Abstract. As a system, the airport is a part of a more complex air transportation system, which has the role and function as one of the important supporting elements in national development in all fields. Therefore, security is an inseparable part of the airport’s overall efforts, which are the responsibility of airport service providers. These efforts will become key points and benchmarks for the success of airport operating standards. According to WHO (World Health Organization), it is believed that COVID-19 virus is spread mainly through droplets of saliva that come out of the nose or mouth when people are infected with coughing or sneezing, and it is also very important for the public to practice and familiarize breathing etiquette such as coughing on bent elbows. Therefore, the security measures for the current pandemic situation must be carried out in accordance with procedures provided by the government to prevent the wider spread of COVID-19. PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) as the airport management, has paid close monitoring and tightened security and health procedures at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, which is the country’s main entrance. The research used qualitative descriptive method.

Keywords: soekarno-hatta international airport, handling health security, covid-19, pandemic.

1. Introduction

COVID-19 is a virus originating from Wuhan City, China. This virus has been widespread throughout the world, one of which is Indonesia. The case began with pneumonia or mysterious pneumonia in December 2019. This case is allegedly related to the Huanan animal market in Wuhan that sells various types of animal meat, including those that are not commonly consumed, such as snakes, bats, and various types of mice. The cases of this mysterious pneumonia infection are indeed commonly found in the animal market. Coronavirus or COVID-19 was allegedly brought by bats and other animals that humans ate until the transmission occurred. Coronavirus is actually not a stranger to the world of animal health, but only a few types are able to infect humans, and this leads to pneumococcal disease. Before COVID-19 epidemic, the world had a stir with SARS and MERS, which are also associated with the Corona virus (Susilo et al., 2020).

Besides, according to WHO (World Health Organization), the target audience is the authorities involved in public health responding to public health occurrences in aviation, including International Health Regulations (IHR), National Focal Points (NFP), health authorities at airports, local and provincial surveillance systems, national health response as well as civil aviation authorities, airport operators, aircraft operators, airports and airlines. (World Health Organization, 2020)
The airport is also a public service that is directly related to the administration of airport services. At present, Soekarno-Hatta International Airport has adequate security equipment and is supported by competent human security resources. With the capability and readiness of security equipment facilities, reliable personnel are required to have a Personnel Skills Certificate and rating according to airport security functions carried out by airport security personnel and supported by various security equipment facilities such as X-Ray, walk-through metal detectors, hand-held metal detectors, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), explosive detectors, handy talkies, patrol cars and perimeter fences (guardrail with lights in every 50 meters) with ICAO standard: 2.44 m, TSA = 3.90 m. Furthermore, in the future, every airport will be equipped with a body scanner. The airport manager has added a supporting facility, which is the body thermal scanner to determine the body temperature of the passengers in order to minimize the spread of Covid-19 through the air route. (Dwi et al., 2011)

Under the health protocol issued by the government PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero), the airport management must fully pay attention to tighten the security and health procedures that exist at Soekarno-Hatta International airport in accordance with the Security and Health Protocols issued by the government. This needs to be put into consideration since the airport is the main entrance of a country. Thus, supervision must be tightened and improved.

2. Literature Review

Corona Virus (COVID-19) in 2020 has been spreading a new type of Coronavirus (SARSCoV-2) called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This virus was discovered in Wuhan, China for the first time and has infected 90,308 people until March 2, 2020. The number of deaths reached 3,087 people or 6%, and the number of recovered patients attained 45,726 people. This type of single positive RNA strain infects the human respiratory tract, is sensitive to heat, and can be effectively activated by chlorine-containing disinfectants. The source of the host is thought to come from animals, especially bats, and other vectors such as bamboo rats, camels and ferrets. Furthermore, common symptoms include fever, cough and difficulty in breathing. Clinical syndrome is divided into uncomplicated, mild pneumonia and severe pneumonia. Examination of the specimen is taken from the throat swab (nasopharynx and oropharynx) and lower airway (sputum, bronchial rinse, endotracheal aspirate). Isolation has been carried out on the patients proven to be infected by COVID-19 to prevent the wider spread. (Yuliana, 2020).

The global pandemic from the spread of COVID-19 has created uncertainty for many people because quarantine, hospitalization, and tragic related deaths continue to grow. Travel restrictions have reduced the mobility of individuals throughout the world and the negative impacts associated with various industries. These restrictions comprise consolation of schools and workplaces, restrictions on religious activities, activities in public places or facilities, socio-cultural activities, and modes of transportation. The transportation industry has been devastated because air travel
continues to shrink due to flight cancellations and reductions in capacity. (Sobieralski, 2020)

The Government has issued a Large-Scale Social Restriction regulation (PSBB) in Indonesia which is a strategic step taken by the government to reduce the rate of transmission of the Corona Virus Pandemic or COVID-19. In fact, the step is deemed effective, and all parties still see in