

Analysis of People's Compliance with the Law in the Covid-19 Vaccination Program in Indonesia

Dr.Gunawan Djayaputra *

*Lecturer of Law Studies, Faculty of Law - Tarumanagara University Jln. Letjen S. Parman No. 1 Jakarta Barat 11440, Indonesia

Abstract

The implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination is very important because the 1945 Constitution Article 28 H Paragraph (1) and (2) mandates that everyone has the right to live in physical and mental prosperity, to live, and get a good and healthy living environment and the right obtain health services, and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze various laws and regulations related to public compliance with the law in implementing the Covid-19 vaccination program. This type of research is normative legal research, analyzing prevailing legal norms by examining library materials or secondary data, and primary data as a support. The findings of this research indicate that efforts to improve people's compliance with law through instrumental and normative perspectives as well as implementing and promoting Social inclusion is a critical issue to realize the successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Vaccination for COVID-19, Constitution of 1945, Law Number 32 of 2009. People's obedience to the law, Social inclusion, Indonesia*

I. Introduction

The current conditions in Indonesia are the same as those experienced by 223 other countries in the world (www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/2021) are in an abnormal situation due to the increasing number of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic that has swept the world for more than a year since the first cases were reported in Wuhan, China, at the end of December 2019, and shows no signs of ending. The Indonesian government at both the central and regional government levels has made efforts to face and find solutions related to the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing various steps to protect the community and address various problems that arise and consider them from various aspects such as health aspects, social aspects, economic aspects, and financial aspects.

Efforts made by the government to minimize the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially on public health, are through the implementation of health protocols, namely Wear a mask, wash your hands, and keep your distance and restrictions on the implementation of community activities (*Pembatasan Pemberlakuan Kegiatan Masyarakat/PPKM*). This health protocol is implemented in Indonesia in a strict, sustainable manner and there are legal sanctions for violating it as regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/ 382/2020 of 2020 concerning Health Protocols for Communities in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control. Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

which has been established and takes effect June 19, 2020 (Kepmenkes HK.01.07 / 2020) and carries out the COVID -19 vaccination program.

Vaccination for COVID-19 is one of the most important tools to end the COVID-19 pandemic because vaccines can help the immune system and protect humans against infection from the virus that causes COVID-19 without having to develop disease in the future (COVID19.CA.GOV.,2021). The COVID-19 vaccination program began to be carried out by the Indonesian government marked with three million doses of Sinovac vaccine arriving in Indonesia, and 1.2 million doses, which have also been distributed to 34 provinces and a halal certificate from the Indonesian Ulema Council / MUI has been issued and an emergency distribution permit from the BPOM has been issued for the implementation of vaccination starting on January 13, 2021 (Dewi,2021).

However, the pros and cons of the COVID-19 vaccination program carried out by the Indonesian government continue to roll even though the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo is the first party to receive the first dose of Covid-19 vaccine injection on Wednesday, January 13, 2021, at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta. , and the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine injection on the same day and place was attended by public officials, management of professional associations, key opinion leaders and religious leaders in Indonesia (Mufarida,2021). Furthermore, as many as 70 percent of the total population of Indonesia will receive the vaccine in order to create communal immunity (Press, Media and Information Bureau of the Presidential Secretariat - Ministry of State Secretariat,2021).

People who oppose the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccine injection. According to community groups who contend that they are still doubtful and show fear, especially related to follow-up events after immunization (Rafie,2021). For example, several medical collegials (Association of Indonesian Internal Medicine Specialists / PAPDI and the Association of Indonesian Lung Doctors / PDPI) stated that the vaccination program requires vaccines that have been proven to be effective and safe through appropriate clinical trial stages (Rahayu,2020). Then, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia reported that Aceh and West Sumatra were the two provinces with the highest number of vaccine rejecters in Indonesia, namely the percentage of Acehnese who wanted to be vaccinated at 46 percent, and West Sumatra at 47 percent (Maharani,2021).

Based on these problems, researchers are interested in investigating the juridical basis for implementing the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia, analyzing the perspective of people's compliance with the law in order to create an inclusive society in Indonesia. This effort was carried out by researchers by investigating and analyzing various laws and regulations related to the implementation of the Covid-19 Vaccination program, the perspective of community compliance with the law, and creating social Inclusion in Indonesia.

I.1. *Statement of the problem*

The COVID-19 vaccination program is a very strategic issue in various countries around the world at this

time including in Indonesia because this program is one of the most important tools to end the COVID-19 pandemic to help the immune system and protect humans against infection from the virus that causes it. COVID-19 without having to catch a disease in the future. However, the reluctance of some community groups to be injected with the COVID-19 vaccine raises a counter to the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia which can be categorized in the context of the perspective of people's compliance with the law.

