



Covid-19 Epidemiology in Madura: Public Behaviors' Compliance to Government Policy

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Abstract

Introduction: A new variant of SARS-CoV-2 has emerged, namely Omicron variant virus. This variant has a fast transmission power and even affects the vaccine's effectiveness. Disobedience to the government regulations resulted in the spread of the viruses. One of the efforts to provide knowledge to the public is an effective communication through various media and methods. This research intends to analyze Madura society behavior on Indonesian government policies in this COVID-19 pandemic of Omicron variant.

Methods: This study used a mixed-method with a cross-sectional study design. The study population were the all people who live in Madura, while the subjects of this study was 80 people. The quantitative data analysis was conducted using SPSS 20 software. The qualitative data collection was done through observations and interviews.

Results: Omicron variant of COVID-19 infects all ages in Madura. Among all of the subjects, 51.2 % infections were caused by disobeying the health protocols. Among the disobeys, 66.3 % did not use mask. The infection spread from their own region occurred on 58.8% of the subjects. The most often symptom was sore throat without any cough (71.3%). Among the subjects, 71.25% did not care about Omicron variant of COVID-19, 71.25% people lose their trust to vaccine and governments, 53.75% people did not care about the government policy.

Conclusion: The spread of Omicron variant virus in Madura associated to the behavior of the subjects who had low concerns about COVID-19 epidemic. The loss of public trust in vaccines and the government relate to the compliance to the health protocols.

Keywords: community behavior, covid-19, epidemiology, goverment policy, omicron, vaccine

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Introduction

Global pandemic which engulf most of country in the world has changed the activities of the society. Since the first case was reported, by one global estimate, there were about 260M cases and 5.2M death. Recently, there was a new variant of SARS-

CoV-2 which arise the world concerns, namely Omicron variant virus. World Health Organization (WHO) determined B.1.1.529 variant as Omicron varian. Omicron is a new variant of Covid-19 that is classified by Variant of Concern (VoC).¹ VoC signified Omicron variant has a quick infection potency and even affect the vaccine

effectivity.² A lot of Omicron mutation with escalation transmissibility effect affects the fastening affinity. The Omicron impacts on the transmissibility needed our attention. This fact was proven by the increasing COVID-19 cases in South Africa which indicated by PCR test results with the increase of failed target gen "S".³

The fast diffusion of Omicron variant virus increased COVID-19 cases in Indonesia. In the mid-January 2022, 644 cases of Omicron variant has been reported. Those cases were dominated by the travellers from abroad and the rest was from the local transmissions in Indonesia.⁴ Its surely a trouble for Indonesian society like the COVID-19 pandemic condition formerly in the early year of 2020. Government policy socialization turned back to strict disciplines, so that all of the society understand on how to cope with Omicron variant virus.⁵ In a row of spreading of Omicron variant virus to a lot of countries lead Indonesian government to tighten the health protocols that was loosed before.

The surge of Omicron variant COVID-19 cases required the government to make a countermeasures strategy to overcome the spread of this virus. Therefore, government applied four (4) strategies in overcoming Omicron variant. The first strategy was tightening the health protocol or 3M, the second was the surveillance (3T), and the third was the isolation for someone who has infected, and the fourth was vaccination.⁵ Meanwhile, there were some people in Indonesia especially in Madura who did not obey the government policy appeal. This data was from the results of health protocol obedience monitoring in Madura Island from the four (4) regencies (Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep) which showed that the level of obedience in Madura society was low.⁶

Society compliance of government policy in anticipating the spread of Omicron variant of COVID-19 was influenced by some factors. Those factors include the life style changes, motivation, the health view, knowledges and the satisfaction level of health service quality that was received.⁷ Society compliance could be higher through the increasing knowledge about

COVID-19, which then would influenced the society behavior on the implementation of government policy.⁸ One of the ways in giving knowledge to the society was through effective communication in the media with the appropriate method which matched to the diversity in the society.

