



Lockdown Policy As a Corona Disease (Covid-19) Management Efforts Asked From The Environmental Aspect Of Life Based On Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment

Abdul Mukti ¹, M. Wildan Ramdhani²

¹ Government Employee at Judicial Commission, E-mail: abdul@komisiyudisial.go.id

² Government Employee at Judicial Commission, E-mail: m.ramdhani@komisiyudisial.go.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Corona Virus; Lockdown; Concerning Protection; Management Of Environment</p> <p>How to cite: Mukti, A., Ramdhani, M. W. (2020). Lockdown Policy As a Corona Disease (Covid-19) Management Efforts Asked From The Environmental Aspect Of Life Based On Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment. <i>Veteran Law Review</i>. 3(1). hlm. 22-36</p>	<p>The government has formed the COVID-19 (Task Force) Acceleration Countermeasures Group to discuss strategies to deal with the Corona Virus outbreak. One of Covid-19's coping strategies, namely: Social restrictions in the form of Lock Down with modifications or rules that are clarified and clear in priority areas as of now, but proposals in the form of Lock Down in priority areas such as DKI are not approved by the government. Although in the end the DKI Jakarta Government issued a policy after approval from the central government through the Minister of Health in the form of Governor's Regulation Number 33 Year 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Debate in Handling Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Special Capital Province of Jakarta and Governor Decree Number 380 Year 2020 concerning the Imposition of the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Special Capital Province of Jakarta. If the lockdown is really implemented, then this effort will indirectly have an impact on the environment, because the policy will relate to space that includes all objects, power, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things. Therefore it is necessary to examine the relationship between the lockdown policy and COVID-19 countermeasures in the perspective of the Environmental Protection and Management Law. The author intends to find a connection point between the lockdown policy by looking at the impact it has on the environment by referring to the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment.</p> <p>Copyright ©2020 VELREV. All rights reserved.</p>

1. Introduction

Today, the world is faced with a health tragedy that deathly thousands of human lives with the emergence of a fairly new virus in the world of health, namely the coronavirus novel, 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) or often called the

Corona Virus¹. Based on information from the mass media, Corona Virus was first discovered in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. In this case on December 31, 2019, China reported several cases of pneumonia with unknown causes, which occurred in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. On January 7, 2020, Chinese health authorities confirmed that the pneumonia case was related to the coronavirus novel, 2019-nCoV (COVID-19)². In a short time this virus has become a global concern because of the spread so quickly and infected almost all countries in the world. Not only poor or developing countries, the virus also attacks many people in developed countries. The number of people who are infected with Corona Virus from day to day is growing rapidly. Based on data from Worldometers, as of 9 April 2020 there were 1,542,056 reported cases of COVID-19 worldwide with fatalities reaching 90,913, and recovering as many as 342,393 cases³.

In Indonesia, the first case of COVID-19 was submitted by President Joko Widodo on March 2, 2020. The case of COVID-19 in Indonesia continued to increase each person. So far, until the author makes this paper 3,293 cases have been confirmed, and of the 2,761 confirmed in treatment, 252 have been restored and 280 have been received. The percentage returned was restored with the number who died 8.5% received and 7.65% recovered. From these data, the highest number was in DKI Jakarta with a confirmed number of 1,706 cases, 82 recovering and 142 being accepted. Then followed by West Java and East Java. In West Java 376 confirmed cases, recovered 19 and died 40, while in East Java confirmed cases 223, recovered 49 and died 17

At first the Indonesian government was seen as slow in handling the spread of the Corona Virus. While other countries have paid attention to prevent the spread of Corona Virus, the Indonesian government instead provides incentives in the tourism sector in order to attract foreign tourists to visit tourist destinations in Indonesia⁴. This effort is carried out through budget politics, namely by allocating a budget of: (a) Rp. 103 billion for tourism promotion activities; (b) Rp. 25 billion for tourism activities. In addition, the government also provides incentives for foreign tourists who want to travel to Indonesia, with details: (a) Rp. 298.5 billion allocated to airlines; (b) Rp. 98.5 billion discount for travel agents; (c) Rp. 265.6 billion for discounted airplane ticket prices to ten tourist destinations for three months; (d) 265.5 billion for discounts on aircraft fuel prices; and (e) 147.7 billion of special allocation funds to eliminate hotel and restaurant taxes in ten tourist destinations⁵.

