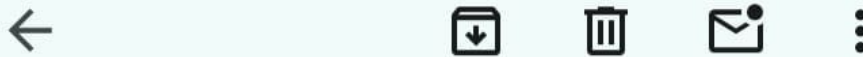


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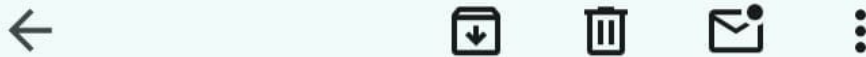
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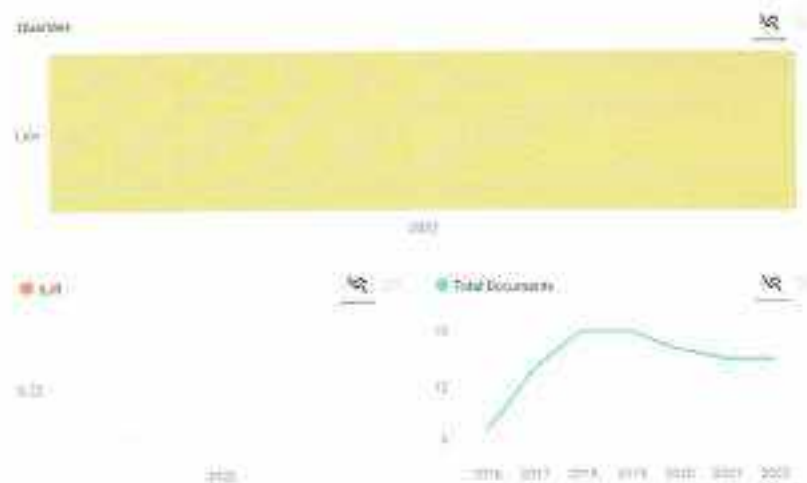
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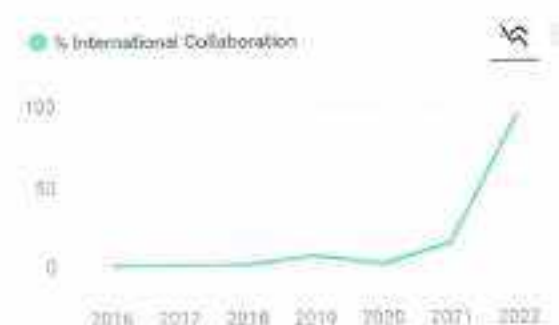
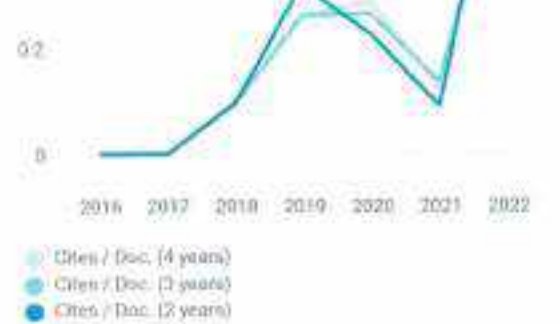
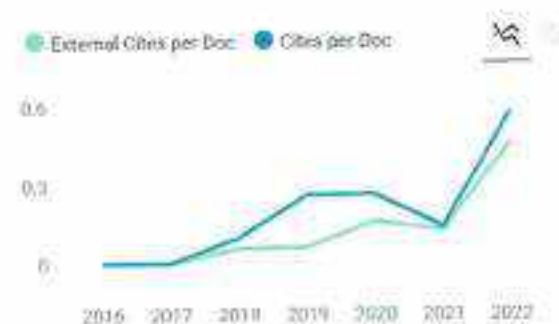
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LEGAL CULTURE: VACCINATION AND QUARANTINE BASED ON PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION ON AIR TRANSPORTATION IN INDONESIA

Abstract

During the pandemic period, the Indonesian government is required to formulate policies that can protect its citizens from the spread of the pandemic. One form of this policy is that the PeduliLindungi application must be used by passengers who want to travel both domestically and abroad via land, sea or air transportation. Through this application, it is also possible to know the dose of vaccine that has been carried out by passengers who will travel. The purpose of this study is to analyze government policies related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application by the community and how the existence of the prevailing legal culture is related to vaccination and quarantine policies in the PeduliLindungi application system. The method used is doctrinal research with approaches to laws, concepts, interpretations and cases. The results of the study indicate that it is an obligation for every passenger to use the PeduliLindungi application if they want to travel both domestically and abroad. Through this application, passengers can digitally know the dose of vaccine that has been carried out by passengers, which is relevant to the duration of the quarantine. Violations of mandatory quarantine carried out by Indonesian citizens from abroad entering the territory of Indonesia based on Judge Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng is subject to imprisonment and a fine. However, not all of these applications can be accessed by the public due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. For this reason, the government needs to formulate policies that can provide a sense of comfort for its citizens when traveling. The public's legal awareness in understanding and implementing legal values and norms related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application is part of the legal culture which is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people better understand the importance of health.

Keywords: Air transportation; Legal culture; PeduliLindungi Application; Quarantine in Indonesia

Introduction

PeduliLindungi is an application developed by the Indonesian government as a prevention tool for Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). This application was implemented in early 2020 where the case of the Covid-19 Pandemic was endemic in Indonesia. However, this application is still required to be used as the main requirement for travelers who use public transportation both domestically and abroad. This application is also applied when the public visits a number of public facilities¹. This application is used as one of the government's efforts to educate the

¹ Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, "Aplikasi PeduliLindungi Jadi Syarat Utama Bepergian," <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/36596/aplikasi-pedulilindungi-jadi-syarat-utama-bepergian/0/artike>, 2021.

public to use digital technology to always pay attention to health protocols even though the Covid-19 pandemic can be controlled².

User satisfaction with the PeduliLindungi application is influenced by perceived benefits, where user satisfaction is influenced by self-efficacy, system quality, and information quality³. Over time, this application continues to develop and improve its functions, including being able to access vaccine certificates⁴. Thus the users who want to travel long distances are selected by this system. This application can detect passengers who have been vaccinated, are not exposed to Covid or are not in close contact with Covid-19 patients, can also find out the results of Covid-19 tests from various laboratories and vaccine results via smartphones.

The government really expects the active role of the community to download and use it. Basically, PeduliLindungi must be used by citizens to access public places, especially as a prerequisite for departure at the airport to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

However, there is a public reaction to the obligation to use the protected application where the community is faced with a new problem, namely if the passenger does not have a smartphone and has been vaccinated, it cannot be traced. The government provides a solution with a microsite system, where visitor data is inputted and the status will appear whether it is airworthy or travel-worthy using the Population Identification Number (not mobile number) which has been integrated with the ticketing system. The microsite system will read passenger tickets and provide validation information from PeduliLindungi.

However, the problem is that the information on the microsite system is limited to being accepted by the public, as a result, people limit travel. If an application error occurs, the user can contact Instagram PeduliLindungi, call center 19, or e-mail pedulilindungi@kominfo.go.id.

This topic is important to study because it is related to the legal culture of the community regarding vaccines and quarantine where the PeduliLindungi application must be used for passengers entering Indonesian territory. Currently, people who want to travel by public transportation must use this application. Even since September 1, 2022, Overseas Travelers from Indonesia must have received the third or booster dose of Covid-19 vaccination. This rule is stated in the Circular of the Minister of Transportation through the Director General of State Transportation No. 88 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Overseas Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic. The scope of this Circular is related to health protocols for people traveling by air for international flights. Document requirements that must be met, upon departure from Indonesia Indonesian citizens aged 18 years and over are required to show a card/certificate of having received the third vaccine (booster) through the PeduliLindungi application. The goal is to create safe, secure, comfortable

² Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia.

³ Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah et al., "Measuring the Success of PeduliLindungi Application Use for Supporting COVID-19 Prevention: A Case Study among College Students in Jakarta, Indonesia," *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 17, no. 1 (2022): 11-16, <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v17isp1.6057>.

⁴ Directorate General of Informatics Applications Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, "Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi," Kementrian Komunikasi dan Informatika RI, Direktorat Jendral Aplikasi Informatika, Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi, 10 Oktober 2021, 2021.

and healthy flights. The booster requirement is mandatory, because if it is not fulfilled, Indonesian passengers are not allowed to board the plane or fly overseas.

To use the PeduliLindungi application, of course, legal awareness of the community is needed which is part of the legal culture. For this reason, it is necessary to study how the legal awareness and legal culture of the community in the use of the PeduliLindungi application, especially the people who use transportation services. The PeduliLindungi application ultimately boils down to detecting the passenger vaccination dose that can be used as a determinant of the mandatory quarantine duration. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyze the appropriateness of the policy on the use of the PeduliLindungi application related to vaccination and quarantine in order to protect the public from being exposed to Covid-19. In addition, it aims to analyze the existence of legal culture in relation to the obligation to use the PeduliLindungi application in order to protect public health.

Methodology

This research is a doctrinal legal research where the norm is a standard for human behavior that is considered appropriate. Characteristics of this study is using primary legal materials and secondary legal materials related to previous studies. These materials are then reviewed using a legal approach, concept, case approach and interpretation approach. The results of the study were analyzed qualitatively with the presentation of research results in the form of logical narratives, arguments and prescriptives that were deductive in nature⁵

PeduliLindungi Application Educates Passenger in Support of Health Protocols

Various efforts have been carried out by the Indonesian government to protect its people from the transmission of Covid-19 or to reduce the number of people exposed to Covid-19, among others by means of locking down; Large-Scale Social Restrictions; Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities; Vaccinations; and Quarantine for Indonesian citizens and foreigners. For example, in October 2021 the government imposed restrictions on public activities on transportation in Indonesia, including air transportation. This restriction applies the principle of impartiality, so that it does not harm the interests of both passengers and carriers as airlines⁶. The Government's consideration regarding restrictions on passenger transportation is to provide passenger safety and comfort in the context of the state protecting its people regarding health. But on the one hand, mobility restrictions reduce the income of airlines or transportation companies and even work in the transportation sector⁷.

The existence of Covid-19 which has been more than 2 years has forced the government to carry out more sophisticated updates, including starting by implementing a barcode scanning system in the PeduliLindungi application with the condition that at least 1 (first) vaccination

⁵ Y Annalisa, Firman Muntaqo, and M Syaifuddin, "Principle of Impartiality : Air Transport Restriction Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia" 11, no. 2 (2022): 253-62, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2022.v11.i02.p02.1.Introduction>.

⁶ Annalisa, Muntaqo, and Syaifuddin.

⁷ Mack, Agrawal, and Wang.

has been carried out in a public area⁸. However, according to the new policy based on The policy according to the Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Task Force Number 22/2022 regarding the Health Protocol for Overseas Travelers During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the third Vaccination (Booster) provision applies, to enter the Indonesian Territory which is effective on July 17, 2022. This policy was issued due to the outbreak of a new type of corona virus, it is necessary to apply a third vaccine (booster) policy for Overseas Travelers and Domestic Travelers. Indonesian citizens may enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the following conditions: mandatory complete dose vaccination (2 times), except for children under 18 years old, post-recovered COVID-19 Overseas Travelers, and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions. Meanwhile, international travelers (foreigners) can enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on condition that they have carried out the third vaccine (booster) in their country of origin and installed the PeduliLindungi application which will be checked by transportation operators (airlines) before traveling to Indonesia⁹.

Meanwhile Requirements for Indonesian citizens who will travel abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are with the following conditions:

"Indonesian citizens over 18 years old are required to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) as a requirement for departure abroad/out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 from Indonesian citizens; The transportation operator (airline) will check the third vaccine certificate (booster) on the PeduliLindungi application; and The requirement to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) for Indonesian citizens to go abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is excluded for children aged less than 18 years, post-recovery COVID-19 Overseas Travelers (PPLN), and Overseas Travelers (PPLN) with special health conditions"¹⁰

Actually, the main function of the PeduliLindungi application is to protect yourself and the people around you, in addition to supporting the implementation of Health protocols in Indonesia. Therefore, the government wants the active role of the community to download and use it. PeduliLindungi application must be used by citizens to access public places, mainly used as a prerequisite for departure to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about several changes in human life throughout the world, including Indonesia. The influence of the Covid-19 Sars Virus is inevitable on the legal behavior of the community. One of them is that people are required to scan the PeduliLindungi application's barcode if they want to enter public areas, especially those in big cities and travel using transportation, whether by land, sea or air.

⁸ Sardjana Orba Manullang and Iis Isnaeni Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar," *Binamulia Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2022): 187-93, <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v10i2.631>.

⁹ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW, "Implementation Of Policy; The Third Vaccination (Booster) For Entering the Indonesian Territory Effectively On 17 July 2022," Embassy of The Republic of Indonesia in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 2022.

¹⁰ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW.

The massive and very fast spread of the Covid-19 Sars Virus throughout the world has caused leaders in every country to make various efforts to protect their citizens, for example by giving vaccines¹¹. Overall, as we move towards vaccination programs around the world, some might suggest that we will have the opportunity to make the world a better place, to get something positive out of this international disaster¹². In Indonesia, the vaccination program is also carried out, apart from that in the form of mandatory quarantine for passengers entering the territory of Indonesia¹³ save passenger vaccine data. Based on this vaccine dose, it is the basis for the mandatory duration of quarantine for passengers when entering the Indonesian Territory either through airports, ports or border countries.

The community has the right to enjoy the highest standards of physical and mental health that can be achieved through services from the government as mandated in Article 12 of Law No. 11 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which is the basis of international law. Thus, everyone has the same right to obtain legal and health protection from the state.

In early 2020 the Government of Indonesia stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), this regulation has the impact of changes on countries that will visit Indonesia¹⁴. Changes both legally and socially then cannot be avoided as a whole, consequently giving birth to several new habits that must also be implemented throughout the world¹⁵. This new habit is marked by the legal custom that arose as a result of the Covid-19 virus, in which the public is required to scan the barcode on the PeduliLindungi application if they want to enter public areas, especially big cities in Indonesia. Consequences If you don't do this, you won't be able to enter certain areas¹⁶. In fact, the provisions for using the PeduliLindungi application, in addition to protecting the people, also protect fellow passengers on the plane, and it must be admitted that transportation safety is an important social phenomenon¹⁷.

The influence of legal behavior from policy makers not only creates social order in society, but also social changes that are expected to have a harmonious and inclusive social life under

¹¹ Sardjana Orba Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, no. S3 (2021): 16–26, <https://doi.org/10.21744/lincure.v5ns3.1352>.

¹² Charles Musselwhite, Erel Avineri, and Yusak Susilo, "Restrictions on Mobility Due to The Coronavirus Covid19: Threats and Opportunities for Transport and Health," *Journal of Transport and Health* 20 (2021): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101042>.

¹³ Sri Turatmiyah Annalisa Y, Mada Apriandi, Henny Yuningsih, "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19" (Palembang, 2022).

¹⁴ Manullang and Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

¹⁵ Sardjana Orba Manullang and Erwinsyah Satria, "The Review of the International Voices on the Responses of the Worldwide School Closures Policy Searching during Covid-19 Pandemic," *Jurnal Iqra': Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, no. 2 (2020): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v5i2.1036>.

¹⁶ Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia."

¹⁷ Nikolay A. Dukhno and Olga N. Skuybedina, "The Formation of Legal Culture of a Person in Order to Ensure Transport Safety," *Transportation Research Procedia* 61 (2022): 253–58, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2022.01.042>.

the legal framework by legal pluralism¹⁸. Changes in society, of course, which are faced with established traditions and thoughts, will inevitably lead to conflict situations¹⁹ that occur when people have not carried out vaccinations and do not have smartphones and are not allowed to enter these public areas. Social order arises not only because of the element of coercion, but also because of the element of social awareness and the threat of sanctions from the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²⁰. Likewise, with the use of the PeduliLindungi application, the threat of sanctions given by the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²¹, for example the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/7183/SJ related to Enforcement The use of the PeduliLindungi application contains provisions that the Government asks the Regional Head to take steps to prevent and deal with the new Covid-19 variant, including by requiring the use of the PeduliLindungi application and providing sanctions in the form of temporary or permanent revocation of business premises operating permits.

Legal Culture: Air Transport Passenger Awareness in Using Pedulilindungi Application

Culture serves as a normative framework in human life that can determine behavior. It can be said that culture functions as a system of behavior. Therefore, legal culture greatly influences the effectiveness and success of law enforcement, in which law is a concretization of social values formed from culture. There can be a failure of modern law because it is not compatible with the legal culture of society. For example, it is mandatory to use the PeduliLindungi application during the Covid-19 period, even though not all people have smartphones that can download the application and internet availability is limited, especially in areas²². So that the government needs a solution so as not to hinder the interests of the community in using transportation. This is where the government's public services to the community during a pandemic are very tested. The research argument (Ibrahim, M. A., Pangkey, M., & Dengo, 2021) states that "public services during the Covid-19 pandemic are still not optimal in terms of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, and accountability indicators and only responsibility indicators show optimal results. "

In the midst of demands for extraordinary changes during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the bureaucracy still maintains hierarchical and rigid procedures, and continues to strive for standardization and formalization in order to create a stable environment. To change this perception, the bureaucracy must be able to show progressive performance towards the needs

¹⁸ Anne M. Larson, *Tenure Rights and Access to Forests A Training Manual for Research* (Bogor, Indonesia.: CIFOR, 2012).

¹⁹ Sardjana Orba Manullang, *Mengenal Hukum Lingkungan: Hubungan Manusia & Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Cendekia, 2020).

²⁰ Manullang and Nurwanty, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

²¹ Manullang and Nurwanty.

²² S. Ibrahim, M. A., Pangkey, M., & Dengo, "Pelayanan Publik Masa Pandemi Covid19 Di Kantor Camat Kerna Kabupaten Minahasa Utara," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 7 (2021).

of public service users, and be able to design policies that focus on the public interest²³. According to²⁴ actually, there are two reasons why the Indonesian bureaucracy has not been able to respond quickly to strategic problems. *First*, the bureaucracy is still lagging behind other countries in formulating policies appropriately and quickly to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. *Second*, theoretically, the public bureaucracy works based on regulations, procedures, hierarchies, and controls.

Public awareness in understanding and implementing applicable legal values and norms related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application is part of the legal culture and is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people could better understand the importance of health.

According to²⁵, "legal culture is shaped through history, and each country has a different legal culture which in turn has an impact on the legal system and legal process of the country". Referring to the legal culture of the operation of a legal system in society (law in action), it cannot be separated from the influence of ideas, attitudes, hopes, opinions, and values related to law that provide an understanding of the workings of the legal system²⁶.

Legal culture according to²⁷ is the values that exist in society in resolving disputes and conflict management. Meanwhile, substantive legal culture is fundamental assumptions, especially regarding what is fair and unfair according to society. Furthermore, Lawrence M. Friedman argues that legal culture can be interpreted as a pattern of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of community groups towards the legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen the integration of society with related laws. At the level of integration, it is marked by the level of knowledge, acceptance and trust and dependence of the community on the legal system. A legal culture shows a pattern of individual behavior as a member of the community that describes the same response (orientation) to the legal life lived by the community concerned²⁸. In addition, legal culture can be described as a temporary result of interaction and occurs based on the challenge and response paradigm. The core analysis of the legal paradigm forms the individual characteristics and distinctive legal culture. Comparative legal culture is tested by scientific fields, which lie on the borderline of comparative legal and historical jurisprudence (Csaba Varga, 1992).

Legal culture according to²⁹ is the values and attitudes of society that can influence the law. This opinion is not much different from Lawrence M. Friedman, who states that legal

²³ Surya Arfan, Mayarni Mayarni, and Mimin Sundari Nasution, "Responsivity of Public Services in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal)* 4, no. 1 (2021): 552–62, <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i1.1638>.

²⁴ Purwanto EA, "Pidato Pelantikan Guru Besar: Kebijakan Publik Yang Agile Dan Inovatif Dalam Memenangkan Persaingan Di Era VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous)," 2019.

²⁵ Shiping Hua, *Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order, Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order* (London and New York: Routledge, 2019). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429203688>.

²⁶ Lawrence M. Friedman, *Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York, USA: Russel Sage Foundation, 1975).

²⁷ Daniel S. Lev, *Hukum Dan Politik Di Indonesia, Penerjemah, Nirwono, AE. Priyono* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1990).

²⁸ Hilman Hadikusuma, *Antropologi Hukum Indonesia* (Bandung: Alumni, 1986).

²⁹ Sajipto Rahardjo, *Aneka Persoalan Hukum Dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Alumni, 1983).

culture is the totality of general attitudes of citizens and values in society that will determine opinions about law. Thus the existence of legal culture is very strategic in determining the choice to behave in accepting the law or rejecting the law. Thus a law will become a law that is truly accepted by the community and obeyed by the community, which is largely determined by legal cultural factors³⁰.

Talking about law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially the values and attitudes and views of the community, all of which are called legal culture. The PeduliLindung application is a policy from the government to protect its people, but all of that cannot be separated from the attitude of public acceptance of the use of the application. In the digital era, the model implemented through the application, on the one hand, makes it easier to monitor whether a person has been vaccinated or the dose of vaccine that has been carried out which has relevance to the duration of the quarantine that a person will undergo.

According to³¹ Information systems play a variety of roles during a pandemic, including information support to raise awareness, provide preventive care, facilitate community movement, build trust, and provide evaluations. However, in terms of digital use, not all of them can be accepted and understood by the community for certain reasons, for example for people in rural areas who are still limited in ownership of smartphones and internet networks³².

This legal culture can also be interpreted as an atmosphere of social thought and social power that determines how the law is used, avoided or even abused as happened in the case of Rachel Venya as a defendant in Judge's Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. The sanction given for violating quarantine obligations (Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine), the defendant is subject to a sanction of 4 (four) months in prison and a fine of Rp. 50,000,000,- (fifty million rupiah) provided that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 1 month. In the judge's decision, it is stated that imprisonment does not need to be served unless in the future there is a judge's decision that determines otherwise because the convict commits a crime before the probationary period of 8 months ends. At least the sanctions for these violations are law enforcement that provides a deterrent effect for those who violate the rules and educates the public.

To carry out law enforcement is strongly influenced by 3 (three) aspects, namely structural, cultural and substantive. Lawrence M. Friedman as mentioned earlier that legal culture can be defined as a pattern of knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of a group of people towards a legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen how far a society can accept the existence of a legal system. A good legal culture will produce the best works. In other words, a person is obedient or disobedient to the law very much depends on the components that exist in his legal culture³³.

³⁰ Any Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)," *Pranata Hukum* 6, no. 1 (2011): 55–68.

³¹ Pankush Kalgotra, Ashish Gupta, and Ramesh Sharda, "Pandemic Information Support Lifecycle: Evidence from the Evolution of Mobile Apps during COVID-19," *Journal of Business Research* 134 (2021): 540–59, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.002>.

