

## ANALYSIS OF POLICIES OF THE SAMBAS DISTRICT GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF COVID-19 AS A HUMAN SECURITY CRISIS

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### Abstract

West Kalimantan is one of the provinces with State Cross-Border Posts, namely in Aruk, Sambas district and State Cross-border Posts in Entikong, Sanggau Regency. However, applying policies regarding mobility restrictions and health protocols is considered lax. Thus, the Governor of West Kalimantan instructed the Regent of Sambas to tighten further regulations regarding the handling and prevention of the Covid 19 case to prevent a wider spread and mitigate the following impacts, such as the economic impact. This article aims to analyze the policies set and implemented in Sambas Regency regarding the handling of the Covid 19 case in Sambas Regency and at the State Cross Border Post in Aruk. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach with library and field research through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Government Policy, Human Security

### INTRODUCTION

The world is currently experiencing an outbreak of the Corona virus, which was identified on December 26, 2019, so it is referred to as Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease Year 2019). Globalization has caused this virus to spread rapidly because the movement of people from one country to another has become inevitable so that this virus has spread to almost all countries in the world. On April 23, 2020, there were 2,710,089 cases of Covid-19 in the world with 190,101 deaths and 743,510 successfully recovered from this virus attack.

This prompted the Indonesian government to make efforts and take policy actions to deal with the Corona virus. One of the first actions taken by President Joko Widodo was to order the Indonesian embassy in China to pay special attention to Indonesian citizens who were isolated in Wuhan.

In addition to the central level, regional governments have also taken alert steps by alerting 100 hospitals. Alertness was also carried out at 135 airports and international ports by installing body temperature detectors.

Prevention efforts are carried out with strict supervision at entry routes to Indonesia from other countries including airports, seaports, and land border crossing posts. Early detection is carried out as an act of surveillance, especially for 19 areas that have direct access to China, namely Jakarta, Padang, Tarakan, Bandung, Jambi, Palembang, Denpasar, Surabaya, Batam and Manado.

On March 31, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020 (PERPPU 01/2020) concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-

19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Dealing with Threats Endangering the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability. The total budget for this is IDR 405.1 trillion.

On April 3, 2020, the President issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 54 of 2020 concerning Changes in Detailed Posture and the 2020 State Budget. This Presidential Decree is a follow-up to Perppu No. 1 of 2020. Budgets from several ministries were cut by IDR 97.42 trillion. However, several Ministries experienced an increase in their budgets, such as the Ministry of Education and Culture by Rp. 36 trillion to Rp. 70 trillion; and the Ministry of Health from IDR 57 trillion to 76 trillion.

### *Initial Responses*

1. Formation of the Rapid Action Team (TGC) in the territory of the state entry authority at airports/seaports/national land border crossing posts (PLBDN).
2. On January 18, 2020, Indonesia carried out health checks at 135 airports, land and seaports using temperature scanners.
3. The Ministry of Health (Kemkes) appoints at least 100 referral hospitals previously used for cases of bird flu.
4. The Ministry of Health develops preparedness guidelines referring to the provisional guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO).
5. The Ministry of Health opens service contacts that can be accessed by the public. This service is used to communicate matters related to Covid-19.
6. On 2 February 2020, the Indonesian Government announced the postponement of flights to and from mainland China which took effect from 5 February 2020 at 00.00 WIB. On February 4, 2020, the Indonesian Government temporarily suspended imports of live animals from mainland China.
7. On 2 February 2020, repatriated Indonesian citizens from Hubei Province, PRC. The previous steps taken include:
  - a) Availability of logistics access in Wuhan. Fund assistance equivalent to IDR 133 million for Indonesian citizens, most of whom are students.
  - b) BNPB through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing sent N-95 masks for Indonesian citizens in China.
8. Issuance of Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) on 13 March 2020; and Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree No. 7 of 2020 on March 20, 2020.

As with the Central Government Policy regarding the handling of Covid 19, the Regional Governments are also doing the same thing in harmony, namely continuing with policies in the regions, especially focusing on the areas closest to foreign borders. West Kalimantan is one of the provinces that has State Cross-Border Posts, namely in Aruk, Sambas district and State Cross-border Posts in Entikong, Sanggau Regency.

The Covid-19 case in West Kalimantan Province itself is increasing, recorded on April 23, 2020, the number of cases was 31 positive people, 7 people recovered, 3 people died. 2 So, the West Kalimantan Provincial government needs to make a strategic policy in handling

this case to prevent wider dissemination as well as tackling the impact that follows such as the economic impact.

The Governor of West Kalimantan gave instructions to the Regent of Sambas to tighten the rules regarding handling and prevention related to the Covid 19 case, because the Regent of Sambas seemed to be relaxing the social distancing policy in several coffee shops in Sambas Regency. Also, the importance of tightening the entry and exit of people at the Cross-Border Border Post in Aruk.

As reported by the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency that was recorded at PLBN Aruk, Sambas Regency, since January 2020 until now, as many as 353 PMI have returned to Sambas Regency and its surroundings for various reasons, including taking time off from work.

Sambas Regency, with the majority having a livelihood from farming and working in Malaysia as TKI and TKW, the policy of the central government to stay at home during the pandemic has caused farming communities to experience problems in always leaving the house. Then, as a result of the impact of the Malaysian government's policy of returning workers to their areas of origin, these TKI and TKW lost their livelihoods, and this caused the number of unemployed to increase in the Sambas Regency area.

Currently, Sambas Regency has also made various efforts to prevent and handle the Covid 19 case, namely carrying out synergy with the Sambas Police and the Kodim. Coordination was also carried out with various agencies in Sambas Regency. Including building effective communication with the Provincial Government and the Central Government through the Ministry of Health, as well as parties from the Aruk PLBN to the Indonesian Consulate General in Kuching. The Regent of Sambas also conducted education and outreach regarding the importance of wearing masks and staying away from crowds.

Lack of understanding and awareness from the public about the dangers of the Covid 19 virus has caused the community to disobey the health protocols that have been implemented by the Sambas Regency Government, so that further government efforts are to conduct raids in various places for the prevention and transmission of the virus.

Likewise with hospital services in Sambas Regency related to patients with symptoms of Covid 19 being referred to RSUD Soedarso in Pontianak. Of course, it can accommodate because of the availability of a special room for Covid 19 patients.

So, with some of the explanations above, the research team was interested in digging deeper in relation to the policies that have been set and implemented in Sambas Regency regarding the handling of the Covid 19 case both in Sambas Regency and at the State Cross Border Post in Aruk.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Government Policy**

According to Carl Friedrich argued that the policy is a direction of action proposed by a group, a person, or also the government in a certain environment that provides obstacles and also opportunities for a proposed policy to be able to use and also overcome in the

context of achieve a goal, or also realize a target or also a specific purpose (Leo Agustino 2006, 7)

According to Anderson, the concept of policy is a direction of action that has a purpose set by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or a problem (Winarno 2007, 18).

Policies in the sense of laws and regulations have a number of forms, for Indonesia we see three types of public policies, namely those made by the legislature, executive and legislature with the executive (and vice versa) (Riant Nugroho 2009, 135).

Policy is not only understood as actions carried out by the government, but also by groups or individuals (Budi Winarno 2007, 19).

