

THE EDUCATION TO HEALTH COMMUNITY & LEGAL IMPACTS FOR HEALTH PROTOCOL VIOLERS OF COVID-19 IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This research purposes to socialize the impact of violating health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The implementation of the Health Protocol in dealing with the spread of the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia is a crucial thing to be socialized. Violations of health protocols have legal consequences and the quality of public health. The Head of Wonoplumbon Sub-district, Mijen Sub-district, hopes that there will be socialization of the legal consequences and quality of public health for violating health protocols. The method used in this activity is the Participatory Learning Methods method. The result of this activity is that violations of health protocols can have the impact of increasing the number of patients exposed and dying, as well as high hospital occupancy, resulting in an increase in the number of health workers who are also exposed and die. Violators of health protocols, especially social distancing, can be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws.

A. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the global community was shocked by the presence of a mysterious pneumonia case that was first reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province. Initially this pneumonia was named as 2019 Novel Corona (2019.nCoV) which then WHO announced a new name for the pneumonia, namely Coronavirus Disease (COVID19) on February 11, 2020.¹ COVID-19 is a virus that originates from animals and then spreads to humans.² The transmission of the virus does not stop there, the virus also transmits from human to human very easily so that the spread of the virus is difficult to contain. This is the basis for WHO changing the status of COVID-19 from a local epidemic to a pandemic.

As of January 28, 2021, there were 87,640,097 million positive cases of COVID-19 with a death toll of 1,890,847 thousand people spread over 215 countries in the world. Even the total cases in several countries such as the USA, Brazil, Russia, England, Spain, and Italy have surpassed the total positive cases of COVID-19 in China, which is the country of origin where COVID-19 first appeared. What about the State of Indonesia? The Indonesian government first announced the COVID-19 case on March 2,

¹https://www.gavi.org/vaccineswork/what-is-covid-19-and-how-does-it-spread?qclid=CjwKCAjw6dmSBhBkEiwA_W-EoA75FQXNDQhSIfg6jTUeb7QU_0sUEB-RaP1Iy9Bes8jGw2M6xWgfzxoC5I8QAvD_BwE accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 wib.

² Ibid.

2020, although many experts and observers were pessimistic about this statement. One of the virology experts from Harvard Professor Marc Lipsitch stated that the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia had entered since the beginning of the year or January.³

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What about the State of Indonesia? The Indonesian government first announced the COVID-19 case on March 2, 2020, although many experts and observers were pessimistic about this statement. One of the virology experts from Harvard Professor Marc Lipsitch stated that the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia had entered since the beginning of the year or January.⁴ In his analysis, several neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand have reported cases of COVID-19 since January, as well as tourists from China who returned to their home countries diagnosed as positive for COVID-19 after vacationing from Bali, Indonesia.⁵ In handling COVID-19, the Indonesian government has established legal politics by issuing 3 (three) legal instruments as a preventive measure against the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak:⁶ (1) Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Public Health Emergency of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); (2) Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019, and; (3) Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) No. 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats to Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.

Anticipating an increase in the spread and number of infections, the public is encouraged to adopt a new healthy lifestyle according to health protocols during the Corona virus pandemic.⁷ One form of the protocol is to maintain cleanliness and not to make direct contact with positive Corona virus patients. Then, use a protective face mask when traveling or outside the home. Next, maintain cleanliness by washing hands or using a hand sanitizer. The last is the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and covering your mouth when coughing or sneezing using your arms. Some examples of these health protocols are certainly very

3 <https://covid19.go.id/> accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 WIB.

4 <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1307576/profesor-harvard-ingin-peringatkan-indonesia-soal-virus-corona> accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 WIB.

5 Ibid.,

6 Ali Roziqin, Syasya Y.F. Mas'udi, Iradhad T. Sihidi, An analysis of Indonesian Government Policies Against COVID-19, *Public Administration and Policy*, Vol.24 No.1, 2021, page.95-97

7 Elfi Quyumi R, Moh Alimansur, Upaya Pencegahan Dengan Kepatuhan Dalam Pencegahan Penularan Covid-19 Pada Relawan Covid, *JPH RECODE*, Vol.4 No.1, October 2020, page.84-85

necessary for the community to implement during the Corona virus pandemic. Even social distancing protocols such as self-isolation have been announced by the government through circular No. H.K.02.01/MENKES/202/2020.⁸ In addition to avoiding Corona virus infection, the process of suppressing the spread and infection of Corona virus can be carried out. Based on this, this study was written with the intention of analyzing the level of public awareness in implementing health protocols during the Corona virus pandemic.

