be trial and error.

This condition requires every level of society, government, and political elite to work together to overcome the Covid 19 pandemic. On June 17, 2020, there were 41,431 positive cases in Indonesia

(www.covid19.go.id, 2020). Based on World Bank data, this pandemic caused Indonesia's economic growth in 2020 to stagnate, or 0% (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20200611104553-17-164582/bank-dunia-sebut-ri-stagnan-2020-oecd-ramal-ri-minus-39>, 2020). The increasingly widespread spread of the Covid-19 virus has caused a national and even global health crisis. The Indonesian government has declared a health emergency status on March 31, 2020 through Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Public Health Emergency. This kind of emergency crisis cannot be taken lightly. An emergency situation (state of emergency) gives extraordinary powers to the state that are not possessed during normal situations.

Corona virus has spread all over the world and caused many deaths. The spread of the Covid-19 virus has had a major impact on the economy and business sectors. This is also felt by MSME actors. Many people complain that their business is quiet because many of their customers choose to stay at home, their business income has decreased, and the distribution of goods throughout Indonesia has stalled. This situation causes many countries to take preventive policies in order to be able to suppress the spread of the CoronaVirus. One of the policies carried out by the Indonesian government is Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB).

Based on PP Number 21 of 2020 Article 1, it is explained that Large-Scale Social Restrictions are restrictions on certain activities in an area suspected of being infected with CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). PSBB is one of the government's strategies in preventing the possible spread of the CoronaVirus, which has been stated in PMK regulation No. 9 of 2020. In PMK regulation No. 9 of 2020 it is written in article 2 that in order to be established as PSBB, a province/regency/city must be established. Must meet two criteria. Criterion First, the number of cases or deaths from the disease increases and spreads rapidly to several areas. While the second criterion is that the area where the disease is also having an epidemiological link with similar events in other regions or countries.

The problem that is being faced by the government, namely Social Restrictions in the form of an appeal, seems to be considered less effective in preventing the transmission of Covid-19, because some offices, industries, and entertainment venues are still open, many people are still active outside the home and walking around. Road using private vehicles. Meanwhile, public transportation facilities such as angkot (traditional transportation in Indonesian) and buses have not implemented the health protocols recommended by the government, such as maintaining the maximum distance and number of passengers in the public transportation. There are still many appeals during the PSBB that are violated by the community, such as the use of masks when leaving the house, and there are still many people who congregate (Hadiwardoyo, 2020).

The Central Government's response is slow and also due to weak regulations, this action is considered normal in dealing with emergency threats such as Covid-19 (Telaumbanua 2020). This situation is different from that of the New Zealand Government. Fear of the spread of this virus has made various countries implement policies that tend to be trial and error. In response to the rapid spread of the virus, the high death rate and the expected exponential growth, many countries have implemented lockdown policies (Frank & Grady, 2020). Efforts to control infectious epidemics are also carried out by actively involving the community as regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases including epidemiological investigations, examinations, treatment, care, and isolation of patients, including quarantine, prevention, and immunization measures. The extermination of the causes of disease, the handling of corpses due to epidemics, outreach to the public, and other countermeasures. Preventive efforts are made so that the community can avoid unsafe areas, namely by mapping. The government continues to provide public services related to health, economy, and others for the community (Ratunugreni, 2020). Mahfud further said that there are three indicators in improving people's welfare, namely good health, good economy and good education (https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/24993/disinformasiwapreskhmarufammengungkapk-anbahwasusukudaliardapatmenangkalviruscorona/0/laporan_isu_hoaks,2020).

Based on the above, in terms of international politics, Indonesia cannot be separated from international circumstances. Moreover, Indonesia holds the position to carry out a free and active politics. This causes the country to face a dilemma to resolve the Covid-19 problem independently or with cooperation between countries that are places of Covid-19 transmission. In fact, by cooperating with countries that have the same health problems can have advantages and disadvantages. First, as an entity that has problems and objectives are the same, the cooperation will be run with either because the two countries have a bond as a country affected by the impact of Covid-19. Second, countries can also exchange information, research, and problem solving models that can be used as references from one of the countries experiencing a decline in Covid-19 cases spreading in their country. The state will not focus on the cooperation that has been carried out but will be more concerned with the problems of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country. This will result in delays in the negotiation and problem-solving system because they cannot find a middle point for the two countries. However, the fact is that Indonesia chooses to collaborate with other countries so that domestic processes can be completed using national research and additional information from abroad based on alternative considerations in the precautionary principle. Based on the description above, the author wants to explore "Legal Politics in the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restriction Policies in Health Development Towards the New Normal Era.