Madura society behavior become a key indicator of the success of government policy strategy in overcoming Omicron variant COVID-19 pandemic in Madura Island. Certainly, special attention was needed to execute the government policy. Therefore, this research intended to analyze the epidemiology of Omicron variant of COVID-19, based on Madura community behaviors on Indonesian government policy.

Methods

Mix Method

This research used mix method in a cross-sectional study. Mix method is a combined between quantitative and qualitative research to get more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data.⁹ Cross-sectional research is an epidemiologic study in which the observation is simultaneously done in one time to learn the prevalence, distribution, and the relationship between the disease and the factors.¹⁰ Quantitative data collection was done by spreading an online questionnaire through google form. The questionnaire link was sent to the community target in Madura Island. Qualitative data collection was done by interviews to strengthen the result of quantitative research.

This online research on the society in Madura Island was done through smartphones to minimize the spreading of Omicron variant of COVID-19. The sampling was done by stratified random sampling in every regency in Madura. The subjects were all of the society who are domiciled in Madura. The subjects were 80 persons, 20 persons from Sumenep regency, 20 from Pamekasan, 20 from Sampang and 20 from Bangkalan regency. There were 20 persons of society observer such as university students and social environment observers included in the study.

The quantitative data analysis were done by One way ANOVA using “SPSS 20” software and feature data on google form. The qualitative data analysis was done by descriptive analysis on the results of observations and interviews. Data was gathered from the monitoring on health protocols obedience of SATGAS COVID-19 of Indonesian Ministry of health. The interviews were conducted simultaneously with data analysis, therefore if the result of the interviews were unsatisfied, the researcher could come back to the subjects to complete data collections. The process of qualitative analysis was done through data reduction, data presentment and conclusion.

Results

This research intends to analyze the epidemiology of Omicron variant of COVID-19 based on Madura community behavior toward Indonesian government

policy in this pandemic era. Some indicators were used in the quantitative analysis. The indicators were the age category, the behavior toward health protocol, the virus spreading, spreading location, the number of infected people and the spread characteristic. The indicators of qualitative analysis were the response to Omicron variant of COVID-19, the response to Omicron variant of COVID-19 which could infect people who has been vaccinated even complete vaccinated, the response toward government policy in overcoming Omicron virus, the response to the people who coming in and out from another region without tightened health protocols and the response to the rules of regional government to people who disobey the rules. The descriptive of the subjects based on regency, age category and the status in applying health protocols can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Subject descriptions on regencies, age category and the behavior in applying the health protocol

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Regency	Sumenep	20	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Pamekasan	20	25.0	25.0	50.0
	Sampang	20	25.0	25.0	75.0
	Bangkalan	20	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Age category of Omicron susceptibility	Children	1	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Adults	29	36.3	36.3	37.5
	Parents	13	16.3	16.3	53.8
	All Ages	37	46.3	46.3	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	
Applying Health Protocol	Disobey health protocol	41	51.2	51.2	51.2
	Obey or disobey is still infected	39	48.8	48.8	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

It could be seen in the Table that there were 20 respondents from each regency. Based on the respondents' answers, 37 respondents thought that all ages are susceptible to the Omicron variant, 29 respondents thought that the adults were susceptible to the Omicron variant. Only 13 respondents thought that

parents were susceptible to Omicron variant and only 1 respondent thought that children were susceptible to Omicron variant. There are some cases of Omicron in the society. Consequently, government made a policy for the public to obey the health protocol in preventing the spread of Omicron infection. The cause of Omicron

infection based on Madura community behavior in applying health protocol could be seen in **Table 1**.

Based on the cause of Omicron spreading, 41 respondents or 51.2% thought that the ones who disobey the health protocol will get the Omicron infection. The ones who thought that people who obey or disobey the health

protocol could still be infected by Omicron was 39 respondents. But no people chose the cause of Omicron infection was people obey the health protocol. The data shows that Omicron could infect people who obey or disobey the health protocol. The cause of spreading Omicron can be seen in **Figure 1**.