The lack of a specific antiviral as a vaccine is the biggest reason for implementing health protocols during a pandemic. This health protocol serves to prevent the spread of Corona virus infection to the wider community.

Some examples of health protocols that have been issued by the Indonesian government during the Corona virus pandemic are:⁹

1. Face Coverings (medical standard mask, Face shields, etc)

Face masks are a form of self-protection during the Corona virus pandemic. This statement has also been strengthened by the World Health Organization (WHO) through interim guidelines announced on April 6, 2020 regarding recommendations regarding masks. Face masks are very important to use because they not only serve as protection, but also prevent the spread of Corona virus infection. Through the use of protective face masks, the process of spreading the Corona virus can also be controlled. There are several types of protective face masks, namely; medical masks and respirators.¹⁰ Medical masks are disposable masks with a maximum usage time of \pm 4 hours and cannot be reused when wet. Medical masks have a particle penetration rate of 44%, so they are able to protect themselves from viruses and are not at risk of causing other diseases. A respiratory mask is one of the filter media in the form of a mask. The respiratory mask serves as a protective tool for health workers who are exposed to the virus. During this pandemic, the number of medical masks and respirator masks is very limited. In response to this, people began to use cloth masks as a form of self-protection. Through the interim guideline of 05 June 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) has also recommended the use of medical and non-medical masks for the general public. The criteria for cloth masks according to dr. Reisa Broto in order to prevent the spread of Corona virus infection are as follows; a) The mask consists of 3 layers; b) The first fabric is cotton, the second is a fabric that can support optimal ventilation (cotton or polyester) and the third is a hydrophobic or water-repellent layer (polypropylene).

8 Widyamurti, et al., Public Perception and Obedience with Social Distancing Policies during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Jakarta, Indonesia, *Kesmas: National Public Health Journal*, Vol.17 No.1, 2022, page.76

9 <https://www.kemenukeu.go.id/media/14782/protokol-penanganan-covid19-300420.pdf> accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 WIB.

10 Joko Tri Atmojo, et al, Penggunaan Masker Dalam Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Covid-19: Rasionalitas, Efektivitas, Dan Isu Terkini, *Avicenna : Journal of Health Research*, Vol.3 No.2, October 2020, page. 84 – 95.

2. Washing Hands with Soap

Maintaining personal hygiene during the Corona virus pandemic such as washing hands is one of the steps that the community needs to take. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also explained that maintaining hand hygiene has been able to save human lives from Corona virus infection.¹¹ However, hand washing cannot be done haphazardly by the community. Washing hands properly within 20 seconds or more using running water and liquid soap is an effective way that is recommended and really needs to be implemented by the community. Through the act of washing hands the transmission cycle and the risk of spreading Corona virus between 6% and 44% can be reduced.

3. Use hand sanitizer regularly

Using hand sanitizer is another way to keep hands clean besides washing hands with soap and running water. This is because hand sanitizers are able to prevent microbial infections in humans. Hand sanitizers or antiseptics containing as much as 62%-95% alcohol are able to denature microbial proteins and are able to inactivate viruses. Seeing this, the spread and infection of the Corona virus in the community can certainly be minimized. Although the use of hand sanitizers or antiseptics is recommended during the Corona virus pandemic, continuous use of hand sanitizers is not recommended because it can cause irritation and burns to the skin.¹² So that it is better to use hand sanitizer when outside the house or when there are no facilities for washing hands with soap and running water.

4. Social Distancing

Social distancing is one of the policies currently being implemented by the world community during the Corona virus pandemic. During the implementation of the Social distancing policy, the Indonesian government has implemented several activities such as:¹³ a) Studying and working from home; b) Stay at home; c) Prohibit activities in the community and; d) Limiting operating hours in public places.