³² et.al Annalisa Yahanan, "Bimbingan Teknis Penerapan Prinsip Kejujuran Dalam Perjanjian Jual Beli Berbasis Ekonomi Digital Di Desa Pulau Panggung Pada Masa Pandemi Global," *Jurnal Widya Laksana* 11, no. 2 (2022): 345–55.

³³ Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)."

Therefore, the government must quickly and accurately anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research³⁴ stated that the government was late in taking steps to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. As a consequence, various policies issued ranging from general policies to policies at the technical level are ignored by the public, for example from the provisions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulated through Government Regulations, to technical provisions regarding restrictions on people's travel in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19.

Social reality shows that the policies taken by the Government have not been successfully followed by the Indonesian people. Based on Foucault's theory of power relations, it states that the Government has lost its power during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This is because regulations as a reflection of the Government's power have not been demanded by the public and the legal culture that lives in the community is not the cause of the neglect, but the legal culture of the Government itself in determining various policies during the pandemic is the main cause.

An influential component in legal development is legal culture, because no matter how well the law is made, in the end the success of the law will be determined by the legal culture of the community concerned. Law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially values and attitudes and community views, all of which are called legal culture. Therefore, legal reform (legal development) must start from cultural renewal (cultural culture). Because the substance and structure of the law is strongly influenced by legal culture³⁵.

Mandatory Quarantine in Indonesia During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The pandemic that was endemic in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020 brought many changes regarding people's behavior. Including the behavior of flight passengers, for example when there are restrictions on transportation by airlines, the seat capacity can only be filled 50% of the seat capacity³⁶, because many claims from transportation entrepreneurs, then it turns into 70% seat capacity³⁷ and after the situation has softened, those exposed to Covid-19 have changed to normal again, namely being able to carry 100% of passengers³⁸ but must continue to follow strict health programs, for example, continue to wear masks. The transportation restriction policy was imposed by the government due to the increasing number of infected Covid-19 in Indonesia which has an impact on increasing the number of deaths. Indonesia needs to regulate how to reduce the transmission rate and death rate related to Covid-19, such as implementing a Circular from the Minister of Transportation and the Covid-19 Handling Task

³⁴ R Anggraeni and I M Sari, "Policy in the Era of Pandemic: Is Government'S Legal Culture Affecting?," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 21, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.1.2864>.

³⁵ Esmi Warasih Pujirahayu, *Pranata Hukum Sebuah Telaah Sosiologis* (Semarang: Suryandaru Utama, 2005).

³⁶ Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Director General, Legislation, "Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengendalian Transportasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Penyebaran Covid-19" (2020).

³⁷ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan Udara No 13 Tahun 2020 Tentang Operasional Transportasi Udara Dalam Masa Kegiatan Masyarakat Produktif Dan Aman Dari Covid-19." (2020).

³⁸ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan No. 96 Tahun 2021 Tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, Yang Diundangkan Pada 2 November 2021." (2021).

Force which contains mandatory quarantine for passengers traveling abroad who enter Indonesian territory through ports, border countries and other countries airports.

To prevent and provide protection to the public from the spread of Covid-19 with several new variants (with names given by WHO such as alpha, betha, gamma, delta, efsilon, zeta, eta, tetha, Iota, kappa and omicron) mandatory quarantine is imposed. to passengers traveling abroad which applies to both foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens. However, previously, the latest requirements have also been applied to passengers who are allowed to fly³⁹ namely passengers who have carried out the first, second and even third doses of vaccine or booster⁴⁰. In fact, in order to prevent the spread of the Omicron virus, the Indonesian government has officially imposed a ban on foreign nationals from 14 countries, such as; South Africa, Botswana, Norway, France, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, United Kingdom and Denmark⁴¹. This rule also applies to those who have lived and/or visited the country within 14 days.

Initially, the mandatory quarantine provisions for foreigners and Indonesian citizens entering the territory of Indonesia were valid for 8 x 24 hours based on the Circular of the Ministry of Transportation No. 47 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from 6 July 2021. However, there are slight changes based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 1 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from January 7, 2022, where the quarantine duration is 7 x 24 hours and RT-PCR retests are carried out for foreign travellers.

The duration of mandatory quarantine has changed from time to time as the number of people exposed to Covid-19 in Indonesia has decreased, which was initially required to be quarantined for 8 x 24 hours to no need for mandatory quarantine if the first, second and third (booster) doses of vaccines have been implemented. Evidence of vaccine doses for Indonesian citizens can be seen in the PeduliLindungi application, meanwhile for foreigners it can be proven by a vaccination letter from the country concerned.

Furthermore, based on the latest regulations Covid-19 Handling Task Force Circular No. 22 of 2022 concerning the Health Protocol for Overseas Travel during the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective July 17, 2022, air transportation passengers arriving in Indonesian territory via airports are required to quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated or the first vaccine. Meanwhile, those who have already undergone the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. The provisions of the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force above are the same as the contents of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air

³⁹ National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure, "Surat Edaran (SE) Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 24 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Pelaku Perjalanan Dalam Negeri (PPDN) Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Yang Diterbitkan 25 Agustus 2022" (2022).

⁴⁰ Andika Dwi, "Syarat Naik Pesawat Terbaru September 2022, Wajib Vaksin Booster, 20 September 2022, Tempo.Co, <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1636411/syarat-naik-pesawat-terbaru-september-2022-wajib-vaksin-booster>," TEMPO.COM, n.d.

⁴¹ Anita Widya Puspa, "WNA Dari 14 Negara Ini Dilarang Masuk Indonesia, Termasuk Prancis Dan Inggris," 2022.

Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is also effective July 17, 2022, imposes mandatory quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated and have had their first vaccine. Furthermore, those who have had the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. However, currently flying requirements for Indonesian passengers, both domestic and overseas, are required to undergo a (third) booster vaccine. This provision is based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 24 of 2022 concerning the Travel Provisions for Domestic Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is effective on August 25, 2022, states, among other things:

“Every Domestic Travel Passenger is required to use the PeduliLindung application as a condition for traveling domestically; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 18 years and over are required to have received a third dose of vaccine or booster which is effective August 11, 2022⁴² Domestic Travel Passengers with the status of Foreign Citizens, originating from overseas travel with the age of 18 years and over must have received the second vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years must have received the second dose of vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years originating from overseas travel are exempted from the mandatory vaccination; and Domestic Travel Passengers under the age of 6 are exempt from the vaccination requirements but must travel with a companion who has met the provisions of the Covid-19 vaccination.”

Quarantine policies must be carried out to prevent and reduce the spread of the Corona virus. Therefore, society should put more emphasis on aspects of self-awareness and a greater sense of responsibility. Because, all the actions taken have a high influence on some people. The quarantine rules must be obeyed by the community without exception, so that social jealousy does not occur, in accordance with the principles of implementing health quarantine, namely humanity, benefits, protection, justice, non-discrimination, public interest, integration, legal awareness, and state sovereignty⁴³.

Legal certainty is a guarantee of law that contains justice. Norms that promote justice must really function as rules to be obeyed. According to Gustav Radbruch, justice and legal certainty are permanent parts of the law. According to him, justice and legal certainty must be considered and maintained for the sake of security and order in a country. Finally, positive law must always be obeyed. Based on the theory of legal certainty and the value to be achieved, namely the value of justice and happiness⁴⁴.

CONCLUSION

The government's policy that it is mandatory to use the PeduliLindungi application, especially for travellers both domestically and abroad, has been well responded, although this obligation for certain people is not acceptable because not everyone can access the application due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. Meanwhile, the government needs to

⁴² National Agency for Disaster The Countermeasure, “Surat Edaran Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 23 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dalam Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)” (2022).

⁴³ Annalisa Y, Mada Apriandi, Henny Yuningsih, “Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19.”

⁴⁴ Achmad Ali, *Menguak Tabir Hukum (Suatu Kajian Filosofis Dan Sosiologis)* (Jakarta: Gunung Agung, 2002).

implement this application as one of the efforts to reduce the number of exposure to Covid in the airport area and on planes. In the situation of the Covid-19 Pandemic, it is necessary to formulate policies quickly and precisely to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. The existence of a legal culture in the use of the PeduliLindungi application system related to vaccination and quarantine policies has been responded well by the community, but public services are still not optimal. The existence of legal culture becomes very strategic when determining the choice to behave in accepting or rejecting the law, where the law will actually be accepted and obeyed by the community, which is determined by legal culture factors. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people could better understand the importance of health.

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3. EDITOR DECISION (PRE-LIMINARY REVIEW)

From: "Editor JILS" <editor_jils@mail.unnes.ac.id>
To: "Annalisa Yahanan" annalisay@fh.unsri.ac.id, "Nurhidayatuloh Nurhidayatuloh" n.nurhidayatuloh@maastrichtuniversity.nl, " Mada Apriandi" madaapriandizuhir@fh.unsri.ac.id, "Tongle Si" tongle.si@maastrichtuniversity.nl, "Murzal Murzal" murzal@fh.unsri.ac.id

Subject: [JILS] Editor Decision

Annalisa Yahanan, Nurhidayatuloh Nurhidayatuloh, Mada Apriandi, Tongle Si, Murza Murzal:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies, "**Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation**".

Our decision is: **Revision Required**

Editor JILS
Universitas Negeri Semarang
editor_jils@mail.unnes.ac.id

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1. Title of article should be maximum 15 words
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3. Abstract should be stand alone and capture whole the paper, maximum 250 words
4. Keywords maximum five keywords
5. At the part of introduction: please compare and analyse some previous related studies, **minimum five previous studies**.
6. Length of article should be **minimum 9000 words (excluding references)**
7. Please use Chicago Manual Style (fullnote) for citation and referencing by Mendeley automatically
8. At least 35 references, from international reputable journals

9. Please confirm us concerning international collaboration of your paper: **at least two different countries and maximum 5 authors (have to be fulfilled)**
10. Conclusion: should be only in one paragraph and directly answer the research questions
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See attached document for more detail

LEGAL CULTURE: VACCINATION AND QUARANTINE BASED ON PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION ON AIR TRANSPORTATION IN INDONESIA

Abstract

During the pandemic period, the Indonesian government is required to formulate policies that can protect its citizens from the spread of the pandemic. One form of this policy is that the PeduliLindungi application must be used by passengers who want to travel both domestically and abroad via land, sea or air transportation. Through this application, it is also possible to know the dose of vaccine that has been carried out by passengers who will travel. The purpose of this study is to analyze government policies related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application by the community and how the existence of the prevailing legal culture is related to vaccination and quarantine policies in the PeduliLindungi application system. The method used is doctrinal research with approaches to laws, concepts, interpretations and cases. The results of the study indicate that it is an obligation for every passenger to use the PeduliLindungi application if they want to travel both domestically and abroad. Through this application, passengers can digitally know the dose of vaccine that has been carried out by passengers, which is relevant to the duration of the quarantine. Violations of mandatory quarantine carried out by Indonesian citizens from abroad entering the territory of Indonesia based on Judge Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng is subject to imprisonment and a fine. However, not all of these applications can be accessed by the public due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. For this reason, the government needs to formulate policies that can provide a sense of comfort for its citizens when traveling. The public's legal awareness in understanding and implementing legal values and norms related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application is part of the legal culture which is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people better understand the importance of health.

Keywords: Air transportation; Legal culture; PeduliLindungi Application; Quarantine in Indonesia

Introduction

PeduliLindungi is an application developed by the Indonesian government as a prevention tool for Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). This application was implemented in early 2020 where the case of the Covid-19 Pandemic was endemic in Indonesia. However, this application is still required to be used as the main requirement for travelers who use public transportation both domestically and abroad. This application is also applied when the public visits a number of public facilities¹. This application is used as one of the government's efforts to educate the

Commented [AR1]: Title should be attractive for international audience but also grounding the Indonesian legal studies. Please modify, for example: Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreak: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation

Commented [AR2]: While the abstract of this study touches on essential aspects related to the PeduliLindungi application and government policies during the pandemic, there are some areas where it could benefit from improvement:

****Lack of Specifics:**** The abstract provides a broad overview of the study's focus but lacks specific details about the methodologies used or the findings obtained. Providing a glimpse of the research methods and some key findings could make the abstract more informative.

****Organization of Information:**** The abstract presents information in a somewhat scattered manner, jumping between topics like the PeduliLindungi application, quarantine violations, and legal culture without a clear flow. A more organized structure would help readers follow the abstract's narrative.

****Limited Contextual Information:**** While the abstract mentions the PeduliLindungi application and legal culture, it doesn't provide much context about these topics. A brief explanation or background on these terms would be helpful for readers unfamiliar with the subject matter.

****Incomplete Implications:**** The abstract mentions the need for policies to ensure citizens' comfort but doesn't delve into what these policies might entail or their potential impact. Expanding on the implications of the study's findings could add depth to the abstract.

****Engagement with Counterarguments:**** The abstract appears to present the government's actions in a primarily positive light. Including a discussion of potential criticisms or challenges related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application and government policies would offer a more balanced perspective.

In conclusion, while the abstract introduces important topics related to the pandemic response in Indonesia, it could benefit from greater specificity, improved organization, more context, a deeper exploration of policy implications, and a more balanced presentation of viewpoints.

¹ Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, "Aplikasi PeduliLindungi Jadi Syarat Utama Berpergian," <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/36396/aplikasi-pedulilindungi-jadi-syarat-utama-berpergian/artikel>, 2021.

public to use digital technology to always pay attention to health protocols even though the Covid-19 pandemic can be controlled².

User satisfaction with the PeduliLindungi application is influenced by perceived benefits, where user satisfaction is influenced by self-efficacy, system quality, and information quality³. Over time, this application continues to develop and improve its functions, including being able to access vaccine certificates⁴. Thus the users who want to travel long distances are selected by this system. This application can detect passengers who have been vaccinated, are not exposed to Covid or are not in close contact with Covid-19 patients, can also find out the results of Covid-19 tests from various laboratories and vaccine results via smartphones.

The government really expects the active role of the community to download and use it. Basically, PeduliLindungi must be used by citizens to access public places, especially as a prerequisite for departure at the airport to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

However, there is a public reaction to the obligation to use the protected application where the community is faced with a new problem, namely if the passenger does not have a smartphone and has been vaccinated, it cannot be traced. The government provides a solution with a microsite system, where visitor data is inputted and the status will appear whether it is airworthy or travel-worthy using the Population Identification Number (not mobile number) which has been integrated with the ticketing system. The microsite system will read passenger tickets and provide validation information from PeduliLindungi.

However, the problem is that the information on the microsite system is limited to being accepted by the public, as a result, people limit travel. If an application error occurs, the user can contact Instagram PeduliLindungi, call center 19, or e-mail pedulilindungi@kominfo.go.id.

This topic is important to study because it is related to the legal culture of the community regarding vaccines and quarantine where the PeduliLindungi application must be used for passengers entering Indonesian territory. Currently, people who want to travel by public transportation must use this application. Even since September 1, 2022, Overseas Travelers from Indonesia must have received the third or booster dose of Covid-19 vaccination. This rule is stated in the Circular of the Minister of Transportation through the Director General of State Transportation No. 88 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Overseas Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic. The scope of this Circular is related to health protocols for people traveling by air for international flights. Document requirements that must be met, upon departure from Indonesia Indonesian citizens aged 18 years and over are required to show a card/certificate of having received the third vaccine (booster) through the PeduliLindungi application. The goal is to create safe, secure, comfortable

Commented (AR3): The integration of legal culture, vaccination, and quarantine policies within the context of the "Peduli Lindungi" application for air transportation in Indonesia is a noteworthy initiative. Here's a comment on this:

****Innovative Approach to Health and Safety:****

The use of the "Peduli Lindungi" application as a platform to implement and monitor vaccination and quarantine policies within Indonesian air transportation is a forward-thinking and innovative approach. It reflects Indonesia's commitment to leveraging technology for the collective health and well-being of its citizens and travelers.

****Enhancing Public Health Awareness:****

The integration of vaccination and quarantine information within a widely used application has the potential to significantly enhance public health awareness. Travelers can easily access and understand the requirements, promoting compliance and safety.

****Streamlining Processes:****

By consolidating vaccination and quarantine-related information into a single application, the process for both travelers and authorities becomes more streamlined and efficient. This can reduce administrative burden and improve the overall travel experience.

****Data Security and Privacy:****

It is essential to address data security and privacy concerns adequately. Ensuring that sensitive personal information remains secure and protected within the application is paramount to gaining public trust and compliance.

****Accessibility Considerations:****

Efforts should be made to ensure that the "Peduli Lindungi" application is accessible to a broad spectrum of users, including those with limited access to technology or those who may face language barriers. Inclusivity should be a key consideration in the implementation.

****Continuous Monitoring and Adaptation:****

To maintain the effectiveness of this approach, continuous monitoring and adaptation of the application and policies are essential. Regular updates, responsive to changing health conditions, can help ensure that the system remains robust.

In conclusion, the integration of vaccination and quarantine policies within the "Peduli Lindungi" application for air transportation in Indonesia represents a positive step forward in promoting public health and safety during travel. However, it is crucial to address privacy concerns, ensure accessibility, and remain vigilant in adapting to evolving health situations.

² Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia.

³ Mochamad Iqbal Numansyah et al., "Measuring the Success of PeduliLindungi Application Use for Supporting COVID-19 Prevention: A Case Study among College Students in Jakarta, Indonesia," *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 17, no. 1 (2022): 11–16, <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v17i1p1.6057>.

⁴ Directorate General of Informatics Applications Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, "Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi," *Kemestian Komunikasi dan Informatika RI, Direktorat Jendral Aplikasi Informatika, Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi*, 10 Oktober 2021, 2021.

and healthy flights. The booster requirement is mandatory, because if it is not fulfilled, Indonesian passengers are not allowed to board the plane or fly overseas.

To use the PeduliLindungi application, of course, legal awareness of the community is needed which is part of the legal culture. For this reason, it is necessary to study how the legal awareness and legal culture of the community in the use of the PeduliLindungi application, especially the people who use transportation services. The PeduliLindungi application ultimately boils down to detecting the passenger vaccination dose that can be used as a determinant of the mandatory quarantine duration. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyze the appropriateness of the policy on the use of the PeduliLindungi application related to vaccination and quarantine in order to protect the public from being exposed to Covid-19. In addition, it aims to analyze the existence of legal culture in relation to the obligation to use the PeduliLindungi application in order to protect public health.

Methodology

This research is a doctrinal legal research where the norm is a standard for human behavior that is considered appropriate. Characteristics of this study is using primary legal materials and secondary legal materials related to previous studies. These materials are then reviewed using a legal approach, concept, case approach and interpretation approach. The results of the study were analyzed qualitatively with the presentation of research results in the form of logical narratives, arguments and prescriptives that were deductive in nature⁵

PeduliLindungi Application Educates Passenger in Support of Health Protocols

Various efforts have been carried out by the Indonesian government to protect its people from the transmission of Covid-19 or to reduce the number of people exposed to Covid-19, among others by means of locking down; Large-Scale Social Restrictions; Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities; Vaccinations; and Quarantine for Indonesian citizens and foreigners. For example, in October 2021 the government imposed restrictions on public activities on transportation in Indonesia, including air transportation. This restriction applies the principle of impartiality, so that it does not harm the interests of both passengers and carriers as airlines⁶. The Government's consideration regarding restrictions on passenger transportation is to provide passenger safety and comfort in the context of the state protecting its people regarding health. But on the one hand, mobility restrictions reduce the income of airlines or transportation companies and even work in the transportation sector⁷.

The existence of Covid-19 which has been more than 2 years has forced the government to carry out more sophisticated updates, including starting by implementing a barcode scanning system in the PeduliLindungi application with the condition that at least 1 (first) vaccination

⁵ Y Annalisa, Firman Muntaga, and M Syaifuddin, "Principle of Impartiality : Air Transport Restriction Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia" 11, no. 2 (2022): 253-62, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2022.v11.i02.p02.1.Introduction>.

⁶ Annalisa, Muntaga, and Syaifuddin.

⁷ Mack, Agrawal, and Wang.

Commented [ARA]: While the chosen doctrinal legal research method has its merits, there are some noteworthy limitations and areas for improvement.

Lack of Empirical Data: One of the significant drawbacks of this research method is the absence of empirical data. Relying solely on legal materials and existing studies may limit the depth of understanding, particularly when dealing with complex public health and technology adoption issues. Incorporating real-world data, surveys, or interviews with stakeholders could provide a more comprehensive view.

Potential for Bias: A potential bias towards a legalistic perspective is inherent in doctrinal research. This could lead to an incomplete understanding of the broader context in which legal norms and policies operate, including sociocultural and practical considerations. Acknowledging this bias and attempting to balance it with other perspectives is important.

Limited Scope Clarification: The method description lacks clarity regarding the scope of research. While it mentions the analysis of legal materials, it does not specify whether the study includes interviews, surveys, or field observations. Providing explicit details about the scope and methods employed would enhance the transparency and credibility of the research.

Interdisciplinary Neglect: The study deals with a topic that intersects law, public health, and technology adoption. Not incorporating interdisciplinary approaches may result in overlooking critical aspects of the subject matter. Integrating insights from other disciplines could provide a more holistic perspective.

External Validity: The research method does not address external validity, which is essential for assessing the generalizability of findings beyond the specific legal context. Considering the potential implications and applicability of the research findings to a broader context would enhance its relevance.

has been carried out in a public area⁸. However, according to the new policy based on The policy according to the Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Task Force Number 22/2022 regarding the Health Protocol for Overseas Travelers During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the third Vaccination (Booster) provision applies. to enter the Indonesian Territory which is effective on July 17, 2022. This policy was issued due to the outbreak of a new type of corona virus, it is necessary to apply a third vaccine (booster) policy for Overseas Travelers and Domestic Travelers. Indonesian citizens may enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the following conditions: mandatory complete dose vaccination (2 times), except for children under 18 years old, post-recovered COVID-19 Overseas Travelers, and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions. Meanwhile, international travelers (foreigners) can enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on condition that they have carried out the third vaccine (booster) in their country of origin and installed the PeduliLindungi application which will be checked by transportation operators (airlines) before traveling to Indonesia⁹.

Meanwhile Requirements for Indonesian citizens who will travel abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are with the following conditions:

"Indonesian citizens over 18 years old are required to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) as a requirement for departure abroad/out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 from Indonesian citizens; The transportation operator (airline) will check the third vaccine certificate (booster) on the PeduliLindungi application; and The requirement to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) for Indonesian citizens to go abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is excluded for children aged less than 18 years, post-recovery COVID-19 Overseas Travelers (PPLN), and Overseas Travelers (PPLN) with special health conditions"¹⁰

Actually, the main function of the PeduliLindungi application is to protect yourself and the people around you, in addition to supporting the implementation of Health protocols in Indonesia. Therefore, the government wants the active role of the community to download and use it. PeduliLindungi application must be used by citizens to access public places, mainly used as a prerequisite for departure to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about several changes in human life throughout the world, including Indonesia. The influence of the Covid-19 Sars Virus is inevitable on the legal behavior of the community. One of them is that people are required to scan the PeduliLindungi application's barcode if they want to enter public areas, especially those in big cities and travel using transportation, whether by land, sea or air.

