

IMPLEMENTASI PASAL 55 UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG KEKARANTINAAN KESEHATAN PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 (STUDI KASUS KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG)

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 55 OF LAW NUMBER 6 OF 2018 CONCERNING HEALTH QUARANTINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (CASE STUDY OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY)

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Abstrak

Kekarantinaan kesehatan merupakan upaya pencegahan terhadap dampak wabah penyakit menular yang dapat menyerang suatu tempat, wilayah, bahkan Negara, dengan cara menutup akses keluar masuk serta membatasi kegiatan atau aktivitas orang di dalam wilayah yang sedang menerapkan karantina. Demi terselenggaranya karantina kesehatan yang tepat maka perlu memperhatikan dan mempertimbangkan beberapa faktor, seperti kondisi ekonomi masyarakat, layanan kesehatan, layanan pendidikan, hingga kondisi kerja. Pelaksanaan karantina kesehatan menjadi tanggung jawab Pemerintah sebagai manifestasi daripada Negara untuk dapat memenuhi semua faktor yang dapat menunjang berjalannya karantina kesehatan disuatu wilayah dengan tidak menimbulkan masalah baru di kehidupan masyarakat. Pemerintah memberlakukan karantina kesehatan dengan berbagai pola, seperti penerapan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) hingga Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM). Sebagai Negara Hukum, Indonesia tentunya mendasari pelaksanaan karantina kesehatan dengan merujuk pada konstitusi Negara Indonesia yaitu Undang-undang nomor 6 Tahun 2018 tentang Keekarantinaan Kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa implementasi Pasal 55 Undang-undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 tentang Keekarantinaan Kesehatan di Kota Bandar Lampung dan menganalisa pemenuhan hak warga Negara pada pelaksanaan Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) di Kota Bandar Lampung. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data yang telah tersusun secara sistematis dianalisis secara kualitatif. Dalam proses analisa data ini, rangkaian data yang telah disusun secara sistematis menurut klasifikasinya, kemudian diuraikan dan dianalisis secara yuridis normatif dan empiris, yaitu pendekatan yang dilakukan berdasarkan bahan hukum utama dengan cara menelaah teori, konsep, asas serta peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini serta hasil mewawancarai pihak-pihak yang terkait dengan hasil penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: Karantina Kesehatan, Covid-19, PPKM, Pemerintah, Masyarakat***Abstract***

Health quarantine is an effort to prevent the impact of infectious disease outbreaks that can attack a place, region, even a country, by closing access in and out and limiting the activities or activities of people in the area that is implementing quarantine. For the sake of implementing a proper health quarantine, it is necessary to pay attention to and consider several factors, such as the economic condition of the community, health services, educational services, and working conditions. The implementation of health quarantine is the responsibility of the Government as a manifestation of the State to be able to fulfill all the factors that can support the implementation of health quarantine in an area without causing new problems in people's lives. The government enforces health quarantine with various patterns, such as the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). As a state of law, Indonesia certainly underlies the implementation of health quarantine by referring to the constitution of the State of Indonesia, namely Law number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine in Bandar Lampung City and analyze the fulfillment of citizens' rights in the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in Bandar Lampung City. The method used in this research is normative juridical and empirical juridical. The data that has been systematically arranged were analyzed qualitatively. In this data analysis process, a series of data that has been systematically arranged according to its classification, is then described and analyzed in a normative and empirical juridical manner, namely the approach taken based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, principles and laws and regulations related to this research as well as the results of interviewing parties related to the results of this study.

Keywords : *health quarantine, Covid-19, PPKM, Government, Peopel*

A. Introduction

The state of Indonesia is a state of law, as contained in the constitution Article 1 paragraph (3) in conjunction with Article 27 paragraph 1 in conjunction with Article 28D paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution (hereinafter abbreviated as the 1945 Constitution), as the principle of the rule of law (Rechtsstaat) contains the principles of supremacy law, equality in public, law enforcement that does not

conflict with the rules specified in the legislation, and is not a state based on power (Machtsstaat).¹

The state of Indonesia as a state of law aims to create order, security, justice and prosperity in the life of the nation and state. The protection of human rights in Indonesia is guaranteed and accompanied by its basic obligations to realize order,