¹ Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Situation Report-1, World Health Organization: Januari 2019. Page: 1.

² Novel Coronavirus - China, (<https://www.who.int/csr/don/12-january-2020-novel-coronaviruschina/en/>). Accessed on April 9 2020.

³ COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>. Accessed On April 9 2020.

⁴ Rp. 72 Miliar Untuk Influencer: Cara Indonesia Merespon Virus Corona, <https://www.tempo.co/abc/5348/rp-72-miliar-untuk-influencer-cara-indonesia-merespon-virus-corona> Accessed On April 9 2020.

⁵ Ibid.

The government firstly implemented control measures after residents began to be infected. President Joko Widodo announced that two people in Indonesia were positive for the virus. According to Jokowi, the two Indonesian citizens had contact with Japanese citizens who came to Indonesia. The case is the first case that occurred in Indonesia, which occurred against two people, a 64-year-old mother and 31-year-old daughter. Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto added that the patient began to be detected on March 1, 2020. Both were placed at the Sulianti Infection Center Hospital, Saroso, in a special room, which was not in contact with the others.

After the first case occurred, not so long ago the spread of the virus occurred massively. Indonesian citizens (WNI) infected with Corona Virus (Covid-19) increased by 35 people on Friday, 13/3. As a result, a total of 69 cases in Indonesia were infected. This amount is obtained from the results of contact tracing from previous patients⁶. So far, there are 3,293 cases confirmed⁷. Such a situation makes the government immediately take action to tackle the spread of the Corona Virus. The government issued a policy strategy to break the chain of Corona Virus spread, namely physical distancing, contact tracing, independent isolation community education and hospital isolation⁸. In addition, the government has also formed the Task Force for the Acceleration of Countermeasures for COVID-19 (Task Force) to discuss strategies to overcome the Corona Virus outbreak. There are 7 recommendations for the handling strategy of Covid-19 in Indonesia as outlined in the Secretariat letter of the Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia⁹. Here are the main points that should be the focus of the central government¹⁰:

- a. Strengthening coordination and communication between the Government and with the community ;
- b. Ensuring access to information and data as a basis for decision making;
- c. Ensure the availability of technical support for the handling of COVID-19 President and the COVID-19 Task Force to form a guideline formulation team and technical implementers that involve professional associations, professionals working in the field, business actors and civil society to ensure that the handling efforts reach the grassroots;
- d. Ensuring the availability of optimal and safe health services;

⁶ Kasus Corona Bertambah 35 Orang di Indonesia, Jumat (13/3), <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2020/03/13/kasus-corona-bertambah-35-orang-di-indonesia-jumat-133>. Access On April 10 2020.

⁷ Situasi Virus Corona, <https://www.covid19.go.id/situasi-virus-corona/>. Access On April 10 2020.

⁸ 4 Strategi Pemerintah Putus Mata Rantai Penyebaran Corona Covid-19, <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4222842/4-strategi-pemerintah-putus-mata-rantai-penyebaran-corona-covid-19>. Access On April 10 2020.

⁹ 7 Rekomendasi Satgas Penanganan Virus Corona, <https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20200317/15/1214587/7-rekomendasi-satgas-penanganan-virus-corona>. Access On April 10 2020.

¹⁰ Ibid.

- e. Ensuring control of COVID-19 cases through massive screening, social restrictions and self quarantine;
- f. Social restrictions in the form of lock downs with modifications or rules that are clarified and clear in priority areas such as the current DKI Jakarta;
- g. Ensure efforts to mitigate the impact and use of technology in handling COVID-19.