B. Research Methods

The research method that the author uses is a type of library research, collecting library data in the form of an in-depth discussion of written information, printed in the mass media. The type of research method used is descriptive analysis method, namely the method by collecting data, compiling or clarifying, compiling and interpreting it (Surakhmad, 1980). The research carried out in this article is to review several previous studies that have been carried out by previous researchers so that the data are not directly obtained from the research subject or commonly referred to as secondary data, and this previous research will then become the data in this article to do research.

C. Discussion

1. Legal Policy Underlying Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) as a Health/Region Quarantine for Combating the Spread of COVID-19

The World Health Organization has declared the new coronavirus (acute respiratory disease 2019-nCoV) a public health emergency of international concern. The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has demonstrated a relentless ability to infect the world's population. The virus is highly contagious, with each case typically infecting another 2-3 (reproductive count [Ro] approximately 2.5) (Baker, Amanda Kvalsvig, Ayesha J Verrall, Lucy Telfar-Barnard, Nick Wilson, 2020).

As a result, it has the potential to infect around 60% (roughly estimated $1-1/R_0$) of the world's population over the next 1-2 years as the pandemic wave spreads around the planet. Fear of the spread of this virus has made various countries implement policies that tend to be trial and error. In response to the rapid spread of the virus, thousands of deaths, and the expected exponential growth, many countries have entered lockdown (Frank, A., & Grady, C., 2020). Lockdowns require staying at home, closing businesses or working from home, and avoiding physical contact with other people. On 26 March the State of Indonesia began a strict warning level 4 lockdown (<https://www.govt.nz/.com>, 2020). At that time, Indonesia had more than 100 cases of COVID-19 and not many deaths. The legal policy that underlies Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) as a regional health quarantine against the spread of COVID-19 is the legal basis for imposing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in the region to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This policy is based on presidential regulations and laws.

Judging from the aspect of the form of the policy taken by the government, it can be divided into two forms, namely in the form of an instrument of appeal and the formation of law. The appeal was the first step taken by the government since the corona virus began to enter Indonesian territory, policies in the form of this appeal include calls for distance restrictions (social distancing), physical restrictions (physical distancing) to appeals regarding delays in payments and credit collection for the public, specifically middle down. The policy in the form of an appeal chosen by the government does not seem to be going in tune with the government's will, this is confirmed by the large number of community activities that are far from distance restrictions or physical restrictions. The appeal was again confirmed to be ineffective when many legal entities, both banking and non-banking, also did not postpone public credit. The latest data is that banks have implemented a credit-delay policy, but not for all debtors but only for debtors who are directly affected by the coronavirus.

Back to the appeal for distance restrictions (social distancing) and physical restrictions (physical distancing) which are still not effective in their implementation. Viewed from the perspective of legal theory was popularized by a system of legal science experts named Lawrence M. Friedman, the ineffectiveness of the appeal may involve three (3) terms of the legal structures (legal structure), a substance / material law (legal substance), and the legal culture (legal culture) (Achmad Ali, 2005). Friedman's view above has similarities with Kees Schuit, according to him the legal system consists of three elements that have certain interrelated independence, namely the ideal element, the operational element, and the actual element (Arief Sidharta, 1996). Then from the perspective of positive law, the position of the appeal is at the lowest point in its legal force. The appeal is not yet at the level of an order that contains legal sanctions in its substance as well as the strength of legal norms in the form of laws or the like. Then from the policy aspect in the form of law, the government has issued Perpu No. 1 of 2020 and Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters Spreading CoronaVirus (Covid-19) as a national disaster (Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020). Perpu No. 1 of 2020 substantially regulates state financial policies in handling COVID-19. The Perpu which consists of 5 (five) chapters is used as legality for the government in regulating the management of state finances during the pandemic. The presence of Perpu No. 1 of 2020 is like a ship that will sail towards the ocean, the sail has not been developed properly, the waves have come to test the existence of shipping.

The waves of judicial review to the Constitutional Court (MK) came one after another starting from the community to community organizations (Ormas). The wave of testing for Perpu No. 1 of 2020 was carried out because it was deemed that there were articles that could potentially harm the constitutional rights of citizens, then besides that it also opened up space for legal immunity for officials in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen in the formulation of Article 27 paragraph (2) which regulates "KSSK members, KSSK secretaries, KSSK Secretariat members, and officials or employees of the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, as well as the Deposit Insurance Corporation, and other officials, related to the implementation of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law, cannot be prosecuted either civilly or criminally in carrying out tasks is based on good faith and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The formulation of this article has become one of the highlights by the public in the examination at the Constitutional Court, because it is considered not to describe the value of justice for the community.