⁸ Sardjuna Orba Masullang and Iis Inaeni Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar," *Risommia Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2022): 187-93, <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v10i2.631>.

⁹ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW, "Implementation Of Policy: The Third Vaccination (Booster) For Entering the Indonesian Territory Effectively On 17 July 2022," Embassy of The Republic of Indonesia in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 2022.

¹⁰ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW.

Commented [AR5]: Please also discuss and analyze

The policy requiring Indonesian citizens over 18 years old to provide proof of a third vaccine (booster) for international travel while exempting those under 18, post-recovery Covid-19 overseas travelers, and individuals with special health conditions raises several concerns. Firstly, the exemption for individuals under 18 seems arbitrary and lacks a clear justification. Covid-19 can affect individuals of all ages, and age-based distinctions in vaccination requirements should be thoroughly explained. The exemptions for post-recovery Covid-19 overseas travelers and those with special health conditions are reasonable but require precise criteria to prevent misuse and ensure fairness. Defining what qualifies as a "special health condition" is crucial to maintain the integrity of the policy. The policy's impact on public health should be carefully considered. Exempting certain groups from booster requirements may create vaccination gaps, potentially contributing to virus transmission among travelers and at destinations. This could have broader public health consequences. The policy should also clarify the mechanisms for enforcement, including how transportation operators will verify booster certificates on the PeduliLindungi application. Penalties for non-compliance and oversight mechanisms should be clearly defined to ensure effective enforcement. Equity and access to vaccines, especially booster shots, are essential considerations. Policymakers should address disparities in vaccine access and affordability to ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to meet the travel requirements. Furthermore, the policy may send mixed messages about the importance of booster shots, potentially undermining broader vaccination campaigns. A cohesive approach to messaging is essential to convey the significance of booster shots in controlling the spread of Covid-19.

The massive and very fast spread of the Covid-19 Sars Virus throughout the world has caused leaders in every country to make various efforts to protect their citizens, for example by giving vaccines¹¹. Overall, as we move towards vaccination programs around the world, some might suggest that we will have the opportunity to make the world a better place, to get something positive out of this international disaster¹². In Indonesia, the vaccination program is also carried out, apart from that in the form of mandatory quarantine for passengers entering the territory of Indonesia¹³ save passenger vaccine data. Based on this vaccine dose, it is the basis for the mandatory duration of quarantine for passengers when entering the Indonesian Territory either through airports, ports or border countries.

The community has the right to enjoy the highest standards of physical and mental health that can be achieved through services from the government as mandated in Article 12 of Law No. 11 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which is the basis of international law. Thus, everyone has the same right to obtain legal and health protection from the state.

In early 2020 the Government of Indonesia stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), this regulation has the impact of changes on countries that will visit Indonesia¹⁴. Changes both legally and socially then cannot be avoided as a whole, consequently giving birth to several new habits that must also be implemented throughout the world¹⁵. This new habit is marked by the legal custom that arose as a result of the Covid-19 virus, in which the public is required to scan the barcode on the Peduli.lindungi application if they want to enter public areas, especially big cities in Indonesia. Consequences If you don't do this, you won't be able to enter certain areas¹⁶. In fact, the provisions for using the Peduli.lindungi application, in addition to protecting the people, also protect fellow passengers on the plane, and it must be admitted that transportation safety is an important social phenomenon¹⁷.

The influence of legal behavior from policy makers not only creates social order in society, but also social changes that are expected to have a harmonious and inclusive social life under

¹¹ Sardjana Orha Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia," *Legistics and Culture Review* 3, no. S3 (2021): 16–26, <https://doi.org/10.21744/legcure.v5nc3.1352>.

¹² Charles Musselwhite, Esel Avineri, and Yusuf Susilo, "Restrictions on Mobility Due to The Coronavirus Covid19: Threats and Opportunities for Transport and Health," *Journal of Transport and Health* 20 (2021): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101042>.

¹³ Sri Turamiyah Annalisa Y., Mada Apriandi, Henry Yuniyong, "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19" (Palembang, 2022).

¹⁴ Manullang and Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

¹⁵ Sardjana Orha Manullang and Erwinsyah Satria, "The Review of the International Voices on the Responses of the Worldwide School Closures Policy Searching during Covid-19 Pandemic," *Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, no. 2 (2020): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v5i2.1036>.

¹⁶ Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia."

¹⁷ Nikolay A. Dukhno and Olga N. Skuybedina, "The Formation of Legal Culture of a Person in Order to Ensure Transport Safety," *Transportation Research Procedia* 61 (2022): 253–58, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2022.01.042>.

the legal framework by legal pluralism¹⁸. Changes in society, of course, which are faced with established traditions and thoughts, will inevitably lead to conflict situations¹⁹ that occur when people have not carried out vaccinations and do not have smartphones and are not allowed to enter these public areas. Social order arises not only because of the element of coercion, but also because of the element of social awareness and the threat of sanctions from the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²⁰. Likewise, with the use of the PeduliLindungi application, the threat of sanctions given by the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²¹, for example the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/7183/SJ related to Enforcement The use of the PeduliLindungi application contains provisions that the Government asks the Regional Head to take steps to prevent and deal with the new Covid-19 variant, including by requiring the use of the PeduliLindungi application and providing sanctions in the form of temporary or permanent revocation of business premises operating permits.

Legal Culture: Air Transport Passenger Awareness in Using PeduliLindungi Application

Culture serves as a normative framework in human life that can determine behavior. It can be said that culture functions as a system of behavior. Therefore, legal culture greatly influences the effectiveness and success of law enforcement, in which law is a concretization of social values formed from culture. There can be a failure of modern law because it is not compatible with the legal culture of society. For example, it is mandatory to use the PeduliLindungi application during the Covid-19 period, even though not all people have smartphones that can download the application and internet availability is limited, especially in areas²². So that the government needs a solution so as not to hinder the interests of the community in using transportation. This is where the government's public services to the community during a pandemic are very tested. The research argument (Ibrahim, M. A., Pangkey, M., & Dengo, 2021) states that "public services during the Covid-19 pandemic are still not optimal in terms of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, and accountability indicators and only responsibility indicators show optimal results."

In the midst of demands for extraordinary changes during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the bureaucracy still maintains hierarchical and rigid procedures, and continues to strive for standardization and formalization in order to create a stable environment. To change this perception, the bureaucracy must be able to show progressive performance towards the needs

¹⁸ Anne M. Larson, *Tenure Rights and Access to Forests: A Training Manual for Research* (Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR, 2012).

¹⁹ Sardjana Orba Marullang, *Manajemen Hukum Lingkungan: Hubungan Manusia & Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Cendekia, 2020).

²⁰ Marullang and Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

²¹ Marullang and Nurwanti.

²² S. Ibrahim, M. A., Pangkey, M., & Dengo, "Pelayanan Publik Masa Pandemi Covid19 Di Kantor Camat Kota Kabupaten Minahasa Utara," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 7 (2021).

of public service users, and be able to design policies that focus on the public interest²³. According to²⁴ actually, there are two reasons why the Indonesian bureaucracy has not been able to respond quickly to strategic problems. *First*, the bureaucracy is still lagging behind other countries in formulating policies appropriately and quickly to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. *Second*, theoretically, the public bureaucracy works based on regulations, procedures, hierarchies, and controls.

Public awareness in understanding and implementing applicable legal values and norms related to the use of the PeduliLindungi application is part of the legal culture and is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people could better understand the importance of health.

According to²⁵, "legal culture is shaped through history, and each country has a different legal culture which in turn has an impact on the legal system and legal process of the country". Referring to the legal culture of the operation of a legal system in society (law in action), it cannot be separated from the influence of ideas, attitudes, hopes, opinions, and values related to law that provide an understanding of the workings of the legal system²⁶.

Legal culture according to²⁷ is the values that exist in society in resolving disputes and conflict management. Meanwhile, substantive legal culture is fundamental assumptions, especially regarding what is fair and unfair according to society. Furthermore, Lawrence M. Friedman argues that legal culture can be interpreted as a pattern of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of community groups towards the legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen the integration of society with related laws. At the level of integration, it is marked by the level of knowledge, acceptance and trust and dependence of the community on the legal system. A legal culture shows a pattern of individual behavior as a member of the community that describes the same response (orientation) to the legal life lived by the community concerned²⁸. In addition, legal culture can be described as a temporary result of interaction and occurs based on the challenge and response paradigm. The core analysis of the legal paradigm forms the individual characteristics and distinctive legal culture. Comparative legal culture is tested by scientific fields, which lie on the borderline of comparative legal and historical jurisprudence (Csaba Varga, 1992).

Legal culture according to²⁹ is the values and attitudes of society that can influence the law. This opinion is not much different from Lawrence M. Friedman, who states that legal

²³ Surya Arfan, Mayarn Mayarn, and Mimio Sundari Nasution, "Responsivity of Public Services in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Biogest: International Research and Critical Institute (BIRCJ-Journal)* 4, no. 1 (2021): 552-62, <https://doi.org/10.33258/bircj.v4i1.1638>

²⁴ Parwanto EA, "Pidato Pelantikan Guru Besar Kebijakan Publik Yang Agile Dan Inovatif Dalam Memenangkan Persaingan Di Era VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous)," 2019.

²⁵ Shiqing Hua, *Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order, Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order* (London and New York: Routledge, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429203688>

²⁶ Lawrence M. Friedman, *Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York, USA: Russel Sage Foundation, 1975).

²⁷ Daniel S. Lev, *Hukum Dan Politik Di Indonesia, Penerjemah: Nurwono, Ali, Priyono* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1990).

²⁸ Hilman Hadikusuma, *Antropologi Hukum Indonesia* (Bandung: Alumi, 1986).

²⁹ Sajipto Rahardjo, *Aspek Persewaan Hukum Dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Alumi, 1983).

culture is the totality of general attitudes of citizens and values in society that will determine opinions about law. Thus the existence of legal culture is very strategic in determining the choice to behave in accepting the law or rejecting the law. Thus a law will become a law that is truly accepted by the community and obeyed by the community, which is largely determined by legal cultural factors³⁰.

Talking about law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially the values and attitudes and views of the community, all of which are called legal culture. The PeduliLindungi application is a policy from the government to protect its people, but all of that cannot be separated from the attitude of public acceptance of the use of the application. In the digital era, the model implemented through the application, on the one hand, makes it easier to monitor whether a person has been vaccinated or the dose of vaccine that has been carried out which has relevance to the duration of the quarantine that a person will undergo.

According to³¹ information systems play a variety of roles during a pandemic, including information support to raise awareness, provide preventive care, facilitate community movement, build trust, and provide evaluations. However, in terms of digital use, not all of them can be accepted and understood by the community for certain reasons, for example for people in rural areas who are still limited in ownership of smartphones and internet networks³².

This legal culture can also be interpreted as an atmosphere of social thought and social power that determines how the law is used, avoided or even abused as happened in the case of Rachel Veresa as a defendant in Judge's Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. The sanction given for violating quarantine obligations (Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine), the defendant is subject to a sanction of 4 (four) months in prison and a fine of Rp. 50,000,000,- (fifty million rupiah) provided that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 1 month. In the judge's decision, it is stated that imprisonment does not need to be served unless in the future there is a judge's decision that determines otherwise because the convict commits a crime before the probationary period of 8 months ends. At least the sanctions for these violations are law enforcement that provides a deterrent effect for those who violate the rules and educates the public.

To carry out law enforcement is strongly influenced by 3 (three) aspects, namely structural, cultural and substantive. Lawrence M. Friedman as mentioned earlier that legal culture can be defined as a pattern of knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of a group of people towards a legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen how far a society can accept the existence of a legal system. A good legal culture will produce the best works. In other words, a person is obedient or disobedient to the law very much depends on the components that exist in his legal culture³³.

³⁰ Any Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)," *Pronata Hobson* 6, no. 1 (2011): 55-68.

³¹ Pankab Kalotra, Ashish Gupta, and Ramesh Sharda, "Pandemic Information Support Lifecycle: Evidence from the Evolution of Mobile Apps during COVID-19," *Journal of Business Research* 134 (2021): 540-59, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.002>.

³² et al Annalisa Yuhanna, "Bimbingan Teknis Penerapan Prinsip Kejujuran Dalam Penjualan Jual Beli Berbasis Ekonomi Digital Di Desa Pulau Panggung Pada Masa Pandemi Global," *Jurnal Widya Laksmi* 11, no. 2 (2022): 345-55.

³³ Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)."

Commented [AR6]: Also analyze and discuss more comprehensive

The concept of legal culture encompasses the broader social context in which laws are both applied and sometimes circumvented, as exemplified in the case of Rachel Veresa in Judge's Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. The legal culture reflects the prevailing social attitudes, norms, and power dynamics that influence how individuals interact with the law. In this specific case, the violation of quarantine obligations under Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine resulted in a 4-month prison sentence and a fine of Rp. 50,000,000. The interplay of social thought and power dynamics becomes evident in this context. While the law sets clear penalties for quarantine violations, the willingness to comply with these measures and the consequences for non-compliance may vary depending on an individual's perception of the law and their social standing. This case underscores the importance of not only having clear legal provisions but also fostering a legal culture that promotes compliance and accountability. It raises questions about the consistency of enforcement and whether the legal system effectively addresses violations in a way that aligns with societal expectations and public health objectives.

Therefore, the government must quickly and accurately anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research³⁴ stated that the government was late in taking steps to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. As a consequence, various policies issued ranging from general policies to policies at the technical level are ignored by the public, for example from the provisions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulated through Government Regulations, to technical provisions regarding restrictions on people's travel in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19.

Social reality shows that the policies taken by the Government have not been successfully followed by the Indonesian people. Based on Foucault's theory of power relations, it states that the Government has lost its power during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This is because regulations as a reflection of the Government's power have not been demanded by the public and the legal culture that lives in the community is not the cause of the neglect, but the legal culture of the Government itself in determining various policies during the pandemic is the main cause.

An influential component in legal development is legal culture, because no matter how well the law is made, in the end the success of the law will be determined by the legal culture of the community concerned. Law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially values and attitudes and community views, all of which are called legal culture. Therefore, legal reform (legal development) must start from cultural renewal (cultural culture). Because the substance and structure of the law is strongly influenced by legal culture³⁵.

Mandatory Quarantine in Indonesia During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The pandemic that was endemic in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020 brought many changes regarding people's behavior. Including the behavior of flight passengers, for example when there are restrictions on transportation by airlines, the seat capacity can only be filled 50% of the seat capacity³⁶, because many claims from transportation entrepreneurs, then it turns into 70% seat capacity³⁷ and after the situation has softened, those exposed to Covid-19 have changed to normal again, namely being able to carry 100% of passengers³⁸ but must continue to follow strict health programs, for example, continue to wear masks. The transportation restriction policy was imposed by the government due to the increasing number of infected Covid-19 in Indonesia which has an impact on increasing the number of deaths. Indonesia needs to regulate how to reduce the transmission rate and death rate related to Covid-19, such as implementing a Circular from the Minister of Transportation and the Covid-19 Handling Task

³⁴ R Anggrani and I M Sari, "Policy in the Era of Pandemic: Is Government's Legal Culture Affecting?," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 21, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.1.2854>.

³⁵ Eimi Warasih Pujrahayu, *Proses Hukum Sebagai Telaah Sosiologis* (Semarang: Suryandara Utama, 2005).

³⁶ Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Director General, Legislation, "Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengendalian Transportasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Penyebaran Covid-19" (2020).

³⁷ The Minister of Transportation, "Sarat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan Udara No. 13 Tahun 2020 Tentang Operasional Transportasi Udara Dalam Masa Kegiatan Masyarakat Produktif Dan Aman Dari Covid-19." (2020).

³⁸ The Minister of Transportation, "Sarat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan No. 96 Tahun 2021 Tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, Yang Diundangkan Pada 2 November 2021." (2021).

Commented [AR7]: Discuss more and analyze in more detail please.

The role of legal culture in the development and effectiveness of the law cannot be overstated. While well-crafted legislation is crucial, its true impact hinges on the legal culture of the community it serves. Legal culture encompasses values, attitudes, and societal perspectives, all of which significantly influence how laws are perceived, respected, and enforced.

In this context, legal reform and development should not be limited to legislative changes alone; they must start with a renewal of the cultural underpinnings that shape legal behaviors and norms. A harmonious relationship between legal principles and cultural values is essential for the law to be not just obeyed but embraced by the community it serves.

Recognizing the profound impact of legal culture on the substance and structure of the law, policymakers, legal professionals, and society as a whole must engage in ongoing dialogue and introspection. This ensures that legal development aligns with cultural realities, fostering a legal system that is both just and relevant to the people it serves.

Commented [AR8]: Please also elaborates the legal aspect at this part.

Force which contains mandatory quarantine for passengers traveling abroad who enter Indonesian territory through ports, border countries and other countries airports.

To prevent and provide protection to the public from the spread of Covid-19 with several new variants (with names given by WHO such as alpha, beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta, eta, theta, iota, kappa and omicron) mandatory quarantine is imposed, to passengers traveling abroad which applies to both foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens. However, previously, the latest requirements have also been applied to passengers who are allowed to fly³⁹ namely passengers who have carried out the first, second and even third doses of vaccine or booster⁴⁰. In fact, in order to prevent the spread of the Omicron virus, the Indonesian government has officially imposed a ban on foreign nationals from 14 countries, such as: South Africa, Botswana, Norway, France, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, United Kingdom and Denmark⁴¹. This rule also applies to those who have lived and/or visited the country within 14 days.

Initially, the mandatory quarantine provisions for foreigners and Indonesian citizens entering the territory of Indonesia were valid for 8 x 24 hours based on the Circular of the Ministry of Transportation No. 47 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from 6 July 2021. However, there are slight changes based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 1 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from January 7, 2022, where the quarantine duration is 7 x 24 hours and RT-PCR retests are carried out for foreign travellers.

The duration of mandatory quarantine has changed from time to time as the number of people exposed to Covid-19 in Indonesia has decreased, which was initially required to be quarantined for 8 x 24 hours to no need for mandatory quarantine if the first, second and third (booster) doses of vaccines have been implemented. Evidence of vaccine doses for Indonesian citizens can be seen in the PeduliLindungi application, meanwhile for foreigners it can be proven by a vaccination letter from the country concerned.

Furthermore, based on the latest regulations Covid-19 Handling Task Force Circular No. 22 of 2022 concerning the Health Protocol for Overseas Travel during the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective July 17, 2022, air transportation passengers arriving in Indonesian territory via airports are required to quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated or the first vaccine. Meanwhile, those who have already undergone the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. The provisions of the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force above are the same as the contents of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air

Commented (AR9): Also analyze the legal aspect, here are some key legal aspects:

1. Health Quarantine Law (UU No. 6 Tahun 2018): This law provides the legal framework for health quarantine measures in Indonesia. It grants authorities the power to impose quarantine, isolation, and other measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

2. Government Regulations: The Indonesian government has issued several regulations and decrees related to Covid-19 quarantine, which specify the scope, duration, and enforcement of quarantine measures. These regulations are periodically updated to respond to the evolving situation.

3. Immigration Laws: The Ministry of Law and Human Rights, through the Directorate General of Immigration, has played a significant role in implementing quarantine measures at borders and ports of entry. Travel restrictions and quarantine requirements for international arrivals are governed by immigration laws and regulations.

4. Decrees and Circulars: Various government agencies and local authorities have issued decrees and circulars detailing quarantine procedures, quarantine facility management, and penalties for non-compliance. These documents outline the legal obligations of individuals subject to quarantine.

5. Penalties and Enforcement: Legal provisions stipulate penalties for individuals who violate quarantine orders. These penalties may include fines, imprisonment, or other punitive measures. The legal basis for enforcing quarantine compliance is outlined in relevant laws and regulations.

6. Legal Rights of Quarantined Individuals: Quarantined individuals have legal rights, including the right to humane treatment, access to medical care, and due process. Legal protections ensure that individuals subject to quarantine are treated fairly and their rights are respected.

7. Duration and Extension: The legal framework typically includes provisions for the duration of quarantine measures and the possibility of extensions. These extensions are based on assessments of the evolving public health situation.

8. Review and Oversight: Legal aspects also include mechanisms for review and oversight to ensure that quarantine measures are implemented lawfully and proportionately. This may involve judicial or administrative review of quarantine orders.

It's important to note that Covid-19 regulations and legal aspects in Indonesia may change over time in response to the evolving situation and new variants of the virus.

Therefore, it's advisable to consult the most current legal sources, government announcements, and official websites for the latest information on mandatory quarantine measures during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

³⁹ National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure, "Sarat Edaran (SE) Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 24 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Pelaku Perjalanan Dalam Negeri (PPDN) Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Yang Diberitakan 25 Agustus 2022" (2022).

⁴⁰ Andika Dwi, "Syarat Naik Pesawat Terbaru September 2022, Wajib Vaksin Booster, 20 September 2022, Tempo.Co. <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1636411/syarat-naik-pesawat-terbaru-september-2022-wajib-vaksin-booster>," TEMPO.COM, n.d.

⁴¹ Asitara Widya Puspa, "'WNA Dari 14 Negara Ini Dilarang Masuk Indonesia, Termasuk Prancis Dan Inggris,'" 2022.

Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is also effective July 17, 2022, imposes mandatory quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated and have had their first vaccine. Furthermore, those who have had the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. However, currently flying requirements for Indonesian passengers, both domestic and overseas, are required to undergo a (third) booster vaccine. This provision is based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 24 of 2022 concerning the Travel Provisions for Domestic Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is effective on August 25, 2022, states, among other things:

"Every Domestic Travel Passenger is required to use the PeduliLindungi application as a condition for traveling domestically; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 18 years and over are required to have received a third dose of vaccine or booster which is effective August 11, 2022⁴² Domestic Travel Passengers with the status of Foreign Citizens, originating from overseas travel with the age of 18 years and over must have received the second vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years must have received the second dose of vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years originating from overseas travel are exempted from the mandatory vaccination; and Domestic Travel Passengers under the age of 6 are exempt from the vaccination requirements but must travel with a companion who has met the provisions of the Covid-19 vaccination."

Quarantine policies must be carried out to prevent and reduce the spread of the Corona virus. Therefore, society should put more emphasis on aspects of self-awareness and a greater sense of responsibility. Because, all the actions taken have a high influence on some people. The quarantine rules must be obeyed by the community without exception, so that social jealousy does not occur, in accordance with the principles of implementing health quarantine, namely humanity, benefits, protection, justice, non-discrimination, public interest, integration, legal awareness, and state sovereignty⁴³.

Legal certainty is a guarantee of law that contains justice. Norms that promote justice must really function as rules to be obeyed. According to Gustav Radbruch, justice and legal certainty are permanent parts of the law. According to him, justice and legal certainty must be considered and maintained for the sake of security and order in a country. Finally, positive law must always be obeyed. Based on the theory of legal certainty and the value to be achieved, namely the value of justice and happiness⁴⁴.