Not all recommendations proposed by the COVID-19 Task Force for Accelerating Countermeasures were implemented by the government. One of them is the implementation of social restrictions in the form of lock downs in priority areas such as DKI Jakarta. Although in the end the DKI Jakarta Government issued a policy in the form of Governor Regulation No. 33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Debate in Handling Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta and Governor's Decree Number 380 of 2020 concerning Enforcement of the Implementation of Scale-Based Social Restrictions Great in Handling Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Special Capital Region Province of Jakarta. The Jakarta Governor's policy was carried out after obtaining approval from the Minister of Health on the basis of a Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 239/2020 which stipulates Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in the context of accelerating the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). With the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in DKI Jakarta through the Governor's Regulation and Governor's Decree above, it means paying attention to the spirit of regional autonomy in the administration of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has brought about changes in relations and authority between the Government and regional governments, including in the fields of protection and management of the environment. This spirit is contained in the considerations of Law Act. No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Managemen.

The interested thing to study is the policy for the government to apply lockdown status in priority areas such as DKI Jakarta, which was proposed by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Countering COVID-19 not to be followed up by the government, but then gave approval for the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta to implement large-scale social restrictions¹¹. Whereas previously the Governor of DKI Jakarta had written to President Joko Widodo asking for permission to apply lockdown in Jakarta ¹², but the proposal was rejected by the President¹³. If the lockdown is really

¹¹ Izin PSBB Jakarta Terbit, Sektor Ini Tetap Beroperasi, <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1328826/izin-psbb-jakarta-terbit-sektor-ini-tetap-beroperasi/full&view=ok>. Access On April 10 2020.

¹² Anies Baswedan Surat Jokowi Minta Lockdown Jakarta, <https://www.solopos.com/anies-baswedan-surati-jokowi-minta-lockdown-jakarta-1054292>. Access On April 10 2020.

¹³ Jokowi Tolak Permintaan Anies Untuk Lockdown Jakarta, Ini 3 Faktanya!, <https://www.popmama.com/life/health/sarah-ulfah/fakta-jokowi-tolak-permintaan-anies-lockdown-jakarta/full>. Access On April 10 2020.

implemented, then this effort will indirectly have an impact on the environment, because the policy will relate to space that includes all objects, power, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things. Therefore it is necessary to examine the relationship between the lockdown policy and COVID-19 countermeasures in the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment perspective. Through this paper, the author intends to find a connection point between the lockdown policy by looking at the impact it has on the environment by referring to the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment.

Based on the discussion above, the issues that can be assessed are related to the lockdown policy in the effort to prevent the spread of Corona Virus that connected with the environment as follows:

- a. What impact will this have on the implementation of the lockdown policy for the environment?
- b. What are the prospects for a lockdown policy in Indonesia in an effort to tackle the spread of the Corona Virus?

2. Method

The author uses normative law research, which is a normative case study in the form of legal products, for example studying the law. The subject of the study is the law which is conceptualized as a norm or rule that applies in society and serves as a reference for everyone's behavior. So that normative legal research focuses on an inventory of positive law, principles of law and legal doctrine, systematic law, the extent of synchronization, comparison of law and history of law¹⁴. In this study the authors examine the linkages between lockdown policies as an effort to overcome COVID-19 in the perspective of Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment.

3. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

3.1 The impact caused by the implementation of the lockdown policy for the environment

Nowadays, the term lockdown is the focus of attention for a number of people. This is related to the widespread spread of The Corona Virus globally, which has almost infected a portion of the population in all countries. Until finally the World Health Organization (WHO) or health agencies under the UN finally declared the Corona Virus outbreak or COVID-19 as a pandemic. The reason, this virus continues to spread

¹⁴ Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004, Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum, cet 1, Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, page: 52.

rapidly to areas far from the center of the outbreak¹⁵. In the realm of policy in Indonesia, the term that is more often used is regional quarantine rather than using the term lockdown. However, because lockdown has become a commonly used terminology in the world, then the term can also be used as a pronoun for regional quarantine. The Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security, Mahfudz MD, said that quarantine in the area is the same as lockdown.