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that policy is a directive or formal decision that regulates a group of people to be able to achieve the goals set by the decision so as to create new values in society.

The large number of experts who put forward a definition of policy does not make it difficult to draw a common thread for the meaning of policy. There are several things contained in the policy, namely:

1. Specific goals to be achieved. Specific goals are goals that are in favor of the interests of the community (public interest);
2. A series of actions to achieve a goal. A series of actions to achieve goals are strategies designed to achieve goals more easily which are often translated into programs and projects.
3. Action proposals can come from individuals or groups from within or outside the government.
4. Provision of inputs to implement the strategy. Input in the form of both human and non-human resources.

According to (H. Syaokani, Afan Gaffar, and M. Ryaas Rasyid, 2009: 238) explaining that the public policies formed by the Government cover what fields? The answer is because government activities cover all aspects of the lives of citizens and state administrators, the public policies that are formed cover all aspects of the lives of citizens both those that are providing services, making arrangements, distributing what is state property and wealth, seeking resources. needed to drive state activities, explore natural resources to mobilize funds for the state, prepare individuals to fill positions in government for. carry out all activities of service and protection to the community, and so forth.

According to public policy study experts, public policy-making activities include, among others:

- a. The wisdom that governs competition. Because the existence of goods and services for the public is limited, people often compete to provide them. Therefore, the government must regulate competition to provide these goods and services. Usually the government sets service standards to the public. For example, travel or transportation services such as arranging "routes", granting licenses to foundations to organize education, and so on.
- b. Policies governing the protection of the community, namely those aimed at providing protection to the public by setting a number of certain requirements for the

- implementation of activities so as not to damage or disturb the community, not to bring bad consequences both physically and mentally to the community, and so on. Granting of licenses for business licenses, permits for making restaurants, public development, procurement of workshops. Policies like this usually take the form of granting permits, prohibitions, setting strict requirements such as being a driver, pilot, sea crew, and so on.
- c. Policies concerning the redistribution of community wealth. In general, people within a country vary greatly in characteristics. There are super rich, rich, mediocre, and some are poor, and very poor. It is the government's obligation to maintain the balance in society, therefore redistribution is necessary. From the rich, a portion of their wealth is taken to be distributed to the poor. All forms of taxation basically have the meaning of redistribution. There is a dimension of coercion associated with the redistribution of wealth. People should be forced to pay taxes, for example.
  - d. Exactive wisdom. Because the government has provided services, and the people receive the services provided by the government, the citizens who receive these services should be given reasonable compensation. That is the philosophy that develops in connection with user charges or other forms of collection by the government. In contrast to taxes which are coercive, retribution is due to services provided by the government.
  - e. Wisdom because of the crisis. Any government will at some point face a crisis, either simple or complex, and the government must take policy steps to deal with or overcome this crisis. When natural disasters occur such as floods, landslides, storms, public transportation accidents that claim a lot of lives, the government must immediately take steps to deal with these disasters. How to evacuate the population, provide assistance, provide material, food, and even financial assistance to the victims is something that must be done by any government, and the government must decide for itself. However, a crisis like this is not large in scale, compared to crises that threaten the existence of state governments, such as threats from outside that will disturb the sovereignty of the state. The government must determine steps and actions to deal with it. Is it in the form of preparing internal security forces, or how to mobilize all existing potentials to deal with this threat. Once again, whatever happens when there is a crisis, the government must take clear steps to resolve the problem, and it doesn't have to involve other components in the government.

Basically, all forms of policies described above concern the direct interests of society as a whole, so it is not uncommon for the government to have relations with other institutions, such as: DPR/DPRD, Judiciary Institutions, Political Parties, Interest Groups, Pressure Groups, NGOs/NGOs, the mass media, students, and even the women's movement. The steps taken by the government will have direct implications for the public, and the public has a very big interest in the existence of this policy (H. Syaukani, Afan Gaffar, and M. Ryaas Rasyid, 2009:239-242).

According to (Kansil, 2005: 171-172) in his book entitled "Indonesian Government System" states that policy is basically provisions that must be used as guidelines, guidelines, or instructions for every business and government apparatus, so as to achieve smoothness and integration in achieve a certain goal.

Wisdom can be divided into internal policies, namely policies that have the force of law to bind government officials, and external policies, namely those that bind the community. In formulating policies should:

- a. Be guided by existing wisdom.
- b. Can not conflict with the policy There is.
- c. Time oriented front.
- d. Interest oriented general.
- e. Clear, precise, and does not cause confusion and meaning Meaning.

Policy can be divided into internal and external, written and unwritten policies that bind the wider community and the internal apparatus. However, for certainty for implementation, a policy should be stipulated in writing. Written policies can be in the form of statutory regulations, and those that are not in the form of statutory regulations such as speeches and letters.

### **Policy Features**

According to Bagir Manan in a book written by (Ridwan, 2006: 186-187) mentions the characteristics of policy regulations as follows:

- a. Policy regulations are not statutory regulations.
- b. The principles of limitation and testing of statutory regulations cannot be applied to policy regulations.
- c. Policy regulations cannot be tested *wetmatigheid*, because there is indeed no statutory basis for making policy regulatory decisions.
- d. Policy regulations are made based on *Freis Ermessen* and the absence of administrative authority concerned makes statutory regulations.
- e. Examination of policy regulations is more left to the *doelmatigheid* so that the test stones are the general principles of proper governance.
- f. In practice, formats are given in various forms and types of rules, namely decisions, instructions, and circulars, announcements, etc., and can even be found in the form of regulations.

Based on these characteristics, it appears that there are several similarities between laws and regulations. A. Hamid Attamimi mentions the elements of the similarities are as follows.

- a. General rules

Legislation and policy regulations have the same address or norm subject and regulation of behavior or norm object, which are general and abstract in nature (*algemene regeling* or *algemene regel*).

- a. Regulations that apply "exit"

Laws and regulations apply "outside" and are addressed to the general public (*naar buiten werkend, tot een ieder gericht*), as well as policy regulations apply "outside" and are addressed to the general public concerned.

- b. Regulatory authority that is general / public

Legislation and policy regulations are determined by institutions/officials who have general/public authority for that (Hamid, 1993:12-13).

### **Policy Function**

Actually, the implementation of government affairs in a rule of law state is based on statutory regulations in accordance with the principles adopted in a rule of law, namely the principle of legality, but because statutory regulations as written law contain deficiencies and weaknesses, the existence of policy regulations occupies an important position, especially in a state. modern law. According to Marcus Lukman, policy regulations can function effectively and efficiently, which means:

- a. Appropriate and efficient as a means of regulation that complements, perfects, and fills in the deficiencies that exist in laws and regulations.
- b. Appropriate and efficient as a means of regulation for the vacuum of legislation.
- c. Appropriate and efficient as a means of regulation for interests that have not been properly, properly, properly and fairly accommodated in laws and regulations.
- d. Appropriate and efficient as a means of regulation to overcome statutory conditions that are out of date.
- e. Appropriate and efficient for the smooth implementation of administrative duties and functions in the field of governance and development which are rapidly changing or require renewal according to the situation and conditions faced (Lukman, 1996:444-445).

