



Analysis the Application of Public Health Protocols of Covid 19 in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Cases of Covid 19 infection have spread to almost all parts of Indonesia country. The government has issued a policy regarding the implementation of health protocols in order to carry out daily activities to reduce the transmission rate. This study aims to identify the implementation of public health protocol during the Covid 19 pandemic in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. This research is a descriptive quantitative research. Data analysis in this study uses univariate analysis. The population in this study is the citizens of Malang city as many as 137.367 people with a sample of 100 respondents. The data was taken by a questionnaire consisting of data on the characteristics of the respondents and their behavior. The data was collected using purposive sampling. The results of the study indicate that public knowledge is in the good category as much as (75%) the public attitude is in the sufficient category (60%) and the public actions are in the sufficient category (66%).



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INTRODUCTION

Since the end of December 2019, the public has been shocked by health disputes that cover all the world. The health dispute originated from the discovery of cases of pulmonary infection or claimed with pneumonia in Wuhan city, Hubei province, China. Coronavirus was first discovered in 1960 with the first case of infectious bronchitis in chickens. In addition, this virus also attacks the nasal cavity in humans, which we often know as the common cold. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) stated as a new type of disease that has never been identified before in humans (Rijal et al., 2021). The number of Covid-19 things across all global continues to get higher. Until now, more than 100 countries have confirmed positive cases of Covid-19. The Ministry of health of the Republic of Indonesia announced that the first problem of Covid-19 in Indonesia was discovered on March 02, 2020. People who are at risk of being infected with the Covid-19 virus are those who are closely affiliated with people who are diagnosed positive for Covid-19.

Transmission of Covid-19 can occur through exclusive relationships, non-exclusive relationships, or close relationships with infected people through secretions such as saliva and respiratory tract secretions or airway droplets that come out when infected people cough, sneeze, and talk (Lotfi et al., 2020). In addition, transmission can also spread through touching the surface of objects that have been contaminated and can also spread through the air, especially in a room closed with ugly Windows (Kemenkes RI, 2020). The cause of this rapid transmission is caused by community disobedience (Winarso et al., 2020).

Community non-compliance with the implementation of health protocols

can be caused by several factors, one of which is the indifferent behavior shown by the community (Sari & Fawzi, 2021). This (Buana, 2020) is high in the number of violations and occurs massively in the community which is a social problem in Indonesia in the context of handling Covid-19, but what is even more worrying is the "indifference" of the community to health protocols. The health protocol consist of some activity such as maintaining cleanliness and not having direct contact with Corona virus positive patients (Rijal et al., 2021), wear a protective face mask when traveling or outside the home, and washing hands and using a hand sanitizer (Lee et al., 2021). In addition, the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and closing the mouth when coughing or sneezing using arms. As well as reducing all forms of mobility (Kemenkes RI, 2020). There are several factors that affect people's attitudes in dealing with the covid-19 pandemic (Setligt et al., 2022). One of them is the perception of the Indonesian people who still think that the covid-19 virus is not true (Jubba, 2021). People who violate health protocols are assessed because they think covid-19 is a conspiracy theory so they do not comply with government policies and ignore health protocols (Handayani et al., 2020).

People even trust friends, family, and spiritual experts more than health workers and government officials, causing all forms of confusion and doubt in society (Erawati, 2022). Meanwhile, according to research results, Prihati et al., showed that people's behavior in preventing Covid-19 is 54% of bad behavior (Prihati, D.R., et al., 2020). Furthermore, research conducted by (Widyamurti et al., 2022) found that the level of education and age affect community compliance in implementing health protocols. Where higher education will have a tendency to always obey the implementation of health protocols, while age has a positive and significant effect. This

means that the higher a person's age, the higher the level of compliance with health protocols. Seeing this fact, there is much that must be addressed in the handling of the covid-19 virus, one of which is to provide valid information to the public.

Based on the above factors can be done a variety of strategies or ways to overcome the behavior with real and positive efforts including, using force or encouragement by making changes in behavior that is imposed on the community so that it behaves as expected.

Furthermore, the provision of information on how to provide information about Covid-19 and the importance of complying with established health protocols so as to increase knowledge that will raise awareness and ultimately will cause people to behave in accordance with the knowledge they have. Furthermore, by conducting participation discussions in a way that people not only passively receive information, but also must actively participate through a discussion about the information that has been received (Sofianto et al., 2022).