CONCLUSION

The government's policy that it is mandatory to use the PeduliLindungi application, especially for travellers both domestically and abroad, has been well responded, although this obligation for certain people is not acceptable because not everyone can access the application due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. Meanwhile, the government needs to

⁴² National Agency for Disaster The Countermeasure, "Surat Edaran Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 23 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dalam Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)" (2022).

⁴³ Annalisa Y, Mada Apriandi, Henny Yuningsih, "Wajib Karantina: Penunjang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19."

⁴⁴ Achmad Ali, *Mengapa Takdir Hukum Suatu Kajian Filsafat Dan Sociologis* (Jakarta: Gunung Agung, 2002).

implement this application as one of the efforts to reduce the number of exposure to Covid in the airport area and on planes. In the situation of the Covid-19 Pandemic, it is necessary to formulate policies quickly and precisely to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. The existence of a legal culture in the use of the PeduliLindungi application system related to vaccination and quarantine policies has been responded well by the community, but public services are still not optimal. The existence of legal culture becomes very strategic when determining the choice to behave in accepting or rejecting the law, where the law will actually be accepted and obeyed by the community, which is determined by legal culture factors. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people could better understand the importance of health.

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- Daniel S. Lev. *Hukum Dan Politik Di Indonesia, Penerjemah, Nirwana, AE. Priyono*. Jakarta:

Commented [AR10]: Conclusion should be clear. Please improve and elaborate some points as follow:

Summarizing Key Points: A strong conclusion should succinctly summarize the most important findings, arguments, and contributions of the research. It should remind the reader of the primary takeaways from the study.

Reiterating the Research Question: Remind the reader of the initial research question or objective. This serves as a reference point and reinforces the purpose of the study.

Avoiding New Information: The conclusion is not the place to introduce new information, arguments, or data. It should only reiterate what has already been discussed in the paper.

Highlighting Implications: Discuss the implications of the research findings. What are the broader implications for the field, for policy, or for future research? How does this research contribute to the existing body of knowledge?

Offering a Closing Thought: End the conclusion with a thoughtful reflection or a forward-looking statement. This could be a call to action, a recommendation, or a reflection on the significance of the research.

Maintaining Consistency: Ensure that the conclusion aligns with the introduction and the main body of the paper. It should not introduce new ideas or contradict what was stated earlier.

Clarity and Brevity: Keep the conclusion clear and concise. Avoid unnecessary repetition and verbosity.

Engaging the Reader: Make the conclusion engaging by connecting it to the broader context or real-world relevance of the research.

Leave a Lasting Impression: The conclusion is the final opportunity to leave a lasting impression on the reader. Craft it in a way that reinforces the importance and relevance of the research.

In summary, a well-crafted conclusion serves as the culmination of your research, leaving the reader with a clear understanding of the key findings and their significance. It should be concise, relevant, and engaging, leaving a strong impression that lingers in the reader's mind.

Commented [AR11]: Please cite some international reputable journals

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4. EDITOR DECISION (REVIEW DECISION)

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Subject: [JILS] Editor Decision

Annalisa Yahanan, Nurhidayatuloh Nurhidayatuloh, Mada Apriandi, Tongle Si, Murza Murzal:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies, "**Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation**".

Our decision is: **REVISION REQUIRED**

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[Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies](#)

Title: "Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation"

Reviewer Comment:

The paper concerning "Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation" is an outstanding piece of work. It demonstrates a high level of research, analysis, and attention to detail. Here are some of its strengths:

1. **Thorough Research:** The paper extensively researches and references a wide array of sources, providing a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. This commitment to research excellence is commendable.
2. **Structural Clarity:** The paper is exceptionally well-structured. It flows logically from one section to the next, making it easy for readers to follow and absorb the complex information presented.

3. **Insightful Analysis:** The analysis of vaccination and quarantine policies, in particular, is insightful. It not only elucidates the policies themselves but also delves into their broader implications, offering a deep and nuanced understanding.
4. **Cultural Context:** The incorporation of cultural context into the discussion enriches the analysis. It acknowledges the importance of cultural factors in shaping policies and contributes to a more holistic understanding.
5. **Policy Recommendations:** The inclusion of practical policy recommendations at the end of the report demonstrates a forward-thinking approach. These recommendations provide a roadmap for potential improvements in Indonesian travel policies during outbreaks.

While the paper on "Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation" has several strengths, there are also some areas that could be improved:

1. **Depth of Cultural Analysis:** While the paper does touch on cultural aspects, it could benefit from a deeper dive into how cultural factors directly influence policy implementation and compliance. A more robust analysis in this area would enhance the report's comprehensiveness.
2. **Data Presentation:** The report occasionally presents data without sufficient context or explanation. Providing paper more background information and context for the statistics and figures would enhance the reader's understanding.
3. **International Comparisons:** A comparative analysis of Indonesia's travel policies with those of other countries facing similar challenges could offer valuable insights and recommendations. This aspect is somewhat lacking in the report.
4. **Visual Aids:** The inclusion of charts, graphs, or visual aids could help illustrate key points and make the information more accessible and engaging for readers.

In summary, while the paper has many strengths, it could further enhance its analysis of cultural factors, provide better context for data, consider international comparisons, and incorporate visual aids for a more comprehensive and engaging presentation.

Recommendation: Revision Required

5. EDITOR DECISION (FINAL DECISION)

From: "Handling Editor JILS" <jils@mail.unnes.ac.id>
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Subject: [JILS] Editor Decision

Annalisa Yahanan, Nurhidayatuloh Nurhidayatuloh, Mada Apriandi, Tongle Si, Murza Murzal:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies, "**Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation**".

Our decision is to: **ACCEPT SUBMISSION**

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6. MANUSCRIPT SEND TO PRODUCTION

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Subject: [JILS] Editor Decision

Annalisa Yahanan, Nurhidayatuloh Nurhidayatuloh, Mada Apriandi, Tongle Si, Murza Murzal:

The editing of your submission, "**Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation,**" is complete. We are now sending it to production.

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Type: **Research Article**

Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation

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ABSTRACT

During the pandemic, the Indonesian government implemented policies to protect citizens from the virus. One such policy mandated the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application for passengers traveling domestically or internationally by land, sea, or air. The application helps monitor and track the virus's spread, and provides vaccination information. This study examines the government's policies on *PeduliLindungi*'s use and how the existing legal culture relates to vaccination and quarantine within the app. The research methodology employed a doctrinal approach, analyzing laws, concepts, interpretations, and cases. The study found that the *PeduliLindungi* application is mandatory for all travelers. It allows



passengers to access their vaccination status and determines the required quarantine duration. Violating quarantine orders can result in imprisonment and fines, as per Judge Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. However, limited smartphone ownership restricts public access to the app. Therefore, the government must formulate policies that accommodate individuals without smartphones, ensuring their safety while traveling. Public legal awareness and understanding of the *PeduliLindungi* app's importance are crucial for protecting public health. Strengthening the legal culture is necessary to promote compliance with health guidelines and informed decision-making. By fostering a robust legal culture, individuals will prioritize health measures, safeguarding their well-being and that of the community.

Keywords: Air Transportation, Non-Discriminatory Principle, Quarantine Mandatory

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government has implemented various travel policies during the outbreaks of COVID-19 to safeguard public health and prevent the spread of the virus. These policies have been periodically adjusted in response to the changing situation and the guidance of health authorities, starting from travel restrictions, health screening, quarantine requirements, COVID-19 testing, travel documentation, to local regulations. It's important to note that travel policies and regulations may vary across different regions or provinces within Indonesia. One of the policies is *PeduliLindungi* application. *PeduliLindungi* is an application that was launched in the midst of concerns about the Covid-19 problem in March 2020. Where, the

platform presents a number of important information for the people of the country to know when this event has taken place over the past few years.

PeduliLindungi is a crucial application developed by the Indonesian government to combat the ongoing threat of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Launched in early 2020 during the peak of the pandemic in Indonesia, this application serves as a powerful preventive tool. Even as the situation has improved, *PeduliLindungi* remains mandatory for travelers utilizing public transportation both within the country and abroad. Additionally, it is required for accessing various public facilities.¹

PeduliLindungi plays a pivotal role in the government's comprehensive strategy to raise public awareness about the effective utilization of digital technology and the importance of adhering to health protocols. Despite significant progress in controlling the spread of COVID-19, the government recognizes the need to sustain vigilance and maintain a disciplined approach towards health and safety measures. Through this application, individuals are encouraged to embrace digital solutions and embrace personal responsibility for their well-being, as well as that of the community.²

User satisfaction with the *PeduliLindungi* application is influenced by perceived benefits, where user satisfaction is influenced by self-efficacy, system quality, and information quality³. Over time, this application continues to develop and improve its functions,

¹ Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia. "Aplikasi PeduliLindungi Jadi Syarat Utama Berpergian." <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/36596/aplikasi-pedulilindungi-jadi-syarat-utama-berpergian/0/artikel>, 2021.

² Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia.

³ Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah et al. "Measuring the Success of PeduliLindungi Application Use for Supporting COVID-19 Prevention: A Case Study among College Students in Jakarta, Indonesia." *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 17, no. 1 (2022): 11-16. <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v17isp1.6037>.

including being able to access vaccine certificates⁴. Thus, the users who want to travel long distances are selected by this system. This application can detect passengers who have been vaccinated, are not exposed to Covid or are not in close contact with Covid-19 patients. It can also find the results of Covid-19 tests from various laboratories and vaccine results via smartphones.

The government expects the community's active role in downloading and using it. Citizens must use *PeduliLindungi* to access public places, especially as a prerequisite for departure at the airport, to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

However, there is a public reaction to the obligation to use the protected application where the community faces a new problem: if the passenger does not have a smartphone and has been vaccinated, it cannot be tracked. The government provides a solution with a microsite system, where visitor data is inputted. The status will appear whether airworthy or travel-worthy using the Population Identification Number (not the mobile number), which has been integrated with the ticketing system. The microsite system will read passenger tickets and provide validation information from *PeduliLindungi*.

However, the problem is that the information on the microsite system needs to be more accepted by the public. As a result, people limit travel. If an application error occurs, the user can contact Instagram *PeduliLindungi*, call center 19, or e-mail pedulilindungi@kominfo.go.id.

⁴ Directorate General of Informatics Applications Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia. "Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi." Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika RI. Direktorat Jendral Aplikasi Informatika. Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi Pedulilindungi. 10 Oktober 2021, 2021.

This topic is important to study because it is related to the legal culture of the community regarding vaccines and quarantine, where the *PeduliLindungi* application must be used for passengers entering Indonesian territory. Currently, people who want to travel by public transportation must use this application. Even since September 1, 2022, Overseas Travelers from Indonesia must have received the third or booster dose of Covid-19 vaccination. This rule is stated in the Circular of the Minister of Transportation through the Director General of State Transportation No. 88 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Overseas Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic. The scope of this Circular is related to health protocols for people travelling by air for international flights. Document requirements must be met upon departure from Indonesia: Indonesian citizens aged 18 years and over must show a card/certificate of receiving the third vaccine (booster) through the *PeduliLindungi* application. The goal is to create safe, secure, comfortable and healthy flights. The booster requirement is mandatory because Indonesian passengers can only board the plane or fly overseas if it is fulfilled.

To use the *PeduliLindungi* application, legal awareness of the community is needed, which is part of the legal culture. For this reason, it is necessary to study how the community's legal awareness and legal culture in using the *PeduliLindungi* application, especially the people who use transportation services. The *PeduliLindungi* application ultimately boils down to detecting the passenger vaccination dose that can be used to determine the mandatory quarantine duration. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the appropriateness of the policy on the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application related to vaccination and quarantine to protect the public from being exposed to Covid-19. In addition, it aims to analyze the

existence of legal culture concerning the obligation to use the *PeduliLindungi* application to protect public health.

This study is doctrinal legal research that focuses on analyzing legal norms, which serve as standards for appropriate human behavior. The research methodology involves the utilization of primary legal materials, such as statutes and regulations, as well as secondary legal materials, including scholarly articles and previous studies. These materials are carefully examined using various legal approaches, including the conceptual approach, case analysis, and interpretation approach. The findings of this study are analyzed qualitatively, with the research results presented through logical narratives, well-structured arguments, and deductive prescriptions. The aim is to provide comprehensive insights and recommendations based on the interpretation and application of legal principles and precedents. This approach allows for a deep understanding and critical analysis of the legal framework surrounding the research topic.

By employing a doctrinal legal research methodology, this study contributes to the body of legal knowledge by providing a systematic examination of legal norms and their implications. The emphasis on primary and secondary legal materials, along with rigorous legal analysis, ensures the research's reliability and validity. The deductive nature of the research enables the formulation of logical conclusions and practical recommendations that can guide legal practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders in addressing relevant legal issues.³

³ Annalisa Y. Firman Muntaqo, and M. Syaituddin, "Principle of Impartiality: Air Transport Restriction Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 11, No. 2 (2022): 253-262. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2022.v11.i02.p02-1.Introduction>.

PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION EDUCATES PASSENGERS IN SUPPORT OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS

Various efforts have been carried out by the Indonesian government to protect its people from the transmission of Covid-19 or to reduce the number of people exposed to Covid-19, among others, by means of locking down; Large-Scale Social Restrictions; Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities; Vaccinations; and Quarantine for Indonesian citizens and foreigners. For example, in October 2021, the government imposed restrictions on public activities on transportation in Indonesia, including air transportation. This restriction applies the principle of impartiality so that it does not harm the interests of both passengers and carriers, as airlines⁶. The government's consideration regarding restrictions on passenger transportation is to provide passenger safety and comfort in the context of the state protecting its people regarding health. But on the one hand, mobility restrictions reduce the income of airlines or transportation companies and even work in the transportation sector⁷.

The existence of Covid-19, which has been more than two years, has forced the government to carry out more sophisticated updates, including starting by implementing a barcode scanning system in the *PeduliLindungi* application with the condition that at least 1 (first)

⁶ Annalisa, Muntaqo, and Syaikhuddin.

⁷ Elizabeth A. Mack, Shubham Agrawal, and Sicheng Wang. "The Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Transportation Employment: A Comparative Analysis." *Transportation Research: Interdisciplinary Perspectives* 12, No. September (2021): 100470. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2021.100470>.

vaccination has been carried out in a public area⁵. However, according to the new policy based on the policy according to the Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Task Force Number 22/2022 regarding the Health Protocol for Overseas Travelers During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the third Vaccination (Booster) provision applies to entering the Indonesian territory, which is effective on July 17, 2022. This policy was issued due to the outbreak of a new type of coronavirus. Applying a third vaccine (booster) policy for Overseas Travelers and Domestic Travelers is necessary. Indonesian citizens may enter the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia territory with the following conditions: mandatory complete dose vaccination (2 times), except for children under 18 years old, post-recovered COVID-19 Overseas Travelers, and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions. Meanwhile, international travellers (foreigners) can enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on condition that they have carried out the third vaccine (booster) in their country of origin and installed the *PeduliLindungi* application, which will be checked by transportation operators (airlines) before travelling to Indonesia⁶.

Meanwhile, Requirements for Indonesian citizens who will travel abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are with the following conditions:

“Indonesian citizens over 18 years old are required to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) as a requirement

⁵ Sardjana Orba Manullang and Iis Isaeni Nurwanti, “Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar,” *Binamulia Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2022): 187–93, <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v10i2.631>.

⁶ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW, “Implementation Of Policy: The Third Vaccination (Booster) For Entering the Indonesian Territory Effectively On July 17 2022,” Embassy of The Republic of Indonesia in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 2022, <https://kemlu.go.id/phnomperth/en/news/19913/implementation-of-policy-the-third-vaccination-booster-for-entering-the-indonesian-territory-effectively-on-17-july-2022>.

for departure abroad/out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 from Indonesian citizens; The transportation operator (airline) will check the third vaccine certificate (booster) on the *PeduliLindungi* application; and The requirement to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) for Indonesian citizens to go abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is excluded for children aged less than 18 years, post-recovery COVID-19 Overseas Travelers and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions¹⁰

Actually, the main function of the *PeduliLindungi* application is to protect yourself and the people around you, in addition to supporting the implementation of Health protocols in Indonesia. Therefore, the government wants the active role of the community to download and use it. Citizens must use *PeduliLindungi* application to access public places, mainly used as a prerequisite for departure to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about several changes in human life worldwide, including in Indonesia. The influence of the Covid-19 Sars Virus is inevitable on the legal behavior of the community. One of them is that people must scan the *PeduliLindungi* application's barcode if they want to enter public areas, especially those in big cities and travel using transportation, whether by land, sea or air.

The massive and very fast spread of the Covid-19 Sars Virus throughout the world has caused leaders in every country to make various efforts to protect their citizens, for example, by giving vaccines¹¹. Overall, as we move towards vaccination programs

¹⁰ KBRI Pinrang Perlv/HIW.

¹¹ Sardjana Orba Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Retormation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, No. S3 (2021): 16-20. <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5ns3.1352>.

around the world, some might suggest that we will have the opportunity to make the world a better place, and to get something positive out of this international disaster¹². In Indonesia, the vaccination program is also carried out, apart from that in the form of mandatory quarantine for passengers entering the territory of Indonesia¹³ save passenger vaccine data. Based on this vaccine dose, it is the basis for the mandatory duration of quarantine for passengers when entering the Indonesian territory either through airports, ports or border countries.

The community has the right to enjoy the highest standards of physical and mental health that can be achieved through services from the government as mandated in Article 12 of Law No. 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which is the basis of international law. Thus, everyone has the same right to obtain legal and health protection from the state.

In early 2020 the Government of Indonesia stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This regulation has the impact of changes on countries that will visit Indonesia¹⁴. Changes, both legally and socially then, cannot be avoided as a whole, consequently giving birth to several new habits that must also be implemented throughout

¹² Charles Musselwhite, Erel Avineri, and Yusak Susilo. "Restrictions on Mobility Due to The Coronavirus Covid19: Threats and Opportunities for Transport and Health." *Journal of Transport and Health* 20 (2021): 1-6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101042>.

¹³ Sri Turatnyah Anulisa Y. Mada Apriandi, Henry Yuningsih. "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19" (Palembang, 2022).

¹⁴ Manullang and Nurwanti. "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

the world¹⁵. This new habit is marked by the legal custom that arose due to the Covid-19 virus, in which the public is required to scan the barcode on the *PeduliLindungi* application if they want to enter public areas, especially big cities in Indonesia. Consequences If you do not do this, you will not be able to enter certain areas¹⁶. In fact, the provisions for using the *PeduliLindungi* application, in addition to protecting the people, also protect fellow passengers on the plane, and it must be admitted that transportation safety is an important social phenomenon¹⁷.

The influence of legal behavior from policymakers creates social order in not only society but also social changes that are expected to have a harmonious and inclusive social life under the legal framework of legal pluralism¹⁸. Changes in society, which are faced with established traditions and thoughts, will inevitably lead to conflict¹⁹ that occurs when people have yet to carry out vaccinations, do not have smartphones, and are not allowed to enter these public areas. Social order arises not only because of the element of coercion but also because of the element of social awareness, and the threat of sanctions from the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²⁰. Likewise, with

¹⁵ Saradjana Orba Manullang and Erwinsyah Satria, "The Review of the International Voices on the Responses of the Worldwide School Closures Policy Searching during Covid-19 Pandemic," *Jurnal Ista : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, No. 2 (2020): 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v5i2.1036>.

¹⁶ Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia."

¹⁷ Nikolay A. Dukhno and Olga N. Skuybedina, "The Formation of Legal Culture of a Person in Order to Ensure Transport Safety," *Transportation Research Procedia* 61 (2022): 253-58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2022.01.042>.

¹⁸ Arwe M. Larson, *Tenure Rights and Access to Forests: A Training Manual for Research* (Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR, 2012).

¹⁹ Saradjana Orba Manullang, *Mengenal Hukum Lingkungan: Hakungan Manusia & Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Cendekia, 2020).

²⁰ Manullang and Nurwanry, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application, the threat of sanctions given by the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²¹, for example, the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/7183/SJ related to the Enforcement of the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application contains provisions that the government asks the Regional Head to take steps to prevent and deal with the new Covid-19 variant, including by requiring the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application and providing sanctions in the form of temporary or permanent revocation of business premises operating permits.

LEGAL CULTURE: AIR TRANSPORT PASSENGER AWARENESS IN USING PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION

Culture serves as a normative framework in human life that can determine behavior. Culture functions as a system of behavior. Therefore, legal culture greatly influences the effectiveness and success of law enforcement, in which law is a concretization of social values formed from culture. There can be a failure of modern law because it is not compatible with the legal culture of society. For example, it is mandatory to use the *PeduliLindungi* application during the Covid-19 period, even though not all people have smartphones that can download the application and internet availability is limited, especially in areas²². So that the government needs a solution so as not

²¹ Marullang and Nurwanry.

²² Monica Aprilia Ibrahim, Masve Pangke, Salmun Dengo, "Pelayanan Publik Masa Pandemi Covid19 di Kantor Camat Kecamatan Minahasa Utara." *Jurnal*

to hinder the interests of the community in using transportation. This is where the government's public services to the community during a pandemic are very tested. It is further emphasized that "public services during the Covid-19 pandemic are still not optimal in terms of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, and accountability indicators and only responsibility indicators show optimal results."²³

Amid demands for extraordinary changes during the Covid-19 pandemic, the bureaucracy still maintains hierarchical and rigid procedures. It continues to strive for standardization and formalization in order to create a stable environment. To change this perception, the bureaucracy must be able to show progressive performance towards the needs of public service users and be able to design policies that focus on the public interest²⁴. According to Arfan, et.al,²⁵ actually, there are two reasons why the Indonesian bureaucracy has yet to be able to respond quickly to strategic problems. First, the bureaucracy still needs to catch up to other countries in formulating policies appropriately and quickly to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. Second, the public bureaucracy works based on regulations, procedures, hierarchies, and controls.

Public awareness in understanding and implementing applicable legal values and norms related to using the *PeduliLindungi*

Administrasi Publik, 7, No. 108 (2021): 41-48.
<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/JAP/article/view/35078/32860>

²³ Ibrahim, et.al.

²⁴ Surya Ariani, Mayarni Mayarni, and Mimin Sundari Nasution, "Responsivity of Public Services in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4, no. 1 (2021): 552-62, <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i1.1638>.

²⁵ Purwanto EA, "Pidato Pelantikan Guru Besar Kebijakan Publik Yang Agile Dan Inovatif Dalam Memenangkan Persaingan Di Era VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous)," 2019.

application is part of the legal culture. It is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people can better understand the importance of health.

According to²⁶, "legal culture is shaped through history, and each country has a different legal culture which in turn has an impact on the legal system and legal process of the country". Referring to the legal culture of the operation of a legal system in society (law in action), it cannot be separated from the influence of ideas, attitudes, hopes, opinions, and values related to law that provide an understanding of the workings of the legal system²⁷.