### **Covid-19**

Covid-19 stands for Coronavirus Disease 2019. Coronavirus is a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans. Several types of coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections in humans ranging from cold coughs to more serious ones such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The newly discovered coronavirus causes the disease COVID-19.

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. This is a new virus and a disease that was previously unknown before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. 4 The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness and dry cough. Some patients may experience aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. The symptoms are usually mild and appear gradually. Some people who are infected don't show any symptoms and still feel well. Most (about 80%) of infected people recover without needing special treatment. About 1 in 6 people who catch COVID-19 become seriously ill and has difficulty breathing. Older people (elderly) and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as high blood pressure, heart problems or diabetes, are more likely to experience more serious illness. Those with fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

People can catch COVID-19 from other people who have the virus. COVID-19 can spread from person to person through droplets from the nose or mouth that come out when a person infected with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. These sparks then fall on nearby objects and surfaces. People who touch these objects or surfaces and then touch their eyes,

nose or mouth, can contract COVID-19. Transmission of COVID-19 can also occur if people inhale droplets that come out of the cough or breath of someone who has COVID-19. Therefore, it is important for us to keep a distance of more than 1 meter from people who are sick. WHO continues to review research developments on how COVID-19 is spread and will share the latest findings.

On April 23, 2020, there were 2,710,089 cases of Covid-19 in the world with 190,101 deaths and 743,510 recovered from this virus attack. 85,010 have been declared cured of this virus. 6 Cases in Indonesia were recorded as of April 23, 2020, there were 7,775 cases with 647 deaths and 960 recovered. 7 West Kalimantan province, which borders Malaysia directly, was not spared from this corona virus attack. As of April 23, 2020, 31 people were positive, 7 people recovered, 3 people died. 8 Such is the development of the Covid-19 case which is expected to continue to increase and reach its peak in May 2020.

### **Human Security**

Military threats are only part of the threat dimension. Thus, a new perspective emerged, namely human security. Different from the previous perspective which tends to see the state as the most important element, human security sees the importance of human security. In this perspective the welfare of citizens is something that is considered important. They can face threats from various sources, including from the state's repressive apparatus, disease epidemics, widespread crimes, natural disasters and accidents.

In 2012, the United Nations General Assembly approved a general definition of human security, as "an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing broad and transboundary challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people."<sup>9</sup> In other words, human security is defined as a state in which a person's survival, livelihood, and/or dignity is not violated or threatened. There are many components in which human security does not exist, including political security (freedom from persecution and political violence) and citizen security (freedom from violent crimes) - which includes freedom from fear.

According to the UNDP 1994<sup>10</sup> definition, there are seven areas in the scope of human security, namely:

- a) Economic Security: there is a guarantee of basic income for individuals, usually from productive or remunerative land, originating from the public financial budget;
- b) Food Security: there is a guarantee that all people have equal access, both economically and other physical needs, to staple foods/food. This is related to the uneven distribution of food and people's purchasing power;
- c) Health Security: aims to guarantee protection for all people from disease and unhealthy lifestyles, due to malnutrition, lack of medical supplies, inadequate supply of clean water, and other health care needs;
- d) Environmental Security: aims to protect humans from both long-term and short-term natural damage, environmental damage by human actions, deterioration of the natural environment, such as global warming, air pollution, forest pollution, and others;



- e) Personal Security: aims to protect people from physical violence both from within and outside the country, from individual and sub-state actors, from authorities, or from thugs (predatory adults);
- f) Community Security: aims to protect people from ethnic and sectarian violence and from loss of traditional values and relationships.
- g) Political Security: this security is focused on whether a person has lived in a society that values and respects human rights.
- h) In this case, the threat to human security around the world in general and West Kalimantan in particular is a threat in the health sector, namely Covid-19 as a threat of a dangerous infectious disease.

Apart from being a health threat, the Covid-19 pandemic also poses a threat to the economy because the country's economy has fallen drastically because people have been asked to stay at home and minimize activities outside the home. Under these conditions, almost all businesses went down drastically, not a few even went bankrupt, many employees were laid off/temporarily laid off, and it was difficult for many small businesses with daily income to survive.

According to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the poverty rate in Indonesia is expected to increase by 3.78 people. 11 This is what prompted the author to create an assistance program for people affected by Covid-19 as a form of social solidarity. Many people with daily incomes are threatened with their lives because they have no income because of the global pandemic which is expected to last for a long time.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Methods**

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. This approach emphasizes the authenticity of data to explain what the focus of research is. Qualitative methods are used to analyze the West Kalimantan Government's Policy on the Covid 19 Case as a Human Security Crisis. Regarding qualitative research or approaches, Maxwell (1996, 71) suggests that qualitative studies are carried out when researchers, among other things, intend to uncover issues such as:

1. Reveal or understand the meaning (meaning). In this case the notion of meaning includes cognition, affection, attention (intentions), or other matters referred to by the researcher as the participant's perspective.
2. Understand the particular context in which the participants perform various actions and understand the influence of that particular context on the participants' actions.
3. Understand the process of occurrence of various events and actions. In this case there are those who think that what is interesting in qualitative studies is not merely the results of the study (output) but also the process, namely the process that leads to the occurrence of the results (output).

4. Identify previously unanticipated phenomena and influences, and create new theories that expand on previous theories.
5. Building causal explanations (causal explanations).

Furthermore, in the opinion of Maleong (2001, 4) says that in qualitative research several things must be considered, namely:

- a. Data taken directly from the research location.
- b. Samples were determined and selected purposively.
- c. Researchers as the main instrument.
- d. Prioritizing process over results.
- e. The analysis is carried out inductively or interpreted by comparing theories, concepts, generalizations and other guidelines and rules.
- f. Prioritizing the meaning behind the data interpretation of the main findings, facts on the ground.

Related to observation, according to Bernard (1988, 16) there are 5 (five) reasons why it is necessary to collect data by observation, especially involved observers (participant observation), namely:

1. Involved observers are not simply a way of collecting qualitative data. In reality the observer involved is not really a method but a strategy that facilitates data collection in the field.
2. Involved observation reduces the problem of reactivity, people change their behavior when they know they are being observed, which often affects the validity of data/research.
3. The observers were involved in helping the research formulate sensitive questions in the local language.
4. The engaged observer gives the researcher an intuitive understanding of what is going on in the society/culture being studied and allows the researcher to speak confidently about the meaning of the data.
5. Many research problems cannot be adequately solved/approached by any means unless observation is involved.

Regarding interviews in qualitative research, Bernard (1988, 18) divides interview techniques into four, namely:

1. Informal interview, namely the method of interview which is characterized by an unstructured interview or lack of control over the interview.
2. Unstructured interviews, namely the interview process that is planned by interviewing informants, but in practice it is not too regulated/controlled.
3. Semi-structured interviews, namely interviews conducted with issues that have been prepared and in the process of interviewing behave somewhat manage the course of the interview.
4. Structured interviews, namely interviews conducted in a structured manner using a list of questions (interview schedule).

Data analysis in a qualitative approach is carried out almost simultaneously with data collection. That is, once the first interview or observation is conducted in the field, the data analysis process begins. "Data analysis in a qualitative approach consists of three

simultaneous activity streams, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions” (Miles & Huberman 1984, 132).

