



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS ON E-COURT SYSTEMS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA (In Bandar Lampung City)

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Abstract

The COVID-19 Pandemic has significantly impacted the health sector and the economy. As an affected country, the Indonesian Government has issued many policies to prevent and control the Covid-19 virus. However, substantial problems arise, with the absence of compliance from some people in certain areas, such as Bandar Lampung City, Lampung Province. Although the local Government issued Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 to regulate the community's obligations in implementing the 3M are still Health Protocol in public spaces, the main problem in this study is the people of Lampung Province's lack of discipline in implementing the 3M Health Protocol and the dynamics of implementing e-Court during the Pandemic. Therefore, there needs to be a review regarding the effectiveness of implementing the 3M Health Protocol to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Bandar Lampung, as well as the application of e-Court in the perspective of other laws and regulations. The research method used in this study is empirical law research, taking a problem-based approach to a behavioral approach supported by primary data sourced from data sources. The implementation of the 3M health protocol through Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 shows quite effective results in its application in public spaces based on a survey of 86 respondents from the people of Bandar Lampung City. It was recorded that 83.5% of 86 respondents stated that public services at the Court had been carried out online, while 16.5% stated that they were done online through e-Court but limited. However, when taken as a whole, the implementation of health protocols and e-Courts as part of the effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 is relatively good; it's just that certain obstacles must be evaluated.

Keywords: Covid -19 Health Protocol, E-Court, Effectiveness

A. Introduction

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) case was identified in December 2019 as a mysterious disease that paralyzed the city of Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a Global Pandemic on March 11, 2020; due to the spread of this case, the number of cases increased quite quickly and has spread almost all over the world, including Indonesia. On Monday, March 2, 2020, Indonesia confirmed the first COVID-19 cases. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) announced that two Indonesians, a 31-year-old woman, and a 64-year-old mother, had tested positive for the Coronavirus.¹ Until this September, positive cases in Indonesia has reached 4.1 million cases, with 3.5 million recovered cases and 136,000 deaths.²

As an effort to anticipate Covid-19, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia issued several legal umbrellas, namely Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning Stipulation Public Health Emergency of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), 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 Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Finally, through Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as National Disasters.

Regulation Government Number 1 of 2020 is set as an instrument juridical in handling covid-19 because it has proven that the covid-19 Pandemic has an impact on the deceleration of the growth economy national, the decline in reception country, and the enhancement of shopping country and financinThathat required effort government for To do rescue the health and economy national, with a focus on shopping for health, net safety social (social safety net), as well as recovery economy, including for world effort and affected communities.³

How to apply 3 M to prevent happening covid 19 in communities in Indonesia.⁴ However, substantial problems arose amid the Government's efforts to suppress the spread of Covid-19 transmission in several areas. For example, implementing 3M, namely calls for using masks, maintaining distancing washing hands with soap, has recently yet t be implemented optimally in the field, so the legal umbrella that has been issued has become less effective. Even in several areas, the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy has been carried out in volumes, but policy implementation could be more optimal. People are getting bored and ignoring health protocols. Many residents no longer wear masks. Includiinadequatethe inadequate supervision of government officials and, in the field, the minimal population being tested for Covid-19. The World Health Organstandardized the Covid-19 test, which is 1,000 per million population.

The implementation of 3M is not maximal as an effort to prevent tspreadpre. Currently-19, currently, it is developing into 5M, which is to stay away from crowds and reduce mobility and interaction. This is because the high population, packed tensions, and ked crowds are triggering factors for the explosions of Covid-19 cases. In addition, the Government currently has a 3 T

¹ News.detik.com, "Kapan Sebenarnya Corona Pertama Kali Masuk RI ?", September, 15, 2021. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4991485/kapan-sebenarnya-corona-pertama-kali-masuk-ri>.

² Covid.19.go.id, "Data Sebaran Kasus Positif Di Indonesia", September, 15, 2021. <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran>

³ Henny Juliani, "Juridical Analysis of State Financial Policy in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic Through Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020," *Administrative Law and Governance Journal* 3, no. 2 (2020): 329–48, <https://doi.org/10.14710/alj.v3i2.329-348>.