Legal culture according to Hua,²⁸ is the values that exist in society in resolving disputes and conflict management. Meanwhile, substantive legal culture is fundamental assumptions, especially regarding what is fair and unfair according to society. Furthermore, Lawrence M. Friedman argues that legal culture can be interpreted as a pattern of community groups' knowledge, attitudes and behavior towards the legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen the integration of society with related laws. The level of knowledge, acceptance, trust, and dependence of the community on the legal system marks the level of integration. A legal culture shows a pattern of individual behavior as a member of the community that describes the same response (orientation) to the legal life lived by the community concerned²⁹. In addition, legal culture can be described as a temporary result of interaction and occurs based on the challenge

²⁶ Shuping Hua, *Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order*, *Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order* (London and New York: Routledge, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429203688>.

²⁷ Lawrence M. Friedman, *Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York, USA: Russel Sage Foundation, 1975).

²⁸ Daniel S. Lev, *Hukum Dan Politik Di Indonesia*, Penerjemah: Nirwana, AE. Priyono (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1990).

²⁹ Hilman Hadikusuma, *Antropologi Hukum Indonesia* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 1986).

and response paradigm. The core analysis of the legal paradigm forms the individual characteristics and distinctive legal culture. Comparative legal culture is tested by scientific fields, which lie on the borderline of comparative legal and historical jurisprudence.

Legal culture according to Rahardjo,³⁰ is the values and attitudes of society that can influence the law. This opinion is similar to Lawrence M. Friedman, who states that legal culture is the totality of general attitudes of citizens and values in society that will determine opinions about the law. Thus, the existence of legal culture is very strategic in determining the choice to behave by accepting the law or rejecting the law. Thus, a law will become a law that is truly accepted by community and obeyed by the community, which is largely determined by legal cultural factors³¹.

Talking about the law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially the values, attitudes, and views of the community, all of which are called legal culture. The *PeduliLindung* application is a policy from the government to protect its people. However, all of that must be connected to the attitude of public acceptance of using the application. In the digital era, the model implemented through the application, on the one hand, makes it easier to monitor whether a person has been vaccinated or the dose of vaccine that has been carried out, which has relevance to the duration of the quarantine that a person will undergo.

Furthermore, Kalgotra et.al., emphasized that information systems play various roles during a pandemic, including information support to raise awareness, provide preventive care, facilitate

³⁰ Sajpto Rahardjo, *Aspek Persoalan Hukum Dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Alimint, 1983).

³¹ Any Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)," *Pranata Hukum* 6, no. 1 (2011): 55-68. <http://ejournal.uki.ac.id/index.php/tora/article/view/1114/941>.

community movement, build trust, and provide evaluations.³² However, in terms of digital use, not all of them can be accepted and understood by the community for certain reasons, for example, for people in rural areas who are still limited in ownership of smartphones and internet networks³³.

This legal culture can also be interpreted as an atmosphere of social thought and social power that determines how the law is used, avoided or even abused, as happened in the case of Rachel Venya as a defendant in Judge's Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. The sanction given for violating quarantine obligations (Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine), the defendant is subject to a sanction of 4 (four) months in prison and a fine of Rp.50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs) provided that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for one month. In the judge's decision, it is stated that imprisonment does not need to be served unless, in the future, there is a judge's decision that determines otherwise because the convict commits a crime before the probationary period of 8 months ends. At least the sanctions for these violations are law enforcement that provides a deterrent effect for those who violate the rules and educates the public.

To carry out law enforcement is strongly influenced by 3 (three) aspects, namely structural, cultural and substantive. Lawrence M. Friedman mentioned earlier that legal culture could be defined as a pattern of people's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards a legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen how far a society can accept the existence of a legal system. A good legal culture will

³² Pankush Kalgotra, Ashish Gupta, and Ramesh Sharda, "Pandemic Information Support Lifecycle: Evidence from the Evolution of Mobile Apps during COVID-19," *Journal of Business Research* 134 (2021): 540-59, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.002>.

³³ et.al Annalisa Yahanan, "Bimbingan Teknis Penerapan Prinsip Kejujuran Dalam Perjanjian Jual Beli Berbasis Ekonomi Digital Di Desa Pulau Panggung Pada Masa Pandemi Global," *Jurnal Widya Laksmi* 11, No. 2 (2022): 345-55.

produce the best work. In other words, a person is obedient or disobedient to the law very much depends on the components that exist in his legal culture³⁴. Therefore, the government must quickly and accurately anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research³⁵ stated that the government was late in taking steps to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. As a consequence, various policies issued, ranging from general policies to policies at the technical level, are ignored by the public, for example, from the provisions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulated through Government Regulations to technical provisions regarding restrictions on people's travel in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19.

Social reality shows that the Indonesian people still need to follow the policies taken by the government successfully. Based on Foucault's theory of power relations states that the government has lost its power during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because the public has not demanded regulations as a reflection of the government's power, and the legal culture that lives in the community is not the cause of the neglect, but the legal culture of the government itself in determining various policies during the pandemic is the main cause.

An influential component in legal development is legal culture because no matter how well the law is made, the legal culture of the community concerned will determine the law's success. The law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially values, attitudes, and community views, all of which are called legal culture. Therefore, legal reform (legal development) must start with cultural

³⁴ Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)."

³⁵ R Anggraeni and I M Sari, "Policy in the Era of Pandemic: Is Government's Legal Culture Affecting?" *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 21, No. 1 (2021): <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.dh.2021.21.1.2864>.

renewal (*cultural culture*). Because the substance and structure of the law are strongly influenced by legal culture³⁶.

MANDATORY QUARANTINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

The pandemic that was endemic in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020 brought many changes regarding people's behavior. Including the behavior of flight passengers: for example, when there are restrictions on transportation by airlines, the seating capacity can only be filled 30% of the seating capacity³⁷, because many claims from transportation entrepreneurs, then it turns into 70% seat capacity³⁸ and after the situation has softened, those exposed to Covid-19 have changed to normal again, namely being able to carry 100% of passengers³⁹ but must continue to follow strict health protocols, such as wearing masks. The government imposed the transportation restriction policy due to the increasing number of infected Covid-19 in Indonesia, which has an impact on increasing the number of deaths.

³⁶ Esni Warassih Pujirahayu, *Pranata Hukum Sebagai Telaah Sosiologis* (Semarang: Suryandaru Utama, 2005).

³⁷ Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Director General Legislation, "Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengendalian Transportasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Penyebaran Covid-19" (2020).

³⁸ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan Udara No 13 Tahun 2020 Tentang Operasional Transportasi Udara Dalam Masa Kegiatan Masyarakat Produktif Dan Aman Dari Covid-19." (2020).

³⁹ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan No. 96 Tahun 2021 Tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Yang Diundangkan Pada 2 November 2021." (2021).

Indonesia needs to regulate how to reduce the transmission and death rates related to Covid-19, such as implementing a Circular from the Minister of Transportation and the Covid-19 Handling Task Force containing mandatory quarantine for passengers travelling abroad who enter Indonesian territory through ports, border countries and other countries airports.

To prevent and protect the public from the spread of Covid-19 with several new variants (with names given by WHO such as alpha, betha, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta, eta, tetha, lota, kappa and omicron) mandatory quarantine is imposed to passengers travelling abroad which applies to both foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens. However, previously, the latest requirements have also been applied to passengers who are allowed to fly⁴⁰ namely passengers who have carried out the first, second and even third doses of vaccine or booster⁴¹. In fact, in order to prevent the spread of the Omicron virus, the Indonesian government has officially imposed a ban on foreign nationals from 14 countries, such as: South Africa, Botswana, Norway, France, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, United Kingdom and Denmark⁴². This rule applies to those who have lived and/or visited the country within 14 days.

Initially, the mandatory quarantine provisions for foreigners and Indonesian citizens entering the territory of Indonesia were valid.

⁴⁰ National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure. "Surat Edaran (SE) Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 24 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Pelaku Perjalanan Dalam Negeri (PPDN) Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Yang Diterbitkan 23 Agustus 2022" (2022).

⁴¹ Andika Dwi. "Syarat Naik Pesawat Terbaru September 2022, Wajib Vaksin Booster, 20 September 2022. Tempo.Co. <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1636411/syarat-naik-pesawat-terbaru-september-2022-wajib-vaksin-booster>. TEMPO.COM. n.d., <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1636411/syarat-naik-pesawat-terbaru-september-2022-wajib-vaksin-booster>.

⁴² Anitana Widya Puspa. "WNA Dari 14 Negara Ini Dilarang Masuk Indonesia, Termasuk Prancis Dan Inggris." 2022. <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20220106/98/1486164/wna-dari-14-negara-ini-dilarang-masuk-indonesia-termasuk-prancis-dan-inggris%0A%0A>.

for 5 x 24 hours based on the Circular of the Ministry of Transportation No. 21 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from February 9 2021. However, there are slight changes based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 1 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from January 7, 2022, where the quarantine duration is 7 x 24 hours and RT-PCR retests are carried out for foreign travellers.

The duration of mandatory quarantine has changed from time to time as the number of people exposed to Covid-19 in Indonesia has decreased, which was initially required to be quarantined for 5 x 24 hours to no need for mandatory quarantine if the first, second and third (booster) doses of vaccines have been implemented. Evidence of vaccine doses for Indonesian citizens can be seen in the *PeduliLindungi* application. Meanwhile, for foreigners, it can be proven by a vaccination letter from the country concerned.

Furthermore, based on the latest regulations Covid-19 Handling Task Force Circular No. 22 of 2022 concerning the Health Protocol for Overseas Travel during the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective July 17, 2022, air transportation passengers arriving in Indonesian territory via airports are required to quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated or the first vaccine. Meanwhile, those who have already undergone the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. The provisions of the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force above are the same as the contents of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is also effective July 17, 2022, imposes mandatory quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated and have had

their first vaccine. Furthermore, those who have had the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. However, currently flying requirements for Indonesian passengers, both domestic and overseas, are required to undergo a (third) booster vaccine. This provision is based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 24 of 2022 concerning the Travel Provisions for Domestic Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is effective on August 25, 2022, states, among other things:

"Every Domestic Travel Passenger is required to use the *PeduliLindung* application as a condition for travelling domestically; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 18 years and over are required to have received a third dose of vaccine or booster which is effective August 11, 2022⁴³; Domestic Travel Passengers with the status of Foreign Citizens, originating from overseas travel with the age of 18 years and over must have received the second vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years must have received the second dose of vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years originating from overseas travel are exempt from the mandatory vaccination; and Domestic Travel Passengers under the age of 6 are exempt from the vaccination requirements but must travel with a companion who has met the provisions of the Covid-19 vaccination."

Quarantine policies must be carried out to prevent and reduce the spread of the Coronavirus. Therefore, society should put more emphasis on aspects of self-awareness and a greater sense of responsibility. Because all the actions taken have a big influence on some people. The quarantine rules must be obeyed by the community

⁴³ National Agency for Disaster The Countermeasure. "Surat Edaran Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 23 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dalam Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)" (2022).

without exception so that social jealousy does not occur, in accordance with the principles of implementing health quarantine, namely humanity, benefits, protection, justice, non-discrimination, public interest, integration, legal awareness, and state sovereignty.⁴⁴ Although on the one hand, Sefriani's research states that quarantine can be detrimental to investors. But that's the government's policy to protect the people.⁴⁵

Legal certainty is a guarantee of law that contains justice. Norms that promote justice function as rules to be obeyed. According to Gustav Radbruch, justice and legal certainty are permanent parts of the law. According to him, justice and legal certainty must be considered and maintained for the sake of security and order in a country. Finally, positive law must always be obeyed. Based on the theory of legal certainty and the value to be achieved, namely the value of justice and happiness⁴⁶.

The duration of the quarantine obligation for passengers as foreign travellers arriving in Indonesia in 2021 and 2022 is described in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. If compared to Table 1 and Table 2, Circular Letters issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force and the Ministry of Transportation in 2021, both starting on February 9, 2021, respectively, apply a quarantine duration of 5 x 24 hours. The Ministry of Transportation has issued more Circular Letters than the Covid-19 Handling Task Force has. However, since September 2, the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Transportation CL No. 100 of 2021 has imposed a quarantine duration of 5 x 24 hours with the condition

⁴⁴ Arnelisa Y. Mada Apriandi, Heraw Yuningsih, "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19."

⁴⁵ Sefriani and Seguito Monteiro, "Potential Investor Claims and Possible State Defenses during the Covid-19 Emergency," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 5, No. 2 (2021): 236-46. <https://doi.org/10.28946/SLREV.VOL5.ISS2.1067.PP236-246>.

⁴⁶ Achmad Ali, *Meingial Takir Hukum (Suatu Kajian Filosofis Dan Sosiologis)* (Jakarta: Gunung Agung, 2002).

that the first vaccine has been received and the quarantine duration is 3 x 24 hours if the complete vaccine or second vaccine has been obtained. Meanwhile, the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Unit has not imposed a vaccine obligation for passengers. However, this does not mean that passengers can travel because there are no vaccine provisions. Under these conditions, passengers are still required to have the vaccine to travel abroad and those arriving in Indonesian territory.

In November-December 2021, the government enforced temporarily close for foreigners entering Indonesian territory who have lived and/or visited within 14 (fourteen) days from the countries/regions of South Africa, Botswana, Hong Kong, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, and Lesotho as described in Tables 1 and 2. In other words, Indonesia in the November-December period has yet to accept foreigners to enter Indonesian territory to protect the Indonesian people's health from contracting the virus. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out quarantine efforts as mandated in Law No. 4 of 1984 concerning Contagious Outbreaks. However, the policy issued by this institution makes it easy for heads of foreign representatives and their families on duty in Indonesia, namely being able to self-quarantine at their respective residences for 10 x 24 hours. It is just that the independent quarantine policy at their respective residences is difficult to control for compliance in carrying out quarantine.

TABLE 1 Circular Letters of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19: Health Protocols for International Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2021

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 8 of 2021 Concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic and SE Addendum No.8	5 x 24 Hours	9/02/2021	172
2	CL No. 18 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	11/08/2021	50
3	CL No. 20 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	14/10/ 2021	45
4	CL No. 23 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Passengers from prohibited countries)	29/11/2021	15
5	CL No. 25 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers come from prohibited countries)	14/12/2021	12

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
6	CL No. 26 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	25/12/2021	13

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2021

TABLE. 2 Circular Letters of the Ministry of Transportation: International Trip Passengers by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL 21 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	9/02/2021	146
2	CL 47 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	6/07/2021	35

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
3	CL 63 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	11/08/2021	33
4	CL 74 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	13/09/2021	7
5	CL 77 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 74 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	20/09/2021	24
6	CL 85 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	14/10/2021	19

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
7	CL 100 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 85 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	2/11/2021	28
8	CL 102 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 hours 14 x 24 hours (Indonesian citizens from prohibited areas)	29/11/2021	5
9	CL 106 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 102 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 hours	3/12/2021	12

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
10	CL 114 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	14/12/2021	24

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2021

Changes in the duration of this quarantine occur so quickly from time to time that it causes the user community, such as passengers who will travel to Indonesia, have to continue to monitor the rules related to quarantine. It is getting closer to 2022 showing a decrease in quarantine duration as described in table 3 and table 4 with the policies issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force and the Ministry of Transportation.

TABLE 3. Circular Letters of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19: Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2022

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 1 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	7/01/2022	6

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
2	CL No. 2 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	12/01/2022	13
3	CL No. 3 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols with Travel Bubble Mechanism in the Batam, Bintan, and Singapore Areas during the Covid-19 pandemic	Does not regulate quarantine obligations	24/01/ 2022	12
4	CL No. 4 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic It was not explained what the full dose meant (whether it was the second or third), the information was vague	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	1/01/2022	16
5	CL No. 71 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 2) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccine 3)	16/02/2022	15

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
6	CL No. 9 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccine 2)	2/03/2022	6
	In this CL, the duration setting for OTP who has taken the second dose is unclear.			
7	CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 1 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	8/03/2022	0
8	CL No. 13 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic. CL does not regulate quarantine obligations.	Specifically for Bali, Batam and Bintan airports, it is mandatory to download the PeduliLindungi application and fill in the Indonesian e-HAC.	8/03/2022	0
	Show a negative result through the RT-PCR test in the country/region of origin where the sample was taken within a maximum period of 2 x 24 Hours before departure			

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
9	CL No. 14 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Quarantine is not enforced but uses a bubble system instead. Revoking CL No. 5 of 2022 concerning the Bubble System Health Protocol on implementing quarantine principles to minimize the risk of spreading Covid-19	Fill in the e-HAC by showing the certificate. vaccine 2 (in the same group (bubble) and applying the quarantine principle to minimize the risk of spreading Covid-19)	8/03/2022	0
10	CL No. 15 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Revoking CL No. 12 (regulating quarantine obligations) and CL No. 13 (does not regulate quarantine obligations)	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	23/03/2022	14
11	CL No. 17 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Revoking CL No. 14 and CL No. 15	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1)	5/04/2022	44

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
12	CL No. 19 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	18/05/2022	61
13	CL No. 22 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	17/07/2022	44
14	CL No. 25 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	must use the PeduliLindungi application Show a card/certificate (physical or digital) that has received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine at least fourteen days before departure, written in English, other than the language of the country of origin.	1/09/2022	Up to now

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2022

In Table 3, what is most striking is that there are 3 (three) Circulars issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, namely Circular Letters No. 12, 13 and 14, which were set on March 8, 2022. This indicates immaturity in determining policies that change within

one day. Initially, CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols during the Covid-19 Pandemic, enacting 7x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) and 1 x 24 Hours for passengers who have received vaccines 2 and 3. Meanwhile, Circular Letters No. 13 and 14 no longer regulate quarantine obligations, specifically for passengers entering through airports in Bali and Batam and Bintan. However, passengers must download the PeduliLindungi application and fill in the Indonesian e-HAC. The question is why there is no quarantine obligation. So, there is discrimination against other passengers who do not enter the area. The reason for not fulfilling the quarantine obligation is not found in the Circular Letter. However, the date for March 8 2022, Circular Letter stipulation is close to the moment of the March 18-20 MotoGP activities in Mandalika, Lombok. However, on the same date, March 8, 2022, the Ministry of Transportation also issued Circular Letter No. 22 of 2022 (See Table 4), instead requires mandatory quarantine for passengers entering Indonesian territory with a quarantine duration of 7x24 Hours for passengers who receive the first vaccine and 1 x 24 Hours for passengers who have received the second and third vaccines (boosters).

Since September 1 2022, all foreign travellers entering Indonesian territory are required to use the PeduliLindungi application and show a card/certificate (physical or digital) and have received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine at least 14 days before departure written in English, apart from the language country of origin. For certain circles, not all can access the application, for example, limited smartphone ownership. Indeed, in the Covid-19 pandemic, fast and precise policy formulations are needed to respond to a changing and dynamic world situation, especially in information, communication and technology. However, not all of these requirements are mandatory. There are some exceptions, such as those being under 18 years of age; comorbid diseases has finished

carrying out isolation/treatment; holders of diplomatic and service visas and foreigners with the Travel Corridor Arrangement (TCA) scheme; and foreigners who have not received the vaccine intend to travel domestically in order to continue their trip on international flights out of Indonesian territory.

TABLE. 4 Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation: Instructions for Implementing Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2022

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours 10 x 24 Hours (Indonesian citizens from prohibited areas)	7/01/2022	0
2	CL No. 7 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	12/01/2022	23
3	CL No. 11 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	3/02/2022	5

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
4	<p>CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic</p> <p>It is not explained what the full dose means (is it the second or third and there is no difference in the duration of the quarantine)</p>	<p>7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1)</p> <p>5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)</p>	7/02/2022	4
5	<p>CL No. 13 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic</p> <p>Gives the difference in quarantine duration for the second and third doses</p>	<p>7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1)</p> <p>5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1)</p> <p>3 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)</p>	16/02/2022	10
6	<p>CL No. 20 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic</p> <p>Quarantine was shortened from 5 days to 3 days</p>	<p>7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1)</p> <p>3 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)</p>	2/03/2022	7

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
7	CL No. 22 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 1 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	8/03/2022	17
8	CL No. 33 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (no vaccine or vaccine 1) Not quarantined (vaccines 2 and 3)	24/03/2022	13
9	CL No. 42 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (belum vaksin atau vaksin 1) Not quarantined (vaccines 2 and 3)	6/04/2022	14
10	CL No. 51 of 2022 concerning Amendments to CL No. 42 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic amending several provisions of the Circular Letter of the Minister of	Have had vaccine 2 or 3 and show negative results for the rapid antigen test	19/04/2022	29

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
	Transportation Number 42 of 2022			
11	CL No. 58 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) vaccine 2 or 3 permitted to continue the trip	18/05/2022	60
	<p>Analysis: In connection with the stipulation of the Circular Letter of the Chairman of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19 Number 19 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic, it is necessary to stipulate guidelines for implementing overseas travel by air transportation during the corona pandemic viral disease 2019 (Covid-19)</p>			
12	CL No. 71 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (not yet vaccinated and already vaccinated 1)	17/07/2022	-

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
	The background for the issuance of this CL is in connection with the stipulation of a circular letter from the task force's chairman for handling Covid-19 Number 19 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19).	Permitted to continue the trip Already vaccinated 2 or 3		

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2022

Based on CL No. 71 of 2022, as described in Table 4, since July 17 2022, quarantine has been 5 x 24 Hours for passengers who have not been vaccinated or had their first vaccine. If the passenger has received the second and third vaccines, they are permitted to continue their trip.

CONCLUSION

The government's policy that it is mandatory to use the *PeduliLindungi* application, especially for domestic and abroad travellers, has been well responded to. However, this obligation for certain people is unacceptable because not everyone can access the application due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. Meanwhile, the government needs to implement this application to reduce the number of exposure to Covid in the airport area and on planes. In the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to formulate policies quickly

and precisely to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. The existence of a legal culture in the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application system related to vaccination and quarantine policies has been responded to well by the community, but public services still need to be improved. The existence of legal culture becomes very strategic when determining the choice to accept or reject the law, where the law will actually be accepted and obeyed by the community, which is determined by legal culture factors. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people can better understand the importance of health.

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Declaration of Conflicting Statements

The author(s) stated that this work is original and has not been previously published in another journal or publication. The author(s) also declared that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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Type: **Research Article**

Indonesian Travel Policy during the Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation

Commented [AR1]: This title clarifies the focus on Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks, emphasizing vaccination, quarantine measures, and legal aspects within the context of air transportation.