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the raw data contained in field notes. Thus, data reduction takes place concurrently with the data collection stage, and data reduction begins with the anticipation before data collection begins when the researcher decides what conceptual framework, which location, what research questions, or what method of data collection to choose. The data reduction process lasted until the final report was completed. "data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, divides, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be made" (Gunawan, 2006, 24).

Furthermore, Gunawan explained that data reduction was done by reading interview transcripts, observation notes, or documents to be analyzed and then making notes or memos on the data. In addition to memos, data can also be made into a data summary (summary), grouped (clusters), or partitioned (sections).

Data display is the second activity flow in the data analysis process. Display is an organized collection of information. With the display, it is possible to draw conclusions. The most common display of data is narrative text. One thing to note is that a better display is the main way to produce a valid qualitative analysis. In addition to narrative text, other displays that can be used in qualitative analysis are quotes, matrices, tables, graphs, charts (charts, causal flow charts), networks, or taxonomies, and so on (Gunawan, 2006, 24- 25).

Making conclusions is the third flow of analysis activities in a qualitative approach. Since the beginning of data collection, the researcher begins to determine the meaning of something or the things he collects, records regularities, describes patterns, explains causal explanations, and makes propositions. The process of drawing conclusions has already begun, but the researcher treats them as initial findings that are still open to change. In this case, the final conclusion will emerge after the data collection phase ends.

According to Gunawan (2006, 25), the three flow of analysis activities are activities that are interrelated (intertwined) and interact with each other in the data collection process. Qualitative data analysis is a continuous and interactive or cyclical process. The temporary conclusions made will affect subsequent data collection so whether it is necessary to develop, clarify, or seek other information that can invalidate the first findings.

### **Research Informants**

Research data in qualitative research comes from informants. The informant is the whole of the object under study whose characteristics are known. Informants in this case are those who can certainly provide data that is relevant and related to research problems. Thus, the informant is a person who provides answers to various questions posed by researchers.

The form of data in research that uses a qualitative approach, is generally in the form of words and actions. There are 2 types of research data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data or information obtained directly from the first person. In addition, primary data obtained directly from the first person can also be in the form of diaries,

curriculum vitae, photographs/drawings, archives or work contracts, according to the focus of the research.

Secondary data is data that has been published or has been processed such as documents, literature and various regulations that are in accordance with the research focus. Furthermore, the primary data source comes from informants. Informants become primary data sources, which are very necessary and important in research. For this reason, researchers must be precise in determining informants, so that the problems and research objectives can be answered and realized. The selection of informants used a purposive technique, consisting of: Regent of Sambas Regency, Expert Staff of Regent for Human Resources, Head of Task Force Covid 19 Sambas Regency, District Immigration Office Sambas, Sambas Regency Social Service and the people of Kab. Sambas.

### **Data collection technique**

Sources of data in this study were obtained from 2 (two) sources, namely:

1. Primary data sources. Primary data sources are obtained directly from informants, so the data is data that has never been published. In other words, primary data sources were obtained directly from informants (source persons) through interviews or in-depth interviews with government officials and the public.
2. Secondary data sources. Secondary data sources are obtained from various sources such as: Legislation, results of previous research that are relevant to the object of research and findings of non-governmental activists and media publications in newspapers, especially local newspapers which contain related government policies. Covid 19 case. Secondary data is data that has been processed and used as supporting data in strengthening the analysis of primary data.

Meanwhile, data collection techniques include the following techniques:

- a. Observation. Observation is a method or methods that analyze and make systematic records of behavior by observing or observing individuals or groups directly (Wawan Junaidi, 2009).
- b. Interviews, according to All Port in Hadi (2002, 192), interviews are a process of verbal debriefing, between two or more people who are carried out directly face to face physically. According to Nasution in Tika (1996, 75), interviews are a data collection method that is done systematically and is based on research objectives. The interviewer presents the questions, assesses the answers, asks for explanations, remembers and records the answers from the informants. The interviewer (informant/source person) needs to answer questions and provide explanations. The honesty of the sources greatly influences the results of the research.
- c. Document Study According to Sugiyono (2005, 83) document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. In fact, the credibility of the results of this qualitative research will be even higher if you involve/use this document study in your qualitative research method. Bogdan (as quoted by Sugiyono) emphasized that "in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative

produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions, experiences, and beliefs".

Based on the data sources and research informants mentioned above, complete information is expected to be obtained, both from primary data sources and secondary data. The interrelationship of the three techniques is an important part of the research discussion.

### **Data analysis**

Data analysis is a research process that begins with the process of compiling, categorizing data, looking for patterns or themes with the intention of understanding their meaning. Data taken from the field is used as a source of information in analyzing the Sambas Regency Government Policy towards the Covid 19 Case as a Humanitarian Crisis. In the opinion of Miles and Huberman (1992, 19) there are 3 (three) flow of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. In accordance with the research design above, that

Data analysis can be carried out using descriptive qualitative analysis, namely, to fully describe the facts in the field related to West Kalimantan government policies. In addition, there are differences in informants who respond to variables regarding government policies to avoid bias in respondents' responses. The data obtained through the results of the interviews were then analyzed and presented descriptively which then compared with the concepts and theories that became the reference in this study.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Contents Results and Discussion**

#### **1. History of Sambas Regency**

Sambas Regency during the Dutch administration was the Van Singkawang afdelling area. After World War II, the status of Sambas Regency changed to Administrative Afdeling divided into 3 (three) regions, namely:

1. The area of the Sultanate of Sambas which includes Onderafdeling Singkawang, Bengkayang, Pemangkat, Sambas as kewedanan.
2. Mempawah kingdom/addition area.
3. The Kingdom (sultanate) of Pontianak and part of its territory is the Overseer.

After World War II ended, this area turned into the Sambas Regency Autonomous Region with the capital Singkawang consisting of 4 (four) districts, namely Singkawang District, Pemangkat District, Sambas District and Bengkayang District.

Based on Law Number 27 of 1959 dated June 26, 1959 concerning the Stipulation of Emergency Law Number 3 of 1953 concerning Extension of the Formation of Level II Regions in Kalimantan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1953 No. 9), As Law. Mentioned in article 3 paragraph 1: Regional Government point 1 mentions the Level II Region of Sambas domiciled in Sambas.

Issuance of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1996 dated June 17, 1996 concerning the Establishment of 16 (sixteen) Districts in the Region of Dati II Regency Pontianak, Sanggau, Sambas, Sintang, Ketapang and Kapuas Hulu in the

Province of Dati I West Kalimantan. Dati II Sambas Regency, which originally numbered 17 sub-districts (namely sub-districts: Sei Raya, Seventeen, Samalantan, Bengkayang, Ledo, Sanggau Ledo, Seluas, Sejangkung, Sambas, Tebas, Selakau, Pemangkat, Jawai, Teluk Keramat, Paloh, Pasiran, Roban , after the division of the area into 19 Districts (namely Districts: Sei Raya, Seventeen, Samalantan, Bengkayang, Ledo, Sanggau Ledo, Sewide, Sejangkung, Sambas, Tebas, Selakau, Pemangkat, Jawai, Teluk Keramat, Paloh, Pasiran, Roban, Jagoi Babang and Big Sajingan).