⁴ Agus; et al. Amir, "Application of 3M in Preventing the Transmission of Covid-19 in Lonjoboko Village, Gowa Regency," *Community Service Idea* 1, no. 01 (2021): 1–4.

movement, namely testing, tracing, and treatment. Consistency and constancy are required in the formulation of public policies. This is important to ensure that the Government's legal politics can ry in the field.

The spread of the vivid-19 virus has not only an impact on community mobility. However, it also has an impact on the continuity of the law enforcement process in the Court. He, Supreme Court, as an institution that carries oJudiusocialial functions, has responded to this pandemic situation and implemented health protocols in each of its judicial bureaucracies. In its law enforcement process, the Supreme Court runs an electronic-based judicial system or e-Court. And an frt to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in the judicial environment of the Supreme Court.

The policy issued by the Supreme Court is exceptional; throughouthroughoutout 2020, it was recorded that the number of e-CourcaNCs nc released by 259%, with a total of 186,987 cases compared to 2019, which only amounted to 42,244 cases.⁵ Of these, 8,560 cases have been tried through e-Litigation. Although indeed, the Government's policy of providing social restrictions is the reason why many cases are registered via e-Court. But that doesn't mean it's without problems. The e-court, which took place during the Pandemic, has critic-completion ingmentationgmplete. For example, server problems are often down, and me or diruptparties wishing to prosecute cannot complete the electronic case file registratiadministration station. The other obstacles occurred due to unexpected external factors, such as the internet network experiencing disruption so that the parties could not access the e-Court service site. This problem must be solved carefully.

Letter Circular Court great Number No. 1 of 2020, Letter Circular Number 3 of 2020 concerning Guidelines Implementation Task During time Prevention Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Environment Court great and Body The Judiciary Underneath, which ne Letter Circular the guided by on Letter Circular Minister Utilization Apparatus country and Reform Bureaucracy Number 19 of 2020 which is side by side about adjustment System Work Apparatus Civil State in Effort Prevention Spread of Covid-19 in Institutions Government.⁶

Considering the determination of the e-Court policy by the Supreme Court during the social restrictions that take effect nationally. The type of research used in this study is empirical (empirical law research) is unwritten positive law research regarding the behavior (behavior) of community members in social life relationships.⁷ The problem approach used in this study is based on a behavioral approach, with the anon-judicial classification of behavior. The approach in this study looks at the behavior that exists in the community regarding health protocols as an effort to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. The data used are primary data, which is data obtained directly from data sources.⁸ To optimize the approach to the problem and the required data sources, data collection methods will be carried out employing observations, questionnaires, and literature studies.

Lampung Province, as an affected area, must implement policies to prevent the spread of Covid-19 regularly. There is no exception for public service institutions such as the Judiciary under the Supreme Court. To maximize the prevention of Covid-19, the Lampung Provincial Government has also issued Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019, in addition to the

⁵ Hukumonline.com, "Sepanjang Tahun 2020, Jumlah Perkara E-Court Naik 295%", February, 17, 2021. <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt602cded72af02/sepanjang-tahun-2020--jumlah-perkara-e-court-naik-295-persen/>.

⁶ Advocate Dan, Legal Consultant, and Indonesian Advocates Association, "Azis Ahmad Sodik," *Khazanah Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2020): 56–64, <https://doi.org/10.15575/kh.v2i2>.

⁷ Abdulkadir Muhammad. *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum*, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti ,(2004), page 155.

⁸ *Ibid*, page 170.

Supreme Court has also issued Circular Letter Number 1 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Implementation Tasks During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Prevention Period in the Supreme Court and Judicial Bodies Under It. Included in this Perda and Permna, the community should participate in preventing and controlling the spread of the coronavirus with new adaptations such as using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, and so on, including in court cases. This legal instrument is one way for local governments to prevent the spread of Covid-19 cases. However, until September 2021, the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in Lampung Province was 48,113 positive cases, 42,230 recovered cases, and 3,713 deaths.⁹

In time The Covid-19 Pandemic habecomees another fafactorstill laa ckCKotalcocktailhouseese service administration case electronics in Court compared to amount User Registered from group advocateadvocatesregistered can free register or submit cases by elcasestronic past e-Court app taps office court currently closed although Thing that character temporary, but people who are looarelooking stick that is basic no lawyer/advocate access in Thing register case past e-Court service. Report annual MA/ Court excellent on when 2020 mentioned amount e-court case fromcaseser users away more than users registered.¹⁰

However, to daily increase iofCovid-19 cases in Lampung Province has decreased in the first 2 (two) weeks of September. It is recorded in official data published by the Lampung Province Covid-19 Task Force through its official website, specifically that Bandar Lampung City has the status of an orange zone (medium risk). However, this does not mean that this excuse for not implementing the 3M Health Protocol, especially in public spaces such as markets, malls, and offices. Because if it is not done, the possibility of an increase in the transmission of Covid-19 will occur again in a short timquicklyso; discipline is needed for everyone to be able to apply the 3M Health Protocol as an effort to reduce the level of transmission of Covid-19. Starting from the description of the background above.

