

Flight Regulations During New Normal

Djohar¹, Susanty I Mutiah S², Andi Pasong³, Dety Junita Sulanjari³

^{1,2,3,4} Administrasi Negara, Universitas Sawerigading

Email : djoharjohar7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The abolition of PCR and antigen tests as a mandatory requirement for domestic travelers invites pros and cons among the public, this study aims to determine public perceptions of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests. The purpose of the study was to determine the public's perception of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests in aviation regulations. The location of this research is the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi Province, while the informants in this study are the general public, especially people who live in the South Sulawesi area who have traveled domestically during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data collection techniques in this study are data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and data verification or conclusions. Furthermore, the results showed that the public's perception of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests on average accepted the policies implemented by the government. This research can be used as reference material regarding the abolition of old policies and replacement with new policies in the midst of a pandemic, because previous studies have discussed changes or changes in policies under normal conditions.

Keywords: Perception, Society, Policy.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is still nesting in Indonesia. Since its first appearance in Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019, surprisingly, the virus immediately spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia (Suprianto et al., 2020; Takdir et al., 2021). In March 2020, the government of the Republic of Indonesia announced to the public directly the first Covid case in Indonesia. Since that case, until today the COVID-19 pandemic has claimed many victims, to this day people are still struggling with this pandemic. The condition of the Indonesian state is increasingly alarming, as a result all aspects are affected, starting from the education, economic, tourism, social, cultural, and even social sectors. participate in influencing regulations in domestic and international travel foreign countries.

Domestic are matters relating to or regarding problems in one country. So, domestic travel is a trip made by an individual or group with the aim of being from within the country or in other words not leaving one country (Chandra, 2021; Qurniati & Saleh, 2010). Meanwhile, what is meant by "foreign" are matters relating to foreign affairs (Amerta & Budhiasa, 2014; Wirakusuma & Sari, 2014). So, foreign travel is a trip made by an individual or group with the aim of going from one country to another, in other words, cross-country travel.

Transportation in its classification is divided into three, namely; air transportation, land transportation, and sea transportation. Examples of air transportation are airplanes, then examples of land transportation such as trains, cars, and motorbikes, while the example for sea transportation is water ships. One of the most popular forms of transportation today is air transportation (Azis, 2018; Setiani, 2015). This type of transportation is popular because it can shorten inter-regional trips with excellent service. Therefore, the services provided must be able to make consumers or the public feel comfortable and safe. As stated by (Setiani, 2015) "Good,

proper, and correct air transportation management is very much needed for the development and growth of the global economy which has quite a big impact on the Indonesian state". As for (Pakan, 2012) "Air transportation is an aviation transportation service that has developed in the last five years".

The government has set new regulations in handling domestic or foreign travel, either for official or tourist purposes. The regulation makes the situation even more complicated, now people's travel matters are required to meet requirements, including the application of strict health protocols such as the use of masks, hand sanitizers, and being required to have a vaccine card. This policy is nothing but to suppress the chain of spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. After the policy is established, of course it raises the pros and cons, both among policy makers as well as among the community.

The pro group came for the same reason, namely for the safety of the community in an effort to suppress the chain of spread of COVID-19. Meanwhile, the contra think that the regulation actually makes the community worse off. Ironically, some people think that the regulation is a conspiracy devised by unscrupulous individuals to enrich themselves. Then there are many opinions milling about on social media regarding this, that this pandemic is being used as a business field by some irresponsible people. With various considerations and various pressures, President Jokowi issued Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19 and came into force on April 1, 2020 (Surat Keputusan Presiden Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Penetapan Kedaruratan Kesehatan Masyarakat Covid-19, 2020).

After a long debate and consideration, the government finally decided to abolish the requirements for the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)/Antigen test for domestic travelers for air, sea, land transportation using private or public vehicles, crossings, and intercity trains. from and to regions throughout Indonesia with certain terms and conditions. The policy is set out in (Surat Edaran Nomor 11 Tahun 2022 tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Pada Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), 2022).

The transition from the old rules to the new rules is not a simple matter, but a complex decision. At least there are several things that need to be considered, one of which is the economic condition of the community. Of course, the application of PCR and Antigen tests costs a lot of money, especially for people whose jobs are demanding to frequently leave the area.