Expansion or the Formation of a Level II Autonomous Region is a political policy contained in the TAP MPR-RI No.II/MPR/1993 concerning GBHN. It was emphasized in the 1993 GBHN concerning delineation of the boundaries of expansion or the establishment of a Level II Autonomous Region which is a political policy contained in TAP MPR-RI No.II/MPR/1993 concerning GBHN. It was emphasized in the 1993 GBHN regarding the arrangement of boundaries for certain areas and areas that need to be continuously improved with a view to increasing the efficiency of development implementation and administration of government in the regions.

Efforts to develop an Autonomous Region in Sambas Regency are supported, among other things, by the existence of community aspirations which since the 1990s have been conveyed by community leaders in Sambas, and by the DPRD of Sambas Regency. However, actually the people's aspirations to make Sambas City the Capital of the Regency had started since 1963 (there was a demonstration by the people of Sambas City) due to the Decree of the Minister of Public Works OD Number DES52/2/36-33 dated 1 April 1963 which moved the Capital of Sambas Regency from Sambas City to Sambas City. Singkawang.

In addition, the total area of Sambas Regency is 12,296 km<sup>2</sup>, when compared to other districts outside Kalimantan, it is a very large area. Likewise with inadequate infrastructure conditions, scattered villages, long beaches and borders and historical experience since 1967 Sambas Regency was used as the basis of PGRSPARAKU, then in the last decade inter-ethnic conflict occurred which almost paralyzed the wheels of government and development.

This condition is a very difficult obstacle for the Regional Government of Sambas Regency in carrying out government, development and social tasks including defense and security duties in anticipating threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances. Starting from the things stated above and studying the main requirements for the possibility of a regency area being divided, Sambas Regency should be considered to be divided into several Regency Areas.

With the expansion of the Sambas Regency area, of course the problems faced, both political, defense and security, government and social factors can be detected as early as possible so that the negative impacts that will arise will be quickly anticipated. In addition, by bringing services closer to the community, it will further accelerate community development and empowerment, both in the economic, social, cultural, political and defense fields, especially increasing the human resources of rural and border communities who have so far received less attention/outreach from the center of government.

Based on the results of the research and studies conducted, the plan for the establishment of the Sambas Regency Region in the framework of the development/expansion of the Sambas Regency is proposed to be 2 (two) Regency Regions and 1 (one) Municipality, namely:

1. Sambas Regency with the Capital City of Sambas
2. Bengkayang Regency with the Capital City of Bengkayang
3. Municipality of Singkawang with the capital city of Singkawang

The proposal in 1997 was based on the approval of the people of Sambas Regency as stated in the Decree of the Sambas Regency DPRD No. 12 of 1997 dated March 29, 1997 concerning the Approval of Level II Regions in the Context of Development of the Level II Region of Sambas.

Furthermore, with Letter Number: 135/460/Tapem dated May 31, 1997, the Regent of Sambas submitted the proposal for the division of the Sambas Regency area to the Governor of West Kalimantan to be forwarded to the Central Government. The Governor of West Kalimantan with letter Number: 118/2113/Pem-C dated June 5, 1997 conveyed the proposal for the division of the Sambas district area to the Central Government through the Minister of Home Affairs.

After going through lengthy discussions, both with Commission II of the DPR-RI and with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Law Number: 10 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Bengkayang Level II Regional District was finally enacted on April 20, 1999 with the District area.

**Table 1**

No	Kecamatan	Ibukota	Desa
1.	Sungai Raya	Sungai Duri	12 desa
2.	Tujuh Belas	Sedau	16 desa
3.	Pasiran	Pasiran	4 kelurahan
4.	Roban	Roban	2desa 4 kelurahan
5.	Samalantan	Samalantan	15 desa
6.	Bengkayang	Bengkayang	17 desa
7.	Ledo	Ledo	17 desa
8.	Sanggau Ledo	Sanggau Ledo	5 desa
9.	Seluas	Seluas	5 desa
10.	Jagoi Babang	Jagoi Babang	5 desa

Nama Kecamatan, Ibukota Kecamatan dan Desa di Kabupaten Bengkayang

With a total population of ± 359,211 people. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number: 131.41-374 dated 26 April 1999, the Acting Regent of Bengkayang An. Drs. Jacobus Luna was appointed on 27 April 1999, whose regency was inaugurated by the Governor of West Kalimantan on 17 June 1999 in Bengkayang City.

As a result of the issuance of Law Number: 10 of 1999, Article 4 paragraph (2) states that with the formation of Bengkayang Regency, the capital of Sambas Regency was moved from Singkawang to Sambas city, so that the district level II area of Sambas is left with 9 (nine) sub-districts. The total population is ± 520,989 people.

Table 2  
Name of the District, the Capital of the District and the Village in Sambas Regency  
(Before Expansion)

No	Kecamatan	Ibukota	Desa
1.	Selakau	Selakau	13 desa
2.	Pemangkat	Pemangkat	15 desa
3.	Jawai	Sentebang	20 desa
4.	Tebas	Tebas	30 desa
5.	Sambas	Sambas	35 desa
6.	Teluk Keramat	Sekura	37 desa
7.	Sejangkung	Sejangkung	12 desa
8.	Paloh	Liku	6 desa
9.	Sajingan Besar	Sebunga Kaliau <sup>7</sup>	5 desa

Then to follow up on Article 4 paragraph (2) above, with Decree Number: 109 of 1999 dated May 20, 1999, the Regent of Sambas formed a Working Team to Move the Capital of Sambas Regency from Singkawang City to Sambas City which was chaired by Drs. H. Muslim Hasa.

With the Decree of the Regent Head of the Level II Region of Sambas (H.TaryaAryanto) Number: 320.A of 1999 and preparations involving community participation the transfer event was carried out on July 15 1999 with the inauguration of the transfer of the Capital of Sambas Regency by the Governor of West Kalimantan H. Aspar Aswin, with Thus all the Offices/Institutions under the ranks of the Sambas Regency Regional Government officially moved to Sambas.

### Geographic

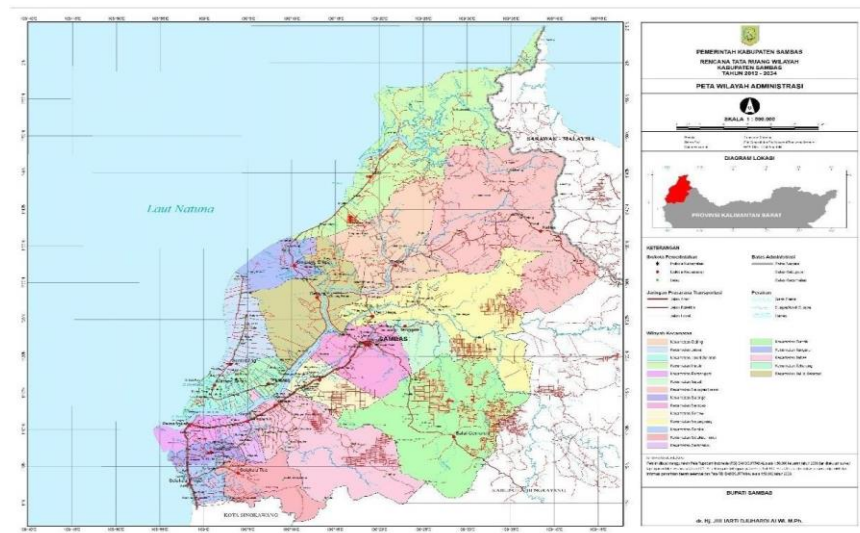
Sambas Regency is located in the northernmost part of West Kalimantan Province or between 0057'29.80 and 2004'53.10 North Latitude and 108054'17.00 and 109045'7.560 East Longitude Administratively the boundaries of the Sambas district are:



