

Original Research Article

Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols for Handling Pandemic COVID-19

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Abstract: This study aimed to describe and analyze the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in the Miau Baru Village area, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, by Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning Application of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols. This study used a qualitative descriptive research method and was conducted in the village of Miau Baru, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency. The study results show that the policy implementation for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Miau Baru Village, when viewed from the perspective of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, is booming. However, there are still several inhibiting factors. Factors supporting the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic come from internal factors, such as the availability of good human resources and facilities, and external factors in the form of voluntary assistance from entrepreneurs and local community organizations. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are that there are still villagers who do not comply with health protocols, and there are regulations that have been issued successively in a relatively short period.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Regent Regulations, Health Protocols.

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has spread to villages in Indonesia, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people and the infection of tens of thousands more. In addition to the health burden, there are widespread economic and societal concerns. Laws, Presidential Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, Circular Letters to the Chief of Police's Notice Number: Mak/2/III/2020 Concerning Compliance with Government Policies in the Spread of

Covid -19 are among the many regulations enacted by the central government to prevent the disease's spread and mitigate the damage it has wrought. Based on Table 1, the number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia has reached 4,246,174, of which 0.3% are active, 96.3% have recovered, and 3.4% have died. This descriptive study was conducted in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency.

Table 1: Spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia

Confirmed (%)	Active Case (%)	Healed (%)	Die (%)
4,246,174 (100%)	11,592 (0.3%)	4,091,101 (96.3%)	143,481 (3.4%)

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran-covid19> (processed, 2021)

Especially in Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, the number of confirmed cases is 431 people; 395 people have recovered, seven are still under

treatment, and those have died as many as 29. The following is the distribution based on villages in Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency:

Table 2: The spread of Covid-19 in Kongbeng District East Kutai Regency

No	Village Name	Confirmed	Healed	Maintenance	Die
1	New Mia	141	133	0	8
2	Prosper Jaya	47	43	0	4
3	Noble clan	98	89	2	7
4	Sukamaju	70	63	4	3
5	Sidomulyo	47	42	0	5
6	Sripantun	16	14	0	2
7	Beautiful Comb	9	9	0	0
	Amount	428	393	6	29

Source: <https://covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran-covid19> (processed, 2021)

In light of these issues, the village authority must take strategic measures to limit the spread of the coronavirus. Similarly, for Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, various handling efforts have been undertaken, including budgeting for Village Funds to assist affected communities, establishing guard posts for people entering and exiting the village, purchasing equipment such as body temperature gauges, disinfectants, and hand washing equipment, and appealing to the public to adhere to the government-issued health protocol, requiring alert letters for periphery travel. Nevertheless, managing the Covid-19 epidemic in the Miau Baru Village region remains ineffective.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

a. Public Policy

According to Klien, the policy has multiple interpretations. According to Islam (2004: 20), public policy has consequences for state policy in its original form in the form of selecting government activities; state policy is executed in a tangible form; and state policy is either to do something or not to do anything.

State policy must always prioritize the interests of all members of society.

Implementation is a phase in the public policy procedure. Typically, implementation occurs following formulation of a policy with distinct objectives (Gaffar, 2009, p. 295). In principle, policy implementation is nothing more or less than a means for a policy to realize its objectives. Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Decrees, Regional Head Decrees, Service Head Decisions, and others can be directly operationalized (Dwijowijoto, 2004, pp. 158-160). According to Tahjan (2008:24), implementation can be interpreted etymologically as a process including using means (tools) to achieve outcomes. Thus, the implementation of public policy is often associated with an administrative process where many objectives and organizational activities are found in the process and approach it takes. The implementation model of George C. Edward III (from now on, written as Edward III) is called Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation (Agustino, 2008: 149). This model reveals that four variables determine the success of policy implementation, namely the variables of communication, resources, attitudes or dispositions, and bureaucratic structure.

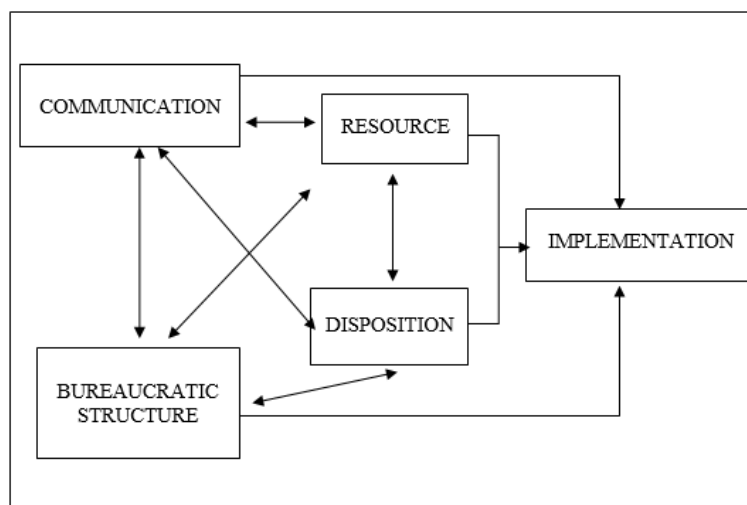


Figure 1: Schematic Implementation of the Edward III Model

Source: Agustino (2008: 150)