Lockdown quarantine (lockdown) itself is regulated in Law Number 6 Year 2018 on Health Quarantine (Health Quarantine Law). Regional quarantine is defined as a population restriction in an area including the entrance area and its contents that are suspected to be infected with disease and / or contaminated in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading the disease or contamination. Regional quarantine is included in one type of quarantine referred to in the Health Quarantine Law. The types of quarantine regulated in the Health Quarantine Law are house quarantine, hospital quarantine and regional quarantine. These three types of quarantine are a description of quarantine in the health sector, because it involves efforts to prevent and ward off the entry or entry of diseases and / or public health risk factors that have the potential to cause public health emergencies¹⁶.

In addition to regulating quarantine, the Health Quarantine Law also mentions an explanation of the isolation and Large-Scale Social Restrictions. What is meant by Health Quarantine is the separation of the sick from healthy people carried out in health service facilities to obtain treatment and care. The large-scale social restrictions are restrictions on certain activities of the population in an area suspected of being infected with a disease and / or contaminated in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading the disease or contamination

According to Oxford University Press, the notion of lockdown is an official order to control the movement of people or vehicles in an area due to a dangerous situation. Meanwhile, according to Professor of Law and Public Health Ethics from Washington College, Lindsay Wiley through her Twitter account, @ProfLWiley, explained that the lockdown term that has often been used by the press is not a technical term that has a specific meaning. He said lockdown in the perspective of public health when referring to what China and Italy had done was an attempt to create a geographical quarantine, also known as cordon sanitaire. According to him cordon sanitaire means creating a barrier and trying to stop people from entering or leaving (from a certain area) with the exception of

¹⁵ Virus Corona Meluas, WHO Tetapkan Sebagai Pandemi Global. <https://katadata.co.id/berita/2020/03/12/virus-corona-meluas-who-tetapkan-sebagai-pandemi-global>. Access on April 10 2020.

¹⁶ Memahami Lagi Arti Lockdown, COVID-19, dan Pandemi, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4956587/memahami-lagi-arti-lockdown-covid-19-dan-pandemi>. Access on April 10 2020.

shipping goods or people to guard important needs. In essence, lockdown is a security policy package against a threat in this case the spread of COVID-19. This policy must be complete with security of social needs as well as food, health, education and other supplies even though it is being isolated.

If implemented the lockdown policy, will have a significant social and economic impact. This is not beneficial for a country like Indonesia which is in belong to a country with a weak economy. The economic capacity of the residents is not strong enough to undergo lockdown, because many residents depend their livelihoods by working in the informal sector, including on the streets. If this is applied, there will be economic stagnation for people who work in the sector, so that it will affect purchasing power and ability to survive. It is also very difficult to rely on state assistance, because the country is experiencing financial difficulties let alone be hit by the Corona Virus outbreak. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) said Indonesia's economic growth will slow down due to the Corona Virus pandemic or COVID-19. Indonesia's economy this year is projected to only grow by 2.5 percent, lower than in 2019 which was able to grow 5.02 percent¹⁷.

If the economic sector experiences an adverse effect, it is different from the environmental impact caused by this lockdown policy. In fact, the quality of the environment has improved since the implementation of the quarantine policy in several countries. This has had a positive impact on the environmental ecosystem, among which is decreasing global air pollution. When China declared lockdown due to the spread of the increasingly wild corona virus, satellite imagery showed pollution levels that dropped dramatically in the sky of the Bamboo Curtain Country. As reported by Science Alert, Tuesday (03/17/2020), astronomers showed a reduction in emissions of nitrogen dioxide in the European sky. Using the Tropomi instrument on the Copernicus Sentinel-5P satellite, astronomers took pictures of the Earth's surface taken from January 1 to March 11, 2020¹⁸. Here is an infographic of the air pollution situation due to the Corona Virus epidemic¹⁹.

¹⁷ Imbas Virus Corona, ADB Ramal Ekonomi RI Tahun Ini Tumbuh 2,5 Persen, <https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/04/03/114831726/imbas-virus-corona-adb-ramal-ekonomi-ri-tahun-ini-tumbuh-25-persen>. Access on 10 April 2020.

¹⁸ Dampak Pandemi Virus Corona pada Lingkungan, Polusi Udara Global Turun, <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/03/17/190300123/dampak-pandemi-virus-corona-pada-lingkungan-polusi-udara-global-turun>. Access On April 10 2020.