¹ Lintje Anna Marpaung. 2018. Theory Of State. Andi, Yogyakarta, p.40.

security, justice and welfare in the life of society and the state. The state of law referred to in Indonesia is a state of law in a broad (material) sense, not in a narrow (formal) sense. The meaning here is a welfare state which actively seeks to realize the welfare of all people as contained in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.¹

With this, the State should be able to become an object to fulfill all the constitutional rights of citizens, especially during the health and economic crisis caused by the coronavirus disease (covid-19) pandemic. As it has been stated in Article 28H paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution that everyone has the right to social security that allows his full development as a dignified human being in conjunction with Article 28I paragraph 4 that the protection, promotion, enforcement and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the State, especially the Government, as well as Article 55 paragraph 1 that during the regional quarantine, the basic living necessities of people and animal feed in the quarantine area are the responsibility of the Central Government and Article 55 paragraph 2 that the responsibility of the Central Government in administering quarantine the area as referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by involving the Regional Government and parties related

to Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine.

Health is the most important part in supporting all activities of human life. All activities carried out by humans must of course be reviewed by the level of health. There are many ways that can be done so that the body is healthy, it can be with adequate nutrition, healthy lifestyle to diligent exercise. Several ways are also done so that the body's metabolism is high so that it can ward off all kinds of viruses / bad bacteria that will attack the human body. No wonder if you are willing to spend a lot of money to maintain a healthy body, because if you are sick, you will face more risks. Various kinds of diseases that attack and develop in the human body, come from internal and external factors. Internal factors are an important part that should be controlled by the body's metabolism to ward off bacteria that want to enter, while external factors are influenced by natural radicalization which cannot be avoided but the risks can be minimized with various health treatments.

The development of science, especially in the world of health, affects the discovery of various new viruses that appear and live in the midst of our lives. For example, the Spanish Flu in World War I, the Asian Flu in 1956-1958, SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) occurred between 2002-2003, and Ebola

began in 1976 and reappeared in 2013-2016. Various viruses that attack humans greatly affect the level of health to the stage of death. Recently, we were also surprised by the presence of a new type of virus which first appeared in Wuhan, China in 2019. Scientists have reached a broad consensus that the virus spreads as a result of "Zoonotic Spillover" or "jumping virus" from infected animals. infected to human, before becoming highly human-to-human. This virus is called corona virus disease (covid-19), spreads and attacks the whole world and since March 2020 has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO).

In the midst of the global health crisis caused by the coronavirus disease (covid-19) pandemic, many countries have taken preventive steps so that the number of coronavirus disease (covid-19) does not spread widely, one of which is by locking down several areas that are indicated to be the epicenter of the spread of coronavirus disease (covid-19). Indonesia, is one of the countries affected by the spread of coronavirus disease (covid-19), in particular the province of Lampung for the March 2020 - September 2021 data period, there were 48544 confirmed cases of COVID-19, while the City of Bandar Lampung confirmed COVID-19 cases in During the 2020-2021 period, there were 4744 cases. Therefore, the central and

regional governments are trying to make several policies as an effort to break the chain of the spread of coronavirus disease (covid-19), including large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) which are regulated in Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Acceleration. Handling coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19), and the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in early January 2021 until now, which has reached several levels starting from level I to level IV.

Various central and regional government policies in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic have affected people's lives, one of which is in the economic sector. Restrictions on community activities greatly affect income levels because people's activities decline so that the wheels of the economy slow down while the basic needs of the community continue to increase which causes people to be forced to ignore government recommendations, so that government policies in dealing with the current pandemic are ineffective and actually increase the high rate of the spread of COVID-19. 19. Based on the above background, the author wants to conduct research on "Implementation of Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2018

concerning Health Quarantine in Bandar Lampung during the covid-19 pandemic".

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a normative juridical approach and an empirical juridical approach to obtain correct and objective research results. Then for the data analysis process, the data that has been arranged systematically are analyzed in a qualitative juridical manner, namely by providing an understanding of the data in accordance with the facts obtained in the field, so that it really is from the subject matter. on hand and arranged in sentence by sentence. which is scientific and systematic in the form of answers to problems based on research results.

C. DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine in Bandar Lampung City

In the midst of the health crisis situation that hit Indonesia, caused by the corona virus disease 19 (covid-19). The Government of Indonesia hereby enacts several regulations and/or policies that are able to prevent the widespread spread of the virus. Among them are Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, Government Regulation Number 21 of

2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), PPKM is the first policy regulated in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing the Command Post for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 at the Village and Sub-District levels for Controlling the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, Instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 20 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 17 of 2021 concerning Extension Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing Command Posts and Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 at Village and Sub-District Levels to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, and Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 31 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Activity Restrictions n Community Level 4 Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and Papua. Not to forget, every region in Indonesia through the regional government also enforces regulations and/or policies that are able to overcome the health crisis situation caused by the Corona Disease 2019 (covid-19)

Virus. One of them is Lampung Province, based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 of 2021 concerning Extending the Application of Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing the Covid-19 Handling Command Post at the Village and Sub-District Levels to Control the Spread of Covid-19, issued a Governor's Circular Letter Number: 045.2/87/VI/POSKO/2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities in Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Regencies and Cities in Lampung Province.

The Lampung Provincial Government through this circular, aims to inhibit and prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Lampung Province, which is handed over to each Regency / City Government. In particular, the city of Bandar Lampung, which is the capital of the province of Lampung. Precisely on July 12, 2021, Bandar Lampung City began implementing the PPKM policy. This condition certainly causes several things to be carried out in the implementation of PPKM, starting from the formation of the COVID-19 Task Force, blocking entrances and exits to the city, limiting working hours, working from home (WFH), and Study From Home (SFH).

In the midst of the Bandar Lampung city government's efforts to prevent the spread of the corona virus by enforcing the above policies, this has an impact on various lines of people's lives, such as social, economic, and even political impacts. All restrictions on community work activities certainly have a major impact on the economy, seeing that the percentage of urban poverty in Lampung province in March 2020 was recorded at 9.02% or an increase of 0.42 points compared to September 2019 of 8.60%. The city government of Bandar Lampung as an extension of the central government has an important role in overcoming the level of poverty in the region, especially in the current health crisis conditions that have an impact on people's income levels. We need to know together, that national economic growth is also influenced by regional economic values which are supported by the level of per capita income. It is clear, then, that the increasing value of poverty in the regions will worsen national economic growth. Apart from that, the central government also has an important role as a manifestation of the state to ensure the life and welfare of every community in the midst of a health crisis as stated in the state constitution Article 55 paragraph 1 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine that during Regional Quarantine, basic living needs of

people and food for livestock in the quarantine area are the responsibility of the central government. Article 55 paragraph 2 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine that the responsibility of the Central Government in implementing the Regional Quarantine as referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by involving the Regional Government and related parties.

The Central Government through the Bandar Lampung City Government assisted by other authorized agencies has tried to alleviate the food needs of the community by distributing assistance in the form of 100 tons of rice managed by Perum BULOG Lampung to 20 sub-districts and later distributed again to each community in the amount of 2 kg of rice per family in Bandar Lampung City. , this is based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 22 of 2019 concerning Procedures and Mechanisms for Distribution of Government Rice Reserves for Disaster Emergency Management and Post-Disaster Food Insecurity. In 2020 the Bandar Lampung City Government assisted by other authorized agencies has distributed rice aid to 20 sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City through a 5-stage mechanism based on the Bandar Lampung Mayor Decree, as follows:

- a. Decree of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 591/IV.06/HK/2020 concerning the Determination of the List of Names of Recipients of Premium Rice Assistance for Operational Activities of the Covid-19 Disaster Social Safety Net (DID) Phase I in the City of Bandar Lampung in 2020.
- b. Decree of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 621/IV.06/HK/2020 concerning the Determination of the List of Names of Recipients of Premium Rice Assistance for Operational Activities of the Social Safety Net for the Covid-19 Disaster Phase II in the City of Bandar Lampung in 2020.
- c. Decree of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 641/IV.06/HK/2020 concerning the Determination of the List of Names of Recipients of Premium Rice Assistance for Operational Activities of the Covid-19 Disaster Social Safety Net Phase III in the Bandar Lampung City Region in 2020.
- d. Decision of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 669/IV.06/HK/2020 concerning the Determination of the List of Names of Recipients of Premium Rice Assistance for Operational Activities of the Covid-19 Disaster Social Safety

Net Phase IV in the Bandar Lampung City Region in 2020.

