
COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN HEALTH PROTOCOL POLICY PERSPECTIVE POST COVID-19 VACCINATION

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Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 has an impact on various aspects of life, not only material losses but has claimed many millions of lives. Each country has made various policies in tackling and further outbreaks of the virus. The government has issued policies related to health protocols to solutions by vaccinating the entire community, but after vaccination many people ignore health protocols. This study is a descriptive study with the aim of describing people's tasikmalaya city behavior after vaccination and viewed from a policy perspective on health protocols. Based on research, it shows that people who have vaccinated both stages one and two, pay less attention to health protocols, especially in using masks, as well as the increasing number of people's activities that ignore health protocols, coupled with weak supervision from each Regional Government with the Covid-19 task force so that the community is more lax to carry out various activities without paying attention to the applicable provisions.

Abstrak

Penyebaran COVID-19 berdampak pada berbagai aspek kehidupan, tidak hanya kerugian materil tetapi telah merenggut jutaan nyawa. Setiap negara telah membuat berbagai kebijakan dalam menanggulangi dan mewabahnya virus lebih lanjut. Pemerintah telah mengeluarkan kebijakan terkait protokol kesehatan hingga solusi dengan memvaksinasi seluruh masyarakat, namun setelah vaksinasi banyak masyarakat yang mengabaikan protokol kesehatan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perilaku masyarakat kota tasikmalaya pasca vaksinasi dan ditinjau dari segi kebijakan protokol kesehatan. Berdasarkan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat yang telah melakukan vaksinasi baik tahap satu dan dua, kurang memperhatikan protokol kesehatan khususnya dalam penggunaan masker, serta semakin banyaknya aktivitas masyarakat yang mengabaikan protokol kesehatan, ditambah dengan lemahnya pengawasan dari masing-masing Daerah. Pemerintah bersama Satgas Covid-19 agar masyarakat lebih longgar dalam melakukan berbagai kegiatan tanpa memperhatikan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan, protokol kesehatan dan covid-19.

Keywords:

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INTRODUCTION

The development of the world economy has been torn apart by the uncontrolled outbreak of the corona virus (Covid-19). The spread of the virus is so fast that every country lacks the readiness to deal with it, so that it has an impact on the economy and even claimed millions of lives around the world. Various efforts and methods have been carried out by each country to overcome them through various policies so as not to further spread the spread of COVID-19 which has devastated various aspects of life.

COVID-19 can spread from the mouth or nose of an infected person as tiny fluid particles when the person coughs, sneezes, talks, sings or breathes. These particles range from the largest respiratory droplets to the smallest aerosols. Currently the virus spreads mainly between people who are in close contact with each other, usually within 1 meter (close distance). A person can become infected when aerosols or droplets containing the virus are inhaled or come into direct contact with the eyes, nose, or mouth.

An uncontrolled outbreak of covid-19 can also spread in poorly ventilated and/or crowded indoor environments, where people tend to spend longer hours, where aerosols remain suspended in the air or travel more than 1 meter (over long distances). People can also become infected by touching surfaces that are contaminated with the virus when touching their eyes, nose, or mouth without washing their hands.

These extraordinary events, with their distribution model that is difficult to control, have forced every country to issue various policies with large-scale social restrictions, namely regulations that limit the space for people to move to control the spread of COVID-19. The Indonesian government itself has issued regulations through the Ministry of Health related to health protocols for the public in public places and facilities as an effort to control the spread of the corona virus (covid-19), urging people to stay at home and keep their distance (Buana, 2020).

Based on research showing community behavior in the implementation of health protocols in preventing the transmission of covid-19 that occurred in Punggawan Banjarsari Surakarta, it was found that from 54 respondents it was known that 51.85% of the community had respected the implementation of health protocols, the rest showed that there was still community non-compliance in implementing health protocols in accordance with health protocols. with the regulation of the Minister of Health (Rasmaya Niruri, Yeni Farida, Fea Prihapsara, Adi Yugatama, 2021).