¹⁹ Dampak Pandemi Virus Corona pada Lingkungan, Polusi Udara Global Turun, <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/03/17/190300123/dampak-pandemi-virus-corona-pada-lingkungan-polusi-udara-global-turun>. Access On April 10 2020.



From the infographic above we can see a decrease in air pollution, which can automatically have an impact on improving air quality since the outbreak of the Corona Virus. The content of pollutants that cause air pollution is reduced, so that with good air quality physically and biologically can have a positive impact on human health.

In addition there are also reports from experts who have confirmed that there is a recovery of the protective ozone layer of the Earth. Ozone, a type of inorganic molecule, exists in the stratosphere layer of our planet and is responsible for absorbing harmful solar ultraviolet radiation²⁰. Although it has not yet reached the final conclusion, the improvement of the ozone layer is still being conducted by a number of experts on the relationship between the influence of the spread of COVID-19 on ozone recovery. Jakarta's air quality continues to improve along with the lack of activity during the corona virus emergency response period in the capital. Based on the IQ Air Visual air monitoring application shows Jakarta's ranking in air pollution with a value of 42 in the vulnerable 0 to 500 at 11:13 WIB (April 02 2020)²¹.

²⁰ Efek COVID-19, Lapisan Ozon Bumi Membaik, <https://inilah.com/ototekno/2569051/>. Access on April 10 2020.

²¹ Imbas Darurat Corona, Kualitas Udara di Jakarta Membaik, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200402114833-20-489506/imb- darurat-corona-kualitas-udara-di-jakarta-membaik>. Diakses pada 10 April 2020.

The improved air condition indicates the quality of the environment. In Law Act No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment explains that environmental protection and management aims to:

- 1) Protect the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia from pollution and / or environmental damage;
- 2) Guaranteeing safety, health and human life;
- 3) Ensure the survival of living things and the preservation of ecosystems;
- 4) Preserving the function of the environment;
- 5) Achieve harmony, harmony, and environmental balance;
- 6) Guaranteeing the fulfillment of justice of present and future generations;
- 7) Guaranteeing the fulfillment and protection of the right to the environment as part of human rights;
- 8) Controlling the wise use of natural resources;
- 9) Realize sustainable development; and
- 10) Anticipate global environmental issues.

The Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy in DKI Jakarta through the Governor's Regulation implemented by the government, to replace the implementation of the lockdown policy, indirectly has a positive impact on achieving the objectives as stated in the above. The issuance of this Governor Regulation aims to:

- 1) Limit certain activities and movements of people and / or goods in suppressing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19);
- 2) Increase anticipation of the development of the escalation of the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19);
- 3) Strengthen health management efforts due to Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19); and
- 4) Address the social and economic impacts of the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)

Furthermore, the governor's regulation also regulates efforts to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID19) in the location and workplace environment which is carried out periodically by:

- 1) Clean the workplace environment;
- 2) Disinfecting floors, walls and building equipment in workplaces; and
- 3) Close entry access for parties who are not interested

Policies related to preventing the spread of the Corona Virus are indirectly trying to realize the goals listed in the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 Concerning Protection And Management Of Environment, including ensuring safety, health, and human life. Planning in the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 About Protection and Management Of Environment seeks to ensure that environmental protection and management are sustainable and environmentally sound as early as possible, namely through the level of policies, plans and development programs, as well as on environmental

studies for activities or businesses as has been known so far, through the "Environmental Impact Analysis Mechanism"²².

Good policies need to be made planning, including considering the impact on the environment that comes with the existence of the policy. As the basic for environmental protection and management is planning. With good and right planning, environmental protection and management will work well²³.

As mentioned above, the purpose of the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 About Protection and Management Of Environment is to guarantee safety, health and human life. There is also implicitly contained the right to life and get a good and healthy environment. This provision implies that every citizen has the right and obtained a constitutional guarantee to live and obtain a good and healthy environment to grow and develop. This provision can also be juxtaposed with Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which states, "everyone has the right to a standard of adequate living for the health and well-being of himself and of his family". Whereas in Article 12 paragraph (1) the ICESCR emphasized, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to enjoy the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health"²⁴ This means that the life needs of citizens must also be met in accordance with an adequate measure of both his health and other matters related to supporting one's life. More broadly, this norm is strengthened by stipulating one of the goals of the state as the state's goal (staatsidee) in the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which is to protect all the Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's blood²⁵.