If the community already has good values in knowing the application of health protocols, the community can react or provide a good and positive response through attitudes so that with high knowledge and good attitudes from the community, it will also cause good behavior by the community in complying with health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic (Khairunnisa et al., 2021). Based on the above background that the author found, the author is interested in conducting a study entitled "analysis of the application of Public Health protocols in Malang, East Java".

METHODS

This study uses descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The purpose of this study was to identify the implementation of the health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic in Malang city. The instrument used in

this study is to use a questionnaire consisting of 2 parts, namely respondent characteristic data and community behavior questionnaires in the application of health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Participants

The participants of this study are, among others: people who are in the scope of Malang data taken as many as 137,367 people with a sample of 100 respondents.

Sampling Procedures

Sampling technique in this study using Purposive sampling is a sampling technique by selecting samples among the population in accordance with the desired researcher (purpose or problem in the study), with the following criteria: 1. People aged 18-65 years 2. Be prepared to respond 3. Able to read well.

Materials and Apparatus

Questionnaire data characteristics of respondents aims to determine the characteristics of prospective respondents and describe the frequency distribution and 43 demographic percentage of respondents consisting of name (initials), age, education, gender, income, and occupation. Then the behavioral questionnaire aims to determine the behavior of respondents in implementing health protocols consisting of 30 statements including: 10 questions for knowledge (covering health protocols consisting of using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, increasing endurance, reducing mobility), 10 questions for knowledge (covering health protocols consisting of using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, increasing endurance, reducing mobility), 10 statements for action (health protocols consisting of using masks, washing

hands, maintaining distance, increasing endurance, reducing mobility).

Procedures

Data collection techniques in this study are; using questionnaires (questionnaire). Furthermore, researchers create a Google form questionnaire link, then perform data collection by providing questionnaires to respondents who have characteristics in accordance with the study. Then the researcher explains the purpose and purpose of the study. After that the researchers gave 15-20 minutes to respondents to fill out questionnaires. After the questionnaire is filled by the respondents, the researchers will check the completeness of the data. If there is incomplete data, it can be completed immediately. After the data obtained will be collected for analysis.

Design or Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study using univariate analysis. The validity test of the questionnaire instrument for the implementation of public health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic was carried out by expert lecturers. Validity test is conducted to determine the feasibility of an instrument

RESULT

The results of the study entitled analysis of the application of Public Health protocols Malang. By distributing questionnaires in the form of google form to 100 community respondents in Malang. Based on the results data the people who have age respondents (18-25) years 31%, (26-35) years 20%, (36-45) years 19%, (46-60) years 30%. Respondents who have Elementary School Education 0% and Junior High School 2%, High School/High School 37%, Diploma/Bachelor 57%, while Master (S2)/ doctoral (S3) 10%.

Respondents who have income (<Rp 2.4.99.432) as much as 68%, and (> Rp2.499.423) as much as 32%. For respondents who have a job as a private employee as much as 19%, and self-employed as much as %, civil servants 4%, other 40%, while respondents who do not work 2% for housewives and 28% for students.

Public Knowledge In Implementing The Application Health protocol in Malang

Table 1. The Public knowledge percentage

Public knowledge	frequency	Percentage
Good	75	75
Enough	25	25
Lack	0	0

Based on the results of research given to 100 community respondents in Malang, getting the bottom 10 results from questions regarding the implementation of health protocols respondents answered more correctly. Of all the questions about the implementation of health protocols, the most respondents answered correctly on questions about washing hands (99%), the type of mask used (97%), the correct use of masks (92%), and how to greet others (90%). While the answer that is more answered incorrectly by response regarding the application of health protocols is the main function of soap (30%), which can be done in increasing body resistance (57%).

Public attitudes in implementing the Health protocols in Malang

Based on the data, the results of the research given to 100 respondents can be seen from 10 questions regarding the application of health protocols that are used or used to measure all forms of public attitudes in Malang. This is to be seen from some of the total respondents who most

voted strongly agreed on the point of washing hands before and after doing activities (62%), while those who gave a statement agreed on using a mask that covers the hood, mouth, to the chin (65%). Then the respondents who choose the statement of hesitation is on the statement of washing hands before and after activity (70%), and choose the statement does not agree to wash hands using water and soap (3%), and choose the statement strongly disagrees when traveling out of town is only very important (15%).

Public Action In Implementing The Public Health Protocol Malang Raya

Based on data from research conducted on 100 respondents, it was found that among the 10 questions about the implementation of health protocols that were most widely carried out by the public, the first was to comply with social distancing (99%), the second was washing hands with water and soap (97%), the third was wearing a mask when in public places (96%), and I used a hand sanitizer after holding objects in public places (93%). While the most actions are not done by the public, the first is I put a mask on a clean place if it is still worth using again (36%), the second statement I do not avoid the crowd as much (12%), and the third is a statement about me doing physical activity at least 30 minutes every day as much (12%).

