



## Implementation of COVID-19 Prevention and Control Policies: A Case Study at Dr. Dody Sardjoto Air Force Hospital, Makassar

Yoga Anggoro Seto, Tommy Hariyanto, & Catur Wahyudi

University of Merdeka Malang

Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

*The COVID-19 pandemic requires hospitals to implement infection prevention and control policies quickly, accurately, and consistently. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 at the Air Force Hospital (RSAU), dr. Dody Sardjoto Makassar, particularly in efforts to control and prevent COVID-19. Using a qualitative approach with a case study design, data were collected through structured interviews, observations, and documentation studies of medical and non-medical personnel at RSAU. The study's results show that policy implementation was carried out through four main aspects: preparedness, operational policies and guidelines, early warning systems, and resource mobilization. The policy objectives were achieved due to the consistent implementation of health protocols, increased human resource capacity, and the availability of infrastructure, including COVID-19 isolation rooms. However, there were still obstacles, particularly resistance from some community members to COVID-19 testing and treatment. Supporting factors included inter-agency coordination, effective screening and surveillance mechanisms, and SOPs that were adapted to developments in the pandemic situation. Overall, the implementation of the policy has proven effective in suppressing the spread of COVID-19 in hospitals. This study emphasizes the importance of policy accuracy, strengthening resource capacity, and adapting SOPs as determinants of successful pandemic control in military health facilities.*

**Keywords:** COVID-19 prevention policy, Infection control, Military hospital.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, the international community was shocked by news of the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Wuhan region. In the second week of January 2020, Chinese authorities made their first public announcement that a new type of virus was rampant in the city of Wuhan. Since then, scientists have been studying the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. Some time later, the virus spread worldwide, including Indonesia. On March 2, 2020, President Joko Widodo announced the first positive cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Indonesia. In this first case, two people were found to be positive for COVID-19, both residents of Depok, West Java.

The entire world is currently focused on overcoming the pandemic caused by the spread of a new virus, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). A pandemic occurs when an infectious disease spreads easily and quickly from one person to another in multiple countries simultaneously. The official definition of a pandemic is an epidemic that occurs and spreads throughout the world or across large areas in multiple countries, crossing international borders and typically having a significant impact on a large number of people. The spread of a pandemic disease occurs across a wide geographical area and can affect or threaten a proportion of the population in various countries around the world.

The World Health Organization (WHO) immediately declared that the spread of COVID-19 was a pandemic, posing a global threat. This did not alter how the virus spread and infected countries around the world, but the WHO hoped it would change the perspective and efforts of various countries in preventing and handling the spread of COVID-19.

The development of the COVID-19 pandemic, with its highly contagious nature and rapid spread from one person to another, coupled with the high mobility of people moving from one country to another, has created new challenges for every country in stopping the spread and responding to, as well as preventing, the spread of COVID-19 to other countries. Several countries have implemented strict restrictions and even imposed lockdown policies to prevent people from entering or leaving their countries. Governments in several countries have implemented strict social distancing policies for their communities, temporarily closing educational institutions and places of worship as part of their efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic emergency situation.

All resources owned by the Indonesian government have been mobilized to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. All hospitals and medical personnel, including those in the military, have been put on standby. OMSP (Non-War Military Operations) is one of the operations carried out by the TNI (Indonesian National Armed Forces) in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, article 7 paragraph 2, which explains that in carrying out its primary duties, the TNI not only carries out OMP (War Military Operations) but also carries out OMSP (Non-War Military Operations), which are military operations not intended to counter threats of invasion or war with other nations, but rather operations carried out for other tasks stipulated in the Law to assist in overcoming problems faced by the Indonesian nation by conducting independent operations or integrated/synergistic operations with other relevant elements and agencies. The implementation of the TNI's duties in OMSP involves assisting the central and regional governments in preventing and mitigating the effects of natural disasters, providing support to refugees, and delivering humanitarian aid. In carrying out OMSP tasks to prevent and mitigate the effects of disasters, the capabilities and strengths of the TNI serve as a supporting element or merely assist the government or other relevant agencies upon request for assistance from the government or other agencies, such as the BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) or BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency). Indonesian National Armed Forces. The COVID-19 pandemic is categorized as a disease outbreak disaster. This is the basis for the TNI's deployment of military hospitals to address the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the hospitals under the authority of the TNI is RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto.