The implementation of lockdown basically can affect the creation of good environmental quality standards. In the Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 About Protection and Management Of Environment, it is stated that the environmental quality standard is a measure of the limits or levels of living things, substances, energy, or components that exist or must be present and / or pollutants that are tolerated in certain resources as environmental elements. Environmental quality standards become one of the instruments for preventing pollution and / or environmental damage. Environmental quality standards including:

- 1) Water quality standards;
- 2) Waste water quality standard;
- 3) Seawater quality standards;
- 4) Ambient air quality standards;

²² Dani Amran Hakim, *Politik Hukum Lingkungan Hidup Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, list in a journal *Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* Volume 9 No. 2, April-Juni 2015, page: 122.

²³ Dani Amran Hakim, *Ibid.*, page. 123.

²⁴ Pan Mohamad Faiz, *Perlindungan Terhadap Lingkungan Dalam Perspektif Konstitusi, Environmental Protection in Constitutional Perspective*, *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Volume 13, Nomor 4, Desember 2016, page 771.

²⁵ Pan Mohamad Faiz, *Loc.Cit.*

- 5) Emission quality standards;
- 6) Quality standard of disturbance; and
- 7) Other quality standards in accordance with the development of science and technology.

The application of lockdown can reduce the number of vehicles operating on the highway. Neither the production centers that generate waste also experienced a decline, due to restrictions on social activities. Reducing the number of vehicles operating on the highway can reduce the combustion of vehicle emissions which is often a major factor in pollution in big cities, such as Jakarta. Pollution that occurs in big cities can cause damage due to climate change based on parameters, including:

- 1) Temperature rise;
- 2) Sea level rise;
- 3) Storm; and / or
- 4) Drought

By applying lockdown, or on a lower scale in the form of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, as done in DKI Jakarta can have a positive impact on the environment, as is the goal to be achieved under concerning Law Act No. 32 Of 2009 About Protection and Management Of Environment.

3.2 Prospects of Implementing Lockdown Policy as an Effort to Prevent the Spread of Corona Virus in Indonesia

As explained earlier, the lockdown policy is basically able to have a positive impact on the environment. But this is not the case with the economic impact it causes. Because the majority of the socio-economic conditions in Indonesia are still in the category of weak economy, the policy to conduct a lockdown or quarantine area, during the outbreak of the Corona Virus, was not implemented in Indonesia. Although there are some regions that have tried to apply or apply but did not get the blessing from the central government.

The impact of lockdown for small communities will be severe especially in the informal sector that lives from daily income such as food stalls, small traders, home industries, public transportation drivers and motorcycle taxis in the network²⁶. Even without lockdown orders, they have lost customers due to the loneliness of schools, offices, shopping centers and other crowded places. Because of these economic considerations, the government finally did not apply lockdown or quarantine as an option in tackling the spread of Corona Virus²⁷.

²⁶ Rektor UI: Memahami Dampak Lockdown Bagi Perekonomian Indonesia, <https://www.ui.ac.id/rektor-ui-memahami-dampak-lockdown-bagi-perekonomian-indonesia/>. Access On April 10 2020

²⁷ Jokowi Akhirnya Blak-Blakan soal Alasan Tidak Mau Lockdown, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/04/02/05405561/jokowi-akhirnya-blak-blakan-soal-alasan-tak-mau-lockdown>. Access on April 10 2020.

Lockdown implementation in some countries also does not always run well. In India for example, there was chaos due to lockdown implementation. Some residents were killed in an accident while walking to their hometown. Many factory workers have to walk to return to their hometowns because there are restrictions on public transportation. They are threatened that they cannot fulfill their needs and starve if they survive in the city where they work. In Italy, social unrest was reported to have increased with unrest began to be felt by the Italian public, the impact of the lockdown that was applied to prevent corona virus²⁸.