North: Serawah (East Malaysia) and the Natuna Sea  
South: Bengkayang Regency and Singkawang City  
East: Bengkayang and Sarawak Regencies (East Malaysia)  
West: Natuna Sea

The total area of Sambas Regency is 6,394.70 km<sup>2</sup> or about 4.36% of the area of West Kalimantan Province. The length of the coast of Sambas Regency is 198.76 km, the national border is ± 97 km; and sea waters covering an area of 1,467.84 Km<sup>2</sup>. with the characteristics of most of them are sandy beaches stretching from Semelagi Besar (Kec.Selakau) to Tanjung Datok (Kec.Paloh). The length of the beach for each district according to Lapan (2003), namely: Selakau District (13.51km), Pemangkat District (20.49km), Jawai District (42.53km), Teluk Keramat District (19.67km), Paloh District (102.56km) ). The area of the sea 12 miles from the land: 1,467.84 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 1**  
Sambas Regency Administrative Area Map



Source: District Regulation Sambas No. 17 of 2015 concerning the District Spatial Planning. Sambas 2015 – 2035

### Human Development Index

Humans are the true wealth of the nation. Human development places humans as the ultimate goal of development, not the means of development. The main goal of development is to create an environment that enables people to enjoy a long, healthy and productive life (United Nations Development Program-UNDP). Human development is defined as the process of expanding the choices of people.

The Human Development Index (IPM) explains how people can access development results in obtaining income, health, education and so on. HDI was introduced by UNDP in 1990 and published regularly in the annual Human Development Report (HDR). HDI is formed by 3 (three) basic dimensions, namely: a) longevity and healthy life; b) knowledge and c) a decent standard of living.

HDI is an important indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life (community/population). HDI can determine the rank or level of development of a region/country. For Indonesia, HDI is strategic data because apart from being a measure of government performance, HDI is also used as an allocator for determining the General Allocation Fund (DAU).

Based on the HDI calculation, when broken down by Regency/City in the Province of West Kalimantan, the highest HDI achievement in 2018 was Pontianak City with 78.56 followed by Singkawang City with 71.08 and Kubu Raya with 67.23 in third place. While the HDI for Sambas Regency in 2018 was 66.61, ranked 5th out of 14 regencies/cities in West Kalimantan Province and the lowest HDI achievement occurred in North Kayong Regency, which was 61.82. West Kalimantan HDI achievement level in 2018 was 66.98.

The components of the Human Development Index consist of:

- a. Life Expectancy: Life Expectancy (AHH) at birth is the average estimate of the number of years that a person can live in their lifetime.
- b. Literacy Rate: The literacy rate is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can read and write Latin letters and/or other letters.
- c. Average School Years

The average length of schooling describes the number of years that are used by residents aged 15 years and over in formal education.

### **Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure**

Adjusted per capita expenditure is determined from the value of per capita expenditure and purchasing power parity (PPP). The average annual per capita expenditure is obtained from Susenas, calculated from the provincial level to the district/city level. The average expenditure per capita is kept constant/real with a base year of 2012=100. Calculation of purchasing power parity in the new method uses 96 commodities where 66 commodities are food, and the rest are non-food commodities.

Adjusted per capita expenditure for Sambas Regency for the last 5 (five) years has always increased and is above West Kalimantan. Sambas Regency experienced an increase of Rp. 621,000 over the last 5 years. Adjusted per capita spending for Sambas Regency in 2014 amounted to IDR 9,153,000, increasing to IDR. 9,774,000 in 2018.

### **Developing Village Index**

The Development Village Index (IDM) is a Composite Index formed based on three indices, namely the Social Resilience Index, the Economic Resilience Index and the Ecological/Environmental Resilience Index. Based on SK 201 IDM Source 2019 Second Change Status of Progress and Independence of West Kalimantan Villages, in Sambas Regency there are 193 Villages consisting of 8 Independent Villages, 29 Developed Villages, 108 Developing Villages, 45 Underdeveloped Villages, 3 Very Underdeveloped Villages.

The status of independent villages in Sambas Regency includes Pasar Melayu Village, Sambas District, Sekura Village, Teluk Keramat District, Tebas Kuala Village, Tebas

District, Makrampai Village, Tebas District, Pemangkat Kota Village, Pemangkat District, Nibung Village, Paloh District, Kaliau Village, Sajingan Besar District, and Sebunga Village. Sajingan Besar District. Meanwhile, the status of very underdeveloped villages in Sambas Regency is Semangga Village, Sejangkung District, Tempapan Hulu Village, Galing District, and Merpati Village, Tangaran District. In 2020 it is targeted that the status of independent villages will be 37 villages and there will be no more disadvantaged villages.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Covid-19 Pandemic in Human Security Studies**

Globally, the Covid-19 pandemic has been going on for 11 months if you count from the first time this case was found. Meanwhile in Indonesia itself, Covid-19 has been going on for 8 months until November 2020 and has not shown a decrease in cases and even vice versa. The Covid-19 pandemic was originally expected to reach its peak in July, but until now the number of Covid-19 cases is increasing every day. From data from the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, on November 13, 2020, the number of additional cases of Covid-19 reached 5,444 cases, or the highest record from any additions ever. With these additions, the total number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia reached 457,735.12 With the increase in the number of cases to date, it is difficult to predict when the number of declines will occur in Indonesia.

### **Human Security and the Global Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Related to the increasing number of cases every day, each country has different policies regarding the handling of Covid-19. For example, by imposing large-scale lockdowns and social distancing as well as other things that can prevent the development of this virus. However, behind all this it turns out to be causing more complex problems by affecting many aspects of social and economic life. Currently, the majority of countries are no longer implementing lock down due to the world economic recession. The World Bank stated that the world economy had fallen by 5.2%.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, many countries have no longer implemented lock downs but have only tightened health protocols and limited travel outside the city or abroad.

The Covid-19 pandemic seriously threatens human life from various aspects, so Covid-19 is included in the issue of human security where health is a human right (HAM) that must be guaranteed by the state. So that in the future the issue of human security is given more attention and can also be a priority for the interests of a nation state.

Talking about the issue of human security on a global scale, the concept of human security is considered the most appropriate. The concept of human security has become something farther to understand. Human security according to CHS (Cleanliness, Health, and Safety) is defined "...to protect the vital core of all human lives in a way that enhances human freedoms and human fulfillment." Which means human security is to protect the main rights in freedom as well as the freedom to live. So that protection is a thing that includes a sense of security from threats and fear and this needs to be strengthened by political, social, environmental, military and food.