The purpose of social distancing or physical distancing activities is to minimize interactions between communities where it is possible that some residents are infected but do not self-isolate.¹⁴ In addition, social distancing activities also have a significant impact in minimizing crime rates due to the economic crisis during the Corona virus pandemic. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the social distancing

11 https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332293/WHO-2019-nCov-IPC_Masks-2020.4-eng.pdf accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 WIB.

12 Parixit Prajapati, Hand sanitizers as a preventive measure in COVID-19 pandemic, its characteristics, and harmful effects: a review, *Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association*, Vol.97 No.6, 2022, page. 6-7

13 Nastia, Et Al, Penanganan Penyebaran COVID-19, *Integritas: Jurnal Pengabdian*, Vol.5 No.1, July 2021, page.66

14 <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/coronavirus/coronavirus-social-distancing-and-self-quarantine> accessed on 22 January 2022 at 21.00 WIB.

process can be carried out by maintaining a distance of 1 meter or 3 feet from other people.

5. Cover your mouth when coughing and sneezing in a crowd.

The spread of the Corona virus in the world has taken place rapidly with millions of patients being infected. One of the spread processes can be through direct contact with infected patient droplets. The problem that now arises is that there are infected patients who do not show symptoms so that the process of spreading the Corona virus is difficult to identify. Following up on this, the World Health Organization (WHO) applies coughing and sneezing etiquette as follows:¹⁵ a) Covering nose and mouth; b) Immediately throw away the tissue that has been used to cover the mouth when coughing or sneezing; c) Clean hands (World Health Organization, 2008). This ethics needs to be applied by the community as a form of self-protection to avoid Corona virus infection

Recently, there has been a lot of debate about the decline in legal awareness. The view of the decline in legal awareness is caused by the occurrence of violations of the law and legal disobedience. What is even sadder is that there are not a few people who become role models, those who know the law are the ones who break the law. In fact, the increase in crime is not only in quantity and volume, but also in quality or intensity and type.

The activity to be held is a request from the Head of Wonoplumbon Village, Mijen District. The purpose of this Health Law counseling is to provide an explanation to the community about the importance of health care procedures and the impact of health care violations during the COVID-19 pandemic, so that people obey and participate in preventing the further spread of the COVID-19 outbreak.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The activities carried out were based on the Participatory Learning Methods (PLM).¹⁶ Therefore, through participatory learning, the actualization of previously owned knowledge combined with new knowledge will essentially be beneficial in improving the quality of human resources and community welfare.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Health Impact

The number of additional positive cases of COVID-19 as of January 7, 2021 increased by 9,321 cases with the number of active cases of 114,766 cases or a percentage of 14.4% compared to the world average of 25.81%. The number of cures was 659,437 cases or 82.7% compared to the world average of 72.03%. In the case of death as many as 23,520 cases or 2.9% compared to the world average of 2.16%. Based on data

15 <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/resphgiene.htm> accessed on 22 january 2022 at 21.00 wib.

16 Mohammad Hanafi, et al., 2015 *Panduan Merancang dan Melaksanakan Penelitian Bersama Komunitas*, LP2M UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, page. 56

from the COVID-19 Handling Task Force on Friday (3/7/2021) at 12.00 WIB, there were 25,830 new cases of COVID-19 in a day. In fact, one day earlier, Indonesia also recorded a new case record of 24,836 people on Thursday (1/7/2021). Friday's number of new cases, which broke the 25,000 mark, was the highest daily addition of cases since the start of the pandemic in Indonesia. With the addition of these new cases, as of Friday there were 2,228,938 cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Government Spokesperson for COVID-19 and New Habit Adaptation Ambassador dr. Reisa Kartikasari Broto Asmoro said that currently the hospital was full of COVID-19 patients. New variants of the COVID-19 virus are also increasingly circulating. According to dr. Reisa, the impact of COVID-19 can be different for each person. There are asymptomatic, but some patients become critical and fatal. Therefore, the public is continuously advised not to take risks by increasing self-protection through the implementation of more effective health protocols. dr. Reisa Kartikasari Broto Asmoro added, a high bed occupancy rate not only indicates that many areas are returning to the red zone or high risk. It also makes it difficult for people with other critical illnesses, such as heart disease, to get proper care. It was difficult to get more attention from the specialist doctors who treated him, and made their families worried because they were in a hospital full of COVID-19 patients.¹⁷