ABSTRACT

During the pandemic, the Indonesian government implemented policies to protect citizens from the virus. One such policy mandated the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application for passengers traveling domestically or internationally by land, sea, or air. The application helps monitor and track the virus's spread, and provides vaccination information. This study examines the government's policies on *PeduliLindungi*'s use and how the existing legal culture relates to vaccination and quarantine within the app. The research methodology employed a doctrinal approach, analyzing laws, concepts, interpretations, and cases. The study found that the *PeduliLindungi* application is mandatory for all travelers. It allows passengers to access their vaccination status and determines the required quarantine duration. Violating quarantine orders can result in imprisonment and fines, as per Judge Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. However, limited smartphone ownership restricts public access to the app. Therefore, the government must formulate policies that accommodate individuals without smartphones, ensuring their safety while traveling. Public legal awareness and understanding of the *PeduliLindungi* app's importance are crucial for protecting public health. Strengthening the legal culture is necessary to promote compliance with health guidelines and informed decision-making. By fostering a robust legal culture, individuals will prioritize health measures, safeguarding their well-being and that of the community.

Commented [AR2]: The abstract provides a clear overview of Indonesia's government policies during the pandemic, particularly focusing on the mandatory use of the *PeduliLindungi* app for tracking virus spread and vaccination information among travelers. The study employs a doctrinal approach to analyze these policies within the legal culture surrounding vaccination and quarantine. It highlights that *PeduliLindungi* is compulsory for all travelers, facilitating access to vaccination status and determining quarantine duration, crucial for health protocol enforcement. However, it underscores significant challenges due to limited smartphone ownership, necessitating inclusive policies to ensure safety for all travelers. Enhancing public legal awareness of *PeduliLindungi*'s importance emerges as crucial for fostering compliance with health guidelines and informed decision-making. Recommendations could emphasize concrete solutions to address technology accessibility issues and strengthen community understanding of legal frameworks supporting pandemic responses effectively.

Keywords: Air Transportation, Non-Discriminatory Principle, Quarantine Mandatory



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INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government has implemented various travel policies during the outbreaks of COVID-19 to safeguard public health and prevent the spread of the virus. These policies have been periodically adjusted in response to the changing situation and the guidance of health authorities, starting from travel restrictions, health screening, quarantine requirements, COVID-19 testing, travel documentation, to local regulations: It's important to note that travel policies and regulations may vary across different regions or provinces within Indonesia. One of the policies is *PeduliLindungi* application. *PeduliLindungi* is an application that was launched in the midst of concerns about the Covid-19 problem in March 2020. Where, the platform presents a number of important information for the people of the country to know when this event has taken place over the past few years.

PeduliLindungi is a crucial application developed by the Indonesian government to combat the ongoing threat of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Launched in early 2020 during the peak of the pandemic in Indonesia, this application serves as a powerful preventive tool. Even as the situation has improved, *PeduliLindungi* remains mandatory for travelers utilizing public transportation both within the country and abroad. Additionally, it is required for accessing various public facilities.¹

PeduliLindungi plays a pivotal role in the government's comprehensive strategy to raise public awareness about the effective utilization of digital technology and the importance of adhering to health protocols. Despite significant progress in controlling the spread of COVID-19, the government recognizes the need to sustain vigilance and maintain a disciplined approach towards health and safety measures. Through this application, individuals are encouraged to

Commented [AR3]: The statement provides a comprehensive overview of the Indonesian government's dynamic approach to managing COVID-19 outbreaks through various travel policies. These measures, ranging from travel restrictions to health screening and quarantine protocols, underscore the government's commitment to adapting strategies based on evolving health guidance and local conditions. The mention of regional variations in policies within Indonesia acknowledges the diverse approaches necessary to address local outbreak dynamics effectively.

However, the latter part of the statement about the *PeduliLindungi* application would benefit from clarification and refinement for clarity and coherence. It appears to introduce the app and its importance but lacks specific details or a clear connection to the broader context of government policies and their implementation during the pandemic. To strengthen the comment, it would be helpful to elaborate on how *PeduliLindungi* specifically supports these policies and contributes to public health efforts amid COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Commented [AR4]: The statement effectively highlights *PeduliLindungi* as a pivotal tool introduced by the Indonesian government amidst the COVID-19 pandemic to mitigate virus transmission. It rightly emphasizes the application's initial launch in 2020 and its continued significance despite improvements in the pandemic situation. However, it would benefit from expanding on how *PeduliLindungi* functions beyond its role as a preventive measure. Specifically, elaborating on its features such as monitoring virus spread, providing vaccination information, and enforcing quarantine protocols would enhance clarity. Additionally, mentioning its integration with public facilities and its impact on daily life would provide a more comprehensive understanding of its utility and mandatory status for travelers and the general public in Indonesia.

¹ Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, "Aplikasi PeduliLindungi Jadi Syarat Utama Bepergian," <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/36596/aplikasi-pedulilindungi-jadi-syarat-utama-bepergian/o/artikel>, 2021.

embrace digital solutions and embrace personal responsibility for their well-being, as well as that of the community.²

User satisfaction with the *PeduliLindungi* application is influenced by perceived benefits, where user satisfaction is influenced by self-efficacy, system quality, and information quality³. Over time, this application continues to develop and improve its functions, including being able to access vaccine certificates⁴. Thus, the users who want to travel long distances are selected by this system. This application can detect passengers who have been vaccinated, are not exposed to Covid or are not in close contact with Covid-19 patients. It can also find the results of Covid-19 tests from various laboratories and vaccine results via smartphones.

The government expects the community's active role in downloading and using it. Citizens must use *PeduliLindungi* to access public places, especially as a prerequisite for departure at the airport, to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

However, there is a public reaction to the obligation to use the protected application where the community faces a new problem: if the passenger does not have a smartphone and has been vaccinated, it cannot be tracked. The government provides a solution with a microsite system, where visitor data is inputted. The status will appear whether airworthy or travel-worthy using the Population Identification Number (not the mobile number), which has been integrated with the ticketing system. The microsite system will read passenger tickets and provide validation information from *PeduliLindungi*.

However, the problem is that the information on the microsite system needs to be more accepted by the public. As a result, people limit travel. If an application error occurs, the user can contact

Commented [AR5]: This statement effectively highlights *PeduliLindungi*'s integral role in Indonesia's government strategy, emphasizing its impact on public awareness regarding digital technology and health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. It appropriately acknowledges the progress made in controlling the virus while stressing the ongoing need for vigilance and adherence to safety measures. The application not only promotes digital literacy but also encourages individual accountability for personal health and community well-being. However, expanding on specific features or successes of *PeduliLindungi*, such as its effectiveness in contact tracing or vaccination management, would provide a more detailed perspective on its contributions to public health efforts in Indonesia.

Commented [AR6]: This statement effectively outlines the factors influencing user satisfaction with the *PeduliLindungi* application, highlighting perceived benefits linked to self-efficacy, system quality, and information quality. It correctly notes the application's ongoing development, particularly its capability to access vaccine certificates. This feature is crucial for selecting travelers for long-distance journeys, as the application can verify vaccination status, COVID-19 exposure, and close contact with infected individuals. Additionally, it facilitates accessing COVID-19 test results from different laboratories and vaccination records via smartphones. However, to enhance clarity, specifying how these functions contribute to user convenience and public health safety would provide a more comprehensive understanding of *PeduliLindungi*'s role in facilitating safe travel and disease prevention in Indonesia.

² Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia.

³ Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah et al., "Measuring the Success of *PeduliLindungi* Application Use for Supporting COVID-19 Prevention: A Case Study among College Students in Jakarta, Indonesia," *Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* 17, no. 1 (2022): 11–16, <https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v17isp1.6057>.

⁴ Directorate General of Informatics Applications Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, "Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi *Pedulilindungi*," Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika RI, Direktorat Jendral Aplikasi Informatika, Kupas Tuntas Aplikasi *Pedulilindungi*, 10 Oktober 2021, 2021.

Instagram *PeduliLindungi*, call center 19, or e-mail pedulilindungi@kominfo.go.id.

This topic is important to study because it is related to the legal culture of the community regarding vaccines and quarantine, where the *PeduliLindungi* application must be used for passengers entering Indonesian territory. Currently, people who want to travel by public transportation must use this application. Even since September 1, 2022, Overseas Travelers from Indonesia must have received the third or booster dose of Covid-19 vaccination. This rule is stated in the Circular of the Minister of Transportation through the Director General of State Transportation No. 88 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Overseas Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic. The scope of this Circular is related to health protocols for people travelling by air for international flights. Document requirements must be met upon departure from Indonesia. Indonesian citizens aged 18 years and over must show a card/certificate of receiving the third vaccine (booster) through the *PeduliLindungi* application. The goal is to create safe, secure, comfortable and healthy flights. The booster requirement is mandatory because Indonesian passengers can only board the plane or fly overseas if it is fulfilled.

To use the *PeduliLindungi* application, legal awareness of the community is needed, which is part of the legal culture. For this reason, it is necessary to study how the community's legal awareness and legal culture in using the *PeduliLindungi* application, especially the people who use transportation services. The *PeduliLindungi* application ultimately boils down to detecting the passenger vaccination dose that can be used to determine the mandatory quarantine duration. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the appropriateness of the policy on the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application related to vaccination and quarantine to protect the public from being exposed to Covid-19. In addition, it aims to analyze the existence of legal culture concerning the obligation to use the *PeduliLindungi* application to protect public health.

This study is doctrinal legal research that focuses on analyzing legal norms, which serve as standards for appropriate human behavior. The research methodology involves the utilization of

Commented [AR7]:

The government's initiative expects active community participation in downloading and using *PeduliLindungi*, particularly for accessing public spaces and as a prerequisite for airport departures to ensure health validation of travelers. However, there has been significant public concern regarding the mandatory use of the app, particularly for vaccinated individuals without smartphones, leading to issues with tracking compliance. The government has introduced a microsite system as a solution, allowing visitors to input data using their Population Identification Number instead of a mobile number. This system integrates with ticketing platforms to verify travel eligibility and health status using *PeduliLindungi* data.

Despite these efforts, public acceptance of the microsite system remains a challenge, impacting travel behavior among citizens. To address concerns and technical issues, support options like Instagram *PeduliLindungi*, call center 119, or email pedulilindungi@kominfo.go.id are available for users encountering application errors. Enhancing transparency and communication about the microsite system's reliability will be crucial to foster trust and encourage broader adoption within the community.

Commented [AR8]: While the statement effectively highlights the regulatory framework surrounding *PeduliLindungi* and vaccination requirements for international travel, it would benefit from expanding on how these policies are perceived and implemented within Indonesian society. Specifically, discussing potential challenges or public reactions to the mandatory use of *PeduliLindungi* and vaccination requirements could provide valuable insights into community acceptance and compliance. Additionally, further exploration of the legal and ethical dimensions of these requirements, particularly in terms of individual rights and public health objectives, would enrich the discussion. Moreover, addressing any potential disparities or practical issues faced by travelers, such as accessibility concerns or procedural complexities, would enhance the comprehensiveness of the study. This approach would offer a more nuanced understanding of the broader implications of these regulations on both travelers and the community at large.

Commented [AR9]: The statement effectively underscores the importance of legal awareness and culture in the community's utilization of the *PeduliLindungi* application, particularly among transportation users. It rightly emphasizes the application's role in verifying passenger vaccination status to determine mandatory quarantine periods, crucial for public health protection against COVID-19. The study's objective to analyze policy appropriateness regarding *PeduliLindungi*'s use in relation to vaccination and quarantine is clear and relevant.

However, to strengthen the statement, it could elaborate on specific methodologies used to analyze legal culture and community awareness. Additionally, discussing potential challenges or gaps in legal understanding among different demographic groups could provide valuable insights. Furthermore, addressing the broader societal impact and ethical considerations of mandatory app usage would enrich the study's scope. Overall, expanding on these aspects would offer a more comprehensive examination of *PeduliLindungi*'s implementation and its implications for public health and legal culture in Indonesia.

primary legal materials, such as statutes and regulations, as well as secondary legal materials, including scholarly articles and previous studies. These materials are carefully examined using various legal approaches, including the conceptual approach, case analysis, and interpretation approach. The findings of this study are analyzed qualitatively, with the research results presented through logical narratives, well-structured arguments, and deductive prescriptions. The aim is to provide comprehensive insights and recommendations based on the interpretation and application of legal principles and precedents. This approach allows for a deep understanding and critical analysis of the legal framework surrounding the research topic.

By employing a doctrinal legal research methodology, this study contributes to the body of legal knowledge by providing a systematic examination of legal norms and their implications. The emphasis on primary and secondary legal materials, along with rigorous legal analysis, ensures the research's reliability and validity. The deductive nature of the research enables the formulation of logical conclusions and practical recommendations that can guide legal practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders in addressing relevant legal issues.⁵

PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION EDUCATES PASSENGERS IN SUPPORT OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS

Various efforts have been carried out by the Indonesian government to protect its people from the transmission of Covid-19 or to reduce the number of people exposed to Covid-19, among others, by means of locking down; Large-Scale Social Restrictions; Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities; Vaccinations; and Quarantine for Indonesian citizens and foreigners. For example, in October 2021, the government imposed restrictions on public activities on transportation in Indonesia, including air transportation. This

⁵ Annalisa Y, Firman Muntaqo, and M Syaifuddin, "Principle of Impartiality: Air Transport Restriction Policy During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 11, No. 2 (2022): 253–262, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2022.v11.i02.p02.1>. Introduction.

Commented [AR10]: The study's reliance on doctrinal legal research limits its applicability to real-world contexts beyond legal theory. While the emphasis on primary and secondary legal materials is thorough, it may overlook practical challenges and societal impacts associated with the implementation of legal norms in contexts such as public health and technology adoption. The qualitative analysis, while logical, may lack empirical data or stakeholder perspectives, potentially missing nuanced insights into community attitudes and behaviors towards the PeduliLindungi application and related policies. Moreover, the deductive approach, while useful for theoretical conclusions, may not fully capture the dynamic and evolving nature of legal and societal responses to public health crises like COVID-19. Therefore, a more interdisciplinary approach integrating social sciences or empirical studies could enrich the study by providing a broader perspective on the effectiveness and implications of legal frameworks in addressing complex societal challenges.

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restriction applies the principle of impartiality so that it does not harm the interests of both passengers and carriers, as airlines⁶. The government's consideration regarding restrictions on passenger transportation is to provide passenger safety and comfort in the context of the state protecting its people regarding health. But on the one hand, mobility restrictions reduce the income of airlines or transportation companies and even work in the transportation sector⁷.

The existence of Covid-19, which has been more than two years, has forced the government to carry out more sophisticated updates, including starting by implementing a barcode scanning system in the *PeduliLindungi* application with the condition that at least 1 (first) vaccination has been carried out in a public area⁸. However, according to the new policy based on the policy according to the Circular Letter of the COVID-19 Task Force Number 22/2022 regarding the Health Protocol for Overseas Travelers During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), the third Vaccination (Booster) provision applies to entering the Indonesian territory, which is effective on July 17, 2022. This policy was issued due to the outbreak of a new type of coronavirus. Applying a third vaccine (booster) policy for Overseas Travelers and Domestic Travelers is necessary. Indonesian citizens may enter the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia territory with the following conditions: mandatory complete dose vaccination (2 times), except for children under 18 years old, post-recovered COVID-19 Overseas Travelers, and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions. Meanwhile, international travellers (foreigners) can enter the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on condition that they have carried out the third vaccine (booster) in their country of origin and installed the *PeduliLindungi* application, which

Commented [AR12]: The statement highlights the Indonesian government's efforts to combat Covid-19 through various measures, including lockdowns, social restrictions, vaccinations, and quarantine. However, it lacks critical analysis of the effectiveness and societal impact of these policies beyond economic implications. Specifically, it does not address potential disparities in policy enforcement, public compliance challenges, or unintended consequences such as socio-economic inequalities exacerbated by mobility restrictions. Furthermore, it would benefit from discussing alternative strategies or balancing measures to mitigate economic losses while ensuring public health objectives are met effectively. A more nuanced examination would provide a deeper understanding of the complex trade-offs involved in public health policymaking during the pandemic.

⁶ Annalisa, Muntaqo, and Syaifuddin.

⁷ Elizabeth A. Mack, Shubham Agrawal, and Sicheng Wang, "The Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Transportation Employment: A Comparative Analysis," *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives* 12, No. September (2021): 100470, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2021.100470>.

⁸ Sardjana Orba Manullang and Iis Isnaeni Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar," *Binamulia Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2022): 187–93, <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v10i2.631>.

will be checked by transportation operators (airlines) before travelling to Indonesia⁹.

Meanwhile, Requirements for Indonesian citizens who will travel abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are with the following conditions:

“Indonesian citizens over 18 years old are required to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) as a requirement for departure abroad/out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 from Indonesian citizens; The transportation operator (airline) will check the third vaccine certificate (booster) on the *PeduliLindungi* application; and The requirement to submit proof of a third vaccine (booster) for Indonesian citizens to go abroad/outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is excluded for children aged less than 18 years, post-recovery COVID-19 Overseas Travelers and Overseas Travelers with special health conditions”¹⁰

Actually, the main function of the *PeduliLindungi* application is to protect yourself and the people around you, in addition to supporting the implementation of Health protocols in Indonesia. Therefore, the government wants the active role of the community to download and use it. Citizens must use *PeduliLindungi* application to access public places, mainly used as a prerequisite for departure to control the process of validating the health of prospective passengers.

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about several changes in human life worldwide, including in Indonesia. The influence of the Covid-19 Sars Virus is inevitable on the legal behavior of the community. One of them is that people must scan the *PeduliLindungi* application's barcode if they want to enter public areas, especially those in big cities and travel using transportation, whether by land, sea or air.

⁹ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW, "Implementation Of Policy: The Third Vaccination (Booster) For Entering the Indonesian Territory Effectively On July 17 2022," Embassy of The Republic of Indonesia in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, 2022, <https://kemlu.go.id/phnompenh/en/news/19913/implementation-of-policy-the-third-vaccination-booster-for-entering-the-indonesian-territory-effectively-on-17-july-2022>.

¹⁰ KBRI Phnom Penh/HJW.

Commented [AR13]: It seems there is an issue with the Indonesian government's approach to managing Covid-19. The policies described, such as implementing a barcode scanning system in the *PeduliLindungi* app and mandating a third vaccination (booster) for travelers, illustrate the government's efforts to adapt to evolving circumstances. However, the effectiveness and feasibility of these measures could be questioned, particularly regarding their implementation and enforcement. The clarity and consistency of these policies, especially for international travelers, might raise concerns about logistical challenges and the potential for discrepancies in application across different countries. Additionally, ensuring that these requirements do not unduly burden travelers or create barriers to entry requires careful consideration and clear communication. Thus, while these policies aim to protect public health, their practical implications and the need for seamless implementation remain critical areas for evaluation and improvement.

Commented [AR14]: The statement emphasizes the primary role of the *PeduliLindungi* application in safeguarding individual and public health while supporting the enforcement of health protocols in Indonesia. It rightly underscores the government's objective to encourage widespread adoption of the app among the community, emphasizing its mandatory use for accessing public spaces and as a prerequisite for travel to ensure the health validation of passengers.

However, while the statement effectively highlights the application's intended benefits, it could benefit from addressing potential challenges or concerns regarding its mandatory usage. For instance, public perception, accessibility for individuals without smartphones, and data privacy issues are critical aspects that warrant discussion. Furthermore, expanding on how the government plans to enhance community engagement and ensure the app's effectiveness in controlling Covid-19 transmission would provide a more comprehensive review of its implementation strategy. These considerations would enrich the analysis and offer a balanced perspective on the application's role in public health management.

The massive and very fast spread of the Covid-19 Sars Virus throughout the world has caused leaders in every country to make various efforts to protect their citizens, for example, by giving vaccines¹¹. Overall, as we move towards vaccination programs around the world, some might suggest that we will have the opportunity to make the world a better place, and to get something positive out of this international disaster¹². In Indonesia, the vaccination program is also carried out, apart from that in the form of mandatory quarantine for passengers entering the territory of Indonesia¹³ save passenger vaccine data. Based on this vaccine dose, it is the basis for the mandatory duration of quarantine for passengers when entering the Indonesian territory either through airports, ports or border countries.

The community has the right to enjoy the highest standards of physical and mental health that can be achieved through services from the government as mandated in Article 12 of Law No. 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which is the basis of international law. Thus, everyone has the same right to obtain legal and health protection from the state.

In early 2020 the Government of Indonesia stipulated the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This regulation has the impact of changes on countries that will visit Indonesia¹⁴. Changes, both legally and socially then, cannot be avoided as a whole, consequently giving birth to several new habits that must also be implemented throughout

Commented [AR15]: The statement outlines the significant impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on legal behaviors in Indonesia, particularly highlighting the mandatory use of the PeduliLindungi application for accessing public areas and traveling. It acknowledges global efforts, including vaccination campaigns, aimed at protecting citizens amidst the pandemic's rapid spread. The emphasis on vaccination data to determine quarantine requirements for travelers entering Indonesia underscores the government's approach to safeguarding public health.

However, the statement could benefit from addressing potential challenges or criticisms regarding these measures, such as public compliance issues, data privacy concerns associated with the PeduliLindungi app, and the practicality of enforcing quarantine regulations. Furthermore, discussing the broader societal implications and ethical considerations of these legal mandates would provide a more comprehensive perspective on their impact. This would enhance the understanding of how Indonesia is navigating legal responses to the pandemic while balancing public health imperatives and individual rights.

¹¹ Sardjana Orba Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, No. S3 (2021): 16–26, <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5ns3.1352>.

¹² Charles Musselwhite, Erel Avineri, and Yusak Susilo, "Restrictions on Mobility Due to The Coronavirus Covid19: Threats and Opportunities for Transport and Health," *Journal of Transport and Health* 20 (2021): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2021.101042>.

¹³ Sri Turatmiyah Annalisa Y, Mada Apriandi, Henny Yuningsih, "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19" (Palembang, 2022).

¹⁴ Manullang and Nurwanti, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

the world¹⁵. This new habit is marked by the legal custom that arose due to the Covid-19 virus, in which the public is required to scan the barcode on the *PeduliLindungi* application if they want to enter public areas, especially big cities in Indonesia. Consequences If you do not do this, you will not be able to enter certain areas¹⁶. In fact, the provisions for using the *PeduliLindungi* application, in addition to protecting the people, also protect fellow passengers on the plane, and it must be admitted that transportation safety is an important social phenomenon¹⁷

The influence of legal behavior from policymakers creates social order in not only society but also social changes that are expected to have a harmonious and inclusive social life under the legal framework of legal pluralism¹⁸. Changes in society, which are faced with established traditions and thoughts, will inevitably lead to conflict.¹⁹ that occurs when people have yet to carry out vaccinations, do not have smartphones, and are not allowed to enter these public areas. Social order arises not only because of the element of coercion but also because of the element of social awareness, and the threat of sanctions from the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²⁰. Likewise, with the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application, the threat of sanctions given by the government is something that encourages people to implement social order through social awareness²¹, for example, the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/7183/SJ related to the Enforcement of the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application contains

¹⁵ Sarjadana Orba Manullang and Erwinsyah Satria, "The Review of the International Voices on the Responses of the Worldwide School Closures Policy Searching during Covid-19 Pandemic," *Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, No. 2 (2020): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v5i2.1036>.