After the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination, some people ignored the policy on health protocols, as happened in the implementation of the post-covid-19 health protocol in the Pakuhaji Health Center working area, which showed that up to 17 respondents (20%) were in the non-compliant category and 68 respondents (80%) in the compliance category. It was found that respondents in adulthood (18-40 years) were more compliant with the implementation of health protocols, and most of them were women

who had higher levels of compliance than men in implementing health protocols after being vaccinated against COVID-19 (Agus Mulyawan, Rita Sekarsari, Nuraini , 2020).

Various efforts have been made by the Government, including vaccinating all citizens. The vaccination program is very welcome by the whole community, however, there are still a small number of people who do not get more accurate information, thus avoiding the Covid-19 vaccination. The government has carried out vaccinations by involving various parties to remote villages, and the general public is very enthusiastic about vaccination in accordance with the directions of the local government.

The implementation of the covid-19 vaccination has had an impact on the spirit of people's lives, with the development of community and economic activities including learning activities for students which are carried out online and offline. People in the City of Tasikmalaya after the community received the covid-19 vaccination, both stages I and II, tended to ignore health protocols, where there was a lack of discipline in using masks and carrying out activities by gathering without paying attention to government recommendations. Some people think that after getting the COVID-19 vaccination, they are immune to the spread of COVID-19, one of which is the use of masks as regulated in the Government Regulation on health protocols.

Social behavior is constantly changing as a person continues to grow and develop, reaching different stages of life. Behavioral development is closely related to the biological and cognitive changes that a person experiences at any given time. This creates a general pattern of development of social behavior in humans. Just as social behavior is influenced by situations and individual characteristics, the development of behavior is also caused by a combination of the two.

The results related to the level of compliance in implementing health protocols with the use of masks and washing hands are quite high, while the use of hand sanitizers and avoiding shaking hands is still low. The reasons for the participants' reluctance to carry out health procedures were that there were no people around who were confirmed positive for Covid-19, the price of hand sanitizers that were considered expensive, light sanctions, health procedures that were considered troublesome, with an achievement of 52.9%, who thought they could not contract Covid -19 (Judge, 2021).

Emotions play a large role in the development of social behavior, because they are related to the way individuals behave. Through social interactions, emotions are understood through various verbal and nonverbal displays, and thus play a large role in communication. The many processes that occur in the brain and underlie emotions are often highly correlated with processes necessary for social behavior. A major aspect of interaction is understanding how others think and feel, and being able to detect emotional states is important for individuals to interact effectively with one another and behave socially.

Communities in each country have their own socio-cultural, so that each country to regulate the lives of its people makes policies that are tailored to the needs of its people. Policies made by the government or called public policies, are a series of decisions made to solve various problems or problems faced by the public. Policies are generally made in the form of laws and regulations that have a binding and coercive nature, so that if they are not in accordance with these regulations, they will have sanctions.

The nature of public policy as a direction of action can be better understood if this concept is divided into several categories, including political demands, political decisions, policy statements, policy outcomes and impacts. Referring to the policy steps proposed by Jones and several other experts, the area of public policy includes the programmed agenda, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation and evaluation.

The term policy as according to Laswell (Kencana, 2006, p. 35) explains policy is the task of intellectuals as decision-making, including explanation of objectives, analysis of conditions, prediction of future development and research, evaluation and research, evaluation and selection of various possibilities. From the statement It is very clear that policy is a decision made by an actor or intellectual who has the authority to make a policy or decision.

The next definition is put forward by Lasswell and Kaplan (Abidin, 2012, p. 21) by explaining that policy is a tool to achieve goals and establishing policy as a planned program in relation to goals, values, and practices. In general, a policy can be implemented directly or made in the form of programs to achieve its objectives. The policies made are aimed at solving problems or problems that occur, not to create new problems, which in the policy-making process, especially by the Government, some elements of society often reject it.