Novelty,y the problem article in this study is the low discipline of the people of Lampung Province in implementing the 3M Health Protocol and the dynamics of implementing e-Court during the Pandemic. Therefore, there needs to be a review regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of the 3M Health Protocol as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Bandar Lampung as well as the application of e-Court in the perspective of other laws and regulations

B. Di.scussion

1. Efforts to Implement the Covid-19 Health Protocol in Bandar Lampung City

The World Health Organization (WHO), as the I., regional authority most responsible for the current Pandemic, has emphasized that the only way to reduce the rate of the spread of Covid-19 is the awareness and discipline of everyone keep their distance, wash their hands and wear a mask. The application of the 3M health protocol is one of the instruments used to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in several countries. At the same time, testing, tracing, and treatment (3T) are carried out to break the transmission chaining enough. Becomes attention are you. Areas for ensuring that all power doctors doctor, silly in Lampung Province who served in 30

⁹ Covid19.lampungprov.go.id, "Data Sebaran Kasus Positif Di Provinsi Lampung" , September, 15, 2021.,<https://covid19.lampungprov.go.id/>.

¹⁰ Yusia Agatha Sihite and Devi Siti Hamzah Marpaung, "Effectiveness of E-Courts as a Means of Dispute Resolution Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Widya Yuridika* 5, no. 1 (2022): 95, <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v5i1.2495>.

Covid-19 referral hospitals had used guidelines prevention and the latest Covid-19 control and the average same perception in Covid-19 response in Lampung Provinsi¹¹.

Country a country affected, the state is obliged to ensure the safety of its people from the threat of the Covid-19 virus. Reflecting on positive law, Article 152 of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health states that the Government is responsible for preventing, controlling, and eradicating infectious diseases and their consequences. Therefore, to realize this responsibility. The Government prioritizes health protocol instruments as the main guard to break the chain of transmission as stated in the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning Improvement of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019.¹²

Confirm the cases reported in several countries following outside China namely Australia, Canada, Cambodia, France, Finland, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Malaysia (8), Philippines (1), Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, America Union, and various countries. The first SARS-CoV-2 infection first reported in Indonesia in March 2020, several cases April 16 2020, 2020, show a total of 5,136 cases and 69 cases. The death rate of Covid-19 in Indonesia is 9.1% which is the highest in Southeast Asia.¹³

The information author concluded as wrong one effort cut off eye chain the spread of Covid-19.¹⁴

However, in practice, each region has different geographical aspects and the level of transmission varies from region to region. So that preventive measures through the application of health protocols are somewhat different, but still with the corridor of Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020. For example, Bandar Lampung City is one part of Lampung Province that has the highest intensity of community interaction from the Regency and/or any other City.

Minimize transmission, the Lampung Provincial Government has issued Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019. The regional regulation is intended to implement adaptation of new habits in preventing the transmission of Covid-19 in Lampung Province. or known as the New Normal. The purpose of the issuance of this Perda is essentially a form of legal responsibility for local governments in preventing infectious diseases. Article 8 of the Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 has regulated the authority of the Regional Government to conduct socialization, counseling, and dissemination of information on the prevention and control of Covid-19.

Covid-19 transmission can occur between individual through contact direct or no direct through infected secretions like moment cough or sneeze. When Public experience symptoms which are characteristic features from Covid-19 like fever, cough dry, diarrhea, loss senses smell as well as congested breath so Public will visit facility health for inspection self, especially going to Public health center because as Facility First Level Health (FKTP), so that

¹¹ Asep Sukohar et al., "The Role of Institutions in Efforts to Outreach and Overcome the COVID-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province," *Medical Journal* 5, no. 1 (2020): 46, <http://jke.kedokteran.unila.ac.id/index.php/JPM/article/view/2824>.

