

IMPLEMENTATION OF PANCASILA VALUES THROUGH GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The outbreak of Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia has prompted the government to issue many new policies related to various areas of people's lives. One of them is a policy in the field of education, namely through the establishment of LFH (Learning from Home) policies for all levels of education. The problem that arises is the demand for changes in student behavior from traditional learning methods to independent learning patterns. The purpose of this study was to find out how students apply Pancasila values in carrying out learning in the Covid-19 Pandemic era in line with government policies. The research was conducted with a quantitative approach, starting with a literature study to find out aspects related to Pancasila values, LFH learning methods, and health policies in the Covid-19 Pandemic era. Based on the results of the literature study, a questionnaire was developed to collect data from students. The online version of the questionnaire is made so that it is easy to fill out by respondents, namely 114 college students. The research findings are interesting to observe, namely, the majority of respondents (56.2%) think that government policies in the field of education in the current Covid-19 Pandemic era have not been carried out effectively. Even (73.6%) of students stated that there was a decrease in learning motivation among students. This finding needs to be immediately anticipated by decision makers in universities considering that the start of the next semester will soon begin. The values of Pancasila that are applied at this time are just and civilized humanity and the unity of Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 virus is a virus that originally came from Wuhan, China in 2019. The increasing number of COVID-19 cases was very fast and caused a

pandemic. With the acceleration of the increase in the COVID-19 virus, the government is overwhelmed in dealing with this virus. Sars-CoV-2 is the virus that causes COVID-19. This virus is a zoonotic virus that is transmitted between animals and humans.

President Joko Widodo announced the first two positive cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia on March 2, 2020. The news of this virus has become a great fear for people in Indonesia and other countries. Many policies in handling COVID-19 have been prepared and are in a race with COVID-19 cases that continue to flow or increase. This virus spread very quickly to various parts of the world, including Indonesia.

In Indonesia, COVID-19 is designated as a disease that is very dangerous to health. Symptoms of the COVID-19 virus are generally fever, cough, fatigue, and loss of taste and smell. While serious symptoms are difficulty breathing or shortness of breath and chest pain, this sudden pandemic condition also makes people unprepared to deal with it, both physically and psychologically. This virus not only threatens public health, but also affects the economy and education. The pandemic necessitates the importance of breaking the chain of transmission and protecting the population from individuals. Until now, one of the drugs to deal with this virus has not been found, so that what can be done for now is only social and physical restrictions. The current case continues to grow so that the government issued a strict policy for it.

Through a circular issued by the Directorate of Higher Education No. 1 of 2020 under the Ministry of Education and Culture's COVID-19 preventive program. In Indonesian universities, remote learning will begin, or rather, students will be forced to deliver lectures in their individual homes.

A health protocol has been provided by WHO, the top health agency in the world, and has been mandated by the government. The use of masks is one of the complete stages in preventing and controlling COVID-19, according to the WHO. However, the use of masks alone is not enough. To reduce and prevent the transmission of this virus. The government has established and obligated the public to implement other health protocols such as washing hands, maintaining distance, reducing mobility, avoiding crowds, and vaccinating.

The task force for handling COVID-19 does not stop to convey messages to the entire community to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19. Staying at home, avoiding crowds, reducing mobility, wearing masks when leaving the house, washing hands, and always maintaining distance are messages from the unit. the task of handling COVID-19. However, in its implementation there are still many people who are not used to it, so there are still many people who do not apply health protocols.

Efforts to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic have been carried out by various parties in many countries in various ways. The main problem faced in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 is that not all cases whose bodies contain the COVID-19 virus show symptoms. Early studies in the United States and China reported that the proportion of completely asymptomatic cases could be as high as 41%. A final study in China found that the proportion of infected people who never developed symptoms was 23%. The transmission process resulted in the number of local transmissions that occurred from sufferers to other people in one area (local transmission) continued to increase.

The acceleration of transmission and the increasing death rate of COVID-19 requires control measures to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. Good knowledge is very necessary for handling COVID-19, because if there is a lack of good knowledge about COVID-19, the public will not respect the health protocols made by the government. Therefore, good knowledge about the prevention of COVID-19 is needed to increase the level of awareness and understanding of the importance of preventing the transmission of this disease.

