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¹Affiliation: Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia.

²Affiliation Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia.

³Affiliation Faculty of Syariah and Law, Institut Parahikma Indonesia, Indonesia.

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Nur Iqbal Nurdin, Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia.

E-mail: iqbal@parahikma.ac.id

LAW & SOCIAL POLICY | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Government Policy Implementation Regarding Covid-19 in Makassar

Widya Surya Cendekiana ¹, Andi Darmawansya ², Muhammad Nur Iqbal Nurdin ^{3*}

Abstract: This article discusses the policies of the targeted city local government related to Covid-19 regulations as well as policies issued by the government down to the regional level. The aim is simply to provide an overview of the situation in the areas affected by the disaster after the existence of local legal policies issued by the government in the research location. The research method used in this article is normative legal research. The results of this study describe the implementation of policies in efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Government regulations at the regional level, especially Makassar City which aims to prevent transmission of Covid-19. The implementation of local government regulations has made people aware of the importance of wearing masks, one of which is contained in the contents of the health protocol rules. The existence of policies issued by regulations is not yet an antidote to the Covid-19 virus, but this policy only prevents the spawning of Covid-19. The Covid-19 Task Force is tasked with assisting control and law enforcement against health protocol violations. The team was formed to carry out direct handling in the field in controlling and enforcing health protocol laws, especially in the Makassar City area. In order to reduce the transmission of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the government should have policies that support each other so that it is more stringent in security and supervision during the implementation of the PSBB and it is hoped that it will patrol places more often that invite people to crowded places.

Keywords: regional policy; local government; covid-19; public health;

1. INTRODUCTION

An epidemic is a disease that begins to spread and infect a larger number of people than usual in an area or region. This usually lasts for a long time ranging from days to years. At the beginning of 2020, the Indonesian people were shocked by the emergence of a virus outbreak called Corona Virus Disease 2019 or Covid-19 which was caused by a corona virus which is a group of viruses that infect the respiratory system. (Finch et al., 2022; Hopkins, 2020; Ramli et al., 2022)

Of course this refers to the initiative of the central government and the regional government of the city of Makassar to take action to deal with the current problems in the era of this virus outbreak which has also been infected in Indonesia. (Rohana et al., 2021; Taufiqurakman et al., 2022) This obligation is a logical consequence of adhering to the principle of the rule of law. (Huda, 2012) Regional government in carrying out government affairs has a relationship with the central government and other governments. Such government relations aim to carry out what is mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is contained in the opening of paragraph IV, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. (Riyanto & Winarni, 2022; Setiawan, 2018)

World research stated that for the first time the Corona virus appeared in China Covid-19 (corona virus disease) was the first virus that was infected from Wuhan, precisely in China. (Ahundjanov et al., 2022; Au et al., 2022) then why do scientists call this virus Covid-19, because the first patient who was announced in Wuhan on December 31 2019 became the beginning of information for all countries in the world about the impact of this virus, to study the problem of this virus researchers from China identified the outbreak. (Au et al., 2022; Dehghan Shabani & Shahnazi, 2020; Palialol et al., 2020) So scientific research must study what is the basis of the formation of the Covid-19 virus, which can then identify the causes so that scientists can analyze antidotes or vaccines for Covid-19. (Béland et al., 2021) Therefore, there is a need for research that aims to find out the Regional

Government Policy Analysis in Handling Covid-19 from the perspective of Administrative Law. By him with a qualitative research approach using normative legal research. The government, both central and regional, suppressed the spread of Covid-19 with several treatments, especially from an administrative law perspective. In this case an analysis of regional policies is needed in handling Covid-19. This gives an understanding that when making policies, local governments need synchronization with the central government, especially in analyzing a policy in accordance with state administrative law. (Nurfurqon, 2020)

Then this outbreak became known as 2019-nCov, (Battegay et al., 2020) with a complete diagnosis and through an electron microscope, with the shape of the corona virus like particles that can be found in almost all fecal samples. (Imaro Sidqi et al., 2021) This virus is very dangerous so it needs very serious handling to save people. This group of viruses can cause disease in birds and mammals, including humans. In humans, the coronavirus causes respiratory tract infections that are generally mild, such as the common cold. Although some forms of the disease include; SARS, MERS, Covid-19 are more deadly. (Gorbalenya, A. E. et al., 2020) However, patients can also experience taste or smell disturbances, muscle aches, headaches, sore throats, runny nose, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. However, these symptoms do not always occur in Covid-19 patients. It is better if worrying symptoms appear, so there is nothing wrong with checking medical procedures such as Swab Antigen and Rapid Test Antigen, so as not to cause excessive diagnosis and vigilance.