¹² Zuleha, "Pengekan Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Protokol Kesehatan Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Virus Corona Di Kota Langsa", *Jurnal Hukum Samudera Keadilan* 16, No. 1 (2021): 104. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jhsk.v16i1.3186>.

¹³ Mohammad Zulkarnain, Amardeep Kaur Kaur Singh, and M Fakhri Kurniawan, "Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Problem Tree Analysis," *Molucca Medica* 14 (2022): 153–64, <https://doi.org/10.30598/molmed.2021.v14.i2.153>.

¹⁴ NN Sari et al., "Covid-19 Health Protocol: As an Effort to Prevent Covid-19 in the Work Area of Office Employees in Bandar Lampung," *Journal of Community Care* 2, no. 4 (2020): 173–80.

transmission between patient and power health as well as on the contrary Becomes tall because existence contact closely (5).¹⁵

Authority has been carried out massively during the issuance of this Regional Regulation. Socialization of the application of health protocols as a form of adapting new habits into a narrative that continues to be carried out to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 to the community. To maximize the health protocol, Article 11 letter d of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 regulates the obligation of the community to apply health protocols in their daily mobility, among others; 1) wash hands using running water and soap or other hand sanitizers; 2) must use masks following health standards for each activity; 3) maintain physical distance (physical distancing); 4) greeting by not shaking hands.¹⁶

The novelty of this research is to explain the health protocol in court Ecourt during the Covid-19 pandemic era. The series above is the obligation of everyone, especially the people of Lampung, to be able to apply the health protocols above individually. To implement optimal health protocols, Article 12 of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 has regulated the person in charge of correlated activities/businesses in the public sphere to be obliged to implement health protocol discipline behavior by; 1) provide adequate and easily accessible hand washing facilities; 2) checking body temperature for all people/visitors who come to the activity/place; 3) requires everyone/visitors/activities participants to wear masks; 4) install information media containing provisions for maintaining physical distance, washing hands with soap with running water and alcohol-based handwashing and discipline in using masks; 5) limit the physical distance of at least 1 (one) meter; 6) prevent crowds and; 7) provide a task force (task unit) in their respective places in the context of controlling health protocols.

Facilitate the effectiveness of this Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020, for those who violate the Covid-19 health protocol, some sanctions can be given. Sanctions are divided into 2 (two) types based on the violator who did it. Individual parties will be given verbal warnings, written warnings, social work by providing public facilities, administrative fines of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000, and police coercion may be exercised in forcibly picking up violators by authorized officers to be placed in quarantine or isolation facilities. set by the Government.

The use of masks is part from Suite comprehensive step prevention and control that can limit deployment tract viral diseases respiration certain conditions , including Covid-19.¹⁷

Violators from the activity/business side will be given a verbal warning, a written warning, temporary suspension of activities, dissolution of activities, suspension of permits, revocation of permits, and administrative fines of a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000. However, the sanctions given based on Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 do not rule out the possibility of being able to provide criminal sanctions as well for violations. In terms of lex specializes, Article 93 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine provides maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000., (one hundred million rupiahs) for every person who violates the obligation to comply with the implementation of health

¹⁵ MG Catur Yuantari and M Kes, "Chief Editor Dr . Drs. Slamet Isworo, M. Case Editor Enny Rachmani , SKM , M . Kom, Ph. D Dr . Dr. Zaenal Sugiyanto M. Dr. case. Poerna Sri Oetari, S. Si, M. Si . Ling Suharyo, SKM, M. Case, Kismi Mubarakah, SKM, M. Case of Vilda Ana Veria," *Journal of Health* 20, no. 2 (2022).

¹⁶ Lilik Suriyanto et al., "Penerapan Sanksi Administratif Pelanggaran Protokol Kesehatan Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Riau Nomor 4 Tahun 2020 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 21 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penyelenggaraan," *Madani Legal Review* 6, no. 1 (2022). doi: <https://doi.org/10.31850/malrev.v6i1.1706>

¹⁷ Ahmad Mustopa, Budiman, and Dedi Supriadi, "Factors Influencing Community Behavior With 3M Health Protocol Compliance as an Effort to Prevent Covid-19 Disease: Literature Review," *Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting for Research & Community Service II* 2, no. 1 (2021): 116–23.

quarantine.¹⁸ As for the *lex generalis*, Article 212 of the Criminal Code, Article 216 of the Criminal Code, and Article 218 of the Criminal Code can be used as sanctions for violators of health protocols based on not complying with statutory orders. Thus, it has become an obligation for the people of Bandar Lampung City to be able to comply with the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol as stated in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020, to be able to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in the Bandar Lampung City area.

2. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of The Covid-19 Health Protocol in Bandar Lampung City

The essence of the issuance of law should be able to provide certain changes for the people. Not infrequently, certain laws or regional regulations aim to be able to carry out reforms for the community for the sake of certain public interests. Roscoe Pound as a scholar who put forward this theory by reflecting the law as a tool of social engineering (a tool of social engineering), which means that in society there is a desire to be achieved, then uses the law as a tool to change the behavior of citizens so that they are carried towards the desired goal. desired.¹⁹ For example, the Lampung Provincial Government's efforts to oblige its people to be able to apply the Covid-19 health protocol through Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 with the intention that every community can prevent themselves from transmitting Covid-19.

However, not all local laws or regulations can have the effect of changes desired by the authorities (Government) as meant by Roscoe Pound in his theory. Effectiveness is another issue that needs to be reviewed against the law to be able to prove the success of the legal norms issued. Indicators to determine it simply include the level of community compliance with the law, including law enforcers in enforcing the law. If a high level of legal compliance has functioned as intended by the law itself, then it is a sign that the law has achieved its goal of trying to maintain and protect the community in social life.²⁰ Likewise applies to Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020.

Testing the effectiveness of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 as the basis for implementing the Covid-19 health protocol in Bandar Lampung City, was carried out through this study using 86 (*eighty-six*) respondents as a source to be able to determine the level of awareness and compliance of the people of Bandar Lampung City in complying with and implement the Covid-19 health protocol in public spaces such as people's markets, malls, houses of worship, public service agencies and offices. This effectiveness test is based on Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 and Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 20 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Emergency PPKM for Provinces outside Java-Bali as the legal basis for implementing health protocols. . The research results are as follows:

Table 1.1 Results of the 3M Protocol Implementation Survey in Bandar Lampung City, July 2021.

¹⁸ Muhammad Kadafi dan Adhitia Arief Firmanto, "Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Di Indonesia (Pasca Dikeluarkannya PP No 21 Tahun 2020 tentang Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan Corona Virus Disease 2019)", *Jurnal Hukum Malahayati* 1, No 1 (2020): 6.

¹⁹ Indien Winarwati dan Mufarrijul Ikhwan. *Filsafat Hukum*, Surabaya: Scopindo Media Pustaka ,(2019), hlm 30.

²⁰ Soerjono Soekanto. *Sosiologi: Suatu Pengantar*, Bandung: RajawaliPers, (1996), hlm 62.

LEVEL OF COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN APPLYING THE COVID-19 PROTOCOL SCALE 1-86 RESPONDENTS			
No	Spot	Compliance Rate	
		Respondent	Percentage
1	Public Market	Wearing a mask: 86 Responden Washing hand: 60 Responden Keep The Distance: 20 Responden	Wearing a mask: 100% Washing hand: 69,8% Keep The Distance: 20%
2	Mall	Wearing a mask: 86 Responden Washing hand: 81 Responden Keep The Distance: 56 Responden	Wearing a mask: 100% Washing hand: 95,3% Keep The Distance: 67,8%
3	House of Worship	Wearing a mask: 76 Responden Washing hand: 72 Responden Keep The Distance: 63 Responden	Wearing a mask: 89,4% Washing hand: 84,7% Keep The Distance: 74,1%
4	Public Agencies	Wearing a mask: 86 Responden Washing hand: 76 Responden Keep The Distance: 66 Responden	Wearing a mask: 100% Washing hand: 89,4% Keep The Distance: 77,7%
5	Office	Wearing a mask: 72 Responden Washing hand: 69 Responden Keep The Distance: 66 Responden	Wearing a mask: 93,5% Washing hand: 90,8% Keep The Distance: 77,7%

Based on the description of the data above, the level of compliance of the people of Bandar Lampung City in the use of masks is considered the highest by showing the percentage of numbers reaching 85% on average. This is followed by hand washing activities which show the percentage of the figure reaches 80% if the overall accumulation is carried out. In contrast to social distancing activities, which actually experience the lowest level of compliance from the implementation of other health protocols, with a percentage rate ranging from 70% when the overall accumulation is carried out.

