



The Role of The Covid-19 Task Force in Increasing Community Legal Awareness About The Implementation of The Health Protocol

A. D. Yuniarto*, Dwi Iman Mutthaqin

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Correspondence: E-mail: aldira.pkn17a@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

This study examines the issue of public legal awareness in implementing health protocols. This study aims to obtain a clear picture regarding the role of the Bandung City Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force in increasing public legal awareness about health protocols. This study uses a mixed approach with descriptive methods. Data was collected by means of interviews, observations, questionnaires, documentation studies, and field notes. Respondents in this study, namely the Bandung City Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force, Bandung City Health Service, Bandung City Satpol PP, Bandung City Police, and Bandung City Community. The results of the study indicate that the role of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in increasing public legal awareness regarding the application of health protocols has been running quite well, but has not been maximized. This can be seen from the indicators of public legal awareness in the application of health protocols, namely: (1) Community legal knowledge is considered very good, (2) Community legal understanding can be categorized as good, (3) Legal attitudes are considered adequate, and (4) Behavioral patterns The law in complying with health protocols is still low or can be categorized as bad.

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 10 Sept 2021

First Revised 20 Sept 2021

Accepted 03 Oct 2021

First Available online 29 Dec 2021

Publication Date 29 Dec 2021

Keyword:

*Covid-19 Handling Task Force,
Health Protocol,
Legal Awareness.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Legal awareness is something that is very essential because if all citizens have legal awareness it will have an impact on the life of the nation which will be more orderly. The hallmark of a good and intelligent citizen is a high level of awareness of the law so that people can obey and implement the law as best they can. Legal awareness is a very important aspect to pay close attention to. Legal awareness is a belief that is fixed on the values that exist in humans about laws that have existed, exist, and will exist. In concrete conditions and situations, legal awareness manifests in the form of obedience and obedience to the law.

Ideal conditions in society can be created if every element involved in it can comply with applicable rules. One of the regulations that must be implemented by every citizen at this time, namely implementing health protocols. Health protocols require us to practice physical distancing and prohibit us from crowding, diligently washing hands, and applying awareness and ethics when coughing, sneezing or having a fever (Kennedy & Suhendarto, 2020). The purpose of implementing the health protocol is to protect public health while carrying out activities during the Covid-19 pandemic and to protect the safety of others so that they can suppress the spread of Covid-19 (Suhesty et al., 2021).

Citizens' legal awareness is needed in implementing health protocols so that public health and safety can be protected and order is created in society. The Covid-19 pandemic has threatened the rights of citizens. In this case, the state is responsible for pursuing the fulfillment of the rights of every citizen. This situation is in line with the theory of the welfare state. The welfare state can be interpreted as a social welfare system that gives a bigger role to the state (government) to allocate a portion of public funds to ensure the fulfillment of the basic needs of its citizens.

Citizens must support the efforts made by the state in fulfilling the right to achieve prosperity (Rejekiningsih, 2016). Civic responsibility which can be interpreted as "citizen responsibility" is one of the attitudes that can support success in realizing this welfare. However, the reality is that many people still violate health protocols. Public legal awareness of implementing health protocols can be considered very low. This condition is supported by research conducted by Nielson and Unicef which states that the awareness level of the Indonesian people to be orderly and comply with health protocols is still very low.

Until now the maturity of the community to comply with applicable laws is still lacking, one of which is marked by the many violations committed by the community in implementing health protocols. One area that has violated the health protocol is the city of Bandung.

Data on health protocol violations in the city of Bandung starting from PSBB Period 1 to PSBB Proportional 2021 as of 28 February 2021 which has been compiled by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as the Coordinator for Law Enforcement and Discipline at the Covid-19 Handling Task Force Level The city of Bandung is listed in the following table.

Table 1. Data on Health Protocol Violations in the City of Bandung

Period	Number of Violations
PSBB Periode 1	13.318
PSBB Periode 2	35.132
PSBB Periode 3	10.046
PSBB Periode 4	202
PSBB Periode 5	37
AKB 1	2.160
AKB 2	1.504
AKB 3	1.120
AKB 4 Di Kewilayahan	229
PSBB Proporsional 2021	2.458

Source: Satpol PP Bandung City.

Violations of health protocols are committed by both individuals and business entities. Forms of health protocol violations that are carried out include people not wearing masks or using masks in the wrong way when doing activities in public places and facilities, there are people who are still in crowds, not keeping their distance, the number of vehicle passengers exceeding the specified limit, and there are restaurants or houses food that is still open past the specified time limit.

This form of violation is inseparable from the factors that affect the legal awareness of the community, 4 indicators of legal awareness, namely: (1) Legal Knowledge, (2) Legal Understanding, (3) Legal Attitudes, and (4) Patterns of Legal Behavior ([Usman, 2015](#)). Public awareness in implementing health protocols is influenced by knowledge, motivation, attitudes, and health problems.