I.2. General Objective

The objectives of this study are to:

- a. Investigating the juridical basis for implementing the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia
- b. Knowing the perspective of people's obedience to the law.
- c. Creating Social Inclusion in Indonesia

II. Methodology

This type of research is normative legal research, research conducted to collect and analyze (Marzuki,2005:25) and focuses on applicable legal norms and the study of legal norms is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data (Soekanto & Mamudji,2003:13) while primary data is used as a support. Secondary data in this study came from: (a). Primary Legal Materials, namely positive legal materials that are binding and consist of statutory regulations, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 Year 2020 concerning Health Protocols for Communities in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and Decree of the Minister of Health (*Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan /Kepmenkes*) Number HK.01.07 / Menkes / 12758/2020 regarding the Determination of Vaccines Type for the Implementation of Corona Virus Disese Vaccination 2019 (COVID-19); and (b) Secondary Legal Materials, namely materials used to provide an explanation of primary legal materials and consists of literatures containing legal opinions .

Then, the data collection method in the study was collected by means of literature study. According to Sugiyono (2015:188-196), primary and secondary data collection can be done by means of library research, namely studying, reading and understanding books, laws and regulations and opinions that are closely related to the material studied. The data collection technique in this research is documentation, which is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, books, papers or articles, journals and so on (Arkunto,2010), and all the data obtained is analyzed in full so that there is a clear picture. systematic and factual and researchers draw conclusions using deductive thinking methods, the process of drawing conclusions based on premises whose truth has been determined (Salam,1997:147), a pattern of thinking that is based on general matters then draws conclusions that special.

III. Discussion And Results

III.1. Juridical Review of the Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination Program in Indonesia

As stipulated in Article 28 H Paragraph (1) and (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that every person has the right to live in physical and mental prosperity, to live in, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to obtain health services. . Then, in the preamble to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, point (a) stipulates that a good and healthy environment is the human right of every Indonesian citizen as mandated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Law Number 32 Year 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Article 65 as follows: Paragraph (1) Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights, and paragraph (2) Everyone has the right to environmental education, access to information, access to participation, and access to justice in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment. Meanwhile, the definition of the environment is the spatial unity with all objects, forces, conditions and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things (Pasal 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009).

According to the considerations of the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 of 2020 concerning Health Protocols for Communities in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as follows:(1).In facing adaptation new habits towards a productive and safe society against Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), it is necessary to organize the implementation of various activities with public health priorities;(2).Public places and facilities are one of the locus for community activities that will support the sustainability of the economy, but have the potential to become a locus for the spread of COVID-19 so that a health protocol is needed in the implementation of activities in public places and facilities. Then, the government chose a vaccination program to reduce the rate of spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, and has decided to choose seven types of vaccines for the Corona virus vaccination program which are considered safe for use and are contained in the Decree of the Minister of Health (*Kepmenkes*) Number HK.01.07/Menkes/12758/2020 concerning the Determination of Vaccines for the Implementation of the 2019 Disease Corona Virus Vaccination (COVID-19) as follows: vaccines produced by P.T. Bio Farma, AstraZeneca made in the UK, China National Pharmaceutical Group Corporation (Sinopharm) made in China, Moderna vaccine made in America, the Novavax vaccine made in Canada, the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine made in America, and the Sinovac vaccine made by a Chinese biotechnology company (Prihatin,2021).

Then, in order to operationalize the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/12758/2020 on January 2, 2021, a Decree of the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control Number HK.02.02/4/1/2021 was stipulated concerning Technical Guidelines for Vaccination in the Context of

Corona Pandemic Virus Disease 2019 /COVID-19 (www.kemkes.go.id/resources/. Accessed January 22,2021) with reference to various laws and regulations as the Juridical Review of the Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination Program in Indonesia as follows :

Tabel 1: Juridical Review of the Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination Program in Indonesia

No.	Laws and Regulations	Juridical Review
1	Undang - Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 Kemudian,	Article 28 H Paragraph (1) and (2) that everyone has the right to live in physical and mental prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to obtain health services.
2	Undang - Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup	-This Law contains: General Provisions; Principles, Objectives and Scope; Planning; Utilization; Control; Maintenance; Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials and Hazardous and Toxic Waste; Information Systems; Government and Local Government Duties and Authorities; Rights, Obligations and Prohibitions; Community Role; Supervision and Administrative Sanctions; Environmental Dispute Resolution; Investigation and Evidence; Criminal provisions; Transitional Provisions; Closing; and explanation. -Article 65 is as follows: paragraph (1) Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights, and paragraph (2) Everyone has the right to environmental education, access to information, access to participation, and access to justice in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment.
3	Undang - Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1984 tentang Wabah Penyakit Menular (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1984 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3237)	Article 2 The purpose and objective of this Law is to protect the population from the calamity caused by the plague as early as possible, in order to increase the community's ability to live healthily.
4	Undang - Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2008 tentang Kementerian Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 166, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4916)	- Article 1 paragraph (1). State Ministry, hereinafter referred to as the Ministry, is a government apparatus in charge of certain government affairs, paragraph (2). The Minister of State, hereinafter referred to as the Minister, is the assistant to the President who leads the Ministry. Paragraph (3). Government Affairs shall be any affairs as referred to in the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. - Article 5 paragraph (1) Government affairs as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter a cover foreign, domestic and defense affairs, paragraph (2) Government affairs as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter b include religion, law, finance, security, human rights, education, culture, health, social, employment, industry, commerce, mining, energy, public works, transmigration, transportation, information, communication, agriculture, plantation, forestry, livestock, marine
5	Undang - Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun - 2 - 2009 Nomor 144, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5063)	- Article 5 paragraph (1) Everyone has the same right to gain access to resources in the health sector. Paragraph (2) Everyone has the right to obtain safe, quality and affordable health services, and paragraph (3) Everyone has the right independently and responsibly for determining the health services that are needed for himself . - Article 6 stipulates that everyone has the right to a healthy environment for the achievement of a health degree.
6	Undang - Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 tentang Kekearifan Kesehatan	- Article 2: Health Quarantine is organized on the basis of humanity, benefits; protection; justice, non-discrimination, public interest; Integrity, legal awareness, and state