Determinant obedience to protocol COVID-19 health attitude, motivation, knowledge, age, education, environment social and availability means. Government is maker regulation however the rules that have been made no will walk without awareness society.²¹

This lack of distance-keeping activities is not without reason, but it starts with not providing adequate facilities for visitors or participants when carrying out activities in one of the public spaces above. For example, in the people's market, which shows the lowest level of compliance in social distancing activities, the percentage is only 20%. Based on the results of the existing respondents, 47 respondents did not practice social distancing because traders and visitors did not implement social distancing activities properly. In addition, 12 respondents did not keep their distance because the market was too narrow, so keeping their distance could not be done. Whereas based on Article 56 letter e of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020, market managers and the Government are obliged to provide facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of adaptation of new habits in the prevention and control of Covid-19. However,

²¹ Tanto Tanto and Handayani Handayani, "Literature Review: Determinants of Compliance with COVID-19 Health Protocols in Indonesia," *Journal of Public Health Sciences* 11, no. 02 (2022): 127–36, <https://doi.org/10.33221/jikm.v11i02.1274>.

the overall implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol in the Bandar Lampung City area has been fairly good with the cumulative respondent data being calculated, as follows:

Table 1.2 The Compliance Level of The Cumulative Application of the 3M Health Protocol in Bandar Lampung City, July 2021.

LEVEL OF COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF 3M HEALTH PROTOCOL SCALE 1-86 RESPONDENTS			
Public Area	Implementing the Covid-19 Protocol	Not Implementing the Covid-19 Protocol	CONCLUSION
Public Market	61,6%	38,4%	54 out of 86 Respondents APPLYING the Covid-19 Protocol. Meanwhile, 32 out of 86 respondents did NOT implement the Covid-19 protocol.
Mall	74,3%	25,3%	63 out of 86 Respondents APPLYING to the Covid-19 Protocol. Meanwhile, 23 out of 86 respondents did NOT implement the Covid-19 protocol.
House of Worship	70,3%	29,7%	60 out of 86 Respondents APPLYING to the Covid-19 Protocol. Meanwhile, 26 out of 86 respondents did NOT implement the Covid-19 protocol.
Public Agencies	69%	31%	59 out of 86 Respondents APPLYING to the Covid-19 Protocol. Meanwhile, 27 out of 86 respondents did NOT implement the Covid-19 protocol.
Office	76%	24%	65 out of 86 Respondents APPLYING to the Covid-19 Protocol. Meanwhile, 21 out of 86 respondents did NOT implement the Covid-19 protocol.

Thus, the effectiveness of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Adaptation of New Habits in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 has been running well based on the results of a survey of 86 respondents conducted through a questionnaire. Therefore, the implementation of health protocols through Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 must continue to be carried out massively while still complying with the rights and obligations of every community and person in charge of the activities/businesses listed in it as the basis for its implementation.

3. Implementation of E-Court During the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Bandar Lampung City Court Area

The Supreme Court answers the challenges of the times by publishing e-Court as an electronic justice system. Community social interaction that has been facilitated by digitizing electronic devices is the reason for the Supreme Court to be able to update judicial services online. This is also evidenced by the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Administration of Cases in Courts Electronically, as a first step to digitizing every judicial service under the Supreme Court. The judiciary under the said Supreme Court is stated in Article 24A of the 1945 Constitution and Article 18 of the Judicial Power Act which consists of the general court environment, the religious court environment, the military court environment, the state administrative court environment, and by a Constitutional Court. All of these judicial bodies, based on Article 2 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018 provide an obligation for every judicial body under the Supreme Court except the Constitutional Court, to conduct case administration and trials electronically.

However, in practice, it is still carried out on a facultative basis, not comprehensively in all court areas in Indonesia.

E-Court, which is currently developing, provides 4 (four) other supporting applications in modernizing judicial services, including:²²

1. Online Case Registration (*e-Filing*)

Online case registration in the e-Court application has only opened the type of registration for lawsuits, rebuttals, simple claims, and applications. This case registration is the type of case registered in the General Court, Religious Court and State Administrative Court which requires more effort in its registration, and this is the reason for creating an e-Court is the ease of doing business.