The government does not stop issuing policies that are considered most relevant to be implemented in Indonesia by looking at the conditions and developments in the process of recovering the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from the Covid-19 case. Following the latest regulations, the government has re-issued the latest regulations contained in (Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara Kementerian Perhubungan Nomor 36 Tahun 2022 tentang Petunjuk Perjalanan Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, 2022). Starting April 5, 2022, passengers who want to travel domestically are required to fill out the e-HAC (Electronic Health Alert Card) contained in the PeduliLindung application feature. In practice, officers at the airport will check whether or not the passengers are fit to travel which will be proven by e-HAC which has been filled in by the passengers the day before the departure date or before the check-in process. Referring to the SE Director General of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transportation Number 36 of 2022, there are several conditions that must be met by passengers to obtain flight eligibility status, for passengers who have carried out

the third dose of vaccination or booster are not required to do a covid-19 test, both antigen and RT-PCR, for passengers who have carried out primary vaccination up to the second dose, are required to complete the conditions for going home with a negative result of an antigen test a maximum of 3x24 hours or an RT-PCR test a maximum of 3x24 hours before departure, for passengers with comorbidities or comorbidities who cannot vaccinate must show a doctor's certificate from the hospital and the results of the RT-PCR test for a maximum of 3x24 hours, and children aged 6 years and under are not required to fill in the e-HAC, as they are exempt from vaccination requirements and are not required to perform antigen and RT-test. PCR.

The rules for filling out e-HAC have actually existed since 2020 which functioned as supervision of travellers who came from infected areas, both foreign and domestic. However, the government is now increasingly emphasizing and requiring passengers to fill in the e-HAC in the PeduliLindung application, its implementation is also regulated and must be filled out one day before the departure date to avoid long queues at the airport. So the government hopes that this step can facilitate and also streamline the implementation of health protocol procedures.

Based on the background of the problems that have been explained, researchers are interested in scientifically reviewing the problem in the form of a study entitled "Flight Regulations During the New Normal".

METHOD

The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people being observed. According to (Sugiyono, 2017) A qualitative approach is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument, the sampling of data sources is done purposively and snowball, the collection technique is triangulation (combined). Data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. While the type of research used is descriptive research.

The location in this study is the Makassar city area, South Sulawesi Province, while the informants in this study are the general public, especially people who live in the South Sulawesi area who have traveled domestically during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the aim of business trips or travel. tour. The data collection techniques used in this study are data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and data verification or conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The public's perception of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests is viewed from social, political, religious, and economic backgrounds. Most of the people agreed with the policies implemented by the government regarding the abolition of PCR and antigen tests for domestic travelers. On the other hand, some people do not agree with the policies issued by the government and argue that PCR and antigen tests are actually one of the real steps implemented as an effort to suppress the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

Based on the results of interviews in the field with Mrs. Nasri Indra Padang, S.Pd., stated that "the government's decision regarding the abolition of PCR and antigen tests for domestic travelers is the best policy. This is very helpful for domestic travelers who often leave the area for work demands, at least it doesn't cost too much."

The same thing was conveyed by Mrs. Magfirah, S.Pd., "Very grateful for the existence of the government's latest policy that exempts antigen testing and RT-PCR for passengers who have received the third or booster dose of vaccination, the domestic travelers felt helped from the economic aspect. Not only entrepreneurs, students also sometimes have to leave the area to study. With this policy, the allocation of funds spent will certainly be reduced, otherwise it can be used for other urgent matters."

Even with the determination of the policy, there are pros and cons from several stakeholders. But the most dominant are the pros, for various reasons, mainly to save the public's emergency fund. This policy has been widely discussed on various social media. Furthermore, there is the result of an interview from Mr. AM Hamdi Syahid, S.Pd., who stated that "the government's decision to take a policy to abolish PCR and antigen tests for domestic travelers is not appropriate considering the current conditions in Indonesia, with the implementation of PCR tests and Antigens can at least protect the public from the possibility of being exposed to COVID-19 on the way, whether at the airport, on the plane, or the purpose of the trip. This should be accepted by society.

However, Mr. Akmal Rusmi expressed a different opinion that "the policy is correct, because domestic travelers can travel domestically without PCR and antigen tests but are still required to comply with health protocols. This is sufficient in suppressing the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, what needs to be done is to tighten health protocols by means of thorough socialization and also distributing aid to the entire community." Ahmadi, S.Pd., said the same thing, which stated that "the government will of course not issue a policy in a critical situation like this without careful consideration, as evidenced by the fact that the community as domestic travelers are still required to comply with health protocols. Surely the government has carried out several stages or procedures in setting policies. Although this is difficult, it is at least more affordable than the mandatory PCR and antigen tests."

Several articles and news were also scattered on the internet related to the government's decision. However, the news has not fully reached the entire community. The government considered it would be better if the decision was disseminated to all levels of society, so that it would no longer be a concern for people who wish to travel domestically. Moreover, the rules for eliminating PCR and antigen tests are not immediately implemented without the assistance and application of strict health protocols. The government continues to emphasize domestic travelers to keep their distance, use hand sanitizer, and wear masks.