b. Health Protocol

According to East Kutai Regent Regulation No. 32 of 2020 on the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols, health protocols are a series of activities aimed at preventing the transmission of Covid-19. These activities include wearing masks outside the home, maintaining a safe distance, washing hands thoroughly with soap, and avoiding gatherings. The application of discipline and law enforcement to prevent and regulate health protocol violations. By carefully implementing health regulations for the prevention and control of Covid-19, Covid-19 intends to improve public knowledge and awareness in conducting activities in diverse spheres of life; increasing public compliance in implementing health protocols; providing legal certainty for the imposition of sanctions in implementing health protocols; and optimizing the implementation of health protocols.

Under certain circumstances, local governments, together with district/city governments, can carry out mass testing to detect Covid-19. If the examination results are determined as suspect or confirmed, isolation can be carried out under supervision. The Regional Health Office conducted outreach regarding educational information on preventing and controlling Covid-19 to the public. In carrying out socialization by involving related regional apparatus, regional leadership communication forums and participation and community participation, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, and other elements of society.

c. Covid-19 Pandemic

Coronavirus Disease (2019). (Covid-19) is a respiratory infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SAR-CoV-2) that has been declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) and a national artificial disaster—based on Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 on Non-Natural Disasters of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a national disaster (East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020

concerning Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols). In the Indonesian context, the government, in this case, the Ministry of Health, divides into two clusters based on surveillance and not based on geographical area Safrizal, *et al.*, 2020: 9).

METHODOLOGY

a. Type and Focus of Research

This study employs a qualitative methodology for descriptive research. The scope of this study is limited to the research focus, namely policy implementation and supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in the Miau Baru Village area, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency based on Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols.

b. Location and Research Informants

This research was conducted in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency. The selection of the research location was based on considerations including that Miau Baru Village has the most confirmed population of Covid-19 compared to other villages in Kongbeng District. Based on preliminary research results, handling the Covid-19 pandemic in the Miau Baru Village area is still ineffective, and there has been no previous research on the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Miau Baru Village. The informants for this study were several village officials, the head of the health center, the head of the police chief, and several residents of Miau Baru village.

c. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the data analysis technique used is an interactive model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 10-19), which includes the stages of Data Condensation, Data Presentation, and Drawing Conclusions/verification.

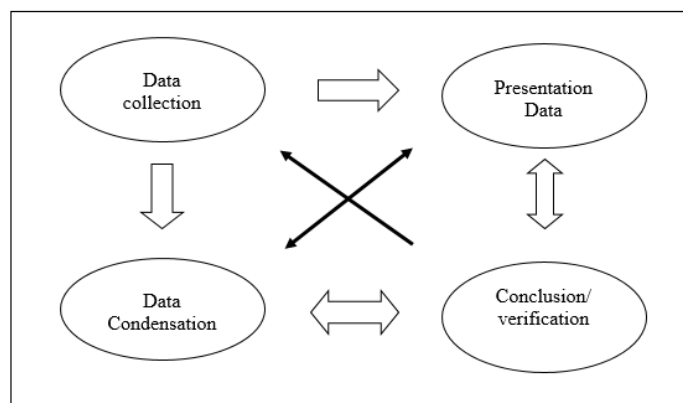


Figure 2: Schematic Data Analysis Model Miles, Huberman, and Balance

Source: Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 14)

STUDY RESULTS

a. Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Management Policy in the Miau Baru Village Area

In this study, the implementation of the policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in the Miau Baru Village area, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, based on Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols is seen from the variables of communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structure. Policy communication is conveying policy information from policymakers to policy implementers, who will then convey this information to target groups to obtain responses from related parties. This communication variable is seen from transmission, clarity, and consistency indicators. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that communication in the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic based on East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency has been distributed evenly at all levels of the bureaucracy, starting from the village level to the RT level, so that the policy can be known by all parties involved; it has been communicated to the implementers of the Covid-19 Task Force, villagers, business actors, and managers of public facilities so that there is no misinterpretation of the stated policy objectives; and has been carried out consistently by the Covid-19 Task Force executive so that it does not leave room for taking wrong actions.