- e. Decree of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 693/IV.06/HK/2020 concerning the Determination of the List of Names of Recipients of Premium Rice Assistance for Operational Activities of the Covid-19 Disaster Social Safety Net Phase V in the City of Bandar Lampung in 2020.

In 2021 the rice aid distribution program has decreased, this is because there are only 2 stages of rice aid distribution based on the Mayor's Decree, as follows:

- a. Decision of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 577/III.05/HK/2021 concerning the Determination of the List of Recipients of Rice Aid for Social Protection Activities for Victims of Natural and Social Disasters in the City of Bandar Lampung in 2021.
- b. Decision of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung Number: 587/III.05/HK/2021 concerning the Determination of the List of Recipients of Rice Aid for Social Protection Activities for Victims of Natural and Social Disasters in the City of Bandar Lampung in 2021.

The condition of the decline in the distribution of rice aid programs will

certainly worsen the condition of the people of Bandar Lampung City who are currently experiencing an economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 virus, plus the implementation of PPKM policies and/or regulations in Bandar Lampung City which hampers the community's economic activity due to the existence of restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

The rice assistance that has been distributed by the Central Government and Regional Governments has also not met the basic needs of the community. When referring to the provisions of Article 7, Article 8, Article 39, Article 52, Article 55, and Article 79 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine and Article 8 in conjunction with Article 5 of Law Number 4 of 1948 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases, It is clearly stated what matters are citizens' rights that must be fulfilled by the Central Government and Regional Governments and related agencies during an outbreak of an infectious disease, a public health emergency situation, and being in a regional quarantine or home quarantine situation, which includes:

- a. The right to obtain basic health services according to medical needs.
- b. The right to obtain food and other daily needs.

- c. The right to receive equal treatment in the implementation of Health Quarantine.
- d. The right to obtain fulfillment of the basic necessities of life for people and food for livestock by the Government, the implementation of which involves the Central Government, Regional Governments, and related parties.
- e. For every person who comes from a state and/or public health emergency area, he/she has the right to get services from a health quarantine official which includes screening, health alert cards, information on procedures for preventing and treating outbreaks, taking specimens/samples, referrals, and isolation.
- f. The right to obtain compensation for experiencing property loss caused by efforts to overcome the epidemic.
- g. The right to obtain information on health quarantine as an effort to prevent and eradicate the entry and/or exit of events and/or risk factors that can cause public health emergencies.

Referring to the basic rights of citizens during an epidemic situation, public health emergency status, home quarantine, or regional quarantine, the Central Government and Regional Governments must be ready to take into account the budget allocation of funds to fulfill the basic rights of the community.

The government must also prioritize assistance and mitigation to prevent disease outbreaks, especially for vulnerable groups, especially the urban poor who live in densely populated settlements, rural poor groups living in suburban areas, women, children, the homeless, informal workers, street vendors, disabled groups, and others, where groups are often neglected and have difficulty getting access to the rights of their citizens.

Neglecting the fulfillment of all the rights of the citizens mentioned above under any pretext, means that the Government has negated the Constitution of the State of Indonesia, Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine.

2. Efforts to fulfill the rights of citizens in the implementation of PPKM in Bandar Lampung City The implementation of Community

Restrictions or commonly called PPKM is one of the policies issued by the Government to take steps to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia. Previously, the Government had also implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) based on Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and took place in several areas that became

the point of spread of COVID-19 infection. 19.

The Indonesian government first implemented PPKM in Indonesia through the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing the Command Post for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 at the Village and Sub-District levels for Controlling the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019. In its development, the Government has several times change the name of PPKM, starting from Micro PPKM, Emergency PPKM, and Level PPKM. The government implements PPKM, of course, with the aim of quickly tackling the health crisis caused by COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Bandar Lampung City is one of the regencies/cities that are obliged to enforce and implement PPKM. Based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing the Command Post for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 at the Village and Sub-District levels for Controlling the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019, the Provincial Government of Lampung issued a Circular Letter of the

Governor Number: 045.2/87/VI/POSKO/2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities in Preventing the Spread of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease in City Districts in Lampung Province. The implementation of PPKM in Bandar Lampung City is certainly inseparable from the spread of COVID-19, based on data from the Lampung Province Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Bandar Lampung City, there were 6,420 confirmed cases of Covid-19 as of June 26, 2021.