Previous research followed the direction of government policy and followed the post-implementation of policies for the period March to June 2020 regarding government policies in the prevention and management of COVID-19. The results of the study show that government policies to prevent the spread of Corona virus transmission include: the policy of staying at home; Social distancing; Physical Restrictions; Use of Personal Protective Equipment; Maintain Personal Cleanliness; Work and Study at home; Postpone all activities that gather large crowds; Large Scale Social Restrictions; until the implementation of the New Normal policy. In addition, the government has also implemented social assistance and social protection policies to ensure that the community can survive, not only for those who need social welfare services, but also for the high class in society. (Tuwu, 2020) (Handika et al., 2020)

Other research has described that many PSBB policies are ineffective because the community certainly feels that they have not fully received legal protection for existing policies made by the current government. To avoid another fatality rate, the following efforts have been made so that the PSBB policy given during the pandemic was effective in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, including the Central Government and Regional Governments to ensure real public information disclosure to be able to find out the chain of spread of the virus. The government must be able to guarantee and ensure that especially the middle and lower classes are able to fulfill their needs to guarantee the right to life of their people and that the dignity of the community is not reduced in any way (according to the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) and the need for the role of the public in terms of looking after each other, reminding each other, and help each other. The results of this study provide a real picture of the violations committed in this research area, so that the policies issued are ineffective in dealing with the problems that occur. (Saraswati, 2015)

2. Research Method and Materials

This article uses normative legal research methods, with secondary legal types and materials originating from primary legal materials that are binding in the form of applicable laws and regulations and have relevance to this research. (Sampara et al., 2021) In addition, the material comes from legal articles that are spread in online scientific publications. As a complement to the material in this article, the author makes use of tertiary law materials in the form of legal dictionaries and scientific papers from other disciplines. After studying all the legal material used in this article, the authors process and formulate it systematically, then carry out a descriptive analysis and pour it into this article.

3. Results and Discussion

The Covid-19 virus as an international pandemic was declared by WHO, the World Health Organization, on March 11 2020. This means that countries around the world must respond to, prevent and deal with this viral pandemic. (Gorbalenya, A. E. et al., 2020) each country has its own policies that suit their own social, economic, and political conditions. (Imaro Sidqi et al., 2021; Kamal, 2022) Some countries have implemented a lock down policy as a strategy to limit or slow down the movement of the coronavirus pandemic carried by humans, but several other countries have not imposed a lock down, including Indonesia.



Mayor Regulation issued by the regional government of Makassar mayor number 36 of 2020 regarding the acceleration of Covid-19 control in the city of Makassar and the Policy issued by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government Regulation Number 60 of 2020 regarding the application of discipline and law enforcement of health protocols as an effort to prevent and control Covid-19, which aims to prevent transmission of this virus.

Implementing health protocol rules ourselves, we can reduce the positive transmission of Covid-19. This health protocol has been urged for procedures for its application both from the government and among netizens and we must have encountered or seen from banners or can be accessed via social media, and internet websites, about how to do and prevent the arrival of viruses through health protocols.

The regulations made by the Governor of South Sulawesi to emphasize us to be disciplined in dealing with situations during this pandemic are health protocols that must be considered and applied in daily activities if you want to carry out activities outside the home. Maintaining health during this pandemic really needs to be considered, one of which is by carrying out sports activities. Carrying out regular sports activities will provide benefits such as: improving breathing, improving blood circulation and helping to remove substances that are not useful in our bodies.

Several local governments have adopted this policy, such as the Makassar City Government which has implemented the closure of tourist attractions, namely: Losari Beach, the City Museum, and car free day activities at several points have been eliminated, based on the circular letter of the Mayor of Makassar number 440/119/S.EDAR/DISKOM/III/ 2020 of 2020 regarding vigilance and prevention of the spread of Covid-19 in the contents of the circular letter it is stated that places of man-made entertainment attractions such as: shopping centers, malls, karaoke and massage parlors for two weeks. In order to see the situation and reduce the development of transmission of this virus.