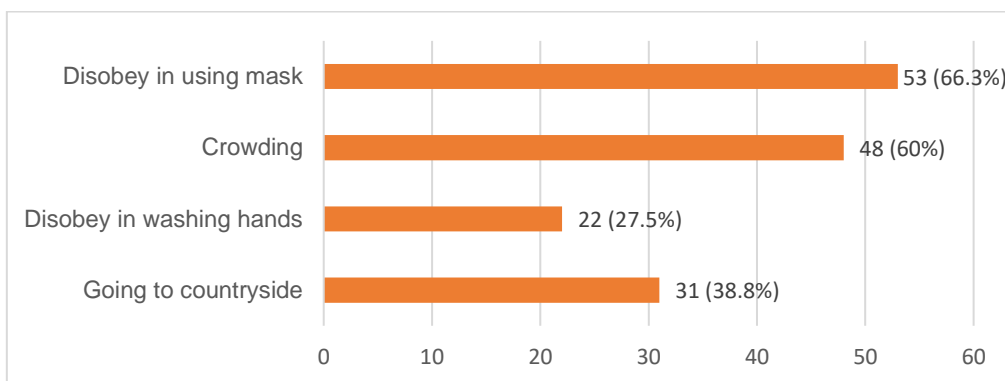


Figure 1. The cause of Omicron spreading

The data shows that the cause of spreading Omicron based on Madura community behavior was most people who did not use mask or about 66.3%, while the spread because of crowding was 60%. The cause of spreading because of going out of city was 38.8% and the cause of did not

wash hand was 27.5%. Besides, the spread of Omicron in society could be known by the existence of society when they are infected with Omicron. Omicron infects people based on the existence could be seen in **Figure 2**.

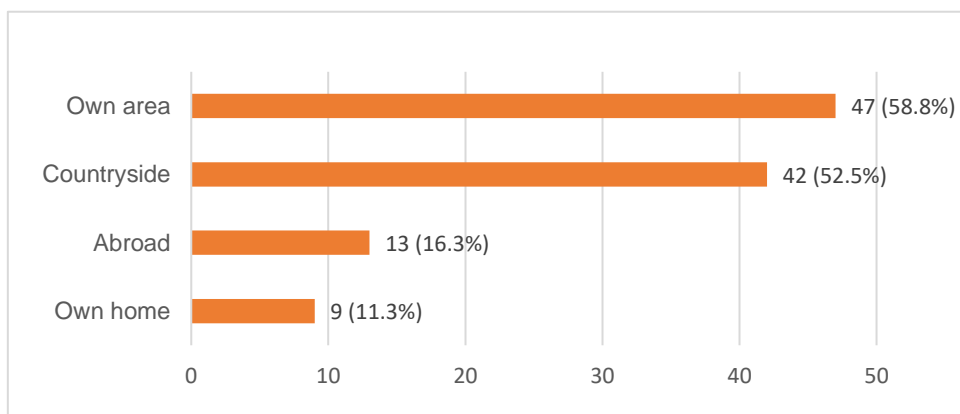


Figure 2. Omicron infection based on the location

The data shows that in Madura, the most source of Omicron infection spread was from their own region (58.8%). The spread of Omicron in countryside was

52.5%, while from abroad was 16.3%. The least cause of Omicron spread was staying at home: 11.3%. The symptoms of people

who were infected by Omicron variant can be seen in **Figure 3**.