The objectives of this study are as follows: To describe and analyze the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 at the dr. Dody Sardjoto Air Force Hospital in Makassar in an effort to control and prevent *Coronavirus Disease 2019* (Covid-19) in the city of Makassar. To describe and analyze the factors that influence the implementation of Permenkes Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 at the dr. Dody Sardjoto Air Force Hospital in Makassar, in the effort to control and prevent *Coronavirus Disease 2019* (Covid-19) in the city of Makassar.

Several benefits can be derived from a study. Theoretical Benefits: The benefits of this research can serve as a reference material and contribute to a library collection related to the theme of policy implementation in health services. This research can hone the author's analytical skills. This research is beneficial for the library collection of University of Merdeka Malang and can serve as a valuable input for further research on the same theme. Practical Use: The findings of this research can serve as a basis for consideration and evaluation to enhance health services in both civilian and military healthcare institutions.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to William Dun (1999), policy is a written rule that constitutes a formal decision of an organization, binding and regulating behavior to create new values in society. Policy will be the primary reference for members of an organization or community in their behavior. Policies are generally problem-solving and proactive in nature. Unlike laws and regulations, policies are more adaptive and interpretive, even though they also regulate "what is allowed and what is not allowed." Policies are also expected to be general in nature without eliminating specific local characteristics. Policies must allow for interpretation in accordance with specific conditions. Meanwhile, Subarsono (2005:2) writes in his book that, according to Thomas Dye (1981:1), the definition of public policy is any choice made by the government to do or not to do something. This definition implies that public policy is created by government agencies, rather than private entities; public policy concerns the choices that government agencies must make or not

make.

According to Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt, policy is a fixed decision characterized by consistency and repetition of behavior by those who comply with the decisions. This is done by providing rewards and sanctions. Centrally, policy is a technical, rational, and action-oriented instrument for solving problems. Policy is a blueprint for actions that guide and influence the behavior of the people affected by the decision. Policies are deliberately formulated and designed to shape the behavior of the target group in accordance with the policy's wording and formulation.

Policy implementation is a means of ensuring that a policy achieves its objectives. Nothing more, nothing less. There are two options for implementing public policy: direct implementation in the form of a program, or through the formulation of derivative policies based on the public policy. The policy implementation chain can be clearly observed, starting from programs, to projects, and to activities. This model incorporates mechanisms commonly used in management, particularly in the public sector. Policies are translated into programs, which are then translated into projects, and finally into activities, whether carried out by the government, the community, or through cooperation between the two.

Van Meter and Van Horn (in Budi Winarno, 2008:146-147) define public policy implementation as actions taken in accordance with previous decisions. These actions include efforts to transform decisions into operational actions within a specified period or to continue efforts to achieve significant and minor changes as determined by policy decisions, carried out by public organizations aimed at achieving predetermined objectives. According to Daniel A. Mazman, Ian and Paul Sabatier (1979), as quoted in Solihin Abdul Wahab's book (2008: 65), the meaning of implementation is understanding what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated. The focus of policy implementation is on the events and activities that arise after the enactment of state policy guidelines, which include both efforts to administer them and to bring about real effects/impacts on society.

### **III. METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study design. The purpose of this case study is to provide an overview of the various backgrounds, characteristics, and nature of the case being studied, as well as the type of approach and analysis conducted in an intensive, in-depth, detailed, and comprehensive manner. This research focuses primarily on case studies, which are detailed examinations of a particular object over a specific period of time, conducted in a sufficiently in-depth and comprehensive manner. This method also serves to intensively study the background of a current event, as well as the circumstances and position of a particular social unit, given the existing interactions.

