

## **Analysis of Hygiene, Health and Safety in Natural Tourist Attractions Based on the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for the Community in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)**

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**Abstract:** Tourism is usually synonymous with pleasure but this activity also has risks, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, so attention and improvement are needed on aspects related to tourism services such as infrastructure, security, safety and health (K3) and conservation of the tourism environment. The research method used is a normative research study that departs from the study of legal rules related to tourism legislation. Nature tourism is one of the tourist attractions in Indonesia today, which is visited by many people, even though in an atmosphere of COVID-19. Every tourist attraction destination is obliged to create cleanliness, health and safety in managing tourist attraction destinations during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially nature tourism that is in the open by following the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 concerning Protocol Public Health in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). So that visitors to nature tourism feel safe and comfortable when visiting nature tourism.

**Keywords:** *Tourism Law, K3, Nature Tourism*

The provision of tourism services is a means to create employment opportunities, to equalize people's income, to introduce art, culture and natural beauty, and to foster a sense of homeland and national unity, especially for the younger generation. Tourism is an important tool in development because it is one of the sources of foreign exchange earners for the country.

Along with the increasing of tourism potential, these business actors are competing to provide tourist attractions by relying on artificial tourism objects and natural attractions that offer a variety of uniqueness and advantages to attract visitors. Tourism is usually synonymous with pleasure, but this activity also has risks, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, so attention and improvement are needed on aspects related to tourism services such as infrastructure, security, safety and health (K3) and conservation of the tourism environment. Security, safety and health (K3) of visitors is an important aspect when they want to travel to a place. Paramitha (2012: 2) states that visitors' security, safety and health (K3) is the provision of a comprehensive protection to visitors from all forms of danger, risk, accident and loss from the time of arrival of visitors to tourist attractions, carrying out activities at their destination to returning home. from tourist destinations. Based on Article 23 of Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning tourism, it is explained that the government and local governments are obliged to provide tourism information, legal protection and security and safety to tourists. In line with the things that have been stated above, the authors are interested in analyzing how the implementation of hygiene, health and safety protection in tourist attractions, especially natural tourism.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research is in the form of normative research, namely research that moves from the study of legal rules related to legislation on tourism. Sources of data used in this study are primary legal materials (UUD 1945 and TAP MPR), secondary legal materials (Ministerial Decrees) and tertiary legal materials (books, journals, articles, scientific works and so on).

### **Legal Materials Collection Techniques**

The collection of legal materials was carried out through document studies and literature studies, namely conducting searches and analysis of legal materials and information that had been recorded.

### **Legal Material Analysis Techniques**

The method used to analyze the collected legal materials was content analysis. Content analysis is analyzing or reviewing the law on tourism after drawing a conclusion. It is hoped that the analysis of legal materials obtained a conclusion that could answer the problems in this research.

## **FINDINGS**

Based on Law no. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is stated that tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government, and local governments. Furthermore, tourism destination areas, hereinafter referred to as Tourism Destinations (tourist objects) are geographical areas located within one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism. Tourism business is a business that provides goods and/or services to fulfill tourist needs and organize tourism. Tourists according to Law no. 10 of 2009 are people who carry out tourism activities. In this study, tourists are called visitors to tourism objects. Furthermore, Law no. 5 of 1990 states that natural tourism parks are nature conservation areas which are mainly used for tourism, nature recreation, activities for research, science and education as well as supporting cultivation and nature tourism. Adiyath (2011: 10) explains that natural tourism objects are natural resources that have the potential and attractiveness for tourists and are aimed at fostering a love of nature, both in nature and cultivation activities. Nature tourism is one of the tourist attractions in Indonesia today, which is visited by many people, even though in an atmosphere of COVID-19. So the government feels the need to establish health protocol regulations for the community in public places and facilities, one of which is nature tourism. The regulation was issued by the government through the Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for the Community in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).

This regulation must be obeyed and followed by all tourist attraction destinations. The contents of this regulation are as follows:

**A. General Guide**

1. Pay attention to the latest information as well as appeals and instructions from the Central Government and Regional Governments regarding Covid-19 in their regions.
2. Have and communicate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability to employees, local tour guides, visitors, the surrounding community,
3. Train employees, local tour guides, and/or communities around tourist attractions to prepare and implement SOPs before the tourist attraction reopens, including trials and simulations, in stages.
4. Provide and post written warnings
5. Provide hygiene and health equipment and supplies at tourist attractions,
6. Ensure that entrepreneurs and/or managers, employees, local tour guides, visitors, and other parties who are active in tourist attractions wear masks
7. Provide safety and security equipment and supplies
8. Conduct body temperature checks for employees, local tour guides, and visitors.
9. Ensure that the body temperature measuring device is functioning properly and is checked regularly.
10. Provide written information to visitors about body temperature and health conditions of employees and local tour guides.
11. Have a refund/refund system/mechanism for visitors who are not allowed to enter for health and safety reasons for the prevention and handling of Covid-19,
12. Arrange visitor capacity to ensure there are no crowds in and around tourist attractions,
13. Implement visit management in the form of visitor flow, setting the length of visit, and the number of people allowed according to the capacity and characteristics of tourist attractions, especially in areas that are favorite places for visitors and other places that have the potential to cause crowds
14. Provide reservation services via telephone, social media, and other online media, as well as non-cash payments to avoid crowds and physical contact
15. Provide online-based forms to record names, regions/countries of origin, and contact numbers.
16. Organize tour packages with a limited number of participants
17. The implementation of indoor and outdoor tourism activities must follow health protocols and Guidelines for the Implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability in Tourist Attractions
18. If tourist transportation (land and/or sea) is available, follow the health protocols that apply in this mode of transportation:

19. Form and train a special team for handling health, safety and security emergencies.
20. Have intensive coordination with the Health Service, Regional Disaster Management Agency, Fire Service, local police, and the Regional Covid-19 Task Force for handling emergency conditions.
21. Provide health and/or accident insurance for visitors, especially for high-risk types of tourism activities.
22. Ensure the optimal use of environmentally friendly equipment and materials so that they can be recycled, reduced, reused, and replaced
23. Ensure that the processing of waste and liquid waste of tourist attractions is carried out in a complete, healthy and environmentally friendly manner so that it can maintain the environment and does not cause new sources of Covid-19 spread.
24. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of guidelines and SOPs for the implementation of cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability in tourist attractions.

## **B. Special Guide**

### **1. Entrance**

- Traffic in and out of vehicles must be regulated
- Provide hand washing facilities, temperature gauges, disinfectants and trash bins
- Tools that must always be cleaned are the surface of the banisters, door handles, ATM machines, examination tables, body temperature measuring devices, display windows, sockets & switches, Handwashing facilities with Soap (CTPS), hand sanitizers, and trash cans
- Prepare entry queues with a minimum distance of 1 meter

### **2. Counter**

- Provide disinfectant to clean all equipment used.
- Provide non-cash payment instruments
- The counter space is free from vectors and disease-carrying animals, has good lighting and air circulation.
- Adjust the position of visitors and counter staff to maintain a safe distance of at least 1 (one) meter by using special signs that are easy for visitors to follow or performing technical engineering such as installing transparent partitions at the counter.
- The queue at the counter is arranged with a minimum safe distance of 1 (one) meter, marked with a special sign that is easy for visitors to follow.
- Employees on duty at the counter provide information about:
- SOPs for cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability at tourist attractions in writing (it is recommended that information be provided online);
- length of visit allowed;
- the number of people in a group;
- the name of the local tour guide;
- tour packages

provided; • the obligation of visitors to inform employees/tour guides if they experience health problems.

### **3. Organizing Tourism Activities**

- Provide an information guide that local tour guides must convey to visitors
- Provide hand washing facilities, temperature gauges, disinfectants and trash bins
- Provide places for each group to stop (taking pictures, observing important objects, listening to interpretations, etc.), taking into account the provisions of maintaining distance, giving special signs that are easy to see, setting the length of time allowed to stop.
- Provide a health box containing at least first aid kits, medicines, and masks for local tour guides to carry. Equipment and supplies for organizing tourism activities are cleaned according to hygiene and sanitation standards, before and after use.
- Post a map of the location of the assembly point and evacuation routes and sign of the assembly point.
- Tools that must always be cleaned are the surface of the banisters, door handles, ATM machines, examination tables, body temperature measuring devices, display windows, sockets & switches, Handwashing facilities with Soap (CTPS), hand sanitizers, and trash cans

### **4. Facilities and Public Areas**

- Provide sufficient quantities of hand washing with soap (CTPS)/hand sanitizer and place them in an easily accessible place. Provide enough trash cans.
- Provide rules for standing, sitting, and queuing positions by observing a minimum safe distance of 1 (one) meter, being marked with a special sign that is easy to see, or performing technical engineering to avoid crowds and physical contact
- If there is food and beverage service, ensure that food management is carried out in accordance with food hygiene and sanitation requirements, as well as Guidelines for the Implementation of Hygiene, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability in Restaurants/Restaurants
- If there is a souvenir shop, make sure the services and goods sold meet hygiene and sanitation standards.
- Tools that must always be cleaned are the surface of the banisters, door handles, ATM machines, examination tables, body temperature measuring devices, display windows, sockets & switches, Handwashing facilities with Soap (CTPS), hand sanitizers, and trash cans

### **5. Exit**

- It is recommended that the exit door be separated from the entrance. Arrangement of the exit and entry lanes of visitors are directed so as not to cross paths while maintaining a safe distance or carrying out technical engineering such as installing an exit/entry dividing partition.

- Provide a handwashing facility with soap (CTPS)/hand sanitizer near the exit in sufficient quantities and place it in an easily accessible place
- Provide queuing arrangements at exits by maintaining a safe distance of at least 1 (one) meter, being given a special sign that is easy to see, or carrying out other technical engineering to avoid crowds and physical contact.
- Post a map of the location of the assembly point and evacuation routes and sign of the assembly point.
- Provide hand washing facilities, temperature gauges, disinfectants and trash bins

## CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the authors conclude that every tourist attraction destination is obliged to create cleanliness, health and safety in managing tourist attraction destinations during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially nature tourism in the open by following the regulations of the Minister of Health Decree Number HK.01.07 /Menkes/382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for the Community in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). So that visitors to nature tourism feel safe and comfortable when visiting nature tourism.

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