The Makassar City Government is also working on handling Covid-19 prevention based on Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2021 Chapter 1 Article 10 which reads: The Covid-19 Task Force, hereinafter abbreviated as the Covid-19 Task Force, is the Task Force tasked with assisting control and law enforcement against health protocol violations. The task force team was formed to carry out direct handling in the field in controlling and enforcing the health protocol law, especially in the Makassar City area.

In addition to the covid-19 task force team, the Makassar City Government has also formed a covid-19 handling team called "Makassar Recover", this is stated in Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2021 Chapter 1 Article 12 which reads: Makassar Recover is a Smart Emergency Protocol Against COVID - 19 and Service (Recover), namely efforts or actions taken through a fast and measurable handling protocol regarding the handling and service of COVID-19.

Online learning is learning that uses an internet network with accessibility, connectivity, flexibility, and the ability to bring up various types of learning interactions. Research conducted by Zhang et al. shows that the use of the internet and multimedia technology can change the way knowledge is conveyed and can be an alternative to learning that is carried out in traditional, traditional classes. Online learning in its implementation requires the support of mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops that can be used to access information anywhere and anytime. The use of mobile technology has made a major contribution in the world of education, including achieving the goals of distance learning, various media can also be used to support the implementation of online learning. (Rohana et al., 2021) For example, virtual classes use Google Classroom, Edmodo, and Schoology services and several applications.

The Makassar City Government will issue fines of up to tens of millions of rupiah for violators of health protocols in their area. This rule is regulated in the new Makassar Mayor Regulation. These rules are made as a deterrent effect for violators. Society in dealing with and preventing Covid-19 has these assumptions that are still speculative in nature, but it does not rule out that the threat of this corona virus will not only take away one's health but also take away our social sense towards others. Our inability to manage our feelings of suspicion, fear, and over-protectiveness in responding to this corona issue has the potential to damage social relationships with other individuals. (Sumandiyar & Nur, 2020)

Especially if we live and are active in a social environment at the office, school, community, and even in the family, it is humane when we start to give an anticipatory response in seeing the situation. However, there are social ethics that need to be upheld and maintained so that relationships with others are maintained.

The bored and tired phase began to be felt by the community. This has become one of the obstacles for the government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in Makassar because this phase began to not implement strict and strict health protocols so that it began to get tired of this pandemic situation related to the health side, the government learned a lot about this number of cases which continued to grow starting from increasing addition of Covid-19 positive patients, to People Under Monitoring (ODP). For this reason, the regional government appealed to city residents to prioritize

health, by limiting activities outside the home and doing things that can nourish the body and immunity by taking adequate rest and exercising.

Treatment for patients who are positive for Covid-19, Treatment for patients exposed to Covid-19 until now, there is no specific drug recommended to prevent or treat diseases caused by the new corona virus (COVID-19). Those infected with the virus should receive appropriate care to relieve and treat symptoms, and those who are seriously ill should be taken to a hospital. Most patients recover because of treatment for the symptoms they are experiencing. Vaccines are antigenic substances used to produce immunity against a disease. (Salsabila, 2021) Vaccination (immunization) is carried out to prevent or reduce the influence of infections that cause certain diseases. Vaccines usually contain an agent that mimics the disease-causing microorganism and are often prepared from weakened or killed microbes, from their toxins, or from one of their surface proteins.

The implementation of the vaccine first arrived in Indonesia on Sunday, 6/12/2020, to be precise, in Jakarta. 1.2 million doses of the covid-19 vaccine made by Sinovac arrived in Indonesia. The Sinovac vaccine is an inactivated vaccine or dead virus. In short, an inactivated vaccine is a vaccine that uses a weakened or inactivated version of the virus to provoke an immune response. Inactivated vaccines require several doses over time to provide sustained immunity against the disease. The first vaccine recipient in Indonesia was President Joko Widodo on January 13 2021 who became the first person in Indonesia to be vaccinated against the Covid-19 vaccine. The vaccination will be held at the Jakarta Presidential Palace. There are four stages that Jokowi will go through, starting from data classification, carrying out a series of health tests, injecting vaccines, and a Covid-19 vaccine injection card (Covid-19 vaccine certificate).