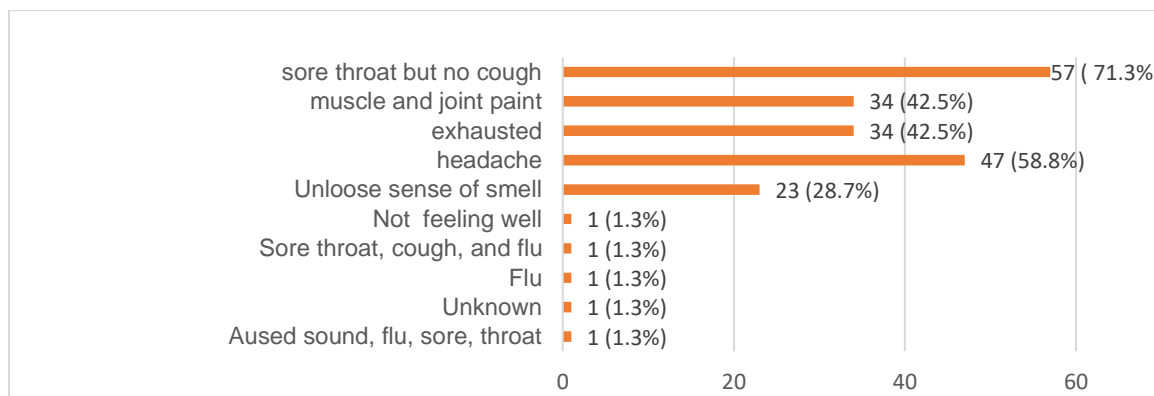


Figure 3. The symptoms experienced by the subjects

Most of the infected people had the symptoms of sore throat without cough (71.3%), followed by muscle and joints pain of 42.5% and fatigue (42.5%). Headache was felt by 58.8% of the respondents, while the unloose sense of smell was felt by 28.7% of the respondents. The other symptoms of Omicron such as feverish, cough, flu and throaty was only felt by 1.3%

of the respondents. Data shows that most of people in Madura know the characteristic of Omicron variant, the respondents who did not know was only 1.3%.

The results of One Way ANOVA test on Madura society behaviors who were infected by Omicron variant in every regency is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2. The ANOVA results on the Omicron Infected among Madura Society on applying Health Protocols

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Omicron Infection					
Between Groups	4.150	3	1.383	1.608	.195
Within Groups	65.400	76	.861		
Total	69.550	79			
Health Protocols					
Between Groups	.738	3	.246	.971	.411
Within Groups	19.250	76	.253		
Total	19.987	79			

Based on the result of One Way ANOVA test to the Madura society who were infected by Omicron in every regency, **Table 2** shows that the significance value of 0.195 which means larger than 0.05. This shows us that H_0 is accepted, no difference of area in Madura society who were infected by Omicron.

Based on the results of One Way ANOVA test to the Omicron infected in every regency, the significance value was

0.411 which means larger than 0.05. This shows us that H_0 is accepted, no different in applying health protocols among the Madura society who were infected by Omicron.

Based on the data from Indonesian Health Ministry, there are 2 indicators of obeying the health protocol. The first is obeying of using mask and the second is obeying in keeping distance and avoiding the huddle. Grouping those data from every

regency in Madura. The data monitoring of obeying in using mask is in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Monitoring of Obeying in using mask

Regency	Sub-district	Obedience	Percentage
Bangkalan Regency	Blega	Obedience 91-100%	99.41
	Bangkalan	Obedience 91-100%	92.93
	Kamal	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Konang	Obedience 76-90%	77.59
	Socah	Obedience $\geq 60\%$	33.33
	Galis	Obedience $\geq 60\%$	0.00
	Kwanyar	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Burneh	Obedience $\geq 60\%$	50.00
Sampang Regency	Karang Penang	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	47.58
	Sampang	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
Pamekasan Regency	Pamekasan	Obedience 91-100%	94.92
	Pademawu	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	5.00
	Waru	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	4.35
	Kadur	Obedience 91-100%	100.000
	Batu Marmar	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	0.00
	Tlanakan	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
Sumenep Regency	Pasongsongan	Obedience 76-90%	85.07
	Bluto	Obedience 91-100%	97.40
	Rubaru	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	51.52
	Manding	Obedience 61-175%	66.22

(Source: covid19.go.id)

The above data shows that there are only 8 of 18 sub-districts in Bangkalan which have been monitored in obeying the health protocol of using mask. The results of monitoring on 8 sub-districts i.e. Blega 99.4%, Bangkalan City 92.93%, Kamal 100%, Konang 77.59%, Socah 33.33%, Galis 0%, Kwanyar 100% and Burneh 50%. Data shows that there were only 2 of 14 sub-districts in Sampang that was monitored by obeying the health protocol in using mask. The monitoring results from 2 sub-districts i.e. Karang Penang 47.58% and Sampang city was 100%. Data shows that there were only 6 of 13 sub-districts in Pamekasan which have been monitored on obeying the health protocol in using mask. The monitoring results on 6 sub-districts i.e. Pamekasan city 94.92%, Pademawu 5%, Waru 4.35%, Kadur 100%, Batu Marmar 0% and Tlanakan 100%. Data shows that there were 4 of 27 sub-districts in Sumenep which have been monitored on obeying the health protocol in using mask. The results of monitoring on 4 sub-districts i.e. Pasongsongan 85.07%, Bluto 97.40%, Rubaru 51.52% and Manding 66.22%. Besides, data monitoring on obeying in

using mask, and monitoring on keeping distance and avoiding huddle is available in **Table 4**.

Data shows that there were only 8 of 18 sub-districts in Bangkalan which are monitored on obeying the health protocol in keeping distance and avoiding huddle. The result of monitoring from 8 sub-districts i.e. Blega 91.82%, Bangkalan City 91.06%, Kamal 100%, Konang 100%, Socah 20%, Galis 0%, Kwanyar 100% and Burneh 50%.

It shows that there are 2 of 14 sub-districts in Sampang which has been monitored on obeying the health protocol in keeping distance and avoiding huddle. The results of monitoring from 2 sub-districts namely Karang Penang 31.16% and the city of Sampang was 100%.

It shows that there are only 6 of 13 sub-districts in Pamekasan that is monitored on obeying the health protocol in keeping distance and avoiding huddle. The results of monitoring from 6 sub-districts were 100% in Pamekasan, 100% in Pademawu, 0% in Waru, 100% in Kadur, 69.23% in Batu Marmar and 100% in Tlanakan.

Table 4. Monitoring data on keeping distance and avoiding huddle

Regency	Sub-district	Obedience	Percentage
Bangkalan Regency	Blega	Obedience 91-100%	91.82
	Bangkalan	Obedience 91-100%	91.06
	Kamal	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Konang	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Socah	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	20.00
	Galis	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	0.00
	Kwanyar	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Burneh	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	50.00
Sampang Regency	Karang Penang	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	31.16
	Sampang	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
Pamekasan Regency	Pamekasan	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Pademawu	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
	Waru	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	0.00
	Kadur	Obedience 91-100%	100.000
	Batu Marmar	Obedience 61-75%	69.23
	Tlanakan	Obedience 91-100%	100.00
Sumenep Regency	Pasongsongan	Obedience 76-90%	77.99
	Bluto	Obedience 91-100%	92.56
	Rubaru	Obedience $\leq 60\%$	88.89
	Manding	Obedience 61-175%	4.05

(Source: covid19.go.id)

It shows that there are only 4 of 27 sub-districts in Sumenep that is monitored on obeying the health protocol in keeping distance and avoiding huddle. The result of monitoring on 4 sub-districts were: pasongsongan 77.99%, Bluto 92.56%, Rubaru 88.89% and manding 4.05%. Based on the monitoring data on monitoring in obeying the health protocol from Indonesian Health Ministry, every regency in Madura has only a few monitoring points, thus the obeying behavior did not spread in all sub-districts yet.

The results of qualitative research from interviews about Omicron variant COVID-19, the society did not care, did not understand about Omicron and they also complained and even assumed that this virus was only a conspiracy theory to make worries and alertness. The interview showed that the fact of Omicron variant COVID-19 could attack someone who has been vaccinated resulted in the loose of trust to the government vaccination program. Whereas part of community discern that vaccine could not ensure of uninfected Omicron so that they must alert and obey the health protocol. The result of interview assume that government policy in overcoming Omicron variant is do not care and assume that government policy is not

right, part of community said that the government policy is good for them. The result interview of people who come and out of the city without obeying the health protocol is annoyed and need more firm from the governments, while part of community feel so and do not care about the policy. The result interview of government policy establishment of society behavior who ignore the health protocols namely part of community said that there are fines, warning and education for someone who ignores the health protocols, while other community that there is punishment from local government.

Epidemiologically, result of the research from all respondents shows that Omicron variant of COVID-19 infects Madura community in all ages is 46.3% and the others are children, adults and parents or old men. It is caused by disobeying the health protocols around 51.2%, most of people disobey in using mask is 66.3%. The spread of Omicron in which infected Madura society because in their own region around 58.8% and the most characteristic is sore throat without cough is 71.3%. The monitoring of the obedience to governments protocols is not too optimal in every regency, so 71.25% people do not care about Omicron variant of COVID-19, 71.25% people lose their trust to the

governments and vaccine, 53.75% people do not care about government policy. And it is also caused by local government that did not give a firm punishment to someone who disobeys.

Discussion

Based on the result of statistic testing explains that Omicron infection of every regency in Madura is no difference. It means that every Omicron infection spread to every regency evenly. This transmission was caused by the obedience of Madura society which are the same in every regency. So that, the spread of Omicron is equal in every regency with Madura society obedience of health protocols.

The data result of research on Madura society shows that Omicron variant of COVID-19 could attack all categories, although a little of this variant could attack children. The cause of spreading this variant because of the lowest obedience of obeying the health protocols, so that it could attack people who disobey the protocols. But, if people could obey the protocols well, so this Omicron variant would not spread so fast.

The causes of spreading Omicron variant in Madura are a lot of people disobey in using mask and people who crowds and disobey the protocols could not overcome well. Moreover, people who are free to go to countryside become one of the causes of spreading Omicron variant. Based on the data of the obedience of health protocols from Minister of Health there are only some sub-districts of every regency in Madura which has monitoring the health of protocols. These data is only in some sub-districts, while most of sub-districts in Madura there is no the obedience of monitoring data.¹¹ It proof that government is lack of monitoring the obedience of society. So that, the obedience of protocols in the area which is not monitored makes them underestimate the health protocols.

Most of the spread of Omicron variant in Madura from their own region, it shows that the level of the obedience society to protocols is still low. The lowest level of society obedience to health protocol was caused by the less of socialization about society awareness of Omicron

variant. Including the character of Madura society are apathetic to government policy. Furthermore, the second spreading from countryside that shows PPKM in Madura is too strict, while the minimum one of spreading virus in Madura from another country and staying at home. The spread of Omicron variant in Madura has a lot of characteristics and one of the most is sore throat without cough, headache, muscle and joints pain and fatigue. While, if you feel those characteristics above and do not lose the sense of smell, it strengthens that you are infected by Omicron variant. Besides, there were some symptoms i.e. feverish, sore throat with flu and cough, throaty with sore throat and flu.

One of the causes of spreading Omicron variant is people who do not care about obeying the health of protocols in overcoming the pandemic of COVID-19.¹² The society respond of four regency in Madura (Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep) shows that majority people in Madura disobey the policy from governments by some reasons which is widespread in the society. Those reasons make society disobey government policy in overcoming Omicron variant of COVID-19.

The average of society behavior at Bangkalan in facing Omicron variant is live as normal life like before because they assume that this COVID-19 pandemic not finish yet as of they are doing their activities like pandemic is gone. While the average society in Sampang do not care about the pandemic, it is caused of their unbelief about pandemic which do not finish till now, plus there is new COVID-19 namely Omicron variant. The society of Sampang believe that COVID-19 pandemic is a conspiracy from Indonesian government and the mass media is too exaggerate the news about COVID-19 especially to Omicron variant. Furthermore, in Pamekasan society also do not believe in COVID-19 virus especially Omicron variant, they are sure that this virus is made by people who are not responsible and they believe that the poorly weather cause the illness. Those are felt by society in Sumenep who do not believe in COVID-19 virus which could be mutated to the new variant, that problem arises because lack of

socialization from governments or health teams about the epidemic of COVID-19 so that some people do not know how to prevent and medicate the virus when they are infected.

The ways of Indonesia governments in overcoming the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19 with a lot of policy such as fully vaccine program, PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat or The Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement), obeying the health protocols and isolation or 3T (Tracing, Testing, Treatment).¹³ In fact, most of people in Bangkalan lack of order in implementing the government policy, they break the health protocols that is suggested. A lot of society judge the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19 has been common and paltry. According to Sampang society assume that government policy is confusing and does not appropriate with social condition around. It make the government policy does not work in preventing the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19. Pamekasan society assume that government policy is good but it needs firmness in implementing the policy so that they could obey the government orderly. And difference assumption of Sumenep society that government policy is not too good so that they are apathetic of government policy.