According to (Joko, 2011), adequate exercise can also help reduce your tension. Exercising helps you be healthier, increases your energy and stamina, makes your mind fresher, and makes you sleep more soundly. These various regulations have not succeeded in reducing the number of transmission of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Integrated operations, integrated policies, print, electronic, and social media advertising, among other strategies, have all been used in the COVID-19 prevention campaign. A campaign or health promotion must be carried out utilizing a persuasive or campaign approach to reduce the prevalence of COVID-19. Many campaign or persuasive methods make use of fear. The phrase "persuasive using a horror approach" describes a persuasion technique where the target audience

is to be terrified. One could convince others by detailing the dangers or threats that come with a COVID-19 strike. 2016 (Duong et al).

Community compliance is still a phenomenon that must continue to be improved to improve behavior in breaking the chain of transmission of COVID-19. One of the important considerations in any persuasion or fear-attracting campaign is effectiveness. The public is expected to follow the message or recommendation given in persuasion (Saudah, 2016). One theory that answers this question is the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) introduced by Kim Witte. This model was first introduced by Kim Witte in 1993.

The government has always tried to take precautions in tackling this virus by compiling various health protocol rules. Even though the health protocols have been prepared optimally and optimally, if the implementers of the health protocols are not aware and do not comply with the existing health protocols, the number of COVID-19 transmissions will always increase.

II. METHODS

This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are descriptive methods and tend to use analysis. This study aims to determine how obedient and aware the public is to health protocols. This research was conducted at the home of the interviewee. Writing this article took about 2 weeks. The objects of this research are: Head of RT 007 and health workers of Maridan Health Center in the preparation and research. This research was conducted in the neighborhood of Kec. Muara Badak New Badak Village Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin Gang Delta RT.06 Kutai Kartanegara. The type of research used in this study is qualitative, namely research conducted on natural objects. Natural objects are objects that develop as they are, not manipulated by researchers and the presence of researchers does not really affect the dynamics of the object. This research was conducted to explore the fulfillment of women's political rights in a democratic government.

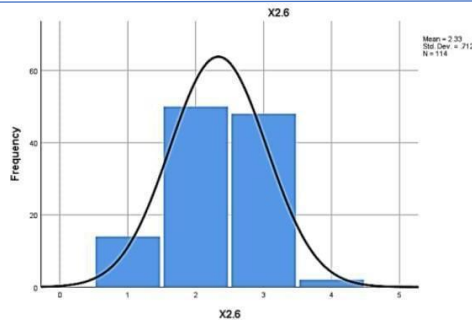
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Results

Based on the results of the analysis of the responses of 114 respondents, this study focused on three parts, namely the level of effectiveness of government policies, increasing student learning motivation, and easy access to online learning.

Table 1. Questions to Students

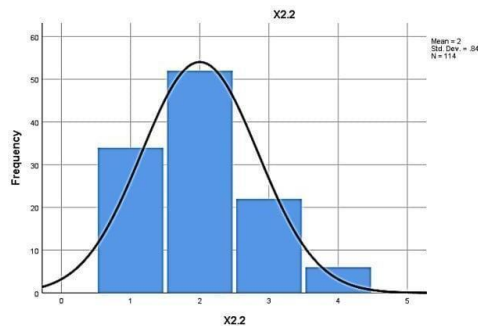
N	Question
1	Government policies in the field of Education have been quite effective.
2	The online learning method at LFH has increased learning motivation.
3	Access for easy online learning.



Gambar 1. Tingkat Efektivitas Kebijakan Pemerintah

From the graph, 14 people strongly disagree, 50 people disagree, 48 people agree, and 2 people strongly agree with the statement that government policies in the field of education have been quite effective.

Referring to the opinion of the respondents, 56.2% of the total respondents disagreed and 43.8% of the total respondents agreed with this question. So, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents agree that government policies in the field of education have not been effective.

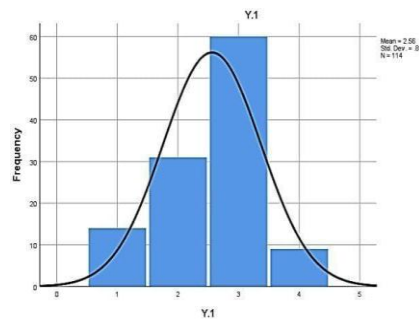


Gambar 2. Peningkatan Motivasi Belajar Mahasiswa

From the graph, 34 people strongly disagree, 52 people disagree, 22 people agree, and 6 people strongly agree with the statement that the online learning method in LFH has increased learning motivation.