The concept of human security is not new and broadly this concept includes not only military but also non-military issues which can be developed in a comprehensive manner. So that the issues discussed in human security cover complex matters that are indeed the concern of every country. Human security has various types, as we can see in the table below:

Table 4. Types of threats in Human Security

Tipe Dari Keamanan	Contoh Ancaman Utama
<i>Economic security</i>	Kemiskinan, pengangguran
<i>Food security</i>	Kelaparan
<i>Health security</i>	Penyakit menular yang mematikan, makanan tidak yang tak sehat, malnutrisi, kurangnya kepedulian terhadap kesehatan dasar
<i>Environmental security</i>	Degradasi lingkungan, penipisan sumber daya, bencana alam, polusi
<i>Personal security</i>	Kekerasan fisik, kejahatan, terorisme, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, buruh di bawah umur
<i>Community security</i>	Ketegangan antar etnis, agama dan identitas lainnya
<i>Political security</i>	Represi politik, pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM)

The table above shows many examples of threats to human security, where if we look back at the existing threats, they cover problems that often occur in various parts of the country. This is increasingly providing space for each individual to claim their rights as human beings who want to feel safe from various threats. Therefore, the idea that emerges regarding human security is getting stronger with various problems that arise from the awareness of each individual that they no longer feel safe, especially during a pandemic like today. The realm that emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic arose from reactions in the health and economic sectors.

Based on the human security aspects above, the health security aspect needs to be examined as directly related to the COVID-19 problem. This is interpreted as the convenience that is obtained by the community in obtaining treatment and protection arising from the emergence of this virus. Each country can provide policies that are in accordance with the circumstances of their respective countries. Regarding human security, there are several things that can be considered and considered when making policies, namely:

1. Evidence Base Approach, is a basic approach that becomes the narrative of health research both on a national and international scale. For example, in the initial analysis of the origin of a person contracting Covid-19.
2. Collaboration Method, refers to collaborative problem solving. So that the synergy of cooperation between stakeholders is needed.

3. Smart, a way of thinking and acting appropriately and intelligently which is manifested through creativity and innovation in order to produce breakthroughs.
4. Speed, is fast thinking in deciding the convoluted bureaucracy which is feared could hamper the policy process.
5. Solidarity, is cohesiveness and unity to lead to decision-making that is just and approved and involves many parties and stakeholders.

In the international aspect, during the Covid-19 pandemic, health and economic aspects were important things that were always in the spotlight. The reason is, a country that has the most positive cases of Covid-19 will be highlighted regarding the health management in the country and the country's ability to rise and survive against Covid-19. In this regard, it is the economic aspect that drives all forms of provision of facilities in overcoming Covid-19. Therefore, the problems that occurred at that time were closely related to health security as stated in the concept of human security. Where, health can affect the stability of a country's national resilience and besides that the global economy is also affected by public health. The problems resulting from the health crisis can be seen as a normal thing that can happen to any individual, which of course is very difficult for the government to control. However, an even bigger problem will occur if the emerging disease has affected national security and can become a global threat.

Health security will be an important part of the role of countries that have the most positive cases of Covid-19. This is due to the emergence of social stigma against the dangers of Covid-19 as a disease that is difficult to detect but has severe symptoms that can cause high levels of death. Not to mention that patients who have been infected are likely to experience psychological effects due to fear and trauma and being around people who are declared dying. Then, from fear and the stigma that has arisen in society against Covid-19, it can contribute to exacerbating the situation due to a lack of information and misinformation. This pattern can occur at the level of loss of trust in health services and

resulting in increasingly confusing lines of communication. Circumstances like this can affect national policy but can affect the response of the international community in seeing the bad side of the emergence of Covid-19 as a threat that should be handled responsively by various parties.

Furthermore, as experienced by China as the first country to be infected with Covid-19, the initial policy adopted by this country was to implement a lockdown in a number of areas that were included in the red zone (covid-19 emergency). The lockdown that was imposed has at least hit China's economic position hard. This is evidenced by the decline in the share of the service sector as the dominant sector contributing to GDP by 54% which was caused by the decreasing activity of community interaction. It is said again that the impact caused by Covid-19 has a significant influence on the Chinese economy.

This means that the balance between health and the economy in the midst of a pandemic presents its own challenges for each country. The reason is that since the emergence of Covid-19 there have been many policy shifts which, after being seen, still refer to the importance of maximizing health conditions so that they are better, but the economy also participates in being a driver of the facilities needed in handling Covid-19. The worst

situation during Covid-19 was when the country had to be caught in an economic recession, like what America is facing. Where, in the second quarter of 2020, America's economic growth was reported to be minus 32.9 percent as a result of a sharp decline in household consumption, exports, production and investment. However,

Seeing what is currently happening proves that health can pose a huge challenge to the international community. This is the output of globalization, in which every individual can cross the geography of a nation-state. So that in addition to creating progress in ease of access for a country, it can also provide its own challenges, especially in circumstances like this, namely the spread of diseases that can be easily carried by individuals who have a boil from one country to another.

The human security narrative was echoed even more when there were accusations of mutual accusations between America and China regarding biological weapons which, according to America, were deliberately made by China for China's national interests. This opinion was based on China being considered too late to report the outbreak of this virus to the WHO for immediate research so that it can now spread to various parts of the world. According to America from the beginning this has been very strange and that which is behind all of this is China. Through its foreign minister, China provided the argument that the United States military might have been the cause of the outbreak. 23 Conditions like these are very vulnerable to regional stability, especially during a pandemic.

Until now, Covid-19 is still a threat that cannot be underestimated because it can threaten the human population in the world. The current situation can cause a domino effect, which means that apart from affecting health and economic security, it can also affect other conditions that are vulnerable to the safety and individual rights of every human being. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic has become an issue of health threat across national borders so that it can become a common enemy, which should be done through joint efforts to limit it.

The eradication carried out is more different from the others based on real enemies, but uses special methods that can be maximized as long as Covid-19 enters a country. So it is necessary to involve many parties such as national and international actors as well as non-state actors such as civilians and the military to ensure national vigilance.

### **Sambas Regional Government Policy Related to Handling Covid-19**

The spread of Covid-19 has entered Indonesia and spread to various regions in Indonesia, one of which is in the province of West Kalimantan. Judging from its geographical location, West Kalimantan is one of the most vulnerable in terms of the spread of Covid-19 because there are 3 PLBN posts (National Cross-border Posts) as the gateway to the Malaysian part of Sarawak. However, the highlight of this discussion is Sambas Regency as one of the 3 regencies that have a PLBN, to be precise in the Aruk region. PLBN Aruk can be said to be a post that is busy receiving and repatriating PMI in Malaysia so there are many things to worry about. If this cannot be handled properly, the spread of this virus can only increase.

So the attitude of the Sambas Regional Government is needed in dealing with this matter, and this is stated in the policies implemented by the local government. There are several policies issued by the regional government of Sambas. The first policy is based on Regent Decree No.196/BPBD/2020 Concerning KLB, it is stated that there are three Sambas Regional Government policies that will be followed up, namely social system policies, economic system policies and government system policies.

### 1. Social system policy

The goals and objectives of this system are to try to reduce infection rates, especially for vulnerable groups and to make people aware of the dangers of Covid-19 to be more careful. This certainly requires good information and communication methods so that people do not feel excessively worried that it can cause chaos. With this social system policy, the local government of Sambas seeks to minimize the social impacts that will occur during the Covid-19 pandemic, such as poverty, crime and social diseases.