	(Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 128, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6236	sovereignty. - Article 3: The implementation of Health Quarantine aims to protect the community from diseases and / or Public Health Risk Factors that have the potential to cause a Public Health Emergency, prevent and ward off disease and / or Public Health Risk Factors that have the potential to cause a Public Health Emergency, and increase national resilience in public health; as well as providing protection and legal certainty for the public and health workers. - Article 4: The central government and regional governments are responsible for protecting public health from diseases and / or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause a public health emergency through the implementation of health quarantine.
7	Undang - Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) dan/atau dalam rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 134, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6516);	- The implications of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have also had an impact on the deterioration of the system so that the Government and related institutions need to immediately take extraordinary policies and steps in order to save the national economy and financial system stability - Article 1 paragraph (1) In order to meet the needs of state administration, a State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is prepared which consists of the state revenue budget, state expenditure budget and budget financing, paragraph (2) to implement the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) as referred to in paragraph (1) has stipulated Law Number 20 of 2019 concerning the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020 to face threats that endanger the national economy and / or financial system stability, it is necessary to establish a state financial policy and a stability policy. financial system.
8	Peraturan Presiden Nomor 35 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Kesehatan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 59)	- Article 1 paragraph (1) The Ministry of Health is under and responsible to the President. - Article 2 The Ministry of Health has the task of carrying out governmental affairs in the health sector to assist the President in carrying out state governance -Article 3 In carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 2, the Ministry of Health carries out functions: (a). formulation, stipulation and implementation of policies in the field of public health, disease prevention and control, health services and pharmaceuticals and medical devices; (b). coordinating the implementation of duties, coaching, and providing administrative support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Health.
9	Peraturan Presiden Nomor 99 Tahun 2020 tentang Pengadaan Vaksin dan Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 227);	- Article 1 paragraph (1) In order to accelerate the response to the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the Government is accelerating the procurement of the COVID-19 Vaccine and the implementation of the COVID19 Vaccination; paragraph (2) The scope of the implementation of Vaccine procurement and COVID-19 Vaccination includes: a. procurement of the COVID-19 Vaccine; b. implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination; c. funding for the procurement of the COVID-19 Vaccine and for the implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination; and D. support and facilities of ministries, agencies, and local governments. - Article 2 paragraph (1) The Government shall determine the type and quantity of the COVID-19 Vaccine needed for the implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination. - Article 4 paragraph (1) is related to the implementation of the procurement of the COVID-19 vaccine - Article 5 paragraph (1) The assignment as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter a to PT Bio Farma (Persero) is

		carried out by the Minister of Health.
10	Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 25 Tahun 2020 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Kesehatan (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1146)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1 paragraph (1) The Ministry of Health is under and responsible to the President; paragraph (2) The Ministry of Health is led by the Minister. - Article 2 The Ministry of Health has the task of carrying out governmental affairs in the health sector to assist the President in carrying out state governance -Article 3 In carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 2, the Ministry of Health carries out functions: a. formulation, stipulation and implementation of policies in the field of public health, disease prevention and control, health services and pharmaceuticals and medical devices; b. coordinating the implementation of duties, coaching, and providing administrative support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Health.
11	Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/413/2020 tentang Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 as referred to in the FIRST Dictum serve as a reference for the Central Government, Provincial Government, Regency / City Government, health service facilities, health personnel, and all related parties in making efforts to prevent and control Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19). - The Central Government, Provincial Government, and Regency / City Government shall provide guidance and supervision to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 in accordance with their respective authorities, and can involve the community.
12	Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 28 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Vaksin dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1229) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 79 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 28 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Vaksin dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1266)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1; paragraph 2. Vaccination is the provision of a special Vaccine given in the context of generating or actively increasing a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day he is exposed to the disease he will not get sick or only experience mild illness and will not become a source of infection; -Article 3 paragraph (1) Procurement of the COVID-19 Vaccine aims to meet the availability of the COVID-19 Vaccine in the context of pandemic prevention according to the type and quantity specified; paragraph (2) The COVID-19 vaccine as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the standards and / or requirements of safety, quality, and efficacy / immunogenicity.
13	Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 84 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1559);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1 paragraph 3. Vaccination is the provision of vaccines specifically given in the context of generating or actively increasing a person's immunity against a disease, so that if one day he is exposed to the disease he will not get sick or only experience mild illness and will not become a source of infection. - Article 3 paragraph (1) Implementation of COVID-19 Vaccination is carried out by the Central Government; paragraph (2) The Central Government in implementing COVID19 Vaccination involves the Provincial Government and Regency/ City Government which aims to reduce transmission / transmission of COVID-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, achieve group immunity in the community (herd immunity) ; and protect people from COVID-19 in order to remain socially and economically productive.
14	Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor	Set targets for the implementation of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Vaccination with names as found in the