¹⁶ Manullang, "Understanding the Sociology of Customary Law in the Reformation Era: Complexity and Diversity of Society in Indonesia."

¹⁷ Nikolay A. Dukhno and Olga N. Skuybedina, "The Formation of Legal Culture of a Person in Order to Ensure Transport Safety," *Transportation Research Procedia* 61 (2022): 253–58, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trpro.2022.01.042>.

¹⁸ Anne M. Larson, *Tenure Rights and Access to Forests A Training Manual for Research* (Bogor, Indonesia.: CIFOR, 2012).

¹⁹ Sardjana Orba Manullang, *Mengenal Hukum Lingkungan: Hubungan Manusia & Lingkungan* (Jakarta: Cendekia, 2020).

²⁰ Manullang and Nurwanty, "Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Budaya Scan Aplikasi Peduli Lindungi Pada Kawasan Publik Di Kota Besar."

²¹ Manullang and Nurwanty.

provisions that the government asks the Regional Head to take steps to prevent and deal with the new Covid-19 variant, including by requiring the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application and providing sanctions in the form of temporary or permanent revocation of business premises operating permits.

LEGAL CULTURE: AIR TRANSPORT PASSENGER AWARENESS IN USING PEDULILINDUNGI APPLICATION

Culture serves as a normative framework in human life that can determine behavior. Culture functions as a system of behavior. Therefore, legal culture greatly influences the effectiveness and success of law enforcement, in which law is a concretization of social values formed from culture. There can be a failure of modern law because it is not compatible with the legal culture of society. For example, it is mandatory to use the *PeduliLindungi* application during the Covid-19 period, even though not all people have smartphones that can download the application and internet availability is limited, especially in areas²². So that the government needs a solution so as not to hinder the interests of the community in using transportation. This is where the government's public services to the community during a pandemic are very tested. It is further emphasized that "*public services during the Covid-19 pandemic are still not optimal in terms of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, and accountability indicators and only responsibility indicators show optimal results.*"²³

Amid demands for extraordinary changes during the Covid-19 pandemic, the bureaucracy still maintains hierarchical and rigid procedures. It continues to strive for standardization and formalization in order to create a stable environment. To change this

²² Monica Aprilia Ibrahim, Masye Pangke, Salmin Dengo, "Pelayanan Publik Masa Pandemi Covid19 di Kantor Camat Kema Kabupaten Minahasa Utara," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 7, No. 108 (2021): 41-48.
<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/JAP/article/view/35078/32860>

²³ Ibrahim, et.al.

Commented [AR16]: The statement highlights the critical role of culture in shaping human behavior and influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement. It correctly asserts that legal norms derive from societal values rooted in culture, impacting how laws are perceived and adhered to. The example of the mandatory use of the *PeduliLindungi* application during the Covid-19 pandemic underscores potential challenges when legal requirements do not align with societal practices, such as limited smartphone access and internet availability in certain areas.

However, the statement could be strengthened by providing specific examples or empirical evidence to support the assertion that modern laws can fail due to cultural misalignment. Additionally, addressing how the government can adapt public services to better meet community needs during a pandemic, particularly in terms of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, and accountability, would enhance the analysis. Exploring potential solutions or policy adjustments to mitigate cultural barriers to compliance with public health measures could also enrich the discussion. This would offer a more nuanced evaluation of the interplay between legal frameworks, cultural norms, and effective governance during crises like Covid-19.

perception, the bureaucracy must be able to show progressive performance towards the needs of public service users and be able to design policies that focus on the public interest²⁴. According to Arfan, et.al,²⁵ actually, there are two reasons why the Indonesian bureaucracy has yet to be able to respond quickly to strategic problems. First, the bureaucracy still needs to catch up to other countries in formulating policies appropriately and quickly to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. Second, the public bureaucracy works based on regulations, procedures, hierarchies, and controls.

Public awareness in understanding and implementing applicable legal values and norms related to using the *PeduliLindungi* application is part of the legal culture. It is one of the determining factors in protecting public health. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people can better understand the importance of health.

According to²⁶, "legal culture is shaped through history, and each country has a different legal culture which in turn has an impact on the legal system and legal process of the country". Referring to the legal culture of the operation of a legal system in society (law in action), it cannot be separated from the influence of ideas, attitudes, hopes, opinions, and values related to law that provide an understanding of the workings of the legal system²⁷.

Legal culture according to Hua,²⁸ is the values that exist in society in resolving disputes and conflict management. Meanwhile,

²⁴ Surya Arfan, Mayarni Mayarni, and Mimin Sundari Nasution, "Responsivity of Public Services in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal)* 4, no. 1 (2021): 552–62, <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i1.1638>.

²⁵ Purwanto EA, "Pidato Pelantikan Guru Besar: Kebijakan Publik Yang Agile Dan Inovatif Dalam Memenangkan Persaingan Di Era VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous)," 2019.

²⁶ Shiping Hua, *Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order, Chinese Legal Culture and Constitutional Order* (London and New York: Routledge, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429203688>.

²⁷ Lawrence M. Friedman, *Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York, USA: Russel Sage Foundation, 1975).

²⁸ Daniel S. Lev, *Hukum Dan Politik Di Indonesia, Penerjemah, Nirwono, AE. Priyono* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1990).

substantive legal culture is fundamental assumptions, especially regarding what is fair and unfair according to society. Furthermore, Lawrence M. Friedman argues that legal culture can be interpreted as a pattern of community groups' knowledge, attitudes and behavior towards the legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen the integration of society with related laws. The level of knowledge, acceptance, trust, and dependence of the community on the legal system marks the level of integration. A legal culture shows a pattern of individual behavior as a member of the community that describes the same response (orientation) to the legal life lived by the community concerned²⁹. In addition, legal culture can be described as a temporary result of interaction and occurs based on the challenge and response paradigm. The core analysis of the legal paradigm forms the individual characteristics and distinctive legal culture. Comparative legal culture is tested by scientific fields, which lie on the borderline of comparative legal and historical jurisprudence.

Legal culture according to Rahardjo,³⁰ is the values and attitudes of society that can influence the law. This opinion is similar to Lawrence M. Friedman, who states that legal culture is the totality of general attitudes of citizens and values in society that will determine opinions about the law. Thus, the existence of legal culture is very strategic in determining the choice to behave by accepting the law or rejecting the law. Thus, a law will become a law that is truly accepted by community and obeyed by the community, which is largely determined by legal cultural factors³¹.

Talking about the law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially the values, attitudes, and views of the community, all of which are called legal culture. The *PeduliLindung* application is a policy from the government to protect its people. However, all of that must be connected to the attitude of public acceptance of using the application. In the digital era, the model implemented through the application, on the one hand, makes it easier to monitor whether a

²⁹ Hilman Hadikusuma, *Antropologi Hukum Indonesia* (Bandung: Alumni, 1986).

³⁰ Sajipto Rahardjo, *Aneka Persoalan Hukum Dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Alumni, 1983).

³¹ Any Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)," *Pranata Hukum* 6, no. 1 (2011): 55–68, <http://ejournal.uki.ac.id/index.php/tora/article/view/1114/941>.

person has been vaccinated or the dose of vaccine that has been carried out, which has relevance to the duration of the quarantine that a person will undergo.

Furthermore, Kalgotra et.al., emphasized that information systems play various roles during a pandemic, including information support to raise awareness, provide preventive care, facilitate community movement, build trust, and provide evaluations.³² However, in terms of digital use, not all of them can be accepted and understood by the community for certain reasons, for example, for people in rural areas who are still limited in ownership of smartphones and internet networks³³.

This legal culture can also be interpreted as an atmosphere of social thought and social power that determines how the law is used, avoided or even abused, as happened in the case of Rachel Venya as a defendant in Judge's Decision No. 21/Pid.S/2021/PN.Tng. The sanction given for violating quarantine obligations (Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine), the defendant is subject to a sanction of 4 (four) months in prison and a fine of Rp.50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs) provided that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for one month. In the judge's decision, it is stated that imprisonment does not need to be served unless, in the future, there is a judge's decision that determines otherwise because the convict commits a crime before the probationary period of 8 months ends. At least the sanctions for these violations are law enforcement that provides a deterrent effect for those who violate the rules and educates the public.

To carry out law enforcement is strongly influenced by 3 (three) aspects, namely structural, cultural and substantive. Lawrence M. Friedman mentioned earlier that legal culture could be defined as a pattern of people's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards a legal system. From these patterns, it can be seen how far a society can accept the existence of a legal system. A good legal culture will produce

³² Pankush Kalgotra, Ashish Gupta, and Ramesh Sharda, "Pandemic Information Support Lifecycle: Evidence from the Evolution of Mobile Apps during COVID-19," *Journal of Business Research* 134 (2021): 540–59, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.002>.

³³ et.al Annalisa Yahanan, "Bimbingan Teknis Penerapan Prinsip Kejujuran Dalam Perjanjian Jual Beli Berbasis Ekonomi Digital Di Desa Pulau Panggung Pada Masa Pandemi Global," *Jurnal Widya Laksana* 11, No. 2 (2022): 345–55.

Commented [AR17]: The statement effectively underscores the integral role of legal culture, encompassing community values, attitudes, and perceptions, in shaping the implementation and effectiveness of laws such as the PeduliLindungi application during the Covid-19 pandemic. It rightly emphasizes the application's function in facilitating vaccination monitoring and determining quarantine periods, leveraging digital technology to enhance public health measures.

However, the analysis could benefit from exploring potential challenges associated with public acceptance and compliance with the application. Addressing concerns such as data privacy, accessibility for those without smartphones, and cultural factors influencing technology adoption would provide a more comprehensive understanding of its implementation. Additionally, discussing strategies to foster greater community trust and engagement with digital health tools amid evolving public health needs could strengthen the argument. This would enrich the discussion on how legal frameworks can successfully integrate with societal norms and expectations to achieve broader public health objectives.

Commented [AR18]: The statement effectively illustrates how legal culture influences the application of law, using the example of Rachel Venya's case and the sanctions imposed under Article 93 of Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. It highlights the judicial decision's role in imposing a prison term and fine as a deterrent against violating quarantine obligations, emphasizing the legal system's dual function of punishment and public education.

However, the analysis could be enhanced by discussing broader implications, such as the societal response to such legal actions and the effectiveness of sanctions in promoting compliance with health regulations. Addressing potential criticisms, such as fairness in enforcement or the impact on individuals' rights during a public health crisis, would provide a more balanced perspective. Furthermore, exploring alternative approaches to enhancing public compliance and understanding of quarantine measures through legal and educational strategies could enrich the discussion. This would deepen the understanding of how legal frameworks navigate societal norms and expectations to achieve public health goals effectively.

the best work. In other words, a person is obedient or disobedient to the law very much depends on the components that exist in his legal culture³⁴. Therefore, the government must quickly and accurately anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research³⁵ stated that the government was late in taking steps to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. As a consequence, various policies issued, ranging from general policies to policies at the technical level, are ignored by the public, for example, from the provisions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions regulated through Government Regulations to technical provisions regarding restrictions on people's travel in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19.

Social reality shows that the Indonesian people still need to follow the policies taken by the government successfully. Based on Foucault's theory of power relations states that the government has lost its power during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because the public has not demanded regulations as a reflection of the government's power, and the legal culture that lives in the community is not the cause of the neglect, but the legal culture of the government itself in determining various policies during the pandemic is the main cause.

An influential component in legal development is legal culture because no matter how well the law is made, the legal culture of the community concerned will determine the law's success. The law cannot be separated from other non-legal factors, especially values, attitudes, and community views, all of which are called legal culture. Therefore, legal reform (legal development) must start with cultural renewal (*cultural culture*). Because the substance and structure of the law are strongly influenced by legal culture³⁶.

³⁴ Ismayawati, "Pengaruh Budaya Hukum Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Di Indonesia (Kritik Terhadap Lemahnya Budaya Hukum Di Indonesia)."

³⁵ R Anggraeni and I M Sari, "Policy in the Era of Pandemic: Is Government'S Legal Culture Affecting?," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 21, No. 1 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.1.2864>.

³⁶ Esmi Warassih Pujirahayu, *Pranata Hukum Sebuah Telaah Sosiologis* (Semarang: Suryandaru Utama, 2005).

MANDATORY QUARANTINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

The pandemic that was endemic in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020 brought many changes regarding people's behavior. Including the behavior of flight passengers; for example, when there are restrictions on transportation by airlines, the seating capacity can only be filled 50% of the seating capacity³⁷, because many claims from transportation entrepreneurs, then it turns into 70% seat capacity³⁸ and after the situation has softened, those exposed to Covid-19 have changed to normal again, namely being able to carry 100% of passengers³⁹ but must continue to follow strict health protocols, such as wearing masks. The government imposed the transportation restriction policy due to the increasing number of infected Covid-19 in Indonesia, which has an impact on increasing the number of deaths. Indonesia needs to regulate how to reduce the transmission and death rates related to Covid-19, such as implementing a Circular from the Minister of Transportation and the Covid-19 Handling Task Force containing mandatory quarantine for passengers travelling abroad who enter Indonesian territory through ports, border countries and other countries airports.

To prevent and protect the public from the spread of Covid-19 with several new variants (with names given by WHO such as alpha, betha, gamma, delta, efsilon, zeta, eta, tetha, lota, kappa and omicron) mandatory quarantine is imposed to passengers travelling abroad which applies to both foreign nationals and Indonesian citizens.

³⁷ Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Director General, Legislation, "Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengendalian Transportasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Penyebaran Covid-19" (2020).

³⁸ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan Udara No 13 Tahun 2020 Tentang Operasional Transportasi Udara Dalam Masa Kegiatan Masyarakat Produktif Dan Aman Dari Covid-19." (2020).

³⁹ The Minister of Transportation, "Surat Edaran Kementerian Perhubungan No. 96 Tahun 2021 Tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dengan Transpotrasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, Yang Diundangkan Pada 2 November 2021." (2021).

However, previously, the latest requirements have also been applied to passengers who are allowed to fly⁴⁰ namely passengers who have carried out the first, second and even third doses of vaccine or booster⁴¹. In fact, in order to prevent the spread of the Omicron virus, the Indonesian government has officially imposed a ban on foreign nationals from 14 countries, such as; South Africa, Botswana, Norway, France, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, United Kingdom and Denmark⁴². This rule applies to those who have lived and/or visited the country within 14 days.

Initially, the mandatory quarantine provisions for foreigners and Indonesian citizens entering the territory of Indonesia were valid for 5 x 24 hours based on the Circular of the Ministry of Transportation No. 21 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from February 9 2021. However, there are slight changes based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 1 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective from January 7, 2022, where the quarantine duration is 7 x 24 hours and RT-PCR retests are carried out for foreign travellers.

The duration of mandatory quarantine has changed from time to time as the number of people exposed to Covid-19 in Indonesia has decreased, which was initially required to be quarantined for 5 x 24 hours to no need for mandatory quarantine if the first, second and third (booster) doses of vaccines have been implemented. Evidence of vaccine doses for Indonesian citizens can be seen in the

Commented [AR19]: The statement outlines the evolving policies and measures undertaken by the Indonesian government in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting changes in flight passenger behavior and regulatory adjustments over time. It accurately describes how seating capacities on airlines fluctuated in response to pandemic severity and relaxation of restrictions, emphasizing the government's role in balancing public health concerns with economic considerations.

However, the analysis could be enhanced by discussing the effectiveness of these measures in controlling Covid-19 transmission and reducing mortality rates. Exploring challenges or criticisms, such as the practical enforcement of quarantine requirements and the impact on international travel, would provide a more balanced perspective. Additionally, addressing how these policies align with international health protocols and guidelines, particularly concerning the Omicron variant and travel bans, would enrich the discussion. This would deepen understanding of Indonesia's approach to pandemic management and its implications for public health and international relations.

⁴⁰ National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure, "Surat Edaran (SE) Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 24 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Pelaku Perjalanan Dalam Negeri (PPDN) Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Yang Diterbitkan 25 Agustus 2022" (2022).

⁴¹ Andika Dwi, "Syarat Naik Pesawat Terbaru September 2022, Wajib Vaksin Booster, 20 September 2022, Tempo.Co, <https://bisnis.tempo.co/Read/1636411/Syarat-Naik-Pesawat-Terbaru-September-2022-Wajib-Vaksin-Booster>," TEMPO.COM, n.d., <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1636411/syarat-naik-pesawat-terbaru-september-2022-wajib-vaksin-booster>.

⁴² Anita Widya Puspa, "WNA Dari 14 Negara Ini Dilarang Masuk Indonesia, Termasuk Prancis Dan Inggris," 2022, <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20220106/98/1486164/wna-dari-14-negara-ini-dilarang-masuk-indonesia-termasuk-prancis-dan-inggris.%0A%0A>.

PeduliLindungi application. Meanwhile, for foreigners, it can be proven by a vaccination letter from the country concerned.

Furthermore, based on the latest regulations Covid-19 Handling Task Force Circular No. 22 of 2022 concerning the Health Protocol for Overseas Travel during the Covid-19 Pandemic, effective July 17, 2022, air transportation passengers arriving in Indonesian territory via airports are required to quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated or the first vaccine. Meanwhile, those who have already undergone the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. The provisions of the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force above are the same as the contents of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of International Travel by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is also effective July 17, 2022, imposes mandatory quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for those who have not been vaccinated and have had their first vaccine. Furthermore, those who have had the second or third vaccine are allowed to continue their journey. However, currently flying requirements for Indonesian passengers, both domestic and overseas, are required to undergo a (third) booster vaccine. This provision is based on the Circular of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force No. 24 of 2022 concerning the Travel Provisions for Domestic Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, which is effective on August 25, 2022, states, among other things:

“Every Domestic Travel Passenger is required to use the *PeduliLindungi* application as a condition for travelling domestically; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 18 years and over are required to have received a third dose of vaccine or booster which is effective August 11, 2022⁴³ Domestic Travel Passengers with the status of Foreign Citizens, originating from overseas travel with the age of 18 years and over must have received the second vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years must have received the second dose of vaccine; Domestic Travel Passengers aged 6-17 years

⁴³ National Agency for Disaster The Countermeasure, “Surat Edaran Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 Nomor 23 Tahun 2022 Tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Dalam Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)” (2022).

originating from overseas travel are exempt from the mandatory vaccination; and Domestic Travel Passengers under the age of 6 are exempt from the vaccination requirements but must travel with a companion who has met the provisions of the Covid-19 vaccination."

Quarantine policies must be carried out to prevent and reduce the spread of the Coronavirus. Therefore, society should put more emphasis on aspects of self-awareness and a greater sense of responsibility. Because all the actions taken have a big influence on some people. The quarantine rules must be obeyed by the community without exception so that social jealousy does not occur, in accordance with the principles of implementing health quarantine, namely humanity, benefits, protection, justice, non-discrimination, public interest, integration, legal awareness, and state sovereignty.⁴⁴ Although on the one hand, Sefriani's research states that quarantine can be detrimental to investors. But that's the government's policy to protect the people.⁴⁵

Legal certainty is a guarantee of law that contains justice. Norms that promote justice function as rules to be obeyed. According to Gustav Radbruch, justice and legal certainty are permanent parts of the law. According to him, justice and legal certainty must be considered and maintained for the sake of security and order in a country. Finally, positive law must always be obeyed. Based on the theory of legal certainty and the value to be achieved, namely the value of justice and happiness⁴⁶.

The duration of the quarantine obligation for passengers as foreign travellers arriving in Indonesia in 2021 and 2022 is described in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. If compared to Table 1 and Table. 2, Circular Letters issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force and the Ministry of Transportation in 2021, both starting on February 9, 2021, respectively, apply a quarantine duration of 5 x 24 hours. The Ministry

⁴⁴ Annalisa Y, Mada Apriandi, Henny Yuningsih, "Wajib Karantina: Penumpang Perjalanan Internasional Transportasi Udara Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19."

⁴⁵ Sefriani and Seguito Monteiro, "Potential Investor Claims and Possible State Defenses during the Covid-19 Emergency," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 5, No. 2 (2021): 236-46, <https://doi.org/10.28946/SLREV.VOL5.ISS2.1067.PP236-246>.

⁴⁶ Achmad Ali, *Menguak Tabir Hukum (Suatu Kajian Filosofis Dan Sosiologis)* (Jakarta: Gunung Agung, 2002).

of Transportation has issued more Circular Letters than the Covid-19 Handling Task Force has. However, since September 2, the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Transportation CL No. 100 of 2021 has imposed a quarantine duration of 5 x 24 hours with the condition that the first vaccine has been received and the quarantine duration is 3 x 24 hours if the complete vaccine or second vaccine has been obtained. Meanwhile, the Circular Letter of the Covid-19 Handling Unit has not imposed a vaccine obligation for passengers. However, this does not mean that passengers can travel because there are no vaccine provisions. Under these conditions, passengers are still required to have the vaccine to travel abroad and those arriving in Indonesian territory.

In November-December 2021, the government enforced temporarily close for foreigners entering Indonesian territory who have lived and/or visited within 14 (fourteen) days from the countries/regions of South Africa, Botswana, Hong Kong, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, and Lesotho as described in Tables 1 and 2. In other words, Indonesia in the November-December period has yet to accept foreigners to enter Indonesian territory to protect the Indonesian people's health from contracting the virus. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out quarantine efforts as mandated in Law No. 4 of 1984 concerning Contagious Outbreaks. However, the policy issued by this institution makes it easy for heads of foreign representatives and their families on duty in Indonesia, namely being able to self-quarantine at their respective residences for 10 x 24 hours. It is just that the independent quarantine policy at their respective residences is difficult to control for compliance in carrying out quarantine.

TABLE. 1 Circular Letters of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19: Health Protocols for International Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2021

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 8 of 2021 Concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic and SE Addendum No.8	5 x 24 Hours	9/02/2021	172
2	CL No. 18 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	11/08/2021	50
3	CL No. 20 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	14/10/ 2021	45
4	CL No. 23 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Passengers from prohibited countries)	29/11/2021	15
5	CL No. 25 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers come from prohibited countries)	14/12/2021	12
6	CL No. 26 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	25/122021	13

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2021

TABLE. 2 Circular Letters of the Ministry of Transportation: International Trip Passengers by Air Transportation During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL 21 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	9/02/2021	146
2	CL 47 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	6/07/2021	35
3	CL 63 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	11/08/ 2021	33
4	CL 74 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours	13/09/2021	7

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
5	CL 77 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 74 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	8 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	20/09/2021	24
6	CL 85 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours	14/10/2021	19
7	CL 100 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 85 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	2/11/2021	28
8	CL 102 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 hours 14 x 24 hours (Indonesian citizens from prohibited areas)	29/11/2021	5

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
9	CL 106 of 2021 concerning Amendments to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number CL 102 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 hours	3/12/2021	12
10	CL 114 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for International Travel by Air Transportation during the Covid-19 Pandemic	10 x 24 Hours 14 x 24 Hours (Indonesian passengers originate from prohibited countries)	14/12/2021	24

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2021

Changes in the duration of this quarantine occur so quickly from time to time that it causes the user community, such as passengers who will travel to Indonesia, have to continue to monitor the rules related to quarantine. It is getting closer to 2022 showing a decrease in quarantine duration as described in table 3 and table 4 with the policies issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force and the Ministry of Transportation.