One of the roles of the Bandung City Government in increasing public legal awareness regarding the health protocols of each community is carried out by the Bandung City Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force. One of the tasks of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force is law enforcement and disciplining regarding health protocols. Therefore, increasing legal awareness is a significant part of efforts to realize law enforcement ([Tagel, 2013](#)).

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach and a quantitative approach (mixed methods). Mixed methods research is a research method that combines or combines qualitative methods and quantitative methods to be used together in a research activity in order to obtain data that is more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective ([Kurniasari et al., 2020](#)).

The method used is the descriptive method, with the aim of describing a symptom, phenomenon, fact, event, reality, sign, or incident that occurred. The selection of a descriptive method in this study aims to describe an event or events related to the role of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in increasing public legal awareness regarding the implementation of

health protocols. Researchers want to make observations about current phenomena that are happening in society regarding legal awareness in implementing health protocols.

As for this study, the data collection techniques used were: (1) Interviews with the Bandung City Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force, the Bandung City Health Office, the Bandung City Police, the Bandung City Police Satpol, and the Bandung City community (2) observation, (3) documentation study, (4) questionnaire, and (5) field notes.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To measure the level of public legal awareness in implementing health protocols, 4 indicators including 1) Knowledge of Law. 2) Legal Understanding. 3) Legal Attitude. 4) Patterns of Legal Behavior. In this case, legal awareness can be said to be low if the public only knows, understands, and accepts health protocol regulations. Meanwhile, legal awareness is relatively high if people's behavior patterns are in accordance with regulations governing health protocols. The regulation in question is Bandung Mayor Regulation Number 61 of 2021 concerning the Sixth Amendment to Bandung Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Proportional Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Prevention and Control of Covid-19.

With regard to legal knowledge and legal understanding of the community, the results show that the community already knows and understands the regulations for implementing health protocols. This means that the community already knows that there are regulations regarding health protocols that apply in the community and know what are the prohibitions and orders in these regulations. In addition, the community also understands the contents, objectives, and benefits of implementing these regulations. This is supported by the results of distributing questionnaires which are calculated using a Likert scale related to legal knowledge and legal understanding of the community in the following table.

Table 2. Community Legal Knowledge

No	Questions	Amount				
		SM	M	CM	TM	STM
1.	P1	52	26	16	4	2
2.	P2	43	30	15	11	1
3.	P3	23	26	24	20	7
4.	P4	35	27	19	16	3
5.	P5	72	19	7	1	1
6.	P6	42	23	28	5	1
7.	P7	29	26	23	17	5
8.	P8	49	30	16	4	1
9.	P9	23	35	20	17	5
10	P10	63	24	9	4	0
Total		431	266	177	99	27
Likert Scale Score		2155	1064	531	198	27
Total Skor		3977				
Index formula %		3977/5000x100 = 79,5%				

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

Table 3. Community Legal Understanding

No	Questions	amount				
		SP	P	CP	TP	STP
1.	P1	5	443	32	12	8
2.	P2	5	55	24	9	7
3.	P3	14	53	22	6	5
4.	P4	21	29	29	15	6
5.	P5	6	20	21	33	20
6.	P6	20	52	18	8	2
7.	P7	29	52	17	1	1
8.	P8	26	50	20	3	1
9.	P9	14	53	19	12	2
10.	P10	23	56	17	4	0
Total		163	463	219	103	52
Likert Scale Score		815	1852	657	206	52
Total Skor		3852				
Index formula %		$3852/5000 \times 100 = 77\%$				

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

Based on the two tables above, the results obtained are 79.5% of the level of public legal knowledge, so it can be categorized as good. In addition, the results obtained are 77% level of understanding of community law, so it can be categorized as good.

The operation of law in society is largely determined by the attitudes, views, and values shared by community members (Ernis, 2018). The public's legal attitude towards the health protocol is divided into two, namely a positive attitude which means that the community accepts/approves of the regulation because it is in accordance with the values that exist within themselves, and a negative attitude which is the opposite of a positive attitude. The results of the study show that there is a small proportion of people who disagree/reject health protocol regulations due to economic factors and distrust of Covid-19 as stated by Susanto policies that have been made by the government such as The PSBB will limit people's mobility so that it will have an impact on slowing economic activity, especially MSMEs which will directly affect people's behavior in meeting their needs will be limited (Susanto et al., 2021). Meanwhile, there are people who refuse to implement health protocols because they do not believe in the existence of Covid-19 due to hoax news circulating in society (Bafadhal et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, the pattern of community legal behavior shows poor results. This can be seen from the data on health protocol violations in the city of Bandung in June 2021 in the following table.