	HK.01.07/MENKES/12757/2020 Tentang Penetapan Sasaran Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	One Data Information System for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccination, and the target for implementation is the priority group of people receiving the COVID-19 vaccine in accordance with regulatory provisions legislation
15	Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor HK.01.07/Menkes/12758/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The types of COVID-19 vaccines that will be used for vaccination are as stated in the First Dictum, as follows: 1. Vaccines produced by PT Bio Farma (Persero), 2. AstraZeneca, 3. China National Pharmaceutical Group Corporation (Sinopharm) , 4. Moderna, 5. Novavax Inc, 6. Pfizer Inc. and BioNTech, and 7. SinovacLife Sciences Co., Ltd., - The type of COVID-19 vaccine as referred to in the FIRST Dictum is a vaccine that is still in the third phase of clinical trial implementation or has completed the third stage of clinical trial.

Source: Primary and Secondary data, 2020 (processed)

Based on these various laws and regulations, the government is implementing a vaccination program which began in mid-January 2021, three million doses of Sinovac vaccine have arrived in Indonesia, and 1.2 million doses have been distributed to 34 provinces and a halal certificate from the Indonesian Ulema Council has been issued and an emergency distribution permit from the BPOM has also been issued for the implementation of vaccinations starting on January 13, 2021 (Dewi,2021).

Then, the vaccination program is targeted to be completed within 15 months targeting 181.5 million people and this method of vaccine delivery will be given to 181.5 million Indonesians and is expected to create community herd immunity against COVID-19 (Prihatin,2021).In this case, public participation is widely believed to be beneficial for the successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia. According to Haldane et.al. (2019:1),community participation is widely believed to be beneficial for the development, implementation and evaluation of health services although there are still many challenges to success and sustainability and most importantly there is evidence of the influence of community participation and outcomes at both the community and individual levels.

According to Goran Therborn (2007,2) in UNDESA (2009:14-15) that the steps to promote social inclusion are hierarchical with visibility as the first step, and each of the five steps can be understood both in terms of process and content. as follows: (1).Visibility - First and foremost, people need to be noticed, recognized and have a voice of their own. There is no possibility of a voice if individuals or groups are not taken into account and represented in the processes that make up formal society. One of the greatest difficulties even at the local level is the actual population census. People remain uncountable and therefore invisible;(2).Considerations - Individual and group concerns and needs are taken into account by policymakers;(3).Access to Social Interaction - People must be able to engage in community activities and social networks in their daily life, including economic, social, cultural, religious and political activities;(4).Rights - People must have the right to act and demand, the right to be different, the right to law, the right to access social services, such as housing, education, transportation and health

care;and(5).Resources for full participation in all aspects of community activities. All these elements need to be considered as shown in Figure 1 below:



Figure 1: Steps to promoting Social Inclusion (processed)

Thus, the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia will be successful if the government can implement 5 (five) steps as stated by Goran Therborn (2007:2) in UNDESA (2009:14-15) related to steps to promote inclusion. social consisting of: Visibility, people need to be noticed, recognized, and have their own voice; Individual and group considerations, concerns and needs are taken into account by policy makers; access to social Interaction, the community must be able to be involved in community activities and social networks in their daily life; Rights, people must have legal rights, the right to access social services; and, Resources to fully participate in all aspects of social activities such as economic, social, political and cultural life and others in order to enjoy a normal standard of living and ensure that people have greater participation in decision-making that can affect their lives and access to rights. - fundamental rights.

III.2. People's Compliance Perspective Against Law

According to Psychologist Gracia Ivonika (2021) in (Maharani,2021) that people who are currently apathetic to the COVID-19 vaccine could be influenced by various factors, moreover, this vaccine is something very new, such as:(a).Environmental Factors - If the people closest to them are against it and continue to influence it, there is a possibility that it will also be against the effectiveness of the vaccine;(b).Mindset - Those who refuse the COVID-19 vaccine usually try to convey this point of view to others based on their beliefs and try to keep the people they know safe according to their perceptions;(c).Value Adhered to - Some people may hold the value that introducing vaccine fluids into the body is prohibited by their beliefs because the manufacturing process and vaccine content are considered not in accordance with the teachings of their beliefs. The behavior of people who don't want to be vaccinated is part of the environment, especially social ecology. According to Bookchin (2007), social ecology is based on the belief that almost all ecological problems in society today originate from social problems that are rooted because there is a rational society and on the other hand there is an irrational society that dominates it and often triggers conflicts related to economy, ethnicity, culture, etc. gender and so on.

Pros and cons related to the COVID-19 vaccine arise due to global problems and various sources of information resulting in bias and disinformation about the COVID-19 vaccine (Rizal in

<https://nusadaily.com/18/1/2021>) and a person's reluctance to be injected Vaccines seem to be motivated by psychological reasons. According to a study by researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, misinformation and conspiracy theories have indeed been shown to fuel mistrust of vaccines, and lower the number of people who are willing to receive the Covid-19 vaccine (Anjar,2020). In this case, Cushing (2020) states that problems related to the lack of a strong and comprehensive health information system (a lack of robust and comprehensive health information systems) and the lack of integrated medicines regulatory systems in several countries tend to have the potential to make it difficult for many countries to accelerate implementation. COVID-19 vaccination program.