Spokesperson for the COVID-19 Handling Task Force, Wiku Adisasmito, reminded the importance of community participation in helping the government to deal with the coronavirus (Sars-CoV-2) pandemic. The COVID-19 Handling Task Force had previously reminded many times that the tradition of going home and face-to-face *halal-bihalal* should be postponed until the pandemic subsides. Gathering during Eid should also be replaced with virtual communication. The level of community compliance with health protocols to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 still needs to be increased. If you refer to the data from the latest edition of the National Level Health Protocol Compliance Monitoring, there are still a number of districts/cities that need to improve. The COVID-19 Task Force report contains the results of monitoring in a week until May 23, 2021. This monitoring includes observations of 7.48 million residents in 339 regencies/cities in 32 provinces. The data reported by the Task Force shows that the level of community compliance in wearing masks in 53 regencies and cities is still less than 60%. Meanwhile, compliance with wearing masks in 45 other regencies/cities is at the level of 61%-75%, and in 94 regions it is at the level of 76%-90%¹⁸.

The level of mask compliance reached more than 90 percent and was monitored in 147 districts/cities. When viewed from a provincial

17 Yulia Anita Indrianingrum, Alma Wiranata, Correlation of Factors Causing the Death of COVID-19 Patients and Enforcement of Regulations in Handling COVID-19 in the City of Bogor, *Jurnal Bina Praja*, Vol.13 No.3, 2021, page. 475-478

18 Ong Argo Victoria & Myska, Doctor's Contributions in Transportation Monitoring During COVID-19 Pandemic. *KnE Social Sciences*, Dubai-United Arab Emirates (UAE), Vol.5 No.1, page.598-618

perspective, the level of compliance with wearing masks was highest in the regions: Bali (97.79%) North Kalimantan (97.52%) Central Kalimantan (97.24%) Gorontalo (96.17%) DI Yogyakarta (94, 62%). Meanwhile, the level of citizen compliance in maintaining distance and away from crowds was observed to be low, or below 60 percent, in 55 districts/cities. The level of community compliance in undergoing this program, which reached a level above 90 percent, was only seen in 138 districts/cities. The list of provinces with the highest level of compliance in maintaining distance and avoiding crowds are: Bali (95.94%) Gorontalo (95.79%) Central Sulawesi (95.61%) North Kalimantan (95.39%) Central Kalimantan (93.78 %).

2. Legal Impact

The government strengthens physical distancing obligations through Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and Ministry of Health Regulation (Permenkes) No. 9 of 2020. This rule must be complied with and to ensure compliance, the National Police are at the forefront. In this context, apart from medical personnel, the National Police can be called the front line in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The success of the PSBB does depend on the awareness and discipline of the community, but to ensure that both work, the role of the Police is needed in it. The government has made adequate rules and policies as well as implementing regulations in all ministries so that they become a reference for regional governments to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. In law enforcement, crime is the last option to be used as a sanction for people who violate it. There are two references to laws that are used by the state/government to address COVID-19 problems, legal instruments in the health sector, namely Law no. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine and legal instruments in the field of disaster management, namely Law no. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. Its derivative health sector is in the form of PSBB, its derivative disaster field is in the form of a Task Force. According to Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 9 of 2020, the authorized agency, in this case the apparatus, can enforce the law for PSBB violators--for example, keep crowding in public places--according to the provisions of the law. The law referred to is Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. Article 93 states that health quarantine violators "are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of one year and/or a maximum fine of IDR 100 million." PSBB is one manifestation of the health quarantine.

D. CONCLUSION

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that some people have implemented several health protocols such as; use masks, apply social distancing or physical distancing and apply cough and sneeze etiquette properly, but many still do not apply. Violations of health protocols can have the impact of increasing the number of patients exposed and dying, as well

as high hospital occupancy, resulting in an increase in the number of health workers who are also exposed and die. Violators of health protocols, especially social distancing, can be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws.

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