

## The Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocol In The District of North Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Saifudin<sup>1</sup>, Gazali Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Istikhariyati Karima Gazali<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Government Science, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Magister of Government Science, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

Email Correspondence: saifudin.fisip@ulm.ac.id

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### ABSTRACT

This article aims to determine the implementation of government policies on applying discipline and health protocol law enforcement in the North Banjarmasin District. This study uses a qualitative approach and the type of descriptive research. Data was collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, with the Banjarmasin City Health Office, the COVID-19 Task Force, and the North Banjarmasin District as research informants. The research focuses on Van Meter and Van Horn's theory, namely, basic measures and policy objectives, policy sources, implementation activities and communication between organizations, characteristics of implementers, economic, social, and political conditions, and trends. The study results indicated that the implementation of policies on the application of discipline and law enforcement of health protocols in the District of North Banjarmasin has not yet been achieved. This can be seen from the indicators of Basic Measures and Policy Objectives that have not gone well because many still do not comply with the health protocol policy, and the officers are less strict in giving sanctions because this policy is only at the Mayoral Regulation level. Sources policy this health protocol is supported by funds charged to the Banjarmasin City Budget, but infrastructure facilities are still sometimes fulfilled. Economic, Social, and Political conditions have a very negative impact on every level of society. However, judging from the indicators that the Implementation activities and Inter-Organizational Communications are appropriate, each party involved in the health protocol policy in the District of North Banjarmasin coordinates with each other. The characteristics of the implementers have a good working relationship because each activity is coordinated first, then carries out their respective duties and functions. Furthermore, the tendency of the implementers towards this health protocol policy was approved to be implemented because it has a goal that is following the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In December 2019 the world was shocked by an incident that disturbed the public, namely the existence of a new virus that was transmitted to humans and was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China. This virus is called coronavirus or Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which attacks the respiratory system. This virus spread very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia.

According to data released by the COVID-19 Task Force of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of confirmed positive cases as of November 1, 2021, reached 4,244,761 cases, with 143,423 deaths 4,089,419 recovered patients (zonabanten.com, 2021). In Indonesia, a policy is implemented in the form of

implementing health protocols to suppress the spread of the coronavirus. The policy issued is Perwali Banjarmasin Number 68 of 2020. The North Banjarmasin District is one of five sub-districts in the City of Banjarmasin. When a judicial operation was held to enforce the discipline of health protocols by the authorities, many residents were still not wearing masks when doing activities in public places or outside their homes. Residents who are found not wearing masks are given an oral warning or written warning, fines, and social sanctions (Tribune Banjarmasin.com, 2021). Sub-districts that are currently declared green zones can turn red if people are complacent and ignore health protocols (Kompas.com, 2020). This research aims to find out: Implementation of Government Policy on the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the North Banjarmasin District.

## 2. METHOD

Research This study uses a qualitative approach. The researcher uses a qualitative approach because this study seeks to describe problem-solving based on systematic and factual data in the field. This type of research uses descriptive research using Van Meter and Van Horn Theory. The reason for using descriptive research is that the data collected is in words, pictures, and not numbers. From several theories that have been presented in the literature review on policy implementation, the researcher chose Van Meter and Van Horn's opinion because the existing indicators are suitable to be used as problem solvers in the research to be studied. The research focus is used as the basis for data collection so that there is no bias towards the data taken. This study uses data collection techniques that the authors do there are three ways: observation, interviews, and documentation. The analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman model. The data analysis process includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 COVID-19 in Banjarmasin and North Banjarmasin

Following is the case data of COVID-19 patients in the City of Banjarmasin in the last six months from December 2020 to April 2021. Based on the table below shows the patient's condition in the last six months.