In this case, the government can optimize the use of IBM Blockchain technology in the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia. The IBM Blockchain is an irreversible shared ledger to facilitate the process of recording transactions and tracking tangible assets or intangible assets in a business network and to increase efficiency, reduce costs and reduce risk, and aim to build trust (<https://www.ibm.com/my-en/block chain> Accessed January 21,2021). Through a strong and comprehensive health information system, the influence of social norms (Ellickson 1991,Tyler 1990 in Tyran and Feld,2001) and the use of IBM Blockchain technology related to the distribution system of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia, it is hoped that it can increase public trust and public compliance with the law. in order to make the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program successful in Indonesia. According to Tyler (1990:3), people's attitudes and behavior towards law are influenced by normative judgments - their feelings about what is right and wrong.

According to Paine (1996) in Arjoon (2014:12), the law views ethics as a set of limits and something that must be done, directed to prevent actions that violate the law because the law only creates irrevocable legal obligations and emphasizes rules and uses increased monitoring and penalties to enforce these rules are rooted in the theory of prevention, preventing people from doing bad things that are contrary to the law related to social, norms and morals (Finnis,2013:553-556). According to Flanigan (2020:159-172), morally we must do what the law requires because the law demands it, and the effectiveness of law as an instrument of social control depends on the assumptions that legislators and implementers have about human behavior (Carroll,1987). Human behavior in the concept of the premise of psychological hedonism is defined as a series of specific actions to maximize subjective utility, including positive or negative satisfaction of all human wants in the form of needs, wants, and drives (Stover and Brown,1975:369).

Then, Klosko (2016) states that the moral obligation to obey the law, or so-called political obligation, is a moral requirement to obey the laws of a country which are generally supported by coercion, while those who do not comply are subject to sanctions, penalties. According to ADM Walker (1988) in Christie (1990:1315), the moral obligation to obey the law can come from the obligation of gratitude - an obligation that ultimately becomes a debt to our fellow citizens [us] collectively. Meanwhile, the definition of punishment can be interpreted as a deliberate public and public blocking of the ability of a deviant to

achieve its goals if it violates what is stipulated in the law as a learning tool and forces deviants to internalize legal values (Litwak,1956:212).

Furthermore, the significance of punishment can be interpreted as a practical realization of moral values that aim to change the threat to social order into a victory of social solidarity (Garland,1991:123). According to experts in Jackson et.al., (2017:2), the motivation of people to comply with the law lies in a crime control policy based on the idea of compliance guaranteed by the presence of a formal police force that involves the threat of sanctions for wrongdoers (Tyler,2008;Nagin,1998; Kahan,1999) as a social control mechanism related to the risk of punishment and people's compliance that comes from personal commitment to law-abiding behavior (Tyler,2006;Robinson and Darley,2004). According to Ehrlich (1922) in Treviño (2018:39), formal legal social control as defined in laws and judicial decisions is completely unnecessary in many cases, because most affairs run independently without dispute, and when disputes do arise it is often resolved in a friendly manner because the parties have reached a compromise in consideration of time and cost which is effective and efficient. According to Bernard (1939) in Treviño (2018:39), legal social control is the most strongly related to ethical control, the latter is mainly related to the welfare of individuals and communities.

In order for the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia to be successful, the government should be able to implement people's compliance with the law through an instrumental and normative perspective. According to Rahardjo (2010:208) the meaning of instrumental and normative perspectives is as follows: (a). the instrumental perspective is that compliance depends on the ability of the law to shape obedient behavior itself and this is related to the existence of incentives and the existence of penalties or sanctions which are considered as an effective way to reduce the crime rate; and (b). The normative perspective is related to the people's belief in justice and morals contained in law, even though it is against their own interests so that the law is felt to be fair, the people will voluntarily obey it, even though it sacrifices their interests, and the people also uphold a government if it is believed that the government has moral right to govern its people.

3.3. *Creating Social Inclusion in Indonesia*

The concept of inclusion is related to the recognition of the diversity of modern society (Drudy & Kinsella,2009:648). In terminology, a socially inclusive society is defined as a society in which all people feel valued, their differences are respected, and their basic needs are met so that they can live with dignity (<https://glosbe.com/>). According to the Expert Group Meeting to Promote Social Integration, Helsinki, July 2008 in UNDESA (2009:8), the notion of an inclusive society is a society that overcomes differences in race, sex, class, generation and geography, and ensures inclusion, equality of opportunity and the abilities of all. community members to define an agreed-upon set of social institutions that govern. social interactions.