2. Electronic Calling (*e-Summons*)

Following Article 11 of Perma Number 3 of 2018, summons to attend the trial of the litigants can be submitted electronically. So for registered users, especially advocates, this will be done electronically and then sent to the registered user's electronic domicile address. However, if a summons is made to a party who is domiciled outside the jurisdiction of the Court, the summons to him may be sent electronically and the summons copied to the Court in the jurisdiction where the party is domiciled, as stated in Article 14 of Perma Number 3 of 2018.

3. Online Fee Down Payment (*e-Payment*)

Case of registration, registered users specifically for advocates will immediately get a SKUM which is generated electronically by the e-Court application. In the process of generating it electronically by the e-Court application. In the process, it will be calculated based on any cost components that have been determined and configured by the Court, and the radius fee which is also determined by the Chairperson of the Court so that the calculation of the estimated down-payment costs has been calculated in such a way and produces an electronic SKUM.

4. Electronic Trial (*e-Litigasi*)

Electronic trials are realized by the Supreme Court through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning Case Administration and Electronic Court Trials. This regulation does not change the norms contained in Perma Number 3 of 2018, only adding additional norms related to e-litigation technicalities. Article 1 point 7 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, an electronic trial is defined as a series of processes for examining and adjudicating cases by a court carried out with the support of information and communication technology. However, this does not mean that it can be carried out directly, there needs to be an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant after the mediation process is declared unsuccessful, while the case does not require mediation, approval is given at a trial attended by both parties, while in state administrative cases the lawsuit is filed electronically then does not require the defendant's approval to conduct an electronic trial, as stated in Article 20 of Perma Number 1 of 2019.

The existence of e-Court during this Pandemic has contributed a lot to the limited mobility of the parties to continue to defend the interests of their clients during social restrictions. This is a form of commitment from the Supreme Court to continue to realize justice even though the sky will fall (*fiat Justitia ruat caelum*) and also to implement the principles of fast, simple, and low-cost justice. In this regard, e-Court as a bureaucratic service at the Court has been carried out periodically throughout Indonesia, including in the city of Bandar Lampung.

State Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Emergency PPKM for Provinces outside Java-Bali. All public services in Bandar Lampung City must be held online,

²² Baiq Paridah, "Impelementasi Dan Dampak E-Court (Electronics Justice System) Terhadap Advokat Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Perkara Di Pengadilan Negeri Selong", *Jurnal Juridica* 2, No. 1 (2020): 46-47. <https://doi.org/10.46601/juridica.v2i1.180>.

including several courts that fall within the jurisdiction of Bandar Lampung City. In this study, there were 86 respondents who had assessed the performance of the Court in carrying out public service activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic. It is evident from 86 respondents, there are 71 respondents (83.5%) who state that public service agencies have carried out their service activities online, while 14 respondents (16.5%) stated that public service agencies run online activities but are limited to certain services. This limitation occurs because several e-Court services experience internal and external problems. Internal constraints usually occur between parties who want to litigate, such as an inadequate internet network, while external constraints relate to the problem of the e-Court server itself, such as when they want to register cases through the e-Filing application, but to be able to implement e-Court -Court as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 has shown a fairly good number when calculated periodically from 1-86 Respondents as the data that has been generated in this study, so it can be said that the implementation of e-Court as an instrument to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the jurisdiction of the Judiciary The city of Bandar Lampung has been running well.

C. Conclusion

The effectiveness of the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol in the Bandar Lampung City area has shown a good percentage of numbers based on survey results from 86 respondents. Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Adaptation of New Habits in Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 is the main precedent that underlies the people of Bandar Lampung City to be able to comply with their rights and obligations in wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance (3M) in public spaces. public services such as markets, malls, houses of worship, public service agencies, and offices. The implementation of e-Court-based services in every judicial body in the Bandar Lampung City area has contributed to the parties and the community in limiting activities directly at the local court, from registration to the implementation of e-litigation in every case in court. . However, there are still records that need to be evaluated, especially the obligation for the party organizing activities/businesses in public spaces to continue to provide several supporting facilities to optimize the implementation of the COVID-19 health protocol in the public space. The goal is to optimize the termination of the Covid-19 transmission chain in Bandar Lampung City.

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