This study's results align with the theory of public policy implementation put forward by Edward III (in Nugroho, 2012: 191) that policy communication includes three indicators, namely transmission, clarity, and consistency. Moreover, it has been carried out consistently by the Covid-19 Task Force executive so that it does not leave room for taking wrong actions. This study's results align with the theory of public policy implementation put forward by Edward III (in Nugroho, 2012: 191) that policy communication includes three indicators, namely transmission, clarity, and consistency. Moreover, it has been carried out consistently by the Covid-19 Task Force executive so that it does not leave room for taking wrong actions. This study's results align with the theory of public policy implementation put forward by Edward III (in Nugroho, 2012: 191) that policy communication includes three indicators, namely transmission, clarity, and consistency.

Resources are all sources that can be used to support the successful implementation of public policies. These resources include staff, information, budget, and facilities resources. This resource variable can be seen from the staff, information, budget, and facilities indicators. Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the East Kutai Regent

Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, governs the implementation of the policy for dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Competent staff resources are available, and highly dedicated elements from the village apparatus, Community Health Center, Civil Service Police Unit, Police, and TNI; information resources are available on how to implement policies and comply with applicable regulations as stated in the East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020; sufficient budgetary resources are available through APBD; and adequate facility resources are available to support disciplinary enforcement activities of health protocols.

The findings of this study are consistent with the theory of public policy implementation proposed by Edward III (in Agustino, 2008: 158), which holds that enough resources are essential for executing effective policies. Staff, information, authority, and facilities are the metrics used to measure the degree to which resources impact policy execution. Personnel or employees are the primary assets in policy implementation (street-level bureaucrats). Staff/employees who need to be more competent in their respective domains frequently contribute to the failure of policy implementation. Increasing the quantity of personnel and implementers cannot solve the problem of policy implementation on its own. Disposition is the will, desire, and tendency of policy actors to implement policies earnestly so that the policy's goal can be realized. Judging from the "disposition" variable, in this study it was revealed that the implementation of the policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic based on East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency had been supported by the existence of a serious attitude - really from the staff of the Covid-19 Task Force in carrying out their duties due to: the appointment of highly dedicated staff, and the provision of adequate incentives to staff. The results of this study are by the views of the theory of public policy implementation put forward by Edward III (in Agustino, 2008: 152), which reveals the factors that concern him regarding the disposition in implementing policies which consist of appointment of bureaucracy and incentives.

The bureaucratic structure is an order, division of labor, and hierarchy in an organization that is important for carrying out tasks more orderly manner. The bureaucratic structure variable is seen from the indicators of Standard Operating Procedures and fragmentation. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that in the bureaucratic structure for the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19

pandemic based on East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency: already using Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) so that implementers can utilize the available time to work well, and there is already a division of responsibilities for a policy area among existing organizational units.

b. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Policies for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Miau Baru Village Area

This study revealed, based on the "supporting factors" variable, that internal factors supported the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic based on East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 Concerning Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, Kutai Regency East. These internal factors include highly dedicated staff resources, adequate budgets, and adequate facilities. The findings of this research are consistent with Edward III's theory of public policy implementation (see Agustino, 2008).

Judging from the variable "inhibiting factors," in this study, it was revealed that internal factors were hindering the implementation of policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic based on East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District East Kutai Regency is that there are still villagers who do not comply with health protocols. External factors that hinder the implementation of these policies are the existence of regulations that are issued successively in a relatively short period. Hence, it is troublesome for implementers in the field. The results of this study align with the opinion of Sunggono (1994: 153) opinion that one of the inhibiting factors in policy implementation is the factor of support. Implementation of a public policy will be complicated if there is insufficient public support for the implementation of the policy.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research and discussion, it is possible to conclude that the implementation of the policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, which is based on Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2020, concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Enforcement of Health Protocols, was successful when viewed from the perspectives of communication, resources, disposition, and structure bureaucracy. However, there are still several impediments. In terms of internal elements, the implementation of the policy for addressing the Covid-19 epidemic in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency is

supported by the availability of highly dedicated staff resources, an acceptable budget, adequate facilities, and cooperation. The positive link between the related organizational entities. The inhibiting factors for implementing the policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Miau Baru Village, Kongbeng District, East Kutai Regency, when viewed from internal factors, are that there are still villagers who still need to comply with the health protocol. External factors that hinder the implementation of these policies are the existence of regulations that are issued successively in a relatively short period, so it is troublesome for implementers in the field.

Based on these conclusions, the suggestions that the author can convey are as follows: to the Miau Baru Village Administration to carry out more intensive outreach to villagers regarding the policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic, to the Kongbeng Health Center to continue to be enthusiastic in implementing pandemic management policies, to the Kongbeng Police to carry out tighter supervision of the implementation of the policy, and to the central government so that in issuing regulations related to the policy for handling the Covid-19 pandemic it is not carried out in succession in a relatively short period.

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