Thus the prospect of implementing a lockdown policy for regions in Indonesia does not seem possible, because in addition to the socio-economic conditions of the community not yet ready, the government has also confirmed that lockdown is not an option that will be chosen in order to combat the spread of Corona Virus. Instead the government has given permission to implement the Large-Scale Social Restrictions, as has been done in DKI Jakarta.

4. Conclusion

The impact of implementing a lockdown or regional quarantine policy has a positive effect on the quality of the environment. The lockdown policy can also encourage efforts to achieve the goals of environmental protection and management as stated in Law No. 32 of 2009, among others, is to guarantee the safety, health and human life as well as to ensure the survival of living things and the preservation of ecosystems. The policy can also affect improvements in environmental quality, especially air quality. Based on the data presented above, there is a decrease in the level of pollution / air pollution in several big cities. Thus the existence of a lockdown policy indirectly has a positive correlation related to environmental issues, especially in terms of air quality. DKI Jakarta as one of the big cities, has always been struggling with quality problems due to air pollution caused by motorized vehicles operating in Jakarta. With the Corona Virus outbreak, the air condition is getting better and it can indirectly improve health due to breathing cleaner air.

Despite having a positive impact on the environment, the lockdown policy as an effort to prevent the spread of Corona Virus in Indonesia. However, it is difficult to implementing because given the socio-economic conditions of the community and the government is also not ready to implement the policy. Indonesian people, who mostly work in the informal sector, have a dependency on economic relations between social groups that are impossible if the lockdown policy is implemented. The maximum policy that can be taken at this time is by implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions as has been done by the Governor of DKI Jakarta

²⁸ Lockdown Virus Corona di Italia, Masyarakat Resah dan Kerusakan Sosial Meningkat", <https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2020/03/29/164330670/lockdown-virus-corona-di-italia-masyarakat-resah-dan-kerusakan-sosial?page=all>. Access on April 2020.

by issuing a Governor Regulation and Governor Decree. The implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions has also been regulated in Law Number 6 Year 2018 on Health Quarantine (Health Quarantine Law).

References

Books

Dani Amran Hakim, *Politik Hukum Lingkungan Hidup Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup*, Dimuat dalam Jurnal Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Volume 9 No. 2, April-Juni 2015.

Pan Mohamad Faiz, *Perlindungan Terhadap Lingkungan Dalam Perspektif Konstitusi, Environmental Protection in Constitutional Perspective*, Jurnal Konstitusi, Volume 13, Nomor 4, Desember 2016.

Journal Media

Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Situation Report-1, World Health Organization: Januari 2019.

Novel Coronavirus - China, (<https://www.who.int/csr/don/12-january-2020-novel-coronaviruschina/en/>). Access on April 9 2020.

COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic
<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>. Access on April 9 2020.

Ini Kronologi Lengkap Kasus 19 Orang Positif Corona di Indonesia, (<https://www.wartaekonomi.co.id/read275743/ini-kronologi-lengkap-kasus-19-orang-positif-corona-diindonesia>). Access On April 9 2020.

Situasi Virus Corona, <https://www.covid19.go.id/situasi-virus-corona/>. Access On April 9 2020

Rp. 72 Miliar Untuk Influencer: Cara Indonesia Merespon Virus Corona, <https://www.tempo.co/abc/5348/rp-72-miliar-untuk-influencer-cara-indonesia-merespon-virus-corona>. Access on April 9 2020.

Asal Usul Virus Corona Masuk Indonesia, Berawal dari 2 Warga Jepang, <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/asal-usul-virus-corona-masuk-indonesia-berawal-dari-2-warga-jepang.html>. Access On April 10 2020.

Kasus Corona Bertambah 35 Orang di Indonesia, Jumat (13/3), <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2020/03/13/kasus-corona-bertambah-35-orang-di-indonesia-jumat-133>. Access On April 10 2020

Situasi Virus Corona, <https://www.covid19.go.id/situasi-virus-corona/>. Access On April 10 2020.