Public policies are generally carried out by the government in the form of decisions aimed at solving various problems faced by the public or society. Policy is often associated with the government, where in its policy the government places it in the form of legislation that aims to solve various problems faced by the community or society. Policies set forth in the form of regulations contain the aims and objectives of the policy, as well as general and specific provisions to achieve its objectives.

Every policy that is made must be able to be implemented in achieving its goals, because without implementation, only elite records are stored neatly. The definition of public policy according to Dye (Kusnandar, 2012) states: "Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do". Government.

Implementation means realizing, realizing, producing and competing. In contrast to policy making, policies are often broad statements with no specific purpose. Often there is no specific implementation plan detailing the actors, actions, and desired outcomes. Policy is often more of an assumption, where implementation turns policy into

a program of action. Policies are born from ideas, often with unclear and possibly conflicting goals.

Policy can be in the form of a program of activities aimed at solving various problems, both private and public, and in general a policy has broad benefits with predetermined objectives. Policy can also be seen as a program that has been chosen by a person, group or private or public organization that influences people to achieve certain goals. Policies are taken to address various problems faced by individuals, groups, and private and government organizations.

Policy is an option to solve various problems using various ways to achieve the expected goals. The definition of policy implementation (Tilaar, 2008, p. 158) explains in general that policy implementation is a way for all policies to achieve their goals. There are more or less two options for implementing public policy. That is, it can be implemented directly through a program or it can be derived from a derivative policy.

Many models have been developed by experts related to how to implement a policy, one of which according to Goggin ef. al. (Anggara, 2014, p. 262) suggests that in the process of implementing policies as an effort to transfer information or messages from higher institutions to lower institutions, the success of their performance is measured based on variables; a) Encouragement and coercion at the federal level; b) Central/country capacity; and c) Encouragement and coercion at the central and regional levels.

Based on the model above, it shows that achieving success in implementing a policy requires a strong push from the Central Government in implementing the policies that have been made to the government under it, with the capacity it has as a legitimate government, and encouraging both at the central and regional levels to implement all the contents of the policies that have been made in an effort to achieve its goals.

The next policy implementation model developed by Cheema and Rondinelli (Subarsono, 2005, p. 101) in achieving the successful implementation of a policy includes: 1) Environmental conditions; 2) Relationships between organizations; 3) Resources for program implementation; and 4) Characteristics and capabilities of the organizing agent. Several models of policy implementation that have been developed by experts in principle have advantages and disadvantages, depending on the views of the experts who developed the model and the context of implementing the policy. There is no one policy model that is very appropriate or ideal for implementing policies to achieve maximum goals. The achievement of policy objectives will be largely determined by several other important factors that may not be conveyed by expert opinion, therefore several methods, techniques and real insights are needed regarding challenges and obstacles.

METHODS

This research is included in descriptive research, namely research that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon under study. This methodology focuses more on what is the subject of research rather than answering questions from the research subject. Descriptive research methods focus mainly on describing the nature of the demographic segment, without focusing on why certain phenomena occur, in other words the use of descriptive methods describes the research topic, without covering why it happened.

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, namely by making direct observations of phenomena that occurred in the field, followed by interviews with the object of research. The data analysis technique was carried out by explaining the phenomena descriptively according to the theory used in this study, which was then given a conclusion.

DISCUSSION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) has been declared by WHO as a global pandemic and in Indonesia it is declared as a type of disease that causes public health emergencies and natural disasters, which not only cause death but also cause considerable economic losses, so efforts are needed to prevention, including prevention and control. Various policies have been issued by the Government both at the central and regional levels to control and prevent the spread of the corona virus (covid-19).

At the end of 2021, the spread of COVID-19 has been controlled quite well, especially after vaccination of the community. The administration of the Covid-19 vaccination has gone relatively well and was enthusiastically welcomed by the community, although only a small portion of the community refused to be vaccinated against COVID-19. Based on this research, it shows that after vaccinations were carried out by the Government through various relevant agencies in the regions, many people had been vaccinated against COVID-19, however, there were still many people who had not received it, thus raising the risk of a re-emergence of Covid-19 from people who had not received it. get vaccinated, although it does not guarantee one hundred percent emergence from people who have received vaccinations.