#### **3.2 Scope and Location of the Study**

This research will be conducted at the Indonesian Air Force Hospital (RSAU) dr. Dody Sardjoto, located at Jalan Poros Bandara Baru Hasanuddin, Baji Mangngai, Mandai District, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi. The research schedule will be designed in accordance with the research timeline. The research location was chosen because the hospital is situated in a densely populated area, located between the border of Maros Regency and Makassar City, allowing it to serve both military personnel and civilians. As a military hospital, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto is unique in that its system is aligned with the military chain of command and the Ministry of Health. This hospital is also a key player in managing COVID-19 in the border area between Maros Regency and Makassar City. The rate of COVID-19 transmission in Makassar City is the highest outside of Java and Bali.

#### **3.3 Informants**

The informant in this study is the location where the variables are obtained. In this case, the location where the research variables are obtained is the medical and non-medical staff of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

To collect data related to this research, several methods were employed, including structured interviews. These interviews were conducted systematically by asking prepared questions. These interviews were conducted with informants to obtain data related to the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/MENKES/413/2020 in the health protocol procedures at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto. The interviews were conducted in person using interview guidelines.

Observation: Observations were conducted by researchers to collect data relevant to the nature of the study by conducting direct observations, also known as involved observations, in which researchers also became instruments or tools in the study, requiring them to seek data themselves by directly observing and searching for several informants who had been determined as data sources. Observations were made directly on the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/MENKES/413/2020 in the health protocol procedures at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto. Observations were made directly at the research location.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Technique**

Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2012:338) state that data analysis in qualitative research is conducted during data collection and also after data collection is completed within a specific period. During the interview, the researcher already analyzes the interviewee's answers. If the interviewee's answers are not satisfactory after analysis, the researcher will continue until a particular stage is reached, obtaining credible data. The data analysis techniques employed in this study include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing on, paying attention to, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from field notes, so that the data provides a clearer picture of the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. Data presentation is a collection of organized information that allows for conclusions to be drawn and actions to be taken. In qualitative research, data presentation is typically carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, tables, graphs, pictograms, and similar visual aids. Through this data presentation, the data is organized in a way that makes it easier to understand.

## **IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Result**

Description of Research Object: The Air Force Health Service is one of the central executive agencies of the Air Force, tasked with developing and implementing health functions and physical training for Indonesian Air Force personnel. This includes health support and services in the form of promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative healthcare. Therefore, Air Force hospitals play a crucial role in ensuring optimal health for Indonesian Air Force personnel and their families, thereby supporting the Indonesian Air Force's mission. The Air Force Hospital, dr. Dody Sardjoto, Lanud Sultan Hasanuddin, hereinafter abbreviated as RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto, is an implementing unit of Lanud Sultan Hasanuddin, which is directly under the Commander of Lanud Sultan Hasanuddin. RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto is tasked with carrying out activities necessary for every Air Force operation and exercise, including health support, emergency services, general and specialist care, preventive health, and health support. RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto has been designated Class C based on the Decree of the Head of the Maros Regency Health Office Number: 4660. / KPTS / Dinkes-Mrs / VII / 2016 concerning the Granting of an Operational Permit for the AU Hospital of dr. Dody Sardjoto.

Accuracy in Achieving Policy Objectives: The preparedness of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in facing the COVID-19 pandemic disaster is crucial in supporting efforts to mitigate this impact. To determine how Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 was implemented at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, interviews were conducted with research subjects. The implementation of this policy was carried out in several aspects, including the preparedness of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in facing the Covid-19 pandemic disaster, which included the knowledge and attitudes of personnel, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto's policies and guidelines in facing Covid-19, the Early Warning System at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in facing Covid-19, emergency response plans, and resource mobilization. Based on an interview with the Head of RSAU, dr. Dody

Sardjoto, it was explained that:

*"The goal of handling Covid-19 is in line with the national goal of preventing the spread and mitigating the impact of this pandemic."* Military personnel also stated something similar, namely that *"The goal of handling Covid-19 is to prevent the spread and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Makassar City and South Sulawesi regions."* An interview with dr. Dody Sardjoto, a civil servant working at RSAU, yielded the following response: *"Readiness is already at an optimal level, which is the objective of the implementation of existing policies."* This was added based on the results of an interview with military personnel serving at the Indonesian Air Force Hospital (RSAU), dr. Dody Sardjoto, who said that *"In general, the objective of the policy in handling Covid-19 is to overcome the impact and spread of the pandemic and restore normalcy."*

The results of the documentation study also indicate that this aligns with the objectives of the COVID-19 response, as outlined in the policies of the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

Consistency in Policy Implementation: To achieve these objectives, consistency is required in the implementation of these policies, particularly in the health protocols within the RSAU and dr. Dody Sardjoto's area. The Head of RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto, said that.

*"The consistent implementation of health protocol policies within the RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto area has been carried out effectively, despite the challenges and shortcomings that still exist."* Military personnel serving at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto also said that *"There have been several instances of inconsistencies or violations of health protocols at the dr. Dody Sardjoto Air Force Hospital ( ), but these have been addressed by the hospital authorities."* This was also stated by a civil servant (PNS) assigned to RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto, who said that *"There are still violations and leniency regarding the implementation of health protocols."* The results of the observation conducted indicate that consistent implementation of health protocols can be achieved if supported by adequate resources.

Resources: To obtain an overview of resources, interviews and documentation studies were conducted. Based on an interview with the Head of RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto, the following information was obtained regarding human resources:

*The capabilities and attitudes of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto personnel at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic were lacking and characterized by paranoia; however, over time, their knowledge and capabilities have improved, and their paranoid attitudes have diminished. This was due to the efforts made by RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in implementing the Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020, one of which was to improve the capabilities and attitudes of personnel by conducting socialization and improving infrastructure to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 within the internal environment. personnel are also advised to expand their knowledge about COVID-19 through various media, including training, webinars, and online seminars organized by several institutions."*

This was also confirmed by interviews with several military personnel serving at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto, who said that.

*"Human resource capabilities were initially inadequate, but since the implementation of this policy, personnel and civil servants have made various efforts to improve their capabilities. Interviews with civil servants working at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto revealed that improvements in the capabilities of health workers were also carried out independently, with optimal results."*



The results of the observation show that this training and seminar had a significant impact on the mental attitude, motivation, and knowledge of the personnel and civil servants involved. Another aspect of the Minister of Health's policy implementation process, focusing on improvement efforts, involved holding meetings to exchange ideas and share information related to the COVID-19 pandemic response. From the results of the documentation study, it was found that the exchange of ideas and knowledge occurred within the internal environment of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto through regular meetings and gatherings. The results of an interview with the Head of RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto, stated that

*"Face-to-face discussions, whether direct or indirect, aim to accelerate the distribution of new knowledge. Civil servants and military personnel from the Indonesian National Armed Forces ( ) who were on duty also said in interviews that this exchange of ideas and knowledge was beneficial in improving the capabilities of the human resources on duty."*

Observations indicate that this exchange has enabled personnel to acquire a range of new knowledge. The policies and guidelines used refer to the policies of the higher command. The COVID-19 pandemic is an extraordinary event, so its handling cannot be taken lightly. Therefore, the work units under Diskesau are required to function correctly. RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto has been appointed as one of the hospitals involved in Covid-19 referrals in the South Sulawesi region. Therefore, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto has issued several guidelines for handling COVID-19. The guidelines and STANDARDS OF OPERATION AND PROCEDURES (SOP) for each treatment room in a hospital vary. STANDARDS OF OPERATION AND PROCEDURES (SOP) are expected to be disseminated and implemented. Reference guidelines and instructions for dealing with COVID-19 are currently being developed. The guidelines can be implemented at lower levels. The implementation of the RSAU guidelines involves the management team and medical team conducting intensive outreach to ensure that COVID-19 is not taken lightly and that the services of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto can be carried out thoroughly. The implementation of the Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 involves the use of an early warning system, which collects data and conducts surveillance (monitoring and observation) to quickly determine the condition of patients with Covid-19 and reduce the mortality rate. The results of interviews with civil servants and military personnel serving at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto stated that: *"The early warning system works effectively and efficiently, thereby having a significant impact on combating the spread of Covid-19."*

The results of the observation show that this early warning system is effective and has contributed to the success of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto in overcoming the spread of COVID-19 within the hospital environment. The Head of RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto, stated that: *"In combating the COVID-19 pandemic, the early warning system implemented involves continuous coordination and information sharing with BAKORDA (Regional Coordination Agency) South Sulawesi, including with unit commanders in the South Sulawesi region. Additionally, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto also conducts COVID-19 screening tests to identify any cases of COVID-19 exposure quickly."* Military personnel serving at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto provided their views in an interview, stating that:

*"The early warning system used at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto is activated when information about a pandemic is received, starting with screening at the entrance. This system is continuously improved over time. Screening is conducted using a checklist and online methods. The early warning system at RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto also uses a scoring system as a benchmark for determining the temporary status of patients. The early warning system used is based on input from the Covid Handling Task Force, in collaboration with the PPI Committee, regarding the spread of Covid-19 among both general patients and healthcare workers."* The results of interviews with civil servants working at RSAU, as stated by dr. Dody Sardjoto, indicate that *"This early warning system is running effectively in accordance with the guidelines that have been established."*

RSAU's emergency response plan in the event of an increase in COVID-19 cases involves coordinating with local governments through online meetings, recruiting additional personnel, and conducting educational and outreach efforts. The first emergency response in the event of an increase in Covid-19 cases is to collaborate with other

Covid-19 referral hospitals and work with local governments to provide patient isolation facilities, prepare facilities and infrastructure to accommodate Covid-19 patients, and ensure adequate support. As the number of patients increases, the emergency response plan is implemented by extending the treatment process and following the directives of the government, in this case, the Ministry of Health and the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, namely by increasing the number of treatment rooms and beds available, as well as improving and enhancing efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic. The relevant resources in terms of facilities and infrastructure have been met by increasing the number of rooms, PPE, and the necessary equipment. In COVID-19 management. The human resources (HR) currently available at RSAU support efforts to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Factors Influencing:** The policy implementation process is considered to have been carried out well and optimally, despite several factors that have influenced it, categorized as inhibiting and supporting factors. The inhibiting factor is the large number of people who are in denial about COVID, so that when someone has symptoms, they do not seek immediate treatment or refuse to undergo further examination (swab), resulting in delayed treatment. Regarding the supporting factors, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto has special COVID isolation rooms, allowing people with mild to moderate symptoms to be treated without first being referred to another facility. The consistency of the implementation of COVID-19 response policies at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto is of sufficient quality. Based on an interview with the Head of RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto, it was explained that:

*"Various efforts with the available resources, despite several limitations, have been able to consistently implement policies through the established STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)." Based on interviews with military personnel and civil servants on duty, it was explained that "The STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) that were created are adapted to existing conditions so that policy implementation can be carried out consistently and the results are quite optimal."*

The observations indicate that the number of facilities and infrastructure remains adequate, although additional facilities are still needed. The facilities and infrastructure include treatment rooms, laboratories, isolation rooms, and a range of supporting medical instruments. From several interviews with military personnel serving at RSAU, dr. Dody Sardjoto obtained the following results:

*"The implementation of the policy has achieved its objectives, namely the prevention of transmission and control of COVID-19. The implementation process of this policy has also been consistently applied, so that the results achieved and the level of success are not fluctuating."* This factor is also the reason why the results of COVID-19 transmission prevention and control can be optimal. The results of the observations show that, thanks to these guidelines and policies, COVID-19 control can be carried out more efficiently.

#### **4.2 Discussion**

Implementation Policy Ministry of Health Regulation in the effort to control and prevent COVID-19 in the city of Makassar. The results of the study have shown that the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto Makassar in an effort to control and prevent Covid-19 in the city of Makassar was carried out in several aspects, including preparedness, policies and guidelines, early warning systems, and resource mobilization. The implementation in these aspects was carried out to support and improve the capabilities of RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto Makassar. Based on William Dun's theory (1999), policy is a written rule that is a formal decision of an organization, binding and regulating behavior to create new values in society. Policies will serve as the primary reference for members of the organization or community in their behavior. Policies are generally problem-solving and proactive in nature. Unlike laws and regulations, policies are more adaptive and interpretive, even though they also regulate "what is allowed and what is not allowed." Policies are also expected to be general in nature without eliminating specific local characteristics. Policies must provide opportunities for interpretation in accordance with specific conditions.

Meanwhile, Subarsono (2005:2) writes in his book that, according to Thomas Dye (1981:1), the definition of

public policy is any choice made by the government to do or not to do something. This definition implies that public policy is created by government agencies, rather than private entities; public policy concerns the choices that government agencies must make or not make. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government implemented policies that served as guidelines for implementing measures to combat the pandemic.

**Accuracy of Policy Objective Implementation:** The policy implemented by RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto is a government-formulated policy aimed at public health interests. This policy is one of the government's efforts to reduce COVID-19 cases and prevent future outbreaks. This policy is implemented through STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) and planning based on available resources. The implementation of policies and the creation of STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) are developed and planned in the short, medium, and long term based on the objectives to be achieved, namely, mitigating the impact and preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Makassar and South Sulawesi regions. To ensure implementation aligns with expectations, the policy objectives must be applied appropriately.

The implementation of this policy is designed to achieve the objectives established. The objectives of this policy are determined based on the existing conditions and situation in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. Policy objective setting is the process of determining the direction and goals to be achieved through the policies implemented. These policy objectives serve as a guide for the actions taken and form the basis for evaluating the policy's success. In other words, the policy objectives are the goals that the government wants to achieve through the policies it has created. Setting policy objectives provides a clear direction on what the implemented policies want to achieve. These objectives serve as the basis for every action and decision made during the policy implementation process. Policy objectives guide all parties involved in policy implementation, including the government, the community, and other relevant parties. Policy objectives also serve as a basis for evaluating the success of the policy. By having clear objectives, we can measure the extent to which the policy has succeeded in achieving its goals. In the context of public policy, policy objectives are often related to solving public problems or meeting community needs. Public policies are created to achieve specific outcomes that the community expects. The accuracy of determining policy objectives is critical because it will affect the success of policy implementation and evaluation. Objectives that are unclear or unrealistic can lead to policies failing to achieve their expected goals. Indicators of policy accuracy refer to the measures used to assess how well a policy achieves its predetermined objectives. These indicators include effectiveness, adequacy, and equity. Therefore, the process of determining policy objectives must be carried out carefully and systematically, taking into account various relevant factors. Based on the study's results, it can be concluded that the policy's objectives have been achieved and that the policy objectives were appropriate.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, several conclusions can be drawn: The implementation of Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/Menkes/413/2020 at RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto Makassar aims to optimize COVID-19 control and prevention efforts in the city of Makassar. The achievement of the set objectives and consistency in policy implementation can be achieved with the support of available resources. In terms of human resources and infrastructure, the quality and quantity are adequate but still need improvement to be optimal. Some factors influence both as obstacles and supporters. An obstacle is the large number of people who are in denial about COVID-19. Regarding supporting factors, RSAU dr. Dody Sardjoto already has special COVID-19 isolation facilities in place. To optimize dr. Dody Sardjoto's ability to implement policies related to health services and programs at RSAU, several efforts are needed to improve resources, including equipment, infrastructure, and human resources, in order to achieve the objectives and ensure consistency in implementation.

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