



Case Study and Evaluation of East Sumba Covid 19 Self-Isolation Sufferers

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze coordination, financing and field evaluation in carrying out Independent Isolation for handling Covid-19 Patients in East Sumba Regency. This method is a survey study, descriptive data analyzed in depth regarding the form of coordination, financing and evaluation in handling self-isolating patients in East Sumba Regency in 2022. The number of samples targeted is accidental sampling, namely samples that happened to be available at the time the research took place. The total sample was 99 people who were treated at home or in health facilities. The research results showed that there were 99 respondents, 54 people (54.34%) who had coordination going well and 45 people (45.66%) whose coordination did not go well. Controlling/supervision found 71 people (71.21%) were monitored and 29 people (28.79%) were not monitored/supervised, budgeting was funded by 62 people (62.50%) and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive funding and evaluation was 65 people (65.91%) and 34 people (34.09%) were not regularly evaluated by local health officials. East Sumba Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers with coordinated management, there is 46% no coordination, 29% of sufferers are not monitored, 37% do not receive costs and 34% are not evaluated.

Keywords: Case Study; Covid 19; Evaluation; Self-Isolation

Introduction

The atmosphere of Covid-19 has generally shocked people all over the world, including Indonesia, since its arrival in early 2020 - until now. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the corona virus was declared a pandemic on March 11 2020 due to the very fast transmission of the corona virus (Baloch et al., 2020). The SARS-CoV-2 virus spreads between people mainly through respiratory droplets produced during coughing. Apart from that, the virus can also spread by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching someone's face (Stadnytskyi et al., 2021). The time period between exposure to the virus and the appearance of symptoms is usually around five days to fourteen days.

Common symptoms of Covid-19 include fever, cough and shortness of breath (Mona, 2020).

The status of a global pandemic or epidemic indicates that the spread of COVID-19 is taking place very quickly (Wimalawansa, 2020). Several quick steps were taken by the government to prevent the corona virus from spreading quickly, such as implementing work from home (WFH), social distancing, etc (Tursina, 2020). The public is also educated to adopt a healthy lifestyle by washing their hands with soap as often as possible using running water, wearing a mask when going outside the house and maintaining distance (Pratiwi, 2020).

According to ('Data on COVID-19 in Indonesia', no date) as of March 2 2020, the number of sufferers was 90,308 infected with Covid-19. The death rate reached

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3,087 or 2.3% with a recovery rate of 45,726 people. As of June 11 2020, the Indonesian government announced 35,295 confirmed cases of Covid-19, 2,000 deaths and 12,636 recovered cases from 424 districts/cities in all 34 provinces. And continuing to increase, on November 14 2020, more than 53,281,350 cases were reported in 219 countries and regions throughout the world, resulting in more than 1,301,021 people dying and more than 34,394,214 people recovering (Syifa' Amini & Arsy, 2022).

According to data from the East Sumba Regency Covid-19 Command Post on December 31 2020, 2155 people were tested for rapid antigen testing and 120 were declared positive, 1,648 were declared positive, while the rest were in the process of knowing the results. On March 1 2021, 2,603 people were examined and 588 additional 90 people were positive. A total of 449 positive people were treated with 347 declared cured and 16 people died. Meanwhile, the total number of TCM/PCR and Rapid Antigen examinations on June 1 2021 was 10,379 people; A total of 5,313 people were positive, 4,876 recovered and 322 were treated and 115 people died. Self-isolation of 132 people spread across 3 sub-districts, namely Kanatan, Waingapu City and Kampera.

Every human life is always in the circle of management activities starting from planning to evaluating daily implementation, of course this cannot be separated from management. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary 2020, management is the effective use of resources to achieve targets (Darim, 2020). While according to Sagala & Sos (2016) an art or principle related to organizing, such as planning, building organization and organization, movement, and control or supervision.

In contrast to isolation itself, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary 2020, it is said that isolation is the separation of one thing from another thing or an attempt to isolate humans from other humans; exile; sequestration; exclusion; Because someone has an illness, there is a need for isolation or separation from other people (Lubaba et al., 2022) & (Cahyami et al., 2023). All services related to separation from other people require other people to help or provide assistance in efforts to recover from the illness or what is called self-isolation (isoman) (Muhith, 2015).

If you unite it into self-isolation management (isoman), it means that all things related to the independence of patients with certain diseases should be processed as in the management function, namely the coordinator function, controlling function, budgeting, evaluating and recording and reporting systems as well as controlling and supervising (Liunokas et al., 2022) & (Wihapsari et al., 2022).

The formulation of the problem that occurs is how to implement self-isolation management for Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency. From this problem, researchers can determine surveys and descriptive analysis with frequency data so that they know field conditions regarding the implementation of the functions of coordination, controlling, budgeting, controlling/supervising and evaluating patients. Covid-19 Isoman (Self-Isolation) in East Sumba Regency.

Method

The design used in this research is quantitative descriptive with a survey study approach. The descriptive method does not intend to test or analyze certain hypotheses but is limited to describing variables in Covid-19 management such as variables: coordination, controlling, budgeting and evaluation (Amaratunga et al., 2002)

The research location is East Sumba Regency February - November 2022. The population in this study were family members in East Sumba Regency City. Sample: The number of samples targeted was accidental sampling, namely samples that happened to be present at the time the research took place. In this research the independent (free) variables are coordination, control/supervision, budgeting, evaluation and the dependent (bound) variable is Covid-19 Self-Isolation

Before distributing the questionnaire, a validity and reliability test was carried out before the research procedure was carried out using the Formula 1 and Formula 2.

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\} \{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}} \tag{1}$$

$$r_i = \frac{2r}{1+r} \tag{2}$$

The data processing technique is recapitulation and tabulation of all questionnaires, then processing using SPSS 26 to determine the frequency data of the independent variables. Instrument validity test: distributing a questionnaire containing 36 questions from the self-isolation management questionnaire consisting of 8 questions for Covid-19, 8 questions for coordination, 8 questions for budgeting and 8 questions for evaluation. All of these questions were declared valid after statistical testing. Test the reliability of the questionnaire designed using computer statistical applications as follows: if the significance value is <0.05 and <0.01 then the questions can be accepted so it can be said that the validity of this research instrument is good (Haryati et al., 2021).

The reliability test of the instrument was carried out after the proposal was corrected by the review team

carried out by the Poltekkes Kemenkes Kupang. Test the validity using a computer application as follows if the research instrument is a questionnaire containing 36 questions from a questionnaire for self-isolated sufferers consisting of Covid-19 totaling 8 questions, coordinating 8 questions, budgeting 8 questions and evaluating 8 questions. All of these questions were declared valid after statistical testing. The reliability test used is if the "Cronbach's Alpha" value is > constant (0.7), then the 26 questions are declared reliable (Kalpande & Toke, 2023) & (Hayes & Coutts, 2020).

Result and Discussion

Result

Respondent characteristics consist of age, gender, occupation and education. Age of patient respondents in self-isolation 11 – 20 years: 30 people, aged 21 – 30 years: 26 people, aged 31 – 40 years 18 people and > 41 years old: 25 people, as in Table 1.

Table 1. Age distribution of Covid 19 sufferers in self-isolation in East Sumba Regency in 2022

| Respondent Age (Years) | Frequency (Person) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 11 - 20 | 30 | 30.3 |
| 21 - 30 | 26 | 26.3 |
| 31 - 40 | 18 | 18.2 |
| > 41 | 25 | 25.3 |
| Total | 99 | 100 |

Table 1 shows that the age of respondents is 11 – 20 years 30 people 30.3%, 21 – 30 people 26.3%, 31 – 40 years 18% and > 41 years 25 people 25.3%, the data can be concluded that the most common Covid-19 self-isolation is age 11 – 30 years. Meanwhile, the minimum age is 31 – 40 years. The gender of the Covid-19 self-isolation respondents was 56 women and 43 men as in Table 2.

Table 2. Gender distribution of Covid-19 self-isolation respondents in East Sumba Regency in 2022

| Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 43 | 43.4 |
| Female | 56 | 56.6 |
| Total | 99 | 100 |

Table 2 shows that of the 99 respondents, 43 were male, 43.4%, 56 were female, 56.6%. The data can be concluded that self-isolation for Covid-19 is mostly female than male. The type of education of respondents consists of: elementary school: 2 people, middle school: 12 people, high school 48 people, D3: 29 people, bachelor's degree: 8 people according to Table 3.

Table 3 shows that the number of respondents was 99 people with the lowest level of education being elementary school: 2 people and 8 people with a bachelor's degree, the highest being 48 high school students and 29 people with D3 education.

Types of work of respondents consist of: doctor: 1 person, honorary: 6 people, housewife: 12 people, student 24 people, student 24 people, retired 4 people, nurse 2 people, farmer 7 people, civil servant 6 people, private sector 14 people according to the Table 4.

Table 3. Distribution of Education Types of Covid-19 Self-Isolation Respondents in East Sumba Regency in 2022

| Education | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| D3 | 29 | 29.3 |
| S1 | 8 | 8.1 |
| SD | 2 | 2 |
| SMA | 48 | 48.5 |
| SMP | 12 | 12.1 |
| Total | 99 | 100 |

Table 4. Distribution of Job Types of Covid-19 Self-Isolation Respondents in East Sumba Regency in 3 sub-districts in 2022

| Job | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Doctor | 1 | 1 |
| Honorary | 6 | 6.1 |
| Housewife | 12 | 12.1 |
| Student | 24 | 24.2 |
| Student | 24 | 24.2 |
| Retired | 4 | 4 |
| Nurse | 2 | 2 |
| Farmer | 7 | 7.1 |
| Civil servants | 6 | 6.1 |
| Private | 13 | 13.1 |
| Total | 99 | 100 |

Table 4 shows that the number of respondents was 99 people with the most jobs being still at the educational level, 24 students and 24 middle and high school students, and the type of work was self-employed 13 people (13.1%) and 12 people as housewives (12.1%), while the minimum number is 1 doctor and 2 nurses.

*Research Item Recapitulation Results
Coordination Frequency Data*

Recapitulation of data on the frequency of coordination management of Covid-19 self-isolated patients with 15 questionnaire items filled in by 99 research subjects consisting of assessment criteria for answers yes: 750, no: 678, N: 99 subjects and a total score of 678 according to Table 5.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Management Function Coordination of Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

| Questions | Assessment criteria | | N | Skor | Category |
|---|---------------------|------------|----|------------|-------------------|
| | Yes = 0 | No = 1 | | | |
| Coordination in Covid-19 Self-Isolation Patient Services | | | | | |
| Have you been tested positive for Covid-19 by officers/nurses after experiencing symptoms of cough, runny nose, body aches or feeling unwell? | 20 | 79 | 99 | 79 | Good |
| Have you been tested positive for Covid-19 by officers/nurses after undergoing a TCM/PCR examination by laboratory personnel? | 11 | 88 | 99 | 88 | Good |
| After you tested positive, were you offered treatment at the hospital? | 71 | 28 | 99 | 28 | Not enough |
| After you tested positive, were you offered treatment at home? | 37 | 62 | 99 | 62 | Good |
| Did you choose a place for treatment after being tested positive for Covid-19? | 21 | 78 | 99 | 78 | Good |
| Did the nurse immediately accompany you to take you home after testing positive for Covid-19? | 83 | 16 | 99 | 16 | Not enough |
| Did you go straight home without being accompanied by a nurse after testing positive for Covid-19? | 38 | 61 | 99 | 61 | Good |
| Is there a schedule distributed by the staff regarding nurse visits during the first day of treatment for you at home? | 82 | 17 | 99 | 17 | Not enough |
| Is there a schedule distributed by the staff regarding the nurse's visit on the second day of treatment for you at home? | 77 | 22 | 99 | 22 | Not enough |
| Is there a schedule distributed by the staff regarding the nurse's visit on the second day of treatment for you at home? | 80 | 19 | 99 | 19 | Not enough |
| Is there a schedule distributed by the staff regarding the nurse's visit on the third day of your care at home? | 80 | 19 | 99 | 19 | Not enough |
| Is there a schedule distributed by officers regarding nurse visits on more than the fifth day of your care at home? | 34 | 65 | 99 | 65 | Good |
| Is monitoring carried out by nurses or health workers continuously as long as they test positive for Covid-19? | 44 | 55 | 99 | 55 | Not enough |
| Is the monitoring process carried out by nurses or health workers carried out to correct things that do not comply with the standards for positive self-isolation for Covid-19? | 78 | 21 | 42 | 21 | Not enough |
| Are there any benefits carried out by Health officers during monitoring of fathers, mothers, relatives who are declared self-isolating for Covid-19? | 51 | 48 | 99 | 48 | Not enough |
| Total | 750 | 678 | | 678 | Not enough |

The Frequency Table above shows that the total number of yes answers is: 750, and no is 678 with a Subject of 99 and a score of 678. It can be seen from the analysis results with the formula: Total Number / Number of Items Most respondents answered that there was little/no coordination in caring for Covid-19 who were self-isolating at home.

Budgeting Frequency Data
Data on the frequency of budget management/financing for Covid-19 self-isolated patients, namely there are 8 question items which have been analyzed for frequency consisting of research subjects N: 99, recapitulation of items YES: 495, NO: 297 and score $297/8 = 37$ as in Table 6.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Budgeting / financing for Covid-19 patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

| Questions | Assessment criteria | | N | Score | Category |
|---|---------------------|--------|----|-------|------------|
| | Yes = 0 | No = 1 | | | |
| Budgeting | | | | | |
| Are you staying at your family's house or in isolation at your parents' house? | 57 | 42 | 99 | 42 | Not Enough |
| Are you staying at a close neighbor's house because your house is uninhabitable? | 96 | 3 | 99 | 3 | Not Enough |
| Are you staying at your own family's house or in isolation at your family's/neighbor's house? | 39 | 60 | 99 | 60 | Good |
| Was your father/mother or sibling during your illness supported by the government through Covid-19 aid funds? | 75 | 24 | 99 | 24 | Not Enough |
| Do you pay your own expenses while you are sick with Covid-19? | 21 | 78 | 99 | 78 | Good |

| Questions | Assessment criteria | | N | Score | Category |
|--|---------------------|--------|----|-------|------------|
| | Yes = 0 | No = 1 | | | |
| Budgeting | | | | | |
| Do the fathers, mothers, relatives of Covid-19 sufferers pay their family's expenses during their illness? | 50 | 49 | 99 | 49 | Not Enough |
| Are you supported by the government through Covid-19 aid funds during your illness, sir/madam? | 76 | 23 | 99 | 23 | Not Enough |
| Are you supported by the government through Covid-19 aid funds during your illness, sir/madam? | 81 | 18 | 99 | 18 | Not Enough |
| Total | 495 | 297 | | 37 | Not Enough |

The Frequency (Table 6) shows that the total number of yes answers is: 495, and no is 297 with a Subject of 99 and a score of 297, if the results of frequency data analysis are known using the formula: Total Number / Number of Items Most patients with ISoman

do not receive costs during treatment at their respective homes.

Management of evaluation/assessment of Covid-19 self-isolated patients, namely there are 15 question items which have been analyzed for frequency so that they can be seen as in Table 7.

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Management Function for Evaluation/Assessment of Covid-19 Patients in East Sumba Regency 2022

| Questions | Assessment criteria | | N | Score | Category |
|---|---------------------|--------|----|-------|------------|
| | Yes = 0 | No = 1 | | | |
| During your treatment at home, did you feel happy with the nurses who helped you during your illness? | 47 | 52 | 99 | 52 | Not Enough |
| While undergoing treatment at home, are you satisfied with the work of the nurses who have helped you during your illness? | 55 | 44 | 99 | 44 | Not Enough |
| If you are not happy/dissatisfied, have you ever informed your superiors about how the officers work? | 90 | 9 | 99 | 9 | Not Enough |
| Have you ever heard information about responses or feedback from your superiors regarding the performance of nurses who you consider to be unhappy or dissatisfied with their work? | 91 | 8 | 99 | 8 | Not Enough |
| According to you, brothers and sisters, do you need additional guidance and training for nurses who do not carry out their duties in supervision, control and monitoring while undergoing self-isolation at home? | 49 | 50 | 99 | 50 | Not Enough |
| Does the nurse on duty every time he visits to supervise or monitor often inform you about developments in your condition? | 64 | 35 | 99 | 35 | Not Enough |
| If yes, does it provide additional education or knowledge when conditions gradually improve? | 50 | 49 | 99 | 49 | Not Enough |
| If no, did the nurse in charge of supervision and control not inform you of developments in your health condition? | 76 | 23 | 99 | 23 | Not Enough |
| Total | 522 | 270 | | 34 | Not Enough |

Overview of Covid-19 Independent Iolation Coordination Data. The data description of the coordination variable for 99 Covid-19 sufferers spread across Kambajwa, Hambala and Matawai families means that there are 54 people coordinating and 45 not coordinating officers in providing Covid-19 self-isolation health services, according to the Table 8.

The data above shows that 99 respondents who suffered from Covid-19 in Kambajawa, Hambala and Matawai sub-districts used the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method which was monitored by 54 people (54.34%) and 45 people (45.66%) who were not monitored, so it can be concluded that the respondents not coordinated, 1 more respondents were coordinated with the Covid-19 self-isolation service.

Table 8. Descriptive distribution of frequency data for the Covid-19 self-isolation coordination variable in East Sumba Regency 2022

| Coordination Variables | Covid-19 Self-Isolation | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | ∑ Item answers | ∑ questionnaire (Person) | Percentage (%) |
| Yes | 807 | 54 | 54.34 |
| No | 678 | 45 | 45.66 |
| Total | 1485 | 99 | 100.00 |

Overview of budgeting data for Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers. An overview of data on the frequency of budgeting/financing for Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers, there were 99 respondents who were evaluated, 62 respondents and 37 respondents who were not evaluated, according to the data in the Table 9.

Table 9. Descriptive distribution of budgeting variable frequency data for Covid-19 self-isolation, East Sumba Regency 2022

| Budgeting variables | Covid-19 Self-Isolation | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | ∑ Item answers | ∑ respondents | Percentage (%) |
| Yes | 495 | 62 | 62.50 |
| No | 297 | 37 | 37.50 |
| Total | 792 | 99 | 100.00 |

Table 10. Descriptive distribution of frequency data for evaluation variables for Covid-19 self-isolation in East Sumba Regency 2022

| Evaluation variables | Covid-19 Self-Isolation | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | ∑ Item answers | ∑ Subject | Percentage (%) |
| Yes | 65.91 | 65 | 65.91 |
| No | 34.07 | 34 | 34.09 |
| Total | 6591 | 99 | 100.00 |

The data on Table 9 shows that 99 respondents who suffered from Covid-19 in Kambajawa, Hambala and Matawai sub-districts used the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method which was funded by 62 people (62.50%) and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive treatment costs or it was concluded that Respondents were not funded twice as often as respondents were funded.

Overview of data on the frequency of evaluation of Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers an overview of the data on the frequency of evaluation of Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers, there were 99 respondents who were evaluated, 65 respondents and 34 respondents who were not evaluated, according to the data Table 10.

Discussion

Coordination of Covid-19 Self-Isolation Health Services

The term coordination is in accordance with the origins of coordination according to the English dictionary that co and ordinare are to organize (Castañer & Oliveira, 2020). Research on the coordination function in the management of Covid-19 Services was carried out through hold-up stages and there were 99 respondents consisting of 54 people (54.34%) coordination was going well and 45 people (45.66%) coordination was not going well. Lantemona & Michael Mantiri (2018) said that any coordination will run well if a reciprocal relationship is established to achieve efficient and effective work. The purpose of the relationship is in the form of direct and administrative communication. Directly, this means that if there is interaction between health workers, all activities related to health service measures will synergize effectively.