According to Government at a Glance 2015 © OECD 2015 (2015:27), the importance of diversity in public institutions, to ensure that the needs, aspirations and experiences of diverse citizens are reflected in decision-

making processes based on fundamental values such as justice, equality, justice and social cohesion (see OECD,2008b;OECD,2011b;OECD,2014f). An inclusive society is a society that leaves no one behind, and aims to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economy or other status (Raoul Wallenberg Institute, <https://rwi.lu.se/what-we-do/focus-areas/inclusive-societies/2020>). According to The World Summit for Social Development Copenhagen 1995 in UNDESA (2009:8), social justice refers to the principles, values and beliefs that every individual and group is entitled to fair and equal treatment, which is necessary for the achievement of a society where all people have access. equal rights against, not only under the law, but at all. aspects of life, and everyone gets an impartial share of the benefits and bears a fair share of the responsibility of society.

Then, the Final Report of the Expert Group Meeting on "Creating an Inclusive Society: Practical strategies to promote social inclusion", May 2008, unpublished in UNDESA (2009:13-15) that social inclusion involves involvement at the formal level (community) as follows:(1).Ensuring that the institutions in society reflect, value, respect and activate inclusive processes in society, and at the same time;and (2). Addressing the level of informal (individual) involvement, namely the perceptions and experiences of individuals such as: how they think and feel need to be taken into account so that social inclusion reflects the experiences and possibilities of individuals to self-actualize and the capacity of society to eliminate the causes of exclusion in order to ensure equal opportunities for all. Social inclusion touches almost all dimensions of life, both individuals and society as shown in Figure 1 below:

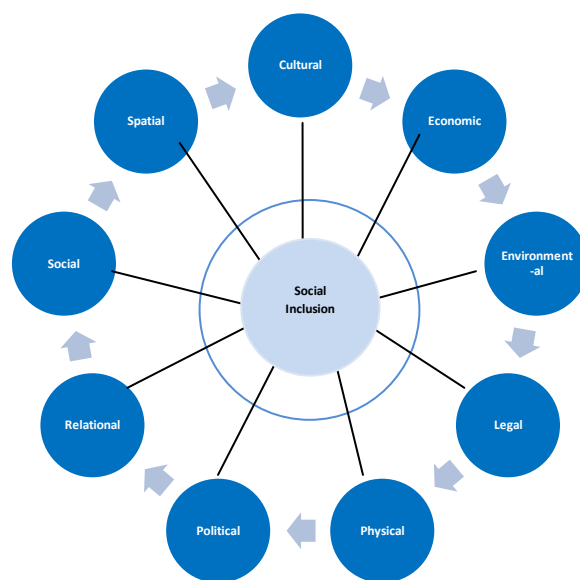


Figure 2: Dimensions of Social Inclusion

(processed)

Based on Figure 2, it can be interpreted that there are various attempts to categorize the dimensions of social inclusion. Social inclusion is a process that ensures that those who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion

have the opportunities and resources necessary to fully participate in economic, social, political and cultural life and in order to enjoy a standard of living that is considered normal in the communities in which they live, and this ensures that they have a greater participation in the decisions that affect their lives and access to their fundamental rights (Commission of the European Communities,2003:9 at www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/2016/chapter1.pdf).

Thus, if the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia is successful, the government is expected to be able to understand that each context or goal of social inclusion varies significantly. This is because social inclusion can be promoted at various levels, which have different goals and target recipients. For example, on the one hand the central government may be interested in identifying dimensions that are related to sectoral policies, such as health, education, employment, access to basic services, etc. and on the other hand, local governments may be more geared towards creating innovative categories, for example, capital. social, social mobility and others. Therefore, the importance of structuring Central-Regional relations can be continuously improved so that it is more harmonious, especially in order to encourage and realize the successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia.

IV. Conclusion

The successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program can be implemented by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia by ensuring and building trust and being oriented towards a strategic vision by involving community participation, legal certainty, transparency, responsibility, justice, effectiveness and efficiency. and the government must be able to help and ensure that the quality of vaccines is safe, right on target, effective and efficient so that people are aware of the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination This can also be done in terms of distributing COVID-19 vaccinations according to priority scales and leaving no room for corruption or manipulation. Then, the efforts that must be made by the government are in the field of monitoring the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program and distribution security systems that are no less important and must be carried out with the aim of protecting the supply chain from theft and diversion to the black market and preventing substandard vaccines, and anticipation. faked opportunities enter the supply chain. This could distort the market, and undermine confidence in the formal delivery mechanism for the COVID-19 vaccine. Thus, other key issues related to the success of the government are the implementation of people's obedience to the law through an instrumental and normative perspective and the importance of structuring a harmonious relationship between the central government and local governments to be maintained and enhanced as well as creating social inclusion, especially to encourage and realize the successful implementation of the vaccination program. COVID-19 in Indonesia.

V. Novelty

Analysis of public compliance with the law in the Covid-19 vaccination program in Indonesia is new and has never been studied by previous researchers, especially with regard to the juridical foundation for program implementation, the perspective of people's compliance with the law to create an inclusive society in Indonesia. This is a new theme and is expected to be a significant contribution from the results of this study so that it can be used by stakeholders to encourage and improve public compliance with the law in the Covid-19 vaccination program in Indonesia.

VI. Conflict Of Interest

The authors declare there is no conflicts of interest..