4 Strategi Pemerintah Putus Mata Rantai Penyebaran Corona Covid-19, <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4222842/4-strategi-pemerintah-putus-mata-rantai-penyebaran-corona-covid-19>. Access On April 10 2020.

7 Rekomendasi Satgas Penanganan Virus Corona, <https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20200317/15/1214587/7-rekomendasi-satgas-penanganan-virus-corona>. Access On April 10 2020.

- Izin PSBB Jakarta Terbit, Sektor Ini Tetap Beroperasi, <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1328826/izin-psbb-jakarta-terbit-sektor-ini-tetap-beroperasi/full&view=ok>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Anies Baswedan Surati Jokowi Minta Lockdown Jakarta, <https://www.solopos.com/anies-baswedan-surati-jokowi-minta-lockdown-jakarta-1054292>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Jokowi Tolak Permintaan Anies Untuk Lockdown Jakarta, Ini 3 Faktanya!, <https://www.popmama.com/life/health/sarrah-ulfah/fakta-jokowi-tolak-permintaan-anies-lockdown-jakarta/full>. Access On April 10 2020..
- Virus Corona Meluas, WHO Tetapkan Sebagai Pandemi Global. <https://katadata.co.id/berita/2020/03/12/virus-corona-meluas-who-tetapkan-sebagai-pandemi-global>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Daftar Negara yang Lockdown karena Corona, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4956298/daftar-negara-yang-lockdown-karena-corona/>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Wali Kota Akan Local Lockdown Tegal 30 Maret - 30 Juli 2020, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200326214603-20-487325/wali-kota-akan-local-lockdown-tegal-30-maret-30-juli-2020>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Jokowi Marah, Lockdown di Tegal Cuma Bertahan 3 Hari, <https://pojoksatu.id/news/berita-nasional/2020/04/04/jokowi-marah-lockdown-di-tegal-cuma-bertahan-3-hari/>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Imbas Virus Corona, ADB Ramal Ekonomi RI Tahun Ini Tumbuh 2,5 Persen, <https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/04/03/114831726/imbasp-virus-corona-adb-ramal-ekonomi-ri-tahun-ini-tumbuh-25-persen>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Dampak Pandemi Virus Corona pada Lingkungan, Polusi Udara Global Turun, <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/03/17/190300123/dampak-pandemi-virus-corona-pada-lingkungan-polusi-udara-global-turun>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Efek COVID-19, Lapisan Ozon Bumi Membaik, <https://inilah.com/ototekno/2569051/>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Imbas Darurat Corona, Kualitas Udara di Jakarta Membaik, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200402114833-20-489506/imbasp-darurat-corona-kualitas-udara-di-jakarta-membaik>. Access On 10 April 2020.
- Rektor UI: Memahami Dampak Lockdown Bagi Perekonomian Indonesia, <https://www.ui.ac.id/rektor-ui-memahami-dampak-lockdown-bagi-perekonomian-indonesia/>. Access On 10 April 2020.
- Jokowi Akhirnya Blak-Blakan soal Alasan Tidak Mau Lockdown, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/04/02/05405561/jokowi-akhirnya-blak-blakan-soal-alasan-tak-mau-lockdown>. Access On April 10 2020.
- Dampak India Lockdown, Kekacauan Terjadi hingga Sejumlah Warga Meninggal Bukan karena Corona, <https://www.tribunnews.com/corona/2020/03/31/dampak-india>

[lockdown-kekacauan-terjadi-hingga-sejumlah-warga-meninggal-bukan-karena-corona](#). Access On April 10 2020.

Lockdown Virus Corona di Italia, Masyarakat Resah dan Kerusakan Sosial Meningkat",

<https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2020/03/29/164330670/lockdown-virus-corona-di-italia-masyarakat-resah-dan-kerusakan-sosial?page=all>. Access On April 10 2020.

Law & Regulation.

UU No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.

UU Nomor 6 Tahun 2018 tentang Kekarantinaan Kesehatan

Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 33 Tahun 2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Penanganan Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) di Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta.

Keputusan Gubernur Nomor 380 Tahun 2020 tentang Pemberlakuan Pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Penanganan Corona Disease 2019 (COVID-19) di Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta