

Ethical Draft Preparation of Boarding House Residents in Mulyoagung Village in the New Normal Era

Fitria Esfandiari

Law Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia

Email: fitesfan@umm.ac.id

*Corresponding author: **Fitria Esfandiari**

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Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic in all parts of the world has led to a shift in the normal life order into one in the new normal era. The city of Malang, as one of the centers of education in East Java, is one of the destinations for migrants from outside the city to study, work and live either for a long time or temporarily. In general, these migrants came from various regions in Indonesia and had various social, economic, and political backgrounds. More specifically, Mulyoagung Village is one of the villages in Malang Regency, East Java, whose population is very heterogeneous and close to education centers, both Islamic boarding schools and universities. The problems raised in this service are, first, efforts to assist the drafting of boarding house ethics in RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung in the New Normal Era. Second, the problem of implementing the implementation of health protocols in the RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung to boarding houses. The service methods used are, First, assisting in drafting boarding house ethics in the new normal era. Second, socialization to the public via radio. The results of the assistance carried out by the service provider formulated ten questionnaire questions to explore the problems faced by boarding houses, including those related to environmental management in terms of security, order, cleanliness, and administrative order for boarding residents who come from outside the region. Also, there are facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of health protocols, such as handwashing

facilities. There has been awareness among residents regarding the implementation of health protocols. As the output of this activity, the publication of scientific articles in dedication journals is compiled.

Abstrak

Pendampingan Penyusunan Draft Etika Warga Boarding House di Desa Mulyoagung di Era New Normal. Pandemi Covid 19 di seluruh belahan dunia menyebabkan beralihnya tatanan hidup normal menjadi tatanan di era new normal. Kota Malang sebagai salah satu pusat pendidikan di Jawa Timur menjadi salah satu tujuan bagi pendatang dari luar kota ini untuk studi, bekerja maupun tempat tinggal baik untuk jangka waktu lama ataupun sementara waktu. Pada umumnya pendatang ini berasal dari berbagai wilayah di Indonesia dan berlatar belakang sosial, ekonomi dan politik dan beragam. Lebih spesifik Desa Mulyoagung adalah salah satu desa di Kabupaten Malang Jawa Timur yang penduduknya sangat heterogen dan dekat pusat-pusat pendidikan, baik pesantren maupun perguruan tinggi. Problematika yang diangkat dalam pengabdian ini yakni ini pertama, upaya pendampingan penyusunan draft etika warga Boarding House di lingkungan RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung di Era New Normal. Kedua, problematika penerapan upaya penerapan protokol kesehatan di lingkungan RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung terhadap warga Boarding House. Metode pengabdian yang digunakan yaitu, Pertama, melakukan pendampingan dalam penyusunan draft etika warga Boarding House di era new normal. Kedua, sosialisasi kepada masyarakat melalui radio. Hasil pendampingan yang dilakukan pengabdian merumuskan 10 pertanyaan kuisisioner untuk menggali problematika yang dihadapi oleh warga Boarding House diantaranya yakni terkait tata kelola lingkungan sekitar baik dari aspek keamanan, ketertiban, kebersihan maupun tertib administrasi bagi warga Boarding House yang berasal dari luar daerah. Selain itu sudah tersedianya sarana dan prasarana yang mendukung penerapan protokol kesehatan semisal sarana cuci tangan. Telah timbul kesadaran di lingkungan warga terkait penerapan protokol kesehatan. Sebagai luaran kegiatan ini yaitu disusunnya publikasi artikel ilmiah di jurnal pengabdian.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has become a historical record around the world. The order of each country in the world has become "in shambles." As a result, this era caused all areas of life to be "threatened." WHO (World Health Organization) has concluded that the virus is a global pandemic which is certainly dangerous. The pandemic statement is based on cases of uncontrolled spread of the virus to various countries around the world (Shofiana, 2020). As a pandemic that occurs throughout the world and involves all areas of life, various efforts in terms of prevention, including socialization to the public, must be carried out simultaneously (Maulida, W, & Nugrahenti, 2020). Various policies have been issued both at the central and regional levels, one of which is to prevent the spread of the Covid 19 disease. Take, for example, the policy to implement a health protocol called the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), which aims to break the chain of spreading the Covid-19 virus (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2020). The legal basis is Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

In Indonesia, consideration of the safety and health of the community is a priority for the government in making the necessary policies (Djalante et al., 2020)(Isriawaty, 2015). Because in conditions like this, it is very clear that the public is expected to comply with government policies by prioritizing mutual safety(Ahmed, 2020). The meaning that has been stated in the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is that the government has an obligation, one of which is "Advancing the public welfare," so from this, it is clear that the government is obliged to make policies to continue to advance public welfare in the Covid-19 era.

The consequence of this government regulation is that all forms of activities that have the potential to cause crowds are limited, and the addition of the emergence of the application of physical distancing and social distancing (Sugihamretha, 2020). In terms of New normal, it means a behavior change to continue carrying out normal activities but with the addition of implementing health protocols to prevent Covid-19 transmission (Bramasta, 2020; Prasetyo, Castillo, Salonga, Sia, & Seneta, 2020).

Desa Mulyoagung is one of the villages in the Malang Regency, which has been named as one of the "Tough villages." The indicator is that this

environment is considered psychologically capable of still empowering the community during a pandemic as well as alleviating it from the impact of Covid 19. This can be seen from the absence of additional positive patients with Covid 19 in the village of Mulyoagung (Ahmad, 2020). As a form of synergy between the community and Desa Mulyoagung officials, a resilient village was formed. Dusun Jetis is one of the hamlets in the Desa Mulyoagung area, which is close to one of the well-known Islamic universities in Malang. Demographically, Dusun Jetis is heterogeneous because it is one of the destinations for moving residents from outside the region or outside the province to continue their education or work so that they reside for a certain period or have the status of boarding houses. Heterogeneity is not something new in Indonesia because its complexity results in existing aspects of life such as social manners, the tendency to respond to work, and so on (Astra, 2014).

In connection with this, the service provider feels the need to contribute by assisting in drafting the ethics of boarding houses in the RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung. The preparation of this draft, in the author's view, is something urgent as a form of anticipation for prevention and efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Dusun Jetis to welcome the New Normal.

If it is related to the heterogeneity theory above, almost all regions in Indonesia have changed land functions as a result of population displacement. Usually, changes that occur are in the change in the function of part or all of the land area from its original function (as planned) to another function which has a negative impact (problem) on the environment and the potential of the land itself. In its development, this happened considering the population growth. Demographically, the Mulyoagung area is one of the villages in the Dau District area. The total number of all villages in this area is five hamlets, namely Dusun Jetis, Dusun Sengkaling, Dusun Dermo, Dusun Jetak and Dusun Jetak Ngasri. This service took place in Dusun Jetis, specifically in the RT 04 RW 10 environment.

During its development, there was a diversity of livelihoods for the population, all of whom were based on agriculture, slowly turning to traders. This is because there are so many migrants who live around the education center. One of the things to be raised in this research is related to the phenomenon of boarding houses, which are the livelihoods of residents in Jetis hamlet. There is no one standard guideline regarding what agreement can be

contained in draft ethics in a particular environment. This depends on the needs of each citizen. However, if this is not considered in the future, it will certainly have a social impact, especially in the era of the Covid 19 pandemic like today.

Based on the situation analysis above, the problem formulations raised in this community service proposal are:

1. How are the efforts to assist the drafting of boarding house ethics in RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung in the New Normal Era?
2. How are the problems in implementing the implementation of health protocols in RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung to boarding houses?

METHOD

In order to achieve the objectives of the activity in accordance with the formulation of the problem above, assistance efforts are needed for stakeholders in the RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung (Hidayah & Komariah, 2019). This was done as a concrete step. Later the draft of ethics that has been prepared is used as a guide or code of conduct, or it can also be integrated into other regulations in the RT 04 RW 10 environment as an effort to welcome the New Normal. The target is all people who are in the neighborhood of RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Mulyoagung Dau Malang, either native or immigrant residents who live temporarily in that place. The service provider also prepares an activity plan which includes the pre-activity stage, namely the preparation of an activity plan, formulating problems, objectives, and benefits, making a letter of the willingness of service partners. The implementation stage of the activities included, First, Assistance in the Preparation of Ethics Draft for Boarding House Residents in RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung 2in the New Normal Era. Questionnaires were also distributed to explore the understanding of community members regarding what clauses should ideally be outlined in the draft boarding house ethics, as well as to explore issues that arise in this connection. Second, outreach activities to the community via radio.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assistance in Preparation Of Ethics Draft For Boarding House Residents in The Middle of The Covid Pandemic 19

In the science of legislation, there is the term 'Autonomic legislation' or regulations that are formed autonomously by a community (F. Cerritelli, C. Lunghi, J. E. Esteves, & Vaucher, 2021; Jimly & M. Ali, 2006; Novella-García & Cloquell-Lozano, 2020). Examples of autonomous regulations include RT regulations, RW regulations, school regulations, and so on. The enforcement of this rule is binding for all its citizens. Because it is a consensus among residents. Through a negotiation at the RT level, a collective agreement was made, which has binding and coercive power to the residents.

If it is related to the ethics of boarding houses, this aims to invite all residents, especially those who are temporarily resident in a certain area, to take part in protecting the surrounding environment. So that ethics is meant as an educational effort to be ethical and uphold the norms that apply in a community. In terms of substance, the draft ethics may contain, for example:

1. Guidelines for boarding house owners and residents to be mutually respectful, respect each other, especially in the ethics of getting along in the pandemic era like today.
2. Regulate matters related to behaving, behaving, and carrying out daily activities in the environment, both for boarding house owners and boarding house residents who can give a strict warning to those who commit violations by the RT / RW apparatus
3. Organizing activities that can bring potential crowds of residents
4. Regulate rights and obligations for both boarding house owners and boarders by prioritizing problem-solving by deliberation and kinship
5. Together provide handwashing facilities that are jointly managed so that they can be used for the common interest
6. Carry out activities while adhering to health protocols, namely using masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance.

Problematics of The Implementation of Health Protocols In the Environment Mulyoagung Village Against Boarding House Citizens

To assess the effectiveness of activities related to assisting the drafting of boarding house ethics in the New Normal era, the servant compiled questions in the form of a questionnaire. The total number of respondents was 50 people.

The education background of the respondents was high school to S1 as much as 100%. For the gender of the respondents, 53.1% were male, 46.9% female. The respondents' ages were 67.3% aged 20 to 25 years, 22.4% were less than 20 years old, the remaining 10.2% were aged 25 to 30 years.

No	Question	Code	Ever	Never	Sometimes
1	Is there any behavior that can disrupt order in your boarding house?	Q1	17	19	13
2	Is there any behavior that can interfere with cleanliness in your environment?	Q2	19	12	18
3	Is there immoral behavior that can disturb the security in your boarding house?	Q3	2	44	3
4	Does the environment where your boarding house applies the 3 M protocol (wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance)?	Q4	32	6	11
5	Does your boarding house provide facilities for washing hands?	Q5	35	6	8
6	Do you greet fellow residents of the boarding house or residents in the boarding house environment?	Q6	31	3	15
7	Is there a curfew in your boarding house?	Q7	16	26	7
8	Does your boarding house apply efforts to maintain security independently and you are involved	Q8	20	20	9

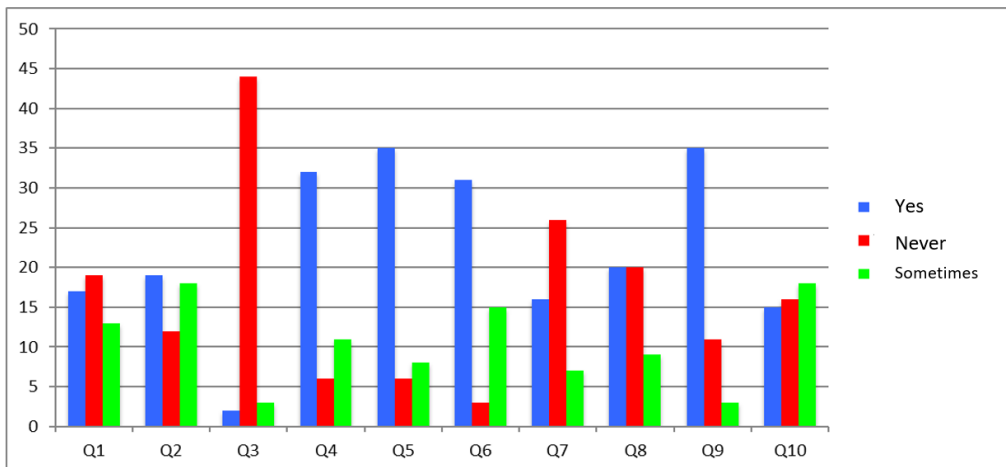
Table 1. List of Questionnaire Questions for Ethical Draft Preparation of Boarding House Residents in RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Mulyoagung Village in the New Normal Era

The first question, "Is there any behavior that can disrupt order in your boarding house? From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that 34.7% answered yes, 38.8% answered never, then the remaining 26.5% answered sometimes. The second question, Is there any behavior that can interfere with cleanliness in your boarding house? As many as 38.8% answered yes, 24.5% answered never, then the remaining 36.7% answered sometimes. For the third question, the writer asks whether there is immoral behavior that can disturb the security in your boarding house? As many as 4.1% answered yes, 89.8% answered never, and the rest, 6.1%, answered sometimes. The fourth question, does the neighborhood where your boarding house applies the 3M Protocol (wearing a mask, washing hands, keeping a distance)? As many as 65.3% answered yes, 12.2% never answered, then the remaining 22.4% answered

sometimes. The fifth question focused on the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure for preventing the spread of Covid 19, namely "Does the environment where your boarding house provides facilities for washing hands"? As many as 71.4% answered yes, 12.2% answered never, then the remaining 16.3% answered sometimes.

Furthermore, the sixth question, do you greet fellow residents of the boarding house or residents in the boarding house environment? As many as 63.3% answered yes, 6.1% answered never, then the remaining 30.6% answered sometimes.

The seventh question, is there a curfew in your boarding house? As many as 32.7% answered yes, 53.1% answered never, then the remaining 14.3% answered sometimes. The eighth question is whether in your boarding house there are efforts to maintain security independently, and are you involved? As many as 40.8% answered yes, 40.8% answered never, then the remaining 18.4% answered sometimes. The ninth question, does the boarding house owner ask for self-identity and parents for data collection? As many as 71.4% answered yes, 22.4% never answered, then the remaining 6.1% answered sometimes. The tenth question, are cleaning pickets held regularly in the neighborhood around the boarding house? As many as 30.6% answered yes, 32.7% answered never, then the remaining 36.7% answered sometimes.



Graphic 1. Results of the Questionnaire for the Preparation of the Ethics Draft for Boarding House Residents in the RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Mulyoagung

Based on data processed from 50 respondents above related to the problems that exist in the boarding house environment. So the draft recommendations are outlined in the ethical guidelines for boarding houses, namely first, the existence of guidelines regarding behavior aimed at public order in the boarding house residents. This is based on the percentage of the results of a questionnaire that answers the question "whether there is behavior that can disturb order in your boarding house" as many as 34.7% answered yes, 38.8% never answered, then the remaining 26.5% answered sometimes. Second, there is a need for behavior guidelines aimed at environmental cleanliness. This is based on the percentage of questionnaire results that answer the question "Is there any behavior that can interfere with the cleanliness in your boarding house?" then, the remaining 36.7% answered sometimes. Third, the problem that servants get through questionnaires is whether immoral behavior can disturb the security of your boarding house. As many as 4.1% answered yes, 89.8% answered never, and the rest, 6.1%, answered sometimes. Fourth, does your boarding house apply the 3M Protocol (wearing a mask, washing hands, keeping a distance)? As many as 65.3% answered yes, 12.2% answered never, then the remaining 22.4% answered sometimes. It can be seen from the results of the environmental questionnaire for residents of RT 04 RW 10 that there have been concrete efforts to prevent the spread of Covid 19. Fifth, regarding the facilities and infrastructure that the average boarding house has provided facilities for washing hands, this is obtained from the percentage results, namely, as much as 71.4% answered yes, 12.2% answered never then the rest 16.3% answered sometimes. Sixth, this point is related to the ethics of getting along in the community, the dedication of digging up information about this with the question of whether you are greeting fellow residents or residents in the boarding house environment. As many as 63.3% answered yes, 6.1% answered never, then the remaining 30.6% answered sometimes. This shows that there is still awareness of boarding houses to interact with local residents by greeting them. Seventh then explored whether there is a curfew in the boarding house, the majority never answered 53.1% then 32.7% answered yes, the rest 14.3% were conditional.

Eighth, related to the question of whether in your boarding house there are efforts to maintain security independently and are involved in it, the results

are 40.8% answered yes, 40.8% never answered then the rest 18.4% answered sometimes.

Ninth, related to orderly administration efforts by boarding house owners to their residents by asking for their identity and parents' identity to be recorded. From the results of the questionnaire, it appears that this has been mostly done by boarding house owners. As many as 71.4% answered yes, 22.4% answered never, then the remaining 6.1% answered occasionally. Tenth, the results of the questionnaire indicate that hygiene efforts have existed in the neighborhood around the boarding house and are carried out regularly. This is indicated by the results of 30.6% who answered yes, 32.7% never answered, then the remaining 36.7% answered sometimes.

After an effort was made to explore what problems I was in the boarding house, the next step was the implementation process (Anam & Sakiyati, 2019). One of the ways to do this is through the drafting of boarding house ethics, which is integrated into the RT regulations.

It is hoped that this guideline will have a positive impact on social behavior in efforts to prevent the spread of Covid 19 and welcome the New Normal Era in general and especially in the RT 04 RW 10 Dusun Jetis Desa Mulyoagung environment (Danar, Evi, Solichin, & Endang, 2020). Apart from that, it can also be used as an evaluation, considering the facilities and infrastructure. Even though many have the awareness to provide them, maintenance is still needed for their sustainability. In addition to the mentoring efforts, socialization was also carried out through online media with the theme Assistance for Boarding School Ethics Draft Formation in the New Normal Era on Tidar Sakti FM Radio on November 13, 2020. The socialization material provided was in addition to efforts to increase citizen awareness regarding the application of health protocols by implementing 3M. (Using Masks, Washing Hands and Avoiding Crowds), also focuses on building awareness about the need to draft boarding house ethics in the current Covid 19 Pandemic situation. As one step towards welcoming the New Normal era. Because in the future, there will very likely be problems in the community regarding this matter. With regard to this question, the service team explained that the regulations at the RT level apply considering every citizen who resides in the area. And the contents of the draft that will be poured really depend on the needs of each place and can also be used as a guide in the preparation.



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Jumat, 13 November 2020
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Narasumber:
Fitria Esfandari, SH., MH

Tema:
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DRAFT ETIKA WARGA KOS DI ERA
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Picture 1. Leaflet of Socialization through Electronic Media Assistance in Preparing Ethics of Boarding House Residents in the New Normal Era

Finally, the drafting of the ethics of boarding house residents towards the New Normal era can be useful and is very likely to be developed in the future.

CONCLUSION

Developing a code of conduct in accordance with the implementation of health protocols in welcoming the New Normal era is an important activity to do, with the aim of providing legal aspects and legal certainty for legal action so that its effectiveness binds community members who live in an area. The process of mentoring this service activity was carried out in the RT 04 RW 10 area of Mulyoagung Village, Dau, Malang. Through the questionnaire conducted, problems found in boarding houses, including aspects of environmental management which include aspects of security, order,

cleanliness, and administrative order for boarding residents who come from outside the region. However, the positive aspects of the results of the questionnaire show that the awareness of the residents to maintain their health is increasing, as evidenced by the provision of facilities and infrastructure for washing hands and implementing 3M. After the identification of the problem is carried out, then this ethical draft can be carried out as a guide in formulating policies in the local environment. Furthermore, as an effort to maximize activities, socialization has also been carried out through online media.

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