References

- [1] Arikunto, Suharsimi.. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010
- [2] Arjoon, Surendra. (2014, September). *Corporate Governance: An Ethical Perspective*
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227329914_Corporate_Governance_An_EthicalPerspective/download
- [3] Biro Pers, Media, dan Informasi Sekretariat Presiden - Kementerian Sekretariat Negara. *Kesan Presiden Jokowi Setelah Divaksin Covid-19 untuk Pertama Kalinya*. Dipublikasikan pada Rabu, 13 Januari 2021, <https://www.presidentri.go.id/siaran-pers/kesan-presiden-jokowi-setelah-divaksin-covid-19-untuk-pertama-kalinya/> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [4] Bookchin Murray. (2007). *What is Social Ecology? From Social Ecology and Communalism*, AK Press, first printing, [http://www.psichenatura .it/fileadmin/img/M. Bookchin_What is Social Ecology.pdf](http://www.psichenatura.it/fileadmin/img/M. Bookchin_What_is_Social_Ecology.pdf) (Accessed on January 29,,2021)
- [5] Carroll, John S..(1987, r). *Compliance with the law : A decision making approach to taxpaying*. SpringerLink. <https://link.springer.com /article /10.1007/BF01044744>
- [6] Christie, George C.. (1990), *On the Moral Obligation to Obey the Law*. *Duke Law Journal*. Vol. 1990 No. 6 Published By: Duke University School of Law, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1372834?seq=1> pp. 1311-1336
- [7] Cushing, Jonathan. (2020). *Opinion : The unspoken COVID-19 vaccine challenges — distribution and corruption*. *Global ViewsCOVID-19*, 10 November 2020, <https://www.devex.com/news/opinion-the-unspoken-covid-19-vaccine-challenges-distribution-and-corruption-98437> (Accessed on January 19,2021)
- [8] David Garland. (1991). *Sociological Perspectives on Punishment*. *Crime and Justice*. Vol. 14 Published By: The University of Chicago Press. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1147460?seq=1pp.115-165> (51 pages)
- [9] Commission of the European Communities. *Chapter I Identifying social inclusion and exclusion*, 2003,<https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ rwss/2016/ chapter1.pdf> co. p. 9. (Accessed on January 24,2021)
- [10] COVID19.CA.GOV. *Vaccines*. Last updated January 19, 2021. Last updated January 19, <https://covid19.ca.gov/>(Accessed on January 20,2021)
- [11] Dew,i Bestari Kumala). (2021)."*Peluang Keberhasilan Program VaksinasiCovid19*"
<https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2021/01/12/163000123/peluang-keberhasilan-program-vaksinasi-covid-19?page=all>
- [12] Expert Group Meeting on Promoting Social Integration, Helsinki, July 2008 *Creating an Inclusive Society: Practical Strategies to Promote Social Integration*. United Nation DESA/UNDESA,2009 <https://www.un .org /esa /socdev/egms/docs/ 2009/ Ghana/ inclusive-society.pdf>. (Accessed on January 19,2021)
- [13] Finnis ,John. *Philosophy of Law: Collected Essays*, vol. IV. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011
- [14] Flanigan,Edmund Tweedy (2020,April). *DO WE HAVE REASONS TO OBEYTHE LAW ?*

- [15] Glosbe - the multilingual online dictionary . Inclusive society in English. <https://glosbe.com/> (Accessed on January 25,2021)
- [16] Government at a Glance 2015 © OECD 2015 25. *Chapter 1 Inclusive government for a more inclusive society*. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/gov_glance-2015 (Accessed on January 25,2021)
- [17] Haldane, Victoria; Chuah Fiona L. H.; Srivastava,Aastha; Singh,Shweta R.; Koh, Gerald C. H.; Seng, Chia Kee; Legido-Quigley Helena. (2019). Community participation in health services development, implementation, and evaluation: A systematic review of empowerment, health, community, and process outcomes. PLOS ONE, 14(5), e0216112. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0216112 <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0216112> , pp.1-25
- [18] Ilman Hadi, . (2012,June). Arti Bagian “Mengingat” dalam Peraturan Perundang-undangan https://images.hukumonline.com/frontend/lt4fbded_50bf_741/lt4fcc5e_79a314b.jpg (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [19] IBM Blockchain, *What is blockchain technology?* <https://www.ibm.com/my-en/blockchain> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [20] Jackson,Jonathan; Bradford,Ben; Hough,Mike; Myhill, Andy; and Paul Quinton. (2012, February). Why do People Comply with the Law? Legitimacy and the Influence of Legal Institutions. British Journal of Criminology 52(6):1051-1071 DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.1994490https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228128576_Why_Do_People_Comply_with_the_Law_Legitimacy_and_the_Influence_of_Legal_Institutios
- [21] Klosko, George. (2016, November). The Moral Obligation to Obey the Law. GENERAL LAW .<https://lawexplores.com/the-moral-obligation-to-obey-the-law-2/> (Accessed on January 25,2021)
- [22] Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 Tahun 2020 tentang Protokol Kesehatan Bagi Masyarakat di Tempat dan Fasilitas Umum Dalam Rangka Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- [23] Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Penyakit Nomor HK.02.02/4/1/2021 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi Dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019/COVID-19.<https://www.kemkes.go.id/resources/download/info-terkini/COVID-> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [24] Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/12757/2020 Tentang Penetapan Sasaran Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
- [25] Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/12758/2020 Tentang Penetapan Jenis Vaksin Untuk Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- [26] Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/413/2020 tentang Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)
- [27] Litwak, Eugene. (1956). Three Ways in Which Law Acts as a Means of Social Control: Punishment,Therapy, and Education: Divorce Law a Case in Point. Social Forces. Vol. 34, No. 3 (Mar., 1956), pp. 217-223 (7 pages) Published By: Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2574040> <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2574040> (Accessed on January 25,2021)
- [28] Maharani,Ayu. (2021). *Menolak Vaksinasi Corona, Ini Alasan Psikologisnya*. 15 Jan 2021 <https://www.klikdokter.com/info-sehat/read/3646967/menolak-vaksinasi-corona-ini-alasan-psikologisnya> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [29] Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. Penelitian Hukum .Jakarta : Kencana,2005
- [30] Mufarida, Binti. (2021). *Setelah Presiden Jokowi, Ini Daftar Pejabat yang Divaksinasi COVID-19*. 13 Januari 2021. <https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/299374/15/setelah-presiden-jokowi-ini-daftar-pejabat-yang-divaksinasi-covid-19-1610499688> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [31] Peraturan Presiden Nomor 35 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Kesehatan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 59)
- [32] Peraturan Presiden Nomor 99 Tahun 2020 tentang Pengadaan Vaksin dan Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 227);