**Table 1.**  
**Conditions of Banjarmasin City COVID-19 Patients**

| No.   | Month    | Condition Patient           |                    |               |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|       |          | Confirmed Positive (person) | Recovered (person) | Died (person) |
| 1.    | December | 384                         | 330                | 5             |
| 2.    | January  | 556                         | 419                | 5             |
| 3.    | February | 949                         | 875                | 4             |
| 4.    | March    | 1,834                       | 1,980              | 6             |
| 5.    | April    | 1,931                       | 1,440              | 4             |
| 6.    | May      | 299                         | 418                | 9             |
| Total |          | 5,413                       | 5,462              | 33            |

**Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021**

In April 2021, the highest addition of COVID-19 positive confirmations in Banjarmasin City was 1,931 people. Meanwhile, the highest number of COVID-19 cases with patients recovering and dying was in March 2021 as many as 1,980 patients recovered, and 6 patients died.

Following is data on cases of COVID-19 patients in North Banjarmasin District in the last six months from December 2020 to April 2021.

Table 2.  
Conditions of COVID-19 Patients in Kec. North Banjarmasin

| No.   | Month    | Condition Patient |                    |               |
|-------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|       |          | Treated (person)  | Recovered (person) | Died (person) |
| 1.    | December | -                 | 184                | 3             |
| 2.    | January  | -                 | 303                | 5             |
| 3.    | February | -                 | 340                | 5             |
| 4.    | March    | -                 | 581                | 1             |
| 5.    | April    | 12                | 473                | 8             |
| 6.    | May      | 3                 | 164                | 4             |
| Total |          | 15                | 2,045              | 26            |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the patient's condition in the last six months, that in April 2021 the highest number of patients treated was 12 people. Meanwhile, the number of COVID-19 cases with the highest recovered patient conditions was in March 2021 as many as 581 people, and the highest patient death was in April 2021, as many as eight people.

### 3.2 Application of Discipline

#### a. Basic Measures and Policy Objectives

##### 1) Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation No. 68 of 2020

Issuance of this regulation is based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 2020 concerning Discipline Enforcement, Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health and Presidential Regulations Number 11 and 12 of 2020. This regulation is made so that when you have to go out of the house it is safe and does not endanger the safety and health of others. If the entire community follows all the rules listed in the Banjarmasin Perwali, the transmission of COVID-19 can be minimized. The purpose of this regulation is to accelerate efforts to control COVID-19. Without coercion, the implementation of a policy will not work well, because it is impossible for a rule without sanctions. The public opinion regarding the policy's objectives is that the objectives of the policy cannot be said to have been achieved even though the number of COVID-19 cases has decreased. The lack of achievement of this goal is because there are still some individuals who do not implement the health protocols properly, the community can also be said to have started to get bored with all these health protocol activities. This is the reason why the objectives of the implementation of the health protocol have not been achieved. However, with this regulation, it is constructive to reduce the spread of COVID-19 because people are required to protect themselves, it will automatically protect others.

##### 2) Wearing a Mask

One of the effective ways to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 is a mask. Not just any type of mask can be used, the level of density of the pores and the time of using the mask need to be considered. Based on information from several informants, it can be interpreted that 2 types of masks are recommended, namely medical masks and non-medical masks. Each type of mask must be at least 3 layers, medical masks are intended for medical personnel and cloth masks are intended for the general public. For the use of cloth masks at least three layers. The inner cloth layer of the mask can absorb fluids from the mouth. Use a cloth mask for a maximum of 4 hours after that replace it with a clean mask. Cloth masks intended for the public should not be carelessly used with a thin cloth such as scuba masks. Because the scuba mask is only a layer and once the mask is pulled, the pores will open wide. It is even more dangerous because the large pores can break the droplets into smaller ones so that the droplets are more easily dispersed. As we already know, COVID-19 is straightforward to spread through droplets when sneezing or coughing.

On the other hand, the researcher asked people who use scuba masks, he said that scuba masks are more comfortable when worn. Due to the price of scuba masks, which are relatively cheaper than other masks and their comfortable use because they do not make it hard to breathe. The use of masks when praying in a situation where there is a threat of an epidemic or disease as it is today does not damage the validity of prayer. Because there is a cause and purpose for the common good and masks have become an urgent basic need to be met.