Vaccination or immunization is a procedure for administering a disease antigen, usually in the form of an attenuated or dead virus or bacteria, or only part of the virus or bacteria. The goal is to make the immune system recognize and be able to fight when exposed to the disease. The Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) has determined six vaccines for Covid-19 to be used in Indonesia. the six vaccines are those produced by PT Bio Farma (Persero), astrazeneca, China National Pharmaceutical Group Corporation (Sinopharm), Moderna, PFizer Inc and BioNTech, and Sinovac Biotech Ltd.

South Sulawesi Governor Nurdin Abdullah admitted that he had registered to receive the Covid-19 vaccine. It is planned that Nurdin Abdullah will receive the vaccine along with Regional Leadership Coordination Forum (Forkopimda) staff and health workers, on January 13, 2021.

Because in order to vaccinate there are requirements that must be carried out, namely 16 questions given to Mr. Nurdin Abdullah during the screening to fulfill the vaccine requirements. However, there was one condition that Mr. Nurdin Abdullah did not fulfill, so the vaccination process was not carried out. The first person to receive the vaccine was the person in South Sulawesi who was first injected with the vaccine, namely Deputy Governor of South Sulawesi Andi Sudirman Sulaiman. He had shown the moment of being injected with the vaccine to the media crew. (Nur, 2021)

Based on the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccine is carried out in 4 stages. This is done in order to realize an orderly vaccination process.

This stage is based on availability and arrival time considerations, namely:

1. Phase 1 with an implementation period of January - April 2021

The target of phase 1 of the Covid-19 vaccination is health workers, assistant health workers, support staff and students who are undergoing medical professional education who work in Health Service Facilities.

2. Phase 2 with an implementation period of January-April 2021

The goals of the phase 2 COVID-19 vaccination are:

Public service officers, namely the Indonesian National Armed Forces/National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, legal officers, and other public service officers which include officers at airports/harbors/stations/terminals, banks, the state electricity company, and regional drinking water companies, as well as other officers involved provide services directly to the public. Elderly age group (over 60 years).

3. Phase 3 with an implementation period of April 2021-March 2022

The target of the phase 3 COVID-19 vaccination is vulnerable communities from geospatial, social and economic aspects.

4. Phase 4 with an implementation period of April 2021 - March 2022

Phase 4 vaccination targets are the community and other economic actors with a cluster approach according to vaccine availability

Vaccines are the most effective and economical way to prevent infectious diseases, making the development of vaccines to fight infections such as SARS-CoV-2, vaccines for symptoms like this disease are urgently needed. (Makmun & Hazhiyah, 2020) Killed whole cell vaccines or live attenuated vaccines feature several components. antigenic to the host and thus can potentially cause a variety of immunological effects against the pathogen. Vaccines are biological products that contain antigens in the form of microorganisms or parts thereof or substances they produce that have been processed in

such a way that they are safe, which when given to someone will cause active specific immunity against certain diseases.

4. Conclusion

Regional government policies in the city of Makassar can be seen from the regulations issued and actions taken by the Makassar city government, namely regulations issued by the regional government and the Makassar city province, are implementing PSBB as stated above and Pergub number 60 of 2020 concerning the application of discipline and law enforcement protocols. health as an effort to prevent and control covid-19 and the formation of the covid-19 task force, referral places for covid-19 patients, namely how many places are prepared such as hospitals, and with vaccines and for those who have been vaccinated, my hope as a writer, hopefully the covid virus- 19 that has claimed many lives, treatment and prevention regarding Covid-19 can be lost on the surface of this earth. The handling of covid by the Makassar City Government is also making efforts to deal with Covid-19 prevention based on Mayor Regulation Number 5 of 2021 Chapter 1 Article 10 which reads: The Covid-19 Task Force, hereinafter abbreviated as the Covid-19 Task Force, is the Task Force tasked with assisting the control and law enforcement of Health protocol violations. The task force team was formed to carry out direct handling in the field in controlling and enforcing the Health protocol law, especially in the Makassar City area. For this reason, in order to reduce the transmission of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the government should be more stringent in securing and supervising during the implementation of the PSBB and it is hoped that it will patrol more often to places that invite people to crowded places.

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