- [33] Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 25 Tahun 2020 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Kesehatan (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1146)
- [34] Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 28 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Vaksin dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1229) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 79 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 28 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Vaksin dalam rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1266)
- [35] Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 84 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi dalam Rangka Penanggulangan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 1559);
- [36] Prihatin, Intan Umbari. (2021). Memahami Vaksinasi Covid-19 di Indonesia Kamis, 7 Januari 2021 <https://www.merdeka.com/khas/memahami-vaksinasi-covid-19-di-indonesia-mildreport.html>
- [37] Rafie, Barratut Taqiyah. (2021). *Pasca vaksinasi corona Sinovac, ini reaksi yang banyak muncul di Indonesia*. Jumat, 22 Januari 2021. <https://newssetup.kontan.co.id/news/pasca-vaksinasi-corona-sinovac-ini-reaksi-yang-banyak-muncul-di-indonesia> (Accessed on January 24,2021)
- [38] Rahardjo, Satjipto, Sosiologi Hukum Perkembangan Metode & Pilihan Masalah, Yogyakarta : Genta Publishing, 2010
- [39] Rahayu, Ulfa. (2020). *Pro Kontra Rencana Vaksin COVID-19 di Indonesia*. 31 Desember 2020.2021 Hello Health Group Pte. Ltd. <https://hellosehat.com/infeksi/covid19/rencana-vaksin-covid-19/#gref> (Accessed on January 21,2021)
- [40] Raoul Wallenberg Institute , <https://rwi.lu.se/what-we-do/focus-areas/inclusive-societies/2020>(Accessed on January 19,2021)
- [41] Rizal, Jasman. *Jubir COVID-19: Pro Kontra Vaksin Karena Masyarakat Banyak Membaca Medsos*. <https://nusadaily.com/nusantara/jubir-covid-19-pro-kontra-vaksin-karena-masyarakat-banyak-membaca-medsos.html> . 18 Januari 2021
- [42] Salam, H. Burhanuddin Logika Materil Filsafat Ilmu Pengetahuan, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,1997
- [43] S., Drudy; & W. Kinsella.(2009). Developing an inclusive system in a rapidly changing European society. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 13(6), 647–663. doi:10.1080/13603110802106170
- [44] Soekanto, Soerjono; & Mamudji, Sri. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif : Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, PT.Jakarta Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003
- [45] Stover, Robert V. and Brown, Don W.. (1975, December). UNDERSTANDING COMPLIANCE AND NONCOMPLIANCE WITH LAW: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF UTILITY THEORY. *Social Science Quarterly*. Vol. 56, No. 3 (13 pages) Published By: Wiley. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42859559?seq=1> pp. 363-375
- [46] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods)*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015.
- [47] Tyler, Tom R.. *Why people obey the law* . New Heaven and London : Yale University Press, 1990.
- [48] Treviño, A. Javier. (2018). *Law as Social Control*. Chapter 3. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/9781119372394.ch3> (Accessed on January 25,2021)
- [49] Tyran, Robert and Feld, Lars P. (2001). *Why People Obey the Law Experimental Evidence from the Provision of Public*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/220011500_Why_do_People_Obey_the_Law
- [50] Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
- [51] Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945
- [52] Undang - Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1984 tentang Wabah Penyakit Menular (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1984 Nomor 20, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3237)
- [53] Undang - Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2008 tentang Kementerian Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 166, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4916)
- [54] Undang - Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun - 2 - 2009 Nomor 144, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5063)
- [55] Undang - Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 tentang Keekarantinaan Kesehatan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 128, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia

Nomor 6236

- [56] Undang - Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) dan/atau dalam rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 134, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6516);
- [57] WHO, *Coronavirus disease/COVID-19 pandemic*, Last updated 20 January 2021. Available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus2019> (Accessed on January 19,2021)