Referring to the opinion of the respondents, 73.6% of the total respondents disagreed and 26.4% of the total respondents agreed with this question. So, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents stated that LFH had reduced their

learning motivation so that the level of understanding of the material they received decreased.



Gambar 3. Kemudahan Akses Pembelajaran Online

From the graph, 14 people strongly disagree, 31 people disagree, 60 people agree, and 9 people strongly agree with the statement that access to online learning is easy.

Referring to the respondents' responses to this question, 60.5% of the total respondents agreed and 39.5% of the total respondents did not agree with this question. The conclusion from the data is that online learning access is easy to do.

III. Discussion

2. 1. Effectiveness of Government Policies in the Education Sector

The Government is very worried that education will be hampered by the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the government has made policies to minimize the risk of transmission of the Covid-19 virus, but can still provide education, namely by making LFH policies. However, as described in the findings section, government policies in the field of education have not been carried out effectively enough. This is because there are still many obstacles faced by students, namely experienced by the majority of respondents (70.1%). One of the obstacles faced is the problem of network connections. Today, almost all people rely on the internet to carry out work and learning activities at home. As a result, the internet network is often a bit slow and even experiences obstacles because many people use it. Therefore, it is not uncommon for students to come late to take part in online learning. As many as 18.4% of respondents stated that they are often late for online learning because of

network problems. The interesting thing is that there are 73.6% of respondents who say they can overcome the problems that arise. giving messages and warnings for people who do not follow health protocols and health workers providing directions to the community by washing clean hands away from crowds and keeping a distance from others and distributing masks level of community compliance with health protocols, by wearing masks and maintaining distance, is still lacking.

The number of non-compliance must be watched out and addressed firmly so that it does not have a major impact on the rate of transmission in the community. This non-compliance rate is still relatively high and the implication of the lack of compliance with health protocols is an increase in transmission in the regions. From the data on the level of compliance, there are about 27.03% of villages that have a low level of compliance in wearing masks. Then, about 28.36% of villages have a low level of compliance in maintaining distance. This figure must be addressed by suppressing the transmission of COVID-19 and accelerating the decline in cases.

All parties responsible for handling the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia must participate in overseeing the health protocol and take a firm stance against violators by taking action. On the other hand, for regions that have worked hard in overcoming cases in their regions. In the future, we must continue to improve handling efforts so that the rate of transmission can be prevented and the death rate can be suppressed. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out vaccinations evenly, the application of health protocols as a living habit is a demand in overcoming the COVID- 19 pandemic. Some people have complied with health protocols, but there are still others World Health Organization lack the awareness to apply the 4M principles, namely wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, and avoiding crowds.

3. Responses of health workers regarding people who ignore health protocols

My response is still a reminder for people who do not comply with health protocols. Even though sometimes we remind people who are angry or don't like it. Public Health workers are very important to play an maksimal role in the promotive and preventive aspects of public health. Public health workers can innovate and create strategies to accelerate the handling of Covid- 19 in Indonesia, with the main focus on

education and empowering the community and the second focus on strengthening health services.

Various strategies and programs for handling Covid- 19 were proposed in this coordination meeting by academics. The proposed strategy is to place public health workers in public places that are at high risk of transmitting the virus. As an effort to promote the adaptation of new habits and health protocols by public health workers. Optimizations that need to be done are: Equipment of human resource instruments for Public Health Units such as in community health centers, strengthening of financing policy instruments for Public Health Units(PHU), as well as developing secondary and tertiary referral institutions for PHU.

In addition, strengthening the role of sub-district offices and village offices for community empowerment in the health sector, and the integration of public health workers at the community health centers level must also be carried out. In addition, legal certainty is also needed to optimize the role of public health workers.

4. The response of the Chairperson of RT 007 as the head of the RT regarding people World Health Organization ignore health protocols

Give good directions to people world Health Organization do not comply so that people understand and follow the advice of the government, especially in the RT 007 zona because I as the chairman of RT 007 hope that the community members I am always in good health by giving advice to those World Health Organization do not comply with health protocols.

IV. CONCLUSION

COVID-19 is a very dangerous virus and it needs public awareness to reduce the transmission of this virus. However, what happened around the village of Meridian there were still many people who did not pay attention to the existing health protocols. Many of the people who leave the house without wearing masks and not washing their hands, there are still many who like to make a crowd without implementing health protocols so that it triggers the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. People always underestimate the existence of COVID-19 and think it is just an ordinary disease.

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