Based on the data from the scores that have been set in each respondent's answer, it can be seen that 100 of the respondents' answers are 34 people (34%), including those who have implemented health protocols well, then 64 people (64%) are enough, in implementing the implementation of health protocols and 2 people (2%) who are lacking in implementing the implementation of health protocols.

In the table, the results of the late teens show that 6 people (6%) have good

knowledge, the late teens are the majority who have enough value on the attitude (7%) and actions that are as many as 5 people (5%). In the male sex is the majority who have a good knowledge value of 20 people (20%), the value of attitude in the category of enough as many as 10 people (10%) and action in the category of enough as many as 7 people (7%). At the high school / vocational education level, the majority had good knowledge scores of 20 people (20%), attitudes in the sufficient category of 19 people (19%) and, on the value of action, had good scores of 18 people (18%). However, in Higher Education Diploma / Bachelor and Master/Doctorate 44 people (44%) have good knowledge and 14 people (14%) have enough attitude, and on the actions of 46 people (46%) have a good attitude. On income that has a good knowledge majority > minimum salary as many as 38 people (38%), and attitude has enough category as many as 36 people (36%) action has enough category value as many as 32 people (32%). While in other workers, the majority have good knowledge as many as 25 people (25%), the attitude in the category is enough as many as 9 people (9%), and good actions as many as 7 people (7%).

DISCUSSION

From the above Research researchers can conclude that :

1. From the results of the respondents ' knowledge, 75 people (75%) of them have good knowledge about the implementation of health protocols, 25 people (25%) have sufficient knowledge, and no respondent has less knowledge.
2. Respondents ' attitude 40 people (80%) of them have a good attitude about the implementation of health protocols, 60 people (60%) have enough attitude, and no respondents have less attitude.

3. Respondents' actions 66 people (66%) of them have good actions regarding the implementation of health protocols, 30 people (30%) have sufficient actions, and 4 people (4%) who have less actions.

The results of this study can be seen from the cross tabulation table, in the majority age category of late adolescence who have good knowledge values as many as 7 people (7%). In this study, knowledge in each majority age category was classified as good in implementing health protocols. According to (Raghupathi & Raghupathi, 2020) the more mature a person is, the higher the level of knowledge of a person and the more mature and better in thinking and acting. While in the sex characteristics of the majority of women have enough knowledge value. Because most of the respondents from women generally spend more time outside the home to work and some spend time at home like housewives. Similarly, men spend more time outside the home because the majority of male respondents are workers and it is easier to get information. On the characteristics of level of education respondents who have good knowledge scores as many as 61 people (61%) consisting of diploma/Bachelor and Master/doctorate. (Raghupathi & Raghupathi, 2020) suggests that the higher a person's education, the better the knowledge possessed. This is in line with the results of research conducted on the Malang Raya community, respondents who have a high level of education, the majority have good knowledge in implementing health protocols. However, this does not dampen the spirit and intention of the community to continue to comply and implement the implementation of health protocols and buy equipment and equipment to meet the needs regarding the implementation of health protocols such as buying hand sanitizers, traditional herbal medicines, masks, and others. While the

characteristics of other job respondents have good knowledge values in implementing health protocols. Other workers are one of the workers who interact a lot with many people or often meet many unknown people, so they are better at taking care of themselves and implementing health protocols in their daily activities.

In this study the value of knowledge and community attitudes are in line. The value of good actions owned by the community is not in line with the value of attitudes and knowledge in the community. Where all the characteristics of respondents have sufficient value in implementing the implementation of health protocols (Lotfi et al., 2020). Personal experience is one of the factors that can affect a person's attitude. In the existing phenomenon in the Malang community environment, it is found that people who have experienced or are infected with Covid-19 will be more vigilant and more obedient to always be careful in implementing the health protocols that have been set. To be able to improve community action, a strategy is needed to change the mindset of the community in implementing health protocols, the importance of government and community efforts itself so that people have better attitude values (Ajeng et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

From the description of the above conclusions can be seen that the value of good knowledge possessed by the people of Malang is not in line with the value of attitudes and actions of the people who are respondents in this study. Therefore, with this research, it is expected that there is a need for the implementation of health protocols in everyday life to avoid Covid-19 infection.

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