Nurhaipah (2019)said that in social interactions it is necessary to uphold the meaning of familiarity as a bond

of friendship that is initially formed through interpersonal communication which will create an identity and effective communication patterns according to the meaning coordination management theory (Pearce and Cronen, 1970). Patient interaction during the self-isolation period is very limited, so a good regulatory system is needed so that the Covid-19 isolation service can run well. Lantemona & Michael Mantiri (2018) states that in human resource management for any job, it is important to coordinate because it is closely related to the management of the activity system or events. Coordination is a form of creating and establishing rules for interpreting meaning and how these rules are intertwined in a conversation where meaning is always coordinated in a relationship. (Nurhaipah, 2019). In this study, there was coordination between 54 people (54.34%) and there was coordination interaction with sufferers so that the service process could run well and efficiently.

This research also found that 45 people (45.66%) did not coordinate or in-coordinate among 45 respondents, who were spread across several sub-districts according to location and research results. Li et al. (2020) there is no good coordination due to the overload of the work crisis and the increasing burden on health service workers due to the increase in Covid-19 cases. Furthermore, all of these incidents were due to the spread of the Covid-19 virus so that many people and many officers were not physically and psychologically prepared to face this pandemic. If there is incoordination in the view of Pontoh et al. (2018), insufficient coordination will result in the system not being optimal in carrying out the program. If so, then Manoppo et al. (2017) explains that coordination is a process in private and government organizations which aims to ensure the achievement of goals according to the implementation of certain systems both functionally and structurally which interact throughout the activity process.

Henry Fayol, Luther Gullick and other management administration experts included this coordination or coordination function as one of the important functions in management. Management administration functions according to Fayol are planning, organization, commanding, coordination and controlling (Manoppo et al., 2017). According to (Gerald Hard Lantemona, Michael Mantiri, 2018) management administration says vertical coordination and horizontal coordination. There is communication both between the implementation of activities and between leaders and subordinates in carrying out activity interactions, always paying attention to duties, functions and responsibilities. Horizontal coordination is coordinating actions or activities to unite and provide direction to activities within the same organizational level.

Budgeting for Covid-19 Self-Isolation Health Services

(Minister of Health, 2021) The financing mechanism for Covid-19 sufferers has been regulated in Minister of Health Regulation Number HK.01.07/MENKES/1112/2022 concerning the Claim System for Covid-19 Sufferers both in care at health facilities and at home or in patient accommodation. Need to know that. This research shows that 62 people (62.50%) of the 99 respondents who suffered from Covid-19 used the Covid-19 self-isolation treatment method which was funded and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive the payment or it was concluded that the respondents were not funded twice as much as the respondents were funded. This research does not necessarily conduct in-depth interviews about the financing mechanism, but is limited to the finances disbursed by the government in the form of assistance in various forms for sufferers of self-isolation. It is clear in the Minister of Health's regulation Number HK.01.07/MENKES/1112/2022 that all funding will be claimed by Health officers through processes that have been regulated in local Regional Regulations which are translated from the regulations in question (Comas-Herrera, 2020) . The Covid-19 pandemic presents new challenges that have never occurred before in history, requiring extra energy that is coordinated with health services from the central government to regional governments and involving the private sector as non-government . Furthermore, in financing there needs to be synergistic steps between the central government and regional governments in handling and treating Covid-19 so as not to give the impression of neglecting services in the eyes of the general public. Ambarwati (2021) said that there needs to be synergy between the central government, in this case the Ministry of Health and the Health Insurance Organizing Agency and health facilities, so as to reduce obstacles or problems regarding claims made by debtors. If this is the case then this research finds problems regarding sufferers who receive fees and sufferers who do not receive fees, including in questions regarding financing while undergoing treatment at home.