TABLE 3. Circular Letters of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19: Health Protocols for Overseas Travel During the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2022

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 1 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	7/01/2022	6
2	CL No. 2 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	12/01/2022	13
3	CL No. 3 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols with Travel Bubble Mechanism in the Batam, Bintan, and Singapore Areas during the Covid-19 pandemic	Does not regulate quarantine obligations	24/01/ 2022	12
4	CL No. 4 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic It was not explained what the full dose meant (whether it was the second or third), the information was vague.	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	1/01/2022	16
5	CL No. 71 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 2) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccine 3)	16/02/2022	15

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
6	CL No. 9 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic In this CL, the duration setting for OTP who has taken the second dose is unclear.	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccine 2)	2/03/2022	6
7	CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 1 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	8/03/2022	0
8	CL No. 13 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic CL does not regulate quarantine obligations.	Specifically for Bali, Batam and Bintan airports, it is mandatory to download the PeduliLindungi application and fill in the Indonesian e-HAC. Show a negative result through the RT-PCR test in the country/region of origin where the sample was taken within a maximum period of 2 x 24 Hours before departure	8/03/2022	0
9	CL No. 14 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Quarantine is not enforced but uses a	Fill in the e-HAC by showing the certificate; vaccine 2 (in the same group (bubble))	8/03/2022	0

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
	bubble system instead. Revoking CL No. 5 of 2022 concerning the Bubble System Health Protocol on implementing quarantine principles to minimize the risk of spreading Covid-19	and applying the quarantine principle to minimize the risk of spreading Covid-19)		
10	CL No. 15 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Revoking CL No. 12 (regulating quarantine obligations) and CL No. 13 (does not regulate quarantine obligations)	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	23/03/2022	14
11	CL No. 17 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic Revoking CL No. 14 and CL No. 15	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1)	5/04/2022	44
12	CL No. 19 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	18/05/2022	61

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
13	CL No. 22 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (not yet or already Vaccine 1) Can continue the trip if you have Vaccination 2 or 3	17/07/2022	44
14	CL No. 25 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic	must use the PeduliLindungi application Show a card/certificate (physical or digital) that has received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine at least fourteen days before departure, written in English, other than the language of the country of origin.	1/09/2022	Up to now

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2022

In Table 3, what is most striking is that there are 3 (three) Circulars issued by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, namely Circular Letters No. 12, 13 and 14, which were set on March 8, 2022. This indicates immaturity in determining policies that change within one day. Initially, CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Overseas Travel Health Protocols during the Covid-19 Pandemic, enacting 7x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) and 1 x 24 Hours for passengers who have received vaccines 2 and 3. Meanwhile, Circular Letters No. 13 and 14 no longer regulate quarantine obligations, specifically for passengers entering through airports in Bali and Batam and Bintan. However, passengers must download the PeduliLindungi application and fill in the

Indonesian e-HAC. The question is why there is no quarantine obligation. So, there is discrimination against other passengers who do not enter the area. The reason for not fulfilling the quarantine obligation is not found in the Circular Letter. However, the date for March 8 2022, Circular Letter stipulation is close to the moment of the March 18-20 MotoGP activities in Mandalika, Lombok. However, on the same date, March 8, 2022, the Ministry of Transportation also issued Circular Letter No. 22 of 2022 (See Table 4), instead requires mandatory quarantine for passengers entering Indonesian territory with a quarantine duration of 7x24 Hours for passengers who receive the first vaccine and 1 x 24 Hours for passengers who have received the second and third vaccines (boosters).

Since September 1 2022, all foreign travellers entering Indonesian territory are required to use the PeduliLindungi application and show a card/certificate (physical or digital) and have received the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine at least 14 days before departure written in English, apart from the language country of origin. For certain circles, not all can access the application, for example, limited smartphone ownership. Indeed, in the Covid-19 pandemic, fast and precise policy formulations are needed to respond to a changing and dynamic world situation, especially in information, communication and technology. However, not all of these requirements are mandatory. There are some exceptions, such as those being under 18 years of age; comorbid diseases has finished carrying out isolation/treatment; holders of diplomatic and service visas and foreigners with the Travel Corridor Arrangement (TCA) scheme; and foreigners who have not received the vaccine intend to travel domestically in order to continue their trip on international flights out of Indonesian territory.

TABLE. 4 Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation:
Instructions for Implementing Foreign Travel by Air Transportation
during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2022

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
1	CL No. 1 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours 10 x 24 Hours (Indonesian citizens from prohibited areas)	7/01/2022	6
2	CL No. 7 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours	12/01/2022	23
3	CL No. 11 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	3/02/2022	5
4	CL No. 12 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic It is not explained what the full dose means (is it the second or third and there is no difference in the duration of the quarantine)	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (complete vaccine)	7/02/2022	4

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
5	CL No. 13 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic Gives the difference in quarantine duration for the second and third doses	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	16/02/2022	10
6	CL No. 20 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic Quarantine was shortened from 5 days to 3 days	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 3 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	2/03/2022	7
7	CL No. 22 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	7 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) 1 x 24 Hours (vaccines 2 and 3)	8/03/2022	17
8	CL No. 33 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (no vaccine or vaccine 1) Not quarantined (vaccines 2 and 3)	24/03/2022	13

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
9	CL No. 42 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	5 x 24 Hours (belum vaksin atau vaksin 1) Not quarantined (vaccines 2 and 3)	6/04/2022	14
10	CL No. 51 of 2022 concerning Amendments to CL No. 42 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic amending several provisions of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Transportation Number 42 of 2022	Have had vaccine 2 or 3 and show negative results for the rapid antigen test	19/04/2022	29
11	CL No. 58 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic Analysis: In connection with the stipulation of the Circular Letter of the Chairman of the Task Force for Handling Covid-19 Number 19 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic, it is necessary	5 x 24 Hours (vaccine 1) vaccine 2 or 3 permitted to continue the trip	18/05/2022	60

No	Circular Letter	Quarantine Duration	Effective Beginning	Validity Period (Days)
	to stipulate guidelines for implementing overseas travel by air transportation during the corona pandemic viral disease 2019 (Covid-19)			
12	CL No. 71 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Foreign Travel by Air Transportation during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic The background for the issuance of this CL is in connection with the stipulation of a circular letter from the task force's chairman for handling Covid-19 Number 19 of 2022 concerning Health Protocols for Overseas Travel during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19).	5 x 24 Hours (not yet vaccinated and already vaccinated 1) Permitted to continue the trip Already vaccinated 2 or 3	17/07/2022	-

Source: Authors, processed from secondary data of 2022

Based on CL No. 71 of 2022, as described in Table 4, since July 17 2022, quarantine has been 5 x 24 Hours for passengers who have not been vaccinated or had their first vaccine. If the passenger has received the second and third vaccines, they are permitted to continue their trip.

CONCLUSION

The government's policy that it is mandatory to use the *PeduliLindungi* application, especially for domestic and abroad travellers, has been well responded to. However, this obligation for certain people is unacceptable because not everyone can access the application due to the limitations of smartphone ownership. Meanwhile, the government needs to implement this application to reduce the number of exposure to Covid in the airport area and on planes. In the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to formulate policies quickly and precisely to respond to the changing and dynamic world situation, especially in the fields of information, communication and technology. The existence of a legal culture in the use of the *PeduliLindungi* application system related to vaccination and quarantine policies has been responded to well by the community, but public services still need to be improved. The existence of legal culture becomes very strategic when determining the choice to accept or reject the law, where the law will actually be accepted and obeyed by the community, which is determined by legal culture factors. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the legal culture so that people can better understand the importance of health.

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Commented [AR20]: The statement discusses the government's mandate to use the *PeduliLindungi* application amidst responses and limitations in smartphone ownership. It emphasizes the application's role in mitigating Covid-19 exposure in airports and on planes, underscoring the need for agile policy formulation in response to evolving global conditions.

However, it would benefit from exploring challenges associated with unequal access to technology and public acceptance of mandatory digital health tools. Addressing concerns such as privacy issues, technological barriers, and societal readiness could provide a more nuanced view of implementation challenges. Additionally, discussing strategies to enhance public service delivery and foster greater community trust in government initiatives during a pandemic would enrich the analysis.

Furthermore, integrating insights on cultural factors influencing law acceptance and compliance could deepen understanding of legal culture's role in shaping health policy adherence. This holistic approach would offer comprehensive recommendations for strengthening legal frameworks and improving public health outcomes amid dynamic global circumstances.

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1. The form below is intended to provide a structure to evaluating the article in terms of its scientific merit, and to minimise or eliminate the major reasons for rejection through journal peer review. We have constructed the form to enable review of the article according to general IMRaD structure. Any additional comments outside of this form which the editor feels important should be added to the Additional Comments box at the end of this form.
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ABSTRACT	Does the abstract adequately describe the paper, its main findings, and conclusions?	The abstract provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the study on the Indonesian government's response to the pandemic through the implementation of the PeduliLindungi application. It effectively outlines the application's role in monitoring and managing the spread of the virus among travelers, highlighting its integration with vaccination and quarantine policies. The doctrinal research methodology employed is	Please check some typo and grammatical error



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		<p>appropriate for analyzing legal frameworks and their application in this context, as evidenced by the findings on mandatory usage, quarantine enforcement, and associated legal consequences. The study's recognition of challenges such as limited smartphone accessibility demonstrates a nuanced understanding of implementation barriers. Suggestions for policy adjustments to address these challenges underscore the study's practical implications. Overall, the abstract succinctly presents the study's objectives, methods, key findings, and implications, making a valuable contribution to understanding Indonesia's pandemic response and legal culture.</p>	
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		stage for the subsequent research.	
	Does the Introduction satisfactorily explain the importance of the problem and what was studied?	<p>The introduction may not satisfactorily explain the importance of the problem and what was studied. Here's why:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarity on Importance: The introduction should clearly articulate why the study of Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks, particularly concerning vaccination, quarantine, legal culture, and air transportation, is significant. It should outline the specific challenges or gaps in understanding that this research aims to address. 2. Scope and Focus: While the title suggests a focus on these critical aspects of travel policy, the introduction should elaborate on why these elements are crucial. It should provide context on how these policies impact public health, safety, and the economy, especially during outbreaks. 3. Research Objectives: It's important for the introduction to clearly state the research objectives. This includes identifying what aspects of Indonesian travel policy and legal culture were studied, what methodologies were employed, and what specific findings or insights the study aimed to uncover. 	<p>To enhance the introduction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Context: Start by framing the problem within the broader context of global health crises and the specific challenges faced by Indonesia. 2. Justify Relevance: Explain why understanding these policies is crucial for public health, economic stability, or legal compliance. 3. State Clear Objectives: Outline what the study aims to achieve, such as identifying gaps in policy implementation, evaluating legal frameworks' effectiveness, or proposing recommendations for improvement. <p>By addressing these points, the introduction can better explain the problem's importance and clarify what aspects of Indonesian travel policy and legal culture were studied, thereby setting a strong foundation for the rest of the research.</p>
	Does the study adequately convey the context of what is already known about the problem?	<p>It's unclear whether the study adequately conveys the context of what is already known about the problem. Here are some considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literature Review: A comprehensive literature review is essential to establish the existing knowledge and gaps in the field. It should summarize 	<p>To ensure the study adequately conveys the context:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand Literature Review: Ensure the introduction or literature review section provides a thorough overview of relevant literature, including key studies, policies, and debates



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		<p>relevant studies, policies, and discussions related to Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks, vaccination, quarantine, legal culture, and air transportation. This context helps situate the current study within ongoing scholarly and practical conversations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identification of Gaps: The study should explicitly identify gaps or deficiencies in existing knowledge or policy implementation that justify the need for further research. These gaps could relate to inconsistencies in policy enforcement, challenges in public compliance, technological limitations like smartphone accessibility, or legal ambiguities. 3. Theoretical Framework: If applicable, the study should mention the theoretical frameworks or perspectives used to analyze the problem. This helps readers understand the lenses through which the research approaches the issues at hand. 	<p>concerning Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Highlight Gaps: Clearly articulate the gaps or shortcomings in existing knowledge or policy implementation that motivated the current study. 3. Theoretical Perspective: If applicable, briefly outline the theoretical framework guiding the research, demonstrating how it informs the study's approach to understanding the problem. <p>By addressing these aspects, the study can better convey the context of what is already known about the problem, thereby strengthening its foundation and rationale for conducting further research.</p>
	<p>Do the authors adequately express their reason for the choice of the topic as well as the research method?</p>	<p>It is unclear whether the authors adequately express their reasons for choosing the topic and the research method. Here's why clarity in these aspects is crucial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choice of Topic: The authors should clearly articulate why they chose to study Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks, focusing on vaccination, quarantine, legal culture, and air transportation. This could include discussing the topic's relevance to public health, legal compliance, policy effectiveness, or societal impact during health crises. 	<p>To enhance clarity in expressing the reasons for topic choice and research method:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Justify Topic Relevance: Clearly state why understanding Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks is important, emphasizing its implications for public health, legal compliance, or policy effectiveness. 2. Explain Methodological Suitability: Discuss why the chosen research method (e.g., doctrinal approach) is suitable for addressing the study's objectives. Highlight how



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		<p>2. Research Method: It's essential to explain why the chosen research method (e.g., doctrinal approach) is appropriate for investigating the selected topic. The rationale should consider how this methodological approach helps achieve the study's objectives, such as analyzing laws, interpreting policies, or examining legal cases related to vaccination and quarantine.</p>	<p>this approach facilitates the analysis of legal frameworks, interpretations, or policy implementations related to vaccination and quarantine.</p>
	<p>Do the authors adequately express the scientific advantages of their approach? For this question, please also consider whether or not the authors have provided adequate information to enable readers not familiar with the specific field to understand the problem.</p>	<p>Here's why clarity in these aspects is crucial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scientific Advantages of Approach: The authors should explicitly outline the scientific advantages of their chosen approach (e.g., doctrinal analysis) for studying Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks. This could include discussing how the approach allows for systematic analysis of legal frameworks, interpretations, or policy implications related to vaccination, quarantine, legal culture, and air transportation. Highlighting the method's strengths in uncovering nuanced legal issues, identifying gaps in policy implementation, or proposing recommendations for improvement is essential. 2. Accessibility for Non-specialists: It's important to ensure that the introduction or initial sections of the study provide adequate background information to orient readers who may not be familiar with the specific field of Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks. This could involve defining key terms, explaining the significance of the problem 	<p>To enhance clarity and accessibility:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Articulate Scientific Advantages: Clearly articulate how the chosen approach (e.g., doctrinal analysis) offers specific scientific advantages for studying Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks. Explain how it enables rigorous examination of legal texts, concepts, and case law pertinent to the study's focus areas. 4. Provide Context: Ensure the introduction or background section provides sufficient context about Indonesian travel policy during outbreaks, vaccination, quarantine, legal culture, and air transportation. Define terms and concepts as needed to aid understanding for readers unfamiliar with the specific field.



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		in broader societal or health contexts, and outlining the study's objectives in accessible language.	
METHODS	Are the study design and methods appropriate to the research objectives?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Is sufficient information provided on procedures and replications?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Is sufficient information provided on materials and subjects used?	Yes	No further comment is needed
RESULTS & DISCUSSION	Are the results clearly explained, without unwarranted interpretation?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Has the author made appropriate use of tables and/or graphs to demonstrate their findings?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Is there any duplication of data or findings in the text and figures/tables?	No	No further comment is needed
	Have the authors adequately highlighted their responses to the study questions/problems?	Yes, but some points are needed to be strengthen	<p>In their manuscript titled "Indonesian Travel Policy during Outbreaks: Vaccination and Quarantine Legal Culture and Policy on Indonesian Air Transportation," the authors aim to comprehensively examine Indonesian travel policies amidst outbreaks, with a particular focus on vaccination mandates, quarantine procedures, and the broader legal and policy frameworks influencing air transportation. The study is well-positioned to contribute significantly by addressing key questions concerning the efficacy and implications of these policies in managing public health risks during outbreaks.</p> <p>To refine their manuscript, the authors should ensure a</p>



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			clearer delineation of their research questions and hypotheses in the introduction. This will help set a precise framework for the study and guide readers through the subsequent sections. Methodologically, providing greater transparency regarding the data sources and analytical methods used would enhance the study's credibility and reproducibility. For instance, incorporating specific case studies or examples illustrating how these policies have been implemented in different outbreak scenarios could enrich the analysis and deepen insights into policy effectiveness. Furthermore, in the discussion and conclusion sections, explicitly linking empirical findings with theoretical frameworks and policy implications would strengthen the manuscript's overall coherence and relevance to both academic and policy audiences. Finally, considering the dynamic nature of public health emergencies, discussing potential adaptations or improvements to current policies based on the study's findings could offer practical insights for policymakers and stakeholders involved in Indonesian air transportation and public health management.
	Have the authors adequately reported any significant impact to the field	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Have the authors adequately analyse the results with relevant theories	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Have the authors adequately	Yes	No further comment is needed



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	expressed what is novel and either different or not different to what was previously known about the problem?		
	Have the authors adequately described how their findings move knowledge of the research forward?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Are there any specific results or limitations that are addressed, or should be addressed, in the paper? (Note that this could be relevant to the Conclusions also)	Yes	No further comment is needed
CONCLUSION	Have the authors adequately summarized the major conclusions, based on synthesis of the results and the Introduction and Discussion?	<p>Reviewer Comment: The conclusion drawn by the authors regarding the government's mandatory use of the PeduliLindungi application for travelers, both domestic and international, is insightful and raises pertinent issues. The acknowledgment of the application's effective response in managing Covid-19 exposure in airport and aircraft settings is commendable, highlighting its role in public health management during the pandemic. However, the critique that the mandatory requirement poses accessibility challenges due to smartphone ownership limitations is a critical concern that warrants attention. This discrepancy could potentially exclude segments of the population from compliance, thereby undermining the application's intended public health benefits.</p> <p>Moreover, the call for swift and precise policy formulation in the face of a dynamic global environment underscores the urgency in adapting to evolving circumstances, particularly in the realm of information,</p>	<p>The conclusion provided by the authors offers valuable insights into the effectiveness and challenges of implementing the PeduliLindungi application in managing Covid-19 risks among travelers. To strengthen the clarity and impact of this conclusion, I suggest a more structured approach that explicitly connects each key point back to the broader implications for policy and practice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify Accessibility Concerns: The critique regarding smartphone ownership limitations hindering access to the PeduliLindungi application is crucial. To enhance this point, consider providing specific data or examples illustrating how this barrier affects different segments of the population. Additionally, exploring potential solutions or mitigating strategies, such as alternative means of compliance or technological support for



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		<p>communication, and technology (ICT). The authors appropriately emphasize the importance of robust legal frameworks and cultural acceptance in ensuring effective policy implementation and community adherence. The suggestion to strengthen legal culture through improved public services and enhanced understanding of health-related laws is particularly pertinent in fostering broader societal compliance and support.</p>	<p>disadvantaged groups, would enrich the discussion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Emphasize Policy Recommendations: While the conclusion highlights the need for quick and precise policy formulation in ICT and public health, consider offering more concrete recommendations for policymakers. This could include suggestions for improving the accessibility and usability of the PeduliLindungi application, enhancing public education efforts on its benefits and usage, and fostering partnerships with private sector stakeholders to address technological barriers. 3. Strengthen Legal and Cultural Insights: The discussion on legal culture and its role in compliance is insightful. To refine this aspect, delve deeper into how legal frameworks can be adapted or reinforced to better align with community norms and values. Highlight specific examples of successful approaches in other contexts or regions that could inform Indonesia's strategy for promoting public acceptance and adherence to health-related laws. 4. Integration of Public Service Improvement: The recommendation to improve public services to support the implementation of the PeduliLindungi application is crucial. Consider expanding on this point by discussing specific areas where
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			<p>service enhancements are most needed, such as user support, data security measures, or infrastructure upgrades. Addressing these aspects could bolster public trust and participation in the application's usage.</p>
	<p>Have the authors adequately summarized the importance of their work, based factually on their results?</p>	<p>Based on the provided conclusion, the authors have begun to highlight the importance of their work, primarily centered around the implementation and impact of the PeduliLindungi application in managing Covid-19 risks among travelers in Indonesia.</p>	<p>However, to adequately summarize the importance of their work based on their results, they should consider the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impact on Public Health: The authors should explicitly state how their findings contribute to enhancing public health outcomes. For instance, they can discuss any observed reductions in Covid-19 transmission rates associated with the application's usage in airports and on flights. Quantitative data or qualitative evidence of its effectiveness would strengthen this argument. 2. Policy Implications: Emphasize the implications of their findings for policy-makers and public health officials. Highlight specific recommendations derived from the study's results that could inform future policy decisions related to vaccination, quarantine, and ICT implementation in health management. 3. Technological Advancements**: Discuss how their research contributes to advancing the use of technology in public health emergencies. Identify any technological innovations or strategies revealed through the study that



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			<p>could be replicated or adapted in other settings facing similar challenges.</p> <p>4. Social and Economic Impact: Consider discussing broader societal impacts, such as the application's influence on travel behaviors, economic recovery, and social acceptance of health-related technologies. This would provide a comprehensive view of the implications beyond immediate health benefits.</p> <p>5. Future Research Directions: Lastly, suggest potential areas for further research based on the gaps identified in the study. This could include exploring the long-term sustainability of the PeduliLindungi application, its scalability in different contexts, or its integration with broader health information systems.</p>
REFERENCES & CITATIONS	Are the citations and references relevant to the study?	Yes	No further comment is needed
	Are there any important studies that have not been cited?		No further comment is needed
	Are any citations missing, or any statements made which don't carry appropriate citation?		No further comment is needed
	Is the level of self-citation appropriate, given the context of the study and the article length?		No further comment is needed
REPORTING & ETHICAL GUIDELINES	Are conflicts of interest provided?	No	No further comment is needed
	Have the authors provided funding information?	No	No further comment is needed



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	Are there any obvious indications as to plagiarized or un-cited content?	No	No further comment is needed
	If the author has flagged up any sentences or sections about which they are concerned could have been inadvertently plagiarized, are there particular recommendations you can provide for how these should be handled?	No	No further comment is needed
ADDITIONAL COMMENT	If relevant, please provide any additional comments or recommendations to the authors not covered by the responses above.	N/A	No further comment is needed