Ideally the formation of the law must be subject to the principles in its formation to make the law work in accordance with the needs of the community. The formation of a good legal rule according to Lon Luvois Fuller at least fulfills 8 (eight) principles called principles of legality, namely:

- a. Failure to achieve rules at all, so that every issue must be decided on an ad- hoc basis.
- b. Failure to publicize, or at least to make available to the affected party, the rules he is expected to observe.

- c. The abuse of retroactive legislation, which not only can not itself guide action, but undercuts the integrity of rules prospective in effect, since it puts them under the threat of retrospective change.
- d. Failure to make rules understandable.
- e. The enactment of contradictory rules.
- f. Rules that require conduct beyond the powers of the affected party.
- g. Introducing such frequent changes in the rules that the subject cannot orient his action by them.
- h. Failure of congruence between the rules as announced and their actual administration (Lon Luvois Fuller, 1975).

Looking at the legal policies issued by the government in handling COVID-19, it can be said that they have not met the basic criteria as mentioned above, as a result of the formation of laws that are not in line with the principles of law formation or do not have the value of justice as the intended value will certainly cause problems in its application. The legal basis used by the government in managing state finances in stability for handling the Covid-19 pandemic has a very large opportunity for abuse of authority to occur, this is possible because of legal protection (cannot be prosecuted both criminally and civilly) for the government if it occurs. Mistakes in action.

Various countries with all their limitations are experiencing obstacles that are not simple, even developed countries in Europe, and the United States are very overwhelmed. The general policy that requires people to carry out social and physical distancing is not something easy for humans on earth who are already accustomed to social behavior. Lockdown policy was later modified in such a way by the various countries. They were implemented in full, partial, or local minimum. Indonesia itself modify the name Restriction Social our Large (PSBB) stipulated in Presidential Decree (Decree) No. 11 of 2020 regarding the Stipulation of Emergency Public Health, enacted each region, either provincial or district / city based on the severity of the outbreak of the assessment is determined by the central government through Ministry of Health. The goal is to prevent the possible spread of Covid-19. People are still able to carry out daily activities with certain limitations. Technically kinds of community activities set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Health (PMK) 9 2020 on Guidelines for Handling Acceleration PSBB as COVID-19 include the following close schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activity, restrictions on activities in public places, restrictions on social activities culture, restrictions on the mode of transportation, and restrictions on other activities specifically related to security and defense aspects. The government also confirmed the differences between PSBB and quarantine areas where people are not allowed to move outside the home. PSBB first implemented in the Province of Special Capital Region (DKI) Jakarta on April 10, 2020 in Jakarta is the epicenter of the outbreak Covid-19 in Indonesia.

Jakarta itself, together with several regencies and cities in Indonesia, have implemented an emergency policy for the Covid-19 outbreak locally by enforcing school holidays for public schools and calls for private schools, restrictions on public transportation belonging to local governments, closing tourist attractions belonging to local governments, urging offices both the central government and the private sector to do work at home and several other policies that are still within the scope of the local government's authority. The PSBB is not applied uniformly in Indonesia, one of which is different from the regional quarantine. This policy modification is expected to continue to revive the economy but can be optimal in breaking the chain of the spread of the coronavirus.

However, the realization of law enforcement in Indonesia itself, lately, is often not seen as something important in the democratization process. Law is more often seen as a pillar of improvement in other fields such as politics and economic recovery. As a result, legal reform is considered only to be limited to the formation of laws and regulations needed to implement plans for improving the economic and political sector, rather than reforming the law enforcement apparatus itself. Indications of this

phenomenon can be seen from the rapid birth of various laws in the House of Representatives (DPR), which were driven by economic recovery plans that were described by various international and national institutions, while little was done to improve the performance of the police and prosecutors by the government.

From the description above, the legal policies that underlie large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) have been implemented well in Indonesia from high-level ranks to the bottom or down to the village. Even down to the community, all obey the laws that underlie free-scale social restrictions.

2. Implementation of the New Normal Adaptation Policy in Combating Covid-19

The direct or indirect implementation of PSBB has had an impact on the industrial sector, which has to reduce production costs by closing factories, laying off employees, and doing layoffs, as a rational effort in responding to the decline in demand and income. This has a domino effect, such as an increase in the number of unemployed and a decrease in the quality of life of the community. The government must also spend a large amount of money from the state budget to provide a stimulus in order to support the various affected sectors.

This condition has finally brought the Indonesian government to an understanding of implementing a new normal policy or a new normal life order as a realistic response to the existence of COVID-19 and strengthened by the estimation of the discovery of a vaccine as the only weapon to deal with COVID-19 which cannot be found in a short time. Because it is still in the development stage and requires time for testing. It can be concluded that the policy of the new normal order of life emerged as a rational calculation of the forecast of national economic conditions, a compromise on the long enough time span until a vaccine is found, as well as a realistic understanding that it is very likely that COVID-19 will never disappear from the face of the earth, so people must explore the possibility of peaceful coexistence.

A. The Impact of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

First, the ongoing debt crisis is not limited to the poorest developing countries but also affects all income categories. Second, in general, it is not caused by economic mismanagement at home, but by economic and financial mismanagement at the global level. UNCTAD added that the fragility of developing countries' debt positions prior to the Covid-19 crisis was increasing due to the concomitant changes in the holdings and currency denominations of their private and public debt. As a result, the domestic bond market is increasingly being penetrated by foreign investors. Indonesia also does not escape the possibility of being trapped in the danger of an unsustainable budget deficit. Third, about how to formulate the right strategy in two very contradictory matters, namely saving many lives by strict quarantine, but on the other hand, we must prioritize saving the economy from the shocks of the Covid-19 impact. Fourth, several business sectors, especially oil and gas, air transportation, health care, and finance will experience negative growth for a long time and will likely recover as soon as 2021 or 2 years after the Covid-19 pandemic. More specifically on the impact on the employment sector, the International Labor Organization (ILO) published the ILO Monitor 2nd edition in April 2020 in which this report outlines several important issues regarding the impact of Covid-19 on labor conditions throughout the world, including: first, the regional quarantine policy in various countries. Countries impact 2.7 billion workers (81 percent of total workers worldwide). Second, the economic contraction directly affects the narrowing of employment. Fifth, workers in the health sector are very vulnerable to exposure to health risks and economic risks. Although there are no official worldwide figures, various reports indicate the large number of victims to health workers, especially those directly related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has affected almost all domestic activities since early March 2020. Kacaribu further explained that currently Indonesia is facing difficult times with an unpredictable level of uncertainty. The global and national economy is certain to slow down significantly.

B. Guide to New Adaptation Habits in New Places

The guidelines in the workplace refer to the Minister of Health Regulation No: HK.01.07/Menkes/328/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Office and Industrial Workplaces in Supporting Business Continuity in Pandemic Situations.

- 1) At the entrance to the workplace take temperature measurements using a thermogun. Before entering work, a COVID-19 risk self-assessment is applied to ensure that workers who will enter the work are not infected with COVID-19.
- 2) Working time arrangements are not too long or overtime, which will result in workers not having enough time to rest, which can lead to a decrease in the immune system or body immunity.
- 3) For the shift-work system, it is requested to eliminate shifts 3, namely the working time starting at night until the morning, if possible.
- 4) If you continue to apply for shifts 3, those who work are mainly workers aged less than 50 years.
- 5) Require workers to wear masks since traveling to or from home, and while at work.
- 6) Regulate the nutritional intake of food provided by the workplace, choose fruits that contain lots of vitamin C such as oranges, guava, and so on to help maintain endurance. If possible, workers can be given vitamin C supplements.

C. Facilitate a New and Safe Workplace

- 1) Ensuring cleanliness of the workplace
- 2) Provide more means of washing hands with soap and running water.
- 3) Provide instructions on the location of hand washing facilities
- 4) Put up educational posters on how to wash hands properly
- 5) Provide hand sanitizer with a minimum alcohol concentration of 70% in places where it is needed, such as entrances, meeting rooms, elevator doors, and others.
- 6) Implement physical distancing in all work activities. Setting the distance between workers at least 1 meter in each work activity, by arranging work desks or workstations, setting chairs when in the canteen, and others).

The implementation of the lockdown has had an impact on the education sector. Teachers have increased planning and preparation time, implemented various strategies to meet the needs of their students, and have shifted their learning online using various platforms and various technologies (Flack et al, 2020). It was revealed that the pandemic really had a negative impact on their learning because many of them were not used to learning effectively on their own (Owusu-Fordjour, C., Koomson, CK, and Hanson, D., 2020).

The launched e-learning platform also poses a challenge for most of the students due to the limited access to the internet and the lack of technical knowledge of this technology tool by most of the Ghanaian students. Educational institutions and systems should make special efforts to help students

whose parents are not supportive and whose home environment is not conducive to learning (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11125-020-09464-3>, 2020).

The availability of an e-learning platform that is easily accessible, sufficient internet, and a supportive environment will greatly assist the online learning process so that it can be carried out properly. It must be emphasized that school closures are only one of many government responses to COVID-19 (Cronert A, 2020).

The government also pays attention to the economic aspect. On March 17, Treasury Secretary Grant Robertson outlined a \$12.1 billion package to support New Zealanders, their jobs and businesses from the impact of COVID-19. On March 23, the Minister announced further significant support for the economy, workers and businesses, including the removal of limits on the government's wage subsidy scheme that would inject a further \$4 billion into the economy over the next eleven weeks. New Zealand's Prime Minister, Jacinda Ardern, said that along with government ministers and the chief executive of public services, they would take a 20 percent pay cut amid the crisis over the next six months. Now that many New Zealanders may not be able to log in to work over the next few weeks, our priority is to ensure they continue to receive some form of income during this period. All employers affected by COVID-19 will now be able to apply for existing subsidies to support the wages of all their workers.

Disasters and epidemics pose unique challenges to healthcare delivery. While telehealth will not solve everything, it is well suited for scenarios where the infrastructure remains intact and doctors are available to see patients (Robertson G, 2020). Reducing the availability of alcohol is recommended by the World Health Organization to reduce the impact of family violence. All of the impacts of COVID-19 seem to be gradually improving. The government's policy of implementing an elimination strategy has succeeded in reducing the number of COVID-19 cases in this country. The community's compliance with regulations is also a driving force for the country's success in winning this pandemic. The government cannot do this alone. Everyone has one job to do in helping to eradicate the virus, and that is staying home and following the rules (Gossling, Stefan., Daniel Scott., C. Michael Hall, 2020).

Indonesia has carried out an emergency response period for handling COVID-19 since early March 2020, followed by the modification of the regional quarantine policy to PSBB starting on April 10, 2020 in Jakarta, followed by several satellite cities of Jakarta, then followed by other regions within the scope of the province, district, or city which showed a tendency significant increase in cases. Although the PSBB policy is not implemented simultaneously in all regions, its impact on the socio-economic community is still felt throughout Indonesia. Practically after 3 months through the emergency response period and the PSBB, the Indonesian government has begun exploring the implementation of a new normal life and loosening the PSBB.

The government calls it 'PSBB Adjustment', where the criteria and steps are being drawn up, as well as determining how the PSBB Adjustment will be implemented. Monoarfa explained that based on various studies on the experiences of various countries that have successfully handled the Covid-19 pandemic, there are several prerequisites so that people can be productive but safety from the dangers of Covid-19 is guaranteed, namely:

- a) Use of data and knowledge as the basis for decision making for PSBB Adjustment
- b) The PSBB adjustment is carried out in stages and takes into account zones
- c) Strict health protocol implementations
- d) Review the implementation of the adjustment is made possible by PSBB their reimposition PSBB the deterrent effect strictly enforced if the people are not disciplined in the move. In a press release also described the difficulty the government imposed restrictions entirely, while each of our daily activities.

Monoarfa said that Indonesia based on the three criteria recommended by WHO in making decisions PSBB Adjustment. The first criterion is epidemiological, the Reproductive Effective Score (Rt) shows the average number of people infected by an infected person. When $R_t = 2.5$ means that an infected person can transmit the virus to other people 2-3. Expected $R_t < 1$ for two weeks in a row, that is to say, although the virus is still there but the spread of the virus is under control. The methods adopted by various countries, including the United States, and 54 countries as well as English and German parts. It also influenced physical distancing. Economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 has shown declining performance at 2.97 percent.

The government needs to educate the public about the new normal as early and as massively as possible, at least until vaccines and Covid-19 drugs are available or Covid-19 cases can be reduced to a very small number. Health protocols must also be applied with strict discipline, in Muhyiddin A study in the UK entitled "Quantifying the Impact of Physical Distance Measures on the Transmission of Covid-19 in the UK" found a 74 percent reduction in average daily contacts could reduce R_t from 2, 6 to 0.62. The second criterion is the health system, namely the ratio of the number of hospital beds for treatment compared to the number of cases requiring treatment > 1.2 . The health system includes health personnel, equipment, and beds, capable of handling the increase in Covid-19 cases 20 percent of the current capacity. For example, the average daily number of new cases is 100, so at least 120 hospital beds are needed for Covid-19 patients.