The implementation of PPKM in Bandar Lampung City has an impact on community mobility, this causes the community's economic growth to be weak and has an impact on various sectors of the community's economy. This condition has forced several companies in Bandar Lampung City to lay off and even lay off their workers to stabilize the company. Data from the Manpower Office of Bandar Lampung City noted that from April 3-15 2020 there were 1525 workers who were laid off from 37 companies in Bandar Lampung City. The impact of this case made the unemployment rate in Bandar Lampung City increase, the Central Statistics Agency of Bandar Lampung noted that the open unemployment rate in

Bandar Lampung City increased by 1.64% to 8.79% in 2020.

Not only in the corporate and labor sectors, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have experienced a decline in turnover due to the weakening of community economic growth which has an impact on consumer purchasing power. This also has an impact on the education sector, the cost of education which today is quite expensive, of course, has an effect on the education of the children of the poor in Lampung Province. The Community Development Program implemented by the Bandar Lampung City Government has not been able to absorb all children from poor families in Bandar Lampung City. This situation makes many high school and vocational high school students drop out of school, according to basic education data sources there are a total of 8,1515 students drop out, consisting of 4,063 high school students, 4,057 vocational students, and 41 other special school students in Lampung Province. This is of course very contrary to the Indonesian constitution Article 31 paragraph 1 of the Basic Law that every citizen has the right to education in conjunction with Article 4 paragraph 1 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education system that education is carried out democratically and fairly and is not discriminatory by upholding human

rights, religious values, cultural values, and national pluralism in conjunction with Article 5 paragraph 1 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System that every citizen has the same right to obtain quality education.

The PPKM policy also creates new problems for the community, including work from home (WFH) and study from home (SFH). These things cause the community's needs to be friendly, not only the need for access to health and the fulfillment of nutritious food needs, the needs of the community are coupled with the need for communication technology tools and internet quotas to support the WFH and SFH programs. Adding to the needs of the community during the PPKM period is very burdensome for the poor people of Bandar Lampung City, like it or not, the poor have to spend more to meet all the needs needed during the PPKM period. Subsidy assistance in the form of quotas provided by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology has also not been able to be distributed evenly, the internet quota subsidies can only be felt by students and students in urban areas. Rural communities are still very difficult to access the internet due to infrastructure development in the form of tower signal transmitters for

telecommunications equipment is still minimal or unreachable in rural areas.

In the health sector, programs that can be accessed for free by citizens are only limited to quarantine sites and free vaccinations. Other health access, such as antigen testing and PCR (polymerase chain reaction) tests, the public still has to be forced to spend their own money. Whereas the Antigen test and PCR test are required by the Government for long-distance travelers. In this case, of course, it is very burdensome for people who have to travel every day out of town by public transportation to do work. Moreover, the antigen test and PCR test are quite expensive.

In this case, the Central Government has designed and implemented several policies and programs related to job creation in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. First, Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Omnibus Law) which was designed by the Central Government to overcome unemployment which before the Covid-19 pandemic had become one of the problems of the national economy. Second, the Pre-Employment Card Program which was realized during the Covid-19 pandemic to help workers who were laid off by the company. Third, various social assistance

such as; basic food assistance, cash social assistance, village fund BLT.