Table 4. Data on Health Protocol Violations in the City of Bandung in June 2021

REPORT OF HEALTH PROTOCOL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN THE CITY OF BANDUNG JUNE 2021				
No	Individual Sanctions	Total	Sanctions for Business Actors	Total
1	Verbal Reprimand	2036	Verbal Reprimand	161
2	Written Reprimands	6	Written Reprimands	116
3	Social Work	2	Fines	6
4	Fines	0	Sealing	7
Total		2044	Total	290

Source: Satpol PP Bandung City

Until now, many people are still violating health protocols such as not wearing masks, crowding, and violating business operating hours. The community's behavior itself is considered not good because so far they have implemented health protocols when there are surveillance patrols from Satpol PP and other elements, meaning that when they see the presence of Satpol PP, the community immediately rushes to look for masks or justify masks that were previously used in an inappropriate way. for fear of being penalized. When the Satpol PP has finished patrolling or when there is no Satpol PP, the community again doesn't care about implementing health protocols.

If associated with the level of legal awareness. So this pattern of behavior shows that the level of public legal awareness is at the level of fear of the law or the lowest level in the classification of the level of legal awareness. Legal awareness and compliance with the law is based on fear or worry about sanctions and legal threats imposed if the law is not obeyed, therefore people obey the law particular due to his punishment. The existence of different patterns of legal behavior in society is a problem that has the potential to cause conflict that will occur if it is not handled immediately. This is in accordance with Usman's opinion that the pattern of people's behavior regarding certain events is not in line with written legal provisions, particularly those concerning legal certainty and public order (Usman, 2015).

Based on indicators of legal awareness with empirical facts in the city of Bandung, it can be said that the level of public awareness in implementing health protocols is still low. The community already knows and understands the contents of the goals and the benefits of the health protocol legal rules, but they are not followed by a pattern of behavior to implement the health protocol.

Therefore, the role of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force is needed in increasing public legal awareness in order to realize legal order regarding the implementation of health protocols. Efforts made by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, namely by announcing through various media, calling for and taking action.

Announcements through various media are a form of socialization related to health protocol regulations (Saifulloh & Lazuardi, 2021). Increasing public legal awareness can be carried out through various activities including legal counseling and legal information, either directly or indirectly to the community. The form of socialization carried out by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force includes sharing information on the internet and social media such as at covid-19.bandung.go.id. Other methods carried out include placing banners and distributing posters related to health protocol regulations.

In making an appeal to the public, the Covid-19 Handling Task Force through the field of law enforcement and disciplinary health protocols conducts patrols or justice operations which are carried out routinely 3 times a day. Patrols are carried out by circling the designated area with the aim of reminding the public to implement health protocols, disperse crowds, and monitor the operating hours of business actors.

In addition, efforts to increase legal awareness that the Covid-19 Handling Task Force is trying to do are also carried out by means of prosecution. Enforcement or action is one of two ways that can be done to increase public legal awareness. Enforcement is carried out by imposing sanctions on health protocol violators. The sanctions given are divided into 3 types, namely: 1) Light sanctions in the form of verbal and written warnings, 2) Moderate sanctions in the form of social work and guaranteed identity cards, 3) Severe sanctions in the form of fines, sealing, and revocation of business licenses.

However, in practice, there are no special events or special activities such as legal counseling, discussion forums involving the community, and other forms carried out by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in increasing public legal awareness of regulations regarding the

implementation of health protocols. If the efforts to increase legal understanding carried out by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force are more planned and structured, then it can be more effective in increasing public understanding of the law.

Increasing legal awareness by means of education, one of which can be through Citizenship Education. This is consistent with the role that Citizenship Education has as legal education as stated by Juliati, et al that: Citizenship education must be able to act as a vehicle to increase legal awareness even better, in the sense that the Education program Citizenship was born to foster citizens to have high legal awareness, who are aware of their rights and obligations and have high legal compliance (Juliati et al., 2019).

Furthermore, Citizenship Education has an important role in shaping the character of citizens to comply with all applicable laws in various aspects of life, especially in regulations regarding health protocols. The function and role of Citizenship Education is also legal education, meaning that citizens are provided with knowledge and understanding of the law so that they can obey it by participating in organizational activities at school and counseling by teachers and parents to find out, understand the use or benefits of laws and regulations (Tjeppy, 2021).

4. CONCLUSION

The role of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force in increasing public legal awareness regarding the implementation of health protocols has been going quite well, but not optimally. This can be seen from indicators of community legal awareness in implementing health protocols, namely (1) the legal knowledge of the community regarding health protocol regulations is very good, (2) the community's legal understanding of regulations regarding health protocols can be categorized as good, (3) the legal attitude of the community towards the regulations for implementing health protocols can be categorized as quite good. and (4) the pattern of community legal behavior in complying with health protocols is still relatively low or can be categorized as bad. This can be seen from the large number of health protocol violations that have occurred in the community.

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