This research found that 37 people (37.50%) did not receive funding or the respondents were not funded. If we examine it more deeply, the government funding is very clear, whether sufferers are in public facilities or in special facilities prepared by the government or families who are confirmed to have Covid-19 and are recorded by officers. local. The settlement of this financing is through the Health Insurance Administering Agency in the region, however, according to researchers, sufferers who do not receive/don't receive this financing are due to ineffective communication from local service providers, so this is likely to happen. Planning has been patented by state administrators, so district and city administrators should be more active in planning these

financing matters. The Budgeting function helps in planning various company business activities and in government systems. According to Nafarin (2004), the benefits of budgeting help management monitor funding sources so that they are able to complete the plans set to achieve shared expectations.

Rosalina (2021) carrying out financial management is an individual's motivation. This motivation is based on individual behavior, how the individual is motivated in managing finances, the most important thing is the expenditure that will be made later. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation play a very important role in involvement in planning. Furthermore, budgeting is one of the individual management tools in setting goals, both in individual environments and groups, both business and non-business. In the last decade things have changed very quickly. Every individual needs a budget for a prosperous life, so that there is no excessive financial waste (Yuliansyah & Khan, 2017) & (Bennett & James, 2017).

Evaluation of Covid-19 Self-Isolation Health Services

An illustration of the frequency of evaluation data for Covid-19 Self-Isolation shows that 65 people (65.91%) of the 99 respondents who suffered from Covid-19 using the Covid-19 Self-Isolation treatment method were evaluated and 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated. This study carried out direct interaction on research subjects so that they know exactly what Covid-19 self-isolation sufferers feel. 65.91% have carried out regular evaluations by the officers in charge so as to have a positive impact on every service during the period when the sufferer was declared positive for Covid-19 by the Health Officer. This has been said by Nursam (2017), any activity and work will always be followed by an evaluation with the aim of measuring the level of success and performance of the Company, group or individual, as well as any obstacles and shortcomings that need improvement in the future. Besides that, with the correct performance assessment method, it will be possible to solve how to improve employee competence.

The component of performances is the individual performer (more in character traditional, focused on the personality of an individual, which assesses an individual based on his behavior and focuses on the results achieved by an individual). Performance evaluation is a method and process of assessing and carrying out the duties of a person or group of people or work units within a company or organization in accordance with performance standards or goals set in advance. Performance evaluation is the fairest way to provide rewards or rewards to workers. The purpose of performance evaluation is to ensure the achievement of the company's targets and objectives and also to determine the company's position and the level of

achievement of the company's targets, especially to find out if there are delays or deviations so that they can be corrected immediately, so that the targets or objectives are achieved.

According to Tulus in the Bahrur Yemen Journal (2009) compensation or remuneration is defined as giving direct or indirect, financial and non-financial rewards that are fair and appropriate to employees for their contribution to achieving organizational goals. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that compensation is a form of remuneration for the contributions and achievements provided by the workforce to the organization. Meanwhile, according to (Nursam, 2017) the results of individual performance evaluations can be used for many purposes. 1) Performance improvement 2) Human resource development 3) Providing compensation 4) Productivity improvement program 5) Personnel program 6) Avoiding discriminatory treatment. Researchers have also found that data on 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated, resulting in ignorance of the progress experienced by sufferers during the period undergoing treatment at home. It is possible that the evaluation did not take place due to several problems experienced by almost all health service facilities during the pandemic. The guidelines for handling the pandemic issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs have always been a bright spot for service providers during the Covid-19 pandemic. The brief content is equal distribution and compensation for service personnel during the Covid-19 pandemic. If this is the case, there needs to be more intensive interpretation by regional level administrators so that it can be implemented well.

Conclusion

Covid-19 Self-Isolation Coordination in East Sumba Regency which was carried out for 99 respondents, there were 54 people (54.34%) the coordination went well and 45 people (45.66%) the coordination did not go well. Financing/Budgeting for Covid-19 Self-Isolation in East Sumba Regency which was carried out on 99 respondents. It was found that 62 people (62.50%) had funded Covid-19 Self-Isolation and 37 people (37.50%) did not receive the costs or it was concluded that the respondents did not funded twice as much as the respondent was funded. Evaluation/assessment of Covid-19 Self-Isolation in East Sumba Regency which was carried out on 99 respondents, 65 people (65.91%) were evaluated and 34 people (34.09%) were not evaluated.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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