### 2. Economic system policies

Still related to the possibilities that could occur during the Covid-19 pandemic which had been predicted in the social system. So the government can responsively see people who are hindered from working as a result of the stay at home policy and keeping their distance. So in this economic system the local government of Sambas has the goal of maintaining the economic chain by distributing social assistance to meet the basic needs of the community. In addition, the local government of Sambas is trying to maintain employment with a scheme that has been made by the regional government of Sambas itself.

### 3. Government system policies

As for this policy, the government seeks to be a counterweight so that the government can run effectively and efficiently by adjusting the critical level based on the curve of the spread of Covid-19 in the Sambas Regency environment.

The second policy can be seen from the local government of Sambas which provides data and analysis in the form of an increase in the number of PMI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) returning to Indonesia, which is estimated at 23,000 people. So that a priority scale is needed with very strict implementation. This also affects the availability of resources, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the basic needs that will be distributed. Then the next policy is also based on assistance from the Sambas regional government based on an analysis of food needs (rice) of 9.5 kg/person/month for each person. Based on the results of the DTKS, at least 92,380 families and 2,700 people will receive assistance.

Then in carrying out its policy, the local government of Sambas records the steps that have been implemented, as well as those that will be implemented. The policy that has been implemented is in the form of distributing materials for spraying disinfectants to various public places such as hospitals, health centers, PLBN, and the Regent's Office. Distribution of emergency personnel to three post points, distributing water tanks and hand washing soap at posts and crowded places, distributing masks especially at the Sambas market center and

carrying out a low-cost market with a price of IDR 62,200 targeting 64,537 families in 19 sub-districts 193 villages. The bazaar organized by the local government of Sambas is aimed at the underprivileged people who are included in the DTKS data of 43,537 households, then also aimed at micro businesses of 8,000 households and 13 outside the DTKS. 000 families and has now been realized in 14 villages. Then the next policy issued by the local government of Sambas by providing social assistance to 40,834 families, with details of 285,901 kg of 7 kg rice/family and 81,686 liters of cooking oil 2 liters/head of household.

As for the policies that will be implemented, namely the local government of Sambas plans to realize Social Assistance with a total of 40,843 recipients of households in 19 Districts and 193 Villages, besides that the Sambas regional government will realize Social Assistance with a total of 2,706 recipients intended for Disabilities which are the result of assistance from third parties submitted to the Covid-19 Task Force Team. Then it will also realize Social Assistance at a later stage which is financed through APBD funds from the results of third-party assistance submitted to the Covid-19 Task Force Team.

In addition, the Sambas Regional Government is taking a form of prevention of Covid-19 by providing education to make people aware of being obedient and obedient in maintaining cleanliness and continuing to use appropriate health protocols by wearing masks and keeping their distance. Installing 350 banners in public places and places of worship as a form of information to the public to continue to comply with applicable regulations. The local government of Sambas has also made a policy to provide places for washing hands with soap in various places, such as markets, shops, offices, public facilities, places of worship and at check points in Selakau, Subah and Aruk.

Then spraying was also carried out in public places, on streets, offices, places of worship which were sprayed approximately 8 times, then sprayed in markets 105 times at three points. Then another form of prevention carried out by the Sambas Regional Government is in the form of providing disinfectant booths with approximately 15 units placed at the Aruk Post, Hospitals, Health Centers and offices. Furthermore, the local government of Sambas also conducted routine team patrols in the district about 150 times, and routine patrols for the forkopincam sub-district team as many as 19 sub-districts. In addition, there is an inspection of the entrance at PLBN Aruk, Subah and Semalagi. In addition to prevention, the Sambas Regional Government also provides handling for ODP (People Under Monitoring) cases, referrals,

The local government of Sambas has also conducted inspections of the entrances to the Aruk, Subah and Semalagi PLBN, especially the Aruk PLBN by conducting rapid tests on PMIs who return from working abroad. Apart from that, the local government of Sambas has also provided a place for treatment in dealing with Covid-19 by providing 27 beds divided into 3 hospitals, namely Sambas Hospital, Pemangkat Hospital and Pratama Hospital. Then the local government of Sambas will continue to provide education to make the public aware of health protocols, so as to suppress the emergence of new cases or transmission clusters. The Sambas government also issued a policy regarding adaptation to a new life by implementing the Mandatory Mask Movement based on the Presidential Instruction. The existence of the Obligatory Wearing Mask Movement is regulated by



imposing sanctions on anyone who violates and does not comply with the rules for wearing masks, the sanctions given are in the form of verbal sanctions, reprimands and forced efforts. Then also enact policies in the field of Education to carry out online learning processes. As well as holding PKM (Restrictions on Community Activities) and holding a swab test policy once a week for 50 people in the market.

The various activities and policies implemented by the Sambas Regional Government to suppress the spread of Covid-19 are complex steps, especially those related to the economic and social events that have occurred in society since Covid-19 entered the Sambas Regional Government area. Moreover, more and more PMI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) are returning to Indonesia through the Aruk PLBN, so guarding and securing border areas is also a priority for the Sambas Regional Government.

However, behind all this, there are obstacles or obstacles that are felt by the Sambas Regional Government, especially due to the lack of awareness, compliance and community discipline so that continuous education is needed so that the community is more aware and cooperates with the Government to jointly prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the region. Sambas district in particular. In addition, there are limitations to rapid tests and health limitations. Even though this is the main step to ensure the community and PMI to ensure their health status and can be handled further. Another obstacle lies in the lack of human resources which is very limited so that it needs a lot of medical personnel to help treat Covid-19 patients.

If seen based on the data that has been described, the Sambas Regional Government has made efforts to optimize the prevention of Covid-19, especially in the border environment. So that in this case good cooperation between the community and the government is needed to move towards a better and wiser era to jointly fight the spread of Covid-19, especially within the internal government of the Sambas Regency itself.

## **CLOSING**

### **Conclusion**

The conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. The government, both the central and regional governments, have duties and responsibilities in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, both the spread of the virus and its treatment, as well as the various domino effects that occur following it. The Sambas Regency Government has made various efforts to prevent the wider spread of Covid-19 by implementing health protocols, schooling from home, working from home to providing food assistance to affected residents. Therefore, the government must mobilize all elements of society to care and be disciplined in implementing health protocols and staying away from crowds.
2. The synergy of roles between the Regional Government and the community will of course be the main point so that this pandemic can be handled immediately. Without good cooperation between the government and the community itself, all forms of regulations that have been established will not have a significant influence on the handling of this case. For this reason, there is a need for awareness from the people of Sambas to return

to complying with health protocols considering that the number of Covid-19 cases is increasing every day which of course will also increase with new suspects being confirmed positive.

3. An impact that is no less big than health, of course, is the economy. Indonesia has experienced an economic recession with one of the indicators being an increase in the poverty rate. Sambas Regency, with the majority of its people still relying on agriculture, is expected to be able to survive this long pandemic. The Sambas Regency Government is also monitoring community logistics, especially for those directly affected by this pandemic.

### **Suggestion**

The suggestions for further research are to hold more research themes in the form of development which aims to find real solutions to various problems that occur in the West Kalimantan region. Because the problems that occurred in West Kalimantan in each region have specificities so they cannot be generalized.

Then, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to last long enough so that every stakeholder must have good cooperation and coordination in order to be able to work together to resolve the various impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic which threaten human security.

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