Based on the results of interviews in the field, it can be concluded that the public's perception of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests is the best policy of the government. Although the decision is inseparable from the pros and cons, the government is considered successful in finding a way out of public unrest related to domestic travel. Thus, government policies can be well received by the community.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be seen about the public's perception of the abolition of PCR and antigen tests, it can be concluded that the average community, especially those who live in the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi Province agree with the government's policy on the abolition of PCR and antigen tests in the domestic travel process. The policy makers in this case are the government, of course they have made various considerations by following the stages or procedures that apply before setting policies. In setting a policy, must meet the stages or procedures as stated by (Winarno, 2007) the stages in the formulation of policies include; agenda setting stage, policy formulation stage, policy adoption stage, policy implementation stage, and policy evaluation stage.

In setting a policy that regulates the behavior or behavior patterns of a large group is not an easy one, but a complex decision, because this policy was made to meet the expectations of many people. As the community as the implementer of policies that have been made by the government, it is necessary to understand and implement every policy issued by the government. Judging from the process of making a policy that goes through various complicated stages, as according to (Suharno, 2010) "The policy-making process is a complex and complex job and is not as easy as one might imagine". After the policy is implemented, it will also be evaluated regarding its effectiveness and efficiency in meeting the needs of people's lives. As said by (Winarno, 2007) "Policy evaluation may include the formulation of policy problems, proposed programs for solve policy problems, implementation, and the policy impact stage".

Referring to the latest policies issued by the government in (Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara Kementerian Perhubungan Nomor 36 Tahun 2022 tentang Petunjuk Perjalanan Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, 2022) which requires passengers to fill out e-HAC, if the traveler gets the status of "airworthy" then the passenger can continue his journey safely, while for passengers who get the status of "not airworthy" then they can do manual validation by showing the vaccine certificate and test results antigen or RT-PCR contained in the PeduliLindung application or physical document to the Port Health Office officer at the airport.

CONCLUSION

The results obtained in this study can be concluded that the perception of The public towards the abolition of PCR and antigen tests is a choice and the right step has been taken by the government. Looking at the current economic conditions, people are struggling with the new normal which requires living side by side with the COVID-19 pandemic and the use of very strict health protocols in various places is considered to have forced people to live in peace with the pandemic. If the policy of eliminating PCR and antigen tests is implemented, at least it can help the economy of the people who are also affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Funds that have been allocated for the purposes of PCR and antigen testing can be used for more urgent needs such as the fulfillment of basic needs, as well as other interests.

REFERENCES

- Amerta, I. G. N. O., & Budhiasa, I. G. S. (2014). Pengaruh kunjungan wisatawan mancanegara, wisatawan domestik, jumlah hotel, dan akomodasi lainnya terhadap pendapatan asli daerah (PAD) di Kabupaten Bandung tahun 2001-2012. *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, 3(2).
- Azis, R. (2018). *Pengantar Sistem dan Perencanaan Transportasi*. Deepublish.
- Chandra, G. (2021). Gambaran pelaksanaan kebijakan pembatasan perjalanan domestik dalam upaya penanggulangan COVID-19 tahun 2020 oleh KKP Tanjung Priok. *Jurnal Medika Hutama*, 2(04).
- Pakan, W. (2012). Tingkat OTP (On Time Performance) Bandara Sultan Hasanuddin Makassar Tahun 2011. *Jurnal Penelitian Perhubungan Udara Warta Ardhia*, 38(2).
- Qurniati, R., & Saleh, A. R. (2010). Biaya perjalanan domestik pengunjung terhadap manfaat rekreasi di taman wisata alam putri kayu (TWAPK) kota Palembang. *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*, 15(2).
- Setiani, B. (2015). Prinsip-Prinsip Pokok Pengelolaan Jasa Transportasi Udara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Widya*, 3(2).
- Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Kombinasi dan R&D). In *Metodelogi Penelitian*.
- Suharno. (2010). *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik: Kajian Proses dan Analisis Kebijakan*. UNY Press.
- Suprianto, S., Arhas, S. H., Mahmuddin, M., & Siagian, A. O. (2020). The Effectiveness of Online Learning Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 7(2), 321–330.
- Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Perhubungan Udara Kementerian Perhubungan Nomor 36 Tahun 2022 tentang Petunjuk Perjalanan Dalam Negeri Dengan Transportasi Udara pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19, (2022).
- Surat Edaran Nomor 11 Tahun 2022 tentang Ketentuan Perjalanan Orang Dalam Negeri Pada Masa Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), (2022).
- Surat Keputusan Presiden Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Penetapan Kedaruratan Kesehatan Masyarakat Covid-19, (2020).
- Takdir, M., Baharuddin, B., Arhas, S. H., & Irman, I. (2021). Quality of Academic Service during the COVID-19 Pandemic at the Universitas Muhammadiyah Sinjai. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 8(1), 143–148.
- Winarno, B. (2007). *Kebijakan Publik: Teori dan Proses, (Edisi Revisi)*. Media Pressindo.
- Wirakusuma, R. M., & Sari. (2014). Analisis karakter wisatawan mancanegara terhadap fasilitas wisata kawasan Prawirota. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 1(1).