In addition, it is recommended to also provide emergency, and isolation, PPE, as well as sufficient medical personnel. The third criterion is surveillance, meaning the number of tests per 1 million population is 3,500. WHO recommends conducting weekly tests of 1 person out of every 1,000 people per week where Indonesia needs to apply 270,000 Covid-19 tests per week. However, the government can rationalize the number of tests required according to the conditions and needs of the field. At the local level, Jakarta has made 132 thousand tests, where the figure exceeds 50 percent of the required limits. However, nationally, Indonesia still has to carry out more tests by increasing laboratory capacity and public awareness for self-testing. The next record of the government is a challenge to drive contactless cashless society and society as one of the efforts to control the virus in Indonesia. Referring to South Korea, where digital technology and robots are widely used to reduce contact with people. Meanwhile, the Japanese government has also released 10 measures to reduce social contact, such as encouraging online shopping, wearing masks, and working from home except for basic services. The government has not set a definite time when the implementation of the policy will be enforced PSBB adjustment. Various speculations time sprung from some government institutions that should be coordinated so as not to be speculation in the community. However, the uncertainty of the timeline also makes people ignore the actual discipline that must be maintained.

However, Panji Hadisoemarto (2020), an epidemiologist at the University of Padjadjaran in his article published by Tempo Magazine (30/05/2020) warned about the risk of an explosion of Covid-19 cases that will always exist. Why there are two things: (1) the case of the infection; and (2) the transmission of a vulnerable target. According to Hadisoemarto, the vulnerability of the population to the dangers of Covid-19 will not be significantly reduced unless there is a drastic development regarding the discovery of a vaccine and it is used by at least 60 percent of the vulnerable population. Examples of Swedish cases classified as implementing a new herd immunity strategy include about 7 percent of the population of Stockholm City who have an antibody response to Covid-19. Reading these two things, the New Normal policy or PSBB Adjustment will be very likely to be returned to PSBB, or even a stronger policy than PSBB. In line with the government and WHO, Hadisoemarto, and about the need for a surveillance system and laboratory examinations were strong. Meanwhile, with Indonesia's very limited capacity in dealing with this all-new virus, where developed countries with strong health systems are also overwhelmed, it is necessary to realize that the new normal life is not coexistence, let alone making peace with Covid-19. New normal life is a life in which man has always faced the threat Covid-19.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion on "Political Law in Policy Implementation Large-scale Social Restrictions on Health Development towards the New Normal Era.

1. Legal Policies Underlying Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) as a Health/Region Quarantine for Combating the Spread of COVID-19.

The role of the government as an executive body felt very important to attempt to enforce the law in the country. There are at least three reasons why the government's policy on law enforcement is needed. The government is responsible for managing the territory and its people to achieve goals in the state. For Indonesia itself, the statement of purpose of the state is already stated explicitly by the founders of the state. Indeed, the theory of separation of powers of the state power branch of law enforcement is separated in the judiciary. However, the executive branch still has the responsibility for their slice of the judicial and legislative authority in the context of checks and balances; and the need for the implementation of the rule of law in the exercise of powers of daily government. Not only the responsibility, the government has a direct interest in creating a conducive environment in the run rule. Based on the description above, the legal policy of large-scale social restriction is an Indonesian policy-government with authority in enforcing the law for judicial and legislative.

2. Implementation of the New Normal Adaptation Policy in Combating Covid-19.

The government in dealing with the impact of pandemic highly selective due to the impact of Pandemic COVID-19 that hit Indonesia no doubt brought a considerable influence on the economy. Entry PSBB directly or indirectly has an impact on the industrial sector, which should reduce production costs by closing plants, laying off employees, and making layoffs, as a rational attempt to respond to a decrease in demand and revenue. This brings domino effects such as rising unemployment and decreased quality of life. And it will have to spend no small amount from the state budget to provide stimulus in order to prop up the various sectors affected.,This condition has finally brought the Indonesian government to an understanding of implementing a new normal policy or a new normal life order as a realistic response to the existence of COVID-19 and strengthened by the estimation of the discovery of a vaccine as the only weapon to deal with COVID-19 which cannot be found in a short time. Because it is still in the development stage and requires time for testing. It can be concluded that the policy of the new normal order of life emerged as a rational calculation of the forecast of national economic conditions, a compromise on the long enough time span until a vaccine is found, as well as a realistic understanding that the possibility of other impacts during the pandemic must be immediately addressed by the government so that there is no more danger.

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