### 3) Washing Hands

Washing hands is an activity that seems trivial, but is very important to do. Washing hands should not be done carelessly, clean hands with running water and use soap in the right way so that dirt and germs are entirely lost. Based on information from several informants, it can be stated that there are six steps to washing hands correctly and adequately. If people do not understand the six steps mentioned above, they are allowed to wash their hands for 20 seconds using running water and soap, covering the gaps in the fingers. The purpose of washing our hands is to kill germs that stick to our hands and to prevent the spread of viruses or germs to ourselves or other people or to something we hold. Then the researcher asked the community about how they wash their hands, the results of the interview were that some people knew the steps to wash their hands properly, but they did not comply because they felt that these steps were impractical and took too long. They wash their hands as usual with soap, until it feels clean from germs.

### 4) Keeping the Distance

The coronavirus can spread quickly in crowds when distance stipulations are not adhered to. Protecting yourself is very important so that the virus does not quickly attack you, so one thing that must be done is to maintain a safe distance between yourself and others when outdoors. The recommended distance is at least 1 meter or 2 meters. Keeping this distance is intended so that when a person with COVID-19 coughs or sneezes, the droplets that come out don't hit other people. When praying in places of worship, people are more likely to follow the order that they should not keep a distance during prayer, even though this is not in normal conditions. Although actually in Islam it is permissible if in abnormal or emergency conditions, something prohibited will be allowed.

### 5) Avoiding Crowds

Avoiding crowds is the right step that all levels of society can take to anticipate the transmission of COVID-19. The dangerous crowds are those that last more than 1 hour and don't wear masks. Even though people gather for less than 1 hour, not wearing a mask, it is also dangerous even then. Trying to avoid this crowd reduces the potential for transmission because we don't know whether people around carry the virus. It is hazardous if the person has the virus in their body but has no complaints at all because they cannot distinguish the person. The role of all parties is essential for ending the transmission of COVID-19. The cause of the crowd is depending on the level of awareness of each, and another cause is that if there is something that attracts or triggers the attention of the crowd to gather, then the crowd usually occurs spontaneously.

## **b. Policy Sources**

### 1) Funds

The Banjarmasin City Budget bears all costs incurred due to implementing this health protocol policy through the 2020 Banjarmasin City Regional Disaster Management Agency and other legal sources of funds that are not binding. The assistance funds given are by how much he proposes relating to whether there are patients exposed to COVID-19 in the village. Assistance in the form of necessities is intended for patients who are self-isolating at home. For the local Lurah, the assistance provided is in the form of disinfectants and PPE or the form of goods. The assistance is provided by the National Disaster Management Agency and distributed by local officials.

### 2) Infrastructure

Facilities that support health protocols such as handwashing stations, disinfectant spray equipment, and so on are required by every agency to provide. Agencies that provide are government agencies and private institutions, and everyone is obliged to provide it. Furthermore, the researchers asked the local community about the provision of health protocol facilities in the District of North Banjarmasin, they said: there are still some places that do not provide facilities that support the health protocol. There are still some locations that do not provide these facilities, such as the provision of handwashing facilities. However, it was also found that several places provided handwashing facilities but were not optimal, such as the absence of water or soap.

## **c. Implementation Activities and Inter-Organizational Communication**

Coordination between organizations regarding the standards and objectives of health protocol policies and the imposition of sanctions is conveyed during meetings, and this information can be conveyed during direct or indirect meetings.

**d. Economic, Social and Political**

## 1) Economic Impact

Conditions economic conditions of the community are under tremendous pressure as a result of this health protocol policy. The economic impact has decreased for people with non-fixed incomes such as business actors, due to limited physical interaction due to various efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

## 2) Social Impact Social

Impact greatly affects the community, because people cannot carry out their normal activities. The community also feels that the relationship between the people closest to them is loose, such as people who are traveling abroad cannot meet people in their hometowns, children cannot meet their parents, siblings cannot meet their siblings, and so on.