From the results of this study, it shows that most of the people who have received the Covid-19 vaccination have not fully implemented the health protocols as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk. Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). After getting the vaccine, some people have the view that they will be immune or have immunity to the corona virus (Covid-19), thus ignoring health protocols as one of the Government's policies in the health sector.

To dissect the problems of this study, it is based on the opinion of Cheema and Rondinelli (Subarsono, 2005, p. 101), that viewed from environmental factors greatly affect the success of policy implementation, where the ability of the Regional Government through the Task Force Unit in Tasikmalaya City is less than optimal. return to carrying out their duties after the vaccination program, while there are still many people who have not received vaccinations. Community non-compliance is influenced by environmental factors, where one person who does not implement the health protocol policy without any sanctions will be followed by others, resulting in collective non-compliance in the community.

Each individual has a shared responsibility for controlling covid-19, and has a high concern for the surrounding environment, this is because people who have received vaccinations feel high confidence that they will not be infected with COVID-19, while there are still many people who have not received vaccinations. Local governments must of course continue to monitor community compliance in implementing health protocols, by communicating and coordinating with other relevant agencies.

The impact on the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program has had a positive influence on the economy of the people who have risen, however, from the results of observations, especially for people whose activities outside the building, pay very little attention to health protocols. Communication and coordination are needed, especially the Covid-19 Task Force and implementers in the field to control people who violate health protocols as an effort to prevent and control Covid-19 so that there are no aftershocks.

The behavior of people who lack concern for the health environment by not implementing health protocols is closely related to the ability of implementing policies. Each Regional Government has focused its budget on preventing and controlling the corona virus (covid-19) including the Tasikmalaya City Government by involving various related elements. When the vaccination program is running, supervision is reduced so that it changes the behavior of people who are less obedient to health protocols, where there is a lack of resources in the form of budgets and field task executors to carry out surveillance again.

The community in Tasikmalaya City, some people have carried out activities to meet their daily needs, and for people who carry out their activities inside the building still apply health protocols, while community activities outside are more flexible, causing new problems when some people do not comply with health protocols. This is certainly a lack of individual awareness of the importance of maintaining personal and environmental health. Some of the public opinions that can be found when not implementing health protocols include wearing masks, generally assuming that after getting vaccinated you have received immunity and will not be infected by Covid-19, this is certainly seen from several causative factors.

The results of research conducted (Subhan Muhith, Dianita Ekawati, Santi Rosalina, 2021) show that in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the city of Palembang, education, knowledge, attitudes, provision of infrastructure and education have a level of compliance in the application of health protocols. covid-19. Of these factors, which have a strong factor in implementing the policy, namely the attitude factor possessed by the community in implementing health protocols in an effort to prevent COVID-19.

Policies that have been made and implemented will not succeed without the capabilities of the implementers. The Regional Government with the Covid-19 Task Force still needs to make efforts to control the spread of Covid-19 after vaccination, this is because there are still many people who ignore health protocols that allow the re-emergence of the outbreak which is very detrimental both material and non-material. Communication and coordination are still needed after the covid-19 vaccination for people in each region so that there are no people who are less concerned about health protocols.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it shows that after the Covid-19 vaccination program, viewed from environmental conditions, it affects community compliance in implementing health protocols, where Tasikmalaya City as the center of the economy, community activities are very high, while public awareness in implementing health protocols is still lacking. From the relationship between organizations as policy implementers, there is still a lack of post-covid-19 vaccination, in the absence of firm action against people who do not implement health protocols, this is related to the resources owned by the Tasikmalaya City Government, both in terms of budget and implementing officers, which shows that their ability to implement health protocols after the covid-19 vaccination is still lacking.

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