One of policy of governments in overcoming Omicron of COVID-19 is fully vaccine.¹⁴ The function of vaccine is forming immune stronger so that it could protect ourselves from spreading and infecting of COVID-19, and to reach herd immunity.¹⁵ The interview result is Bangkalan society assume that vaccine is not solution in avoiding the virus, Omicron could still infect them although they have vaccine. It is the same of Sampang assumption that vaccine could not guarantee them in avoiding the virus because there is someone who has been vaccine is still infected by the virus. The assumption of Pamekasan and Sumenep society are same as well, they are lack of belief about vaccine could increase the immune and they also said that vaccine is only government political game.

Since Omicron has spread in Indonesia, government start to tighten the

health protocols more in all regions. The interview result in Bangkalan shows that most of society disobey the protocols correctly, they only obey the protocols when they are controlled by the officers, after the control they are back to the normal condition. While, Sampang society obey the protocols when they want to go to countryside because it will be certainly controlled by Satgas officers. And it is different of Pamekasan society who has been exhausted of the protocols, moreover in the rural region which is difficult to control, they act like there is no pandemic of COVID-19. In Sumenep, most of people is not used to the health protocols because they feel that their environment is free of tightening the protocols.

Besides tightening the protocol of health, governments extend the PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat or The Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement) in some regions which is easy to be infected by the virus.¹⁶ The application of PPKM is also in Madura Raya region (Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep). Most of people in Bangkalan are indifferent of PPKM because they feel it limits their activities and economically becomes burden for them. Whereas, Sampang society feel oppressed because of limiting their activities. The same as Pamekasan society who are tired and do not care anymore about the protocols. Most of people in Sumenep do not want to obey the government policy. The same response of those society were caused by no awareness to COVID-19 pandemic which spread around. It certainly impacts to government policy that is felt as burden by Madura society in doing their daily activities.

Based on those statements above, most of people in Madura disobey the protocols of health in preventing the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19. The factor of that is lack of awareness about the importance health of themselves, environment and others. Furthermore, lack of socialization from the governments and health teams about the importance of preventing Omicron variant which regularly spreads in a lot of regions. The lack of firmness of the central and local government in obeying the protocols needs

evaluation. And the lack of belief of society to governments in obeying the policy could influence the government policy execution in preventing the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19. So that, it needs more education about government policy to the society. Building good communication with Madura society, moreover there are direct action from religious figures who are listened by society, considering that the culture of local Madura which is formed by specific classes to obey the command. So that, by culture approach could create good communication and could be accepted by society in Madura. Furthermore, government decision has to be able to reach all elements of society so that discrepancy would not happen. Then, society could believe in government policy more, so that the government policy can be executed in society and the preventing of COVID-19 pandemic could overcome immediately.

Conclusion

The spread of Omicron variant in Madura are caused by Madura community behavior who do not care about the epidemic of COVID-19. The level of concern among society in Madura is still low, it is proportionate to the lack of obedience to government policy in overcoming the epidemic. The behavior of Madura society who does not care is influenced by some factors such as lack of socialization and firmness from central government, local government and the health teams in executing the policy. It causes the lack of society awareness in Madura about the importance of preventing of Omicron virus spread. The missing of society belief on vaccine and government become one of the reasons why they disobey the policy, so that the spread of Omicron variant COVID-19 were so fast. Surely, it really needs an evaluation in executing the government policy to make Madura community obeying the health protocols to overcome the epidemic of Omicron variant COVID-19.

Ethics approval

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

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Author Contribution

TF analyzed and interpreted the data, compiled the research method, searched the strategies and observational study. KN made the instrument research, took the data research and discussed the result data of research. MOP processed the writing and chose the research sample. MAFS appraised the data quality, checking data and analyzing the writing.

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