In reality, the policies and programs that the Government is trying to make are contradictory to the initial goal of democratizing the Indonesian economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. First, Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (Omnibus Law), the phrase job creation created by the Government for this policy should be able to absorb a lot of workers in Indonesia, but from the total investment of 800 trillion, it can only absorb 1.034 million new workers. It was proven that during the health crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, the perspective of Law Number 11 of 2011 concerning Job Creation was not in accordance with economic democratization and could not be relied on. The two Pre-Employment Card programs are still uneven today. Data from the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy shows that the number of recipients of Pre-Employment Cards is higher in Java, reaching 70%. This means that of the 5.6 million cards distributed, nearly 4 million will be distributed on the island of Java. The problem of unemployment both before the pandemic and during the Covid-19 pandemic also occurred outside Java. Even cities outside Java may need it more due to worse conditions with a high poverty index and

lack of infrastructure and job opportunities. This certainly violates the principles of economic democratization in the Indonesian constitution. Finally, the COVID-19 social assistance program in the form of basic food packages at the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2020 with a value of around Rp. 5.9 trillion was corrupted by the Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari Batubara. According to the KPK, Juliari Batubara received a bribe of Rp. 17 billion. Even though the distribution of social assistance to the community in the midst of a health crisis situation such as the COVID-19 pandemic has been guaranteed in Article 55 paragraph 1 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine that during the regional quarantine, the basic living needs of people and animal feed in the quarantine area are guaranteed. is the responsibility of the Central Government and Article 55 paragraph 2 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine that the responsibility of the central government in implementing regional quarantine as referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by involving the Regional Government and related parties. So it can be said that the corruption activities carried out by the Minister of Social Affairs Juliari Batubara strongly blame the principles of economic democratization which have been

guaranteed in the constitution, and this must have had a very bad impact on the distribution of social assistance to the wider community.

The government and agencies related to the city of Bandar Lampung also have a program that seeks to ease the burden on the community in dealing with PPKM. In helping to meet the basic needs of the community during the PPKM period, the Bandar Lampung City Government carried out the distribution of premium rice based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 22 of 2019 concerning Procedures and Mechanisms for Distribution of Government Rice Reserves for Disaster Emergency Management and Post-Disaster Food Insecurity which was carried out in 5 stages in In 2020 and 2 stages in 2021, in addition to fulfilling basic rights in the form of food, the Government and Agencies related to the City of Bandar Lampung also provide free vaccinations to all people based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Combating the Corona Virus Pandemic. Disease 2019 (covid-19). The efforts that have been made by the Bandar Lampung City Government have not been able to meet the needs of the community during the

PPKM period, when referring to Article 55 Paragraph 1 of Law No. Regional quarantine, basic living needs of people and food for livestock that are in the quarantine area are the responsibility of the central government and Article 55 paragraph 2 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine that the responsibility of the Central Government in implementing the Regional Quarantine as referred to in paragraph 1 carried out by involving the Regional Government and related parties.

This condition also causes political turmoil in the form of people's movements based on economic factors, such as protest demonstrations carried out by various groups of people such as factory workers, farm workers, traditional fishermen, street vendors, students, and students. The public protest is a response from the community in responding to the Central Government and Regional Government programs in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and fulfilling the rights of citizens.

Efforts to fulfill community rights during the PPKM period carried out by both the Central Government and Regional Governments were only able to ease the burden on the community in the short term. Even though the health crisis situation caused by COVID-19 in Indonesia cannot be predicted when it will

end, plus the Ministry of Health has discovered the stone variant of the Covid-19 virus, namely Omicron, entered Indonesia on November 27, 2021.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that, the implementation of Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine in Bandar Lampung City such as the existence of basic food assistance programs in the form of rice, free vaccinations, and internet quota subsidies for students /i, has not been able to answer the basic needs of the community in dealing with the covid-19 pandemic as evidenced by the percentage of poverty in the Lampung province in March 2020 which was recorded at 9.02% or an increase of 0.42 points compared to September 2019 of 8.60%. Efforts to fulfill the rights of citizens in the implementation of PPKM in Bandar Lampung City have not been fully carried out. There are still many problems that occur to the people of Bandar Lampung City during the PPKM period, such as termination of employment by companies to stabilize the company and this causes a decrease in people's per capita income, which will later have an impact on the national economy and attack many other sectors of society such as access health, transportation costs, food

fulfillment, education, and purchasing power decreased.

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Lampung Governor Regulation Number 45 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adapting New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Society for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (covid-19) in Lampung Province.

Governor's Circular Letter Number: 045.2/87/VI/OSKO/2021 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities in preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in districts and cities in Lampung Province.

Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (covid-19) through health protocols in the Bandar Lampung City Region.