## 3) Political

Impact The perceived political impact is to disrupt the political circulation system of an area, including in the District of North Banjarmasin. Due to concerns about the rapid spread of COVID-19, such as delays in general elections or the death of some politicians.

**e. The tendency of implementing**

Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation Number 68 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as an Effort for Prevention and Control of COVID-19 was approved to be implemented because it has a purpose by the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 1) Application of Discipline

## A. Basic Measures and Policy Objectives

## a. Perwali Banjarmasin No. 68 of 2020

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the field, it is still felt that it has not been achieved. Community participation in achieving the policy objectives of the Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation Number 68 of 2020 is also felt to be lacking. If it is associated with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn it has not been achieved.

## b. Wearing a Mask

As for the results of research in the field in terms of wearing a mask, it is still not adhered to. The lack of supervision and socialization influences this and the level of public awareness is still low. Referring to the Van Meter and Van Horn theories are sometimes adhered to.

## c. Washing Hands

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the field in terms of handwashing activities are still not adhered to. Even though they know the steps for good hand washing, they are still not obeyed because they feel it is not practical and takes too long. Based on the facts above, the Van Meter and Van Horn theories are not adhered to.

## d. Keeping Distance

Based on research that has been done in the field in terms of maintaining distance, the implementation of social distancing in North Banjarmasin District in public places such as places of worship is not carried out properly. The lack of public understanding influences this in harmonizing religious orders and government orders. On the theory, Van Meter and Van Horn are sometimes adhered to.

## e. Avoiding Crowds

The results of the research conducted in the field, in terms of avoiding crowds, were not followed. The level of awareness in each person is still lacking and the discipline enforcers are felt to be indecisive or still provide leeway in granting permits for events that can cause crowds. By the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn less adhered to.

**B. Policy Resources**

## a. Funds

The health protocol policy is supported by funds originating from the Banjarmasin City Budget through the Banjarmasin City Regional Disaster Management Agency in 2020. By the Van Meter and Van Horn theory in the form of financial support, it is appropriate.

## b. Infrastructure

According to the results of interviews with researchers related to infrastructure that supports health protocols is still lacking, there are still some places that have not provided these infrastructure facilities. But some provide but are not optimal. For example, the place provides a place to wash hands but is not equipped with running water or soap. If it is associated with the Van Meter and Van Horn theories, the available infrastructure in the North Banjarmasin District is still sometimes fulfilled.

### C. Implementation Activities and Inter-Organizational Communication

Based on research that has been carried out in the field, every agency or party involved in implementing health protocol policies in the District of North Banjarmasin has coordinated or discussed together through direct or indirect meetings. From the results obtained by researchers, based on the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn it is appropriate.

### D. Economic, Social, and Political Conditions

#### a. Economic Impact

According to the results of research in the field, many people feel the negative impact on the economy. People who do not have a fixed income, feel a decrease in income, and some people are laid off (Termination of Employment) from their jobs. If it is associated with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn is not fulfilled.

#### b. Social Impact

Based on the results of research conducted in the field related to the health protocol policy, it has a very social impact, namely the stretching of relationships with the closest people. If it is related to the Van Meter and Van theories, it is not fulfilled.

#### c. Political

Impact The political impact of this health protocol policy also has an impact, a political circulation system in an area will be disrupted due to concerns about the spread of COVID-19. By the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn is not met.

### E. Trends of Implementers

Based on the results of research in the field, this health protocol policy was approved for implementation. When associated with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn, it is appropriate.

## 3.3 Law Enforcement

### a. Basic Measures and Policy Objectives

#### 1) Sanctions

Based on information from several informants, it can be stated that the sanctions given to health protocol violators are in the form of written or oral sanctions, a maximum fine of 100 thousand rupiahs, and social sanctions in the form of cleaning public facilities. Sanctions are given to violators who are decided by the Prosecutor and Judge by looking directly at the conditions in the field, the fines are not too forced because of the ability of the violator to pay or not. The purpose of imposing sanctions on violators is to provide awareness to citizens of the benefits of implementing health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Social witnesses given to violators are required to wear a special orange vest as a sign that the person is violating the health protocol. It is hoped that the violator will feel ashamed and will try not to repeat the mistake. In addition, it is also hoped that other members of the community will not imitate the violators who are given the sanction.

### b. Characteristics of Implementers

#### 1) Relationship How it Works

Each executor carries out his duties by coordinating with one another, either through online meetings or through face-to-face meetings. During the meeting, all information will be conveyed regarding the activities to be carried out before the operation to the field.

#### 2) Characteristics and Attributes

The characteristics of each level of the COVID-19 Task Force are located in their respective vests, but for the city and sub-district level Task Forces, they have the same vest. When on duty they wear vests that are both behind them bearing the 3 pillars, namely the symbol of the *kayuh baimbai*, the police, and the TNI. In carrying out this Perwali, no particular vehicle is provided, but using their respective operational vehicles to go to a predetermined location. Before carrying out their duties, officers involved in enforcing discipline first coordinate the joint assembly at the Polresta.

### A. Basic Measures and Policy Objectives

#### a. Sanctions

Based on the results of research carried out in the field in terms of giving sanctions to violators of health protocols, it is not clear. That is what makes violators not feel the deterrent effect and keep repeating their mistakes. When associated with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn, it is less clear.

## B. Characteristics of Implementers

### a. Relationship of Working Methods

According to the results of research in the field, each activity to be carried out will be coordinated first, followed by their respective duties or functions. By the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn are appropriate.

### b. Characteristics

Based on research that has been carried out in the field, each level of the COVID-19 Task Force has characteristics, namely on the back of the vest that says they are Task Force at which level, but each city and sub-district COVID-19 Task Force has the same vest. This, when associated with the Van Meter and Van Horn theories, is appropriate.

### c. Attributes

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the field, the attribute used by health protocol enforcement officers in the North Banjarmasin District is a special vest, which symbolizes 3 pillars, namely the symbol of the *kayuh baimbai*, the police, and the TNI. There is no special operational vehicle to carry out this policy, but using the operational vehicle of each agency. If it is associated with the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn, it is appropriate.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that the researchers have done, it can be concluded that the implementation of government policies on the application of discipline and law enforcement of health protocols in the District of North Banjarmasin has not yet been achieved. This can be seen from the application of discipline-based on indicators of Basic Measures and Policy Objectives in terms of the Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation Number 68 of 2020, wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, and avoiding crowds which have not been appropriately implemented because there are still many who do not comply. health protocol policy. Sources of this health protocol policy are supported by funds charged to the Banjarmasin City Budget through the Regional Disaster Management Agency which will support the implementation of the policy, but the obstacle is that the infrastructure is still not fully fulfilled so that the implementation of the policy cannot be maximized. Economic, Social, and Political conditions have a very negative impact on every level of society.

However, judging from the indicators that the Implementation Activities and Inter-Organizational Communication are appropriate, each party involved in implementing the health protocol policy in the North Banjarmasin District coordinates with each other through direct or indirect meetings. And lastly, the tendency of the implementers towards this health protocol policy was approved for implementation because it has goals that are by the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic. As well as being seen from law enforcement based on indicators of Basic Measures and Policy Objectives in terms of providing sanctions that officers are not strict in giving sanctions to violators, which causes violators to feel less of a deterrent effect when violating health protocols. However, judging from the Characteristics indicators of the Implementers having a good working relationship, implementing health protocol policies in the North Banjarmasin District in each activity coordinate first, then will carried out according to their respective duties and functions. The Regional Government, in this case, the Mayor of Banjarmasin, needs to make a guidebook intended for the community and also for implementers to carry out the Banjarmasin Mayor Regulation Number 68 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as an Effort to Prevent and Control COVID-19. The local community needs to implement and comply with the 4M health protocol policy (Wearing Masks, Washing Hands, Keeping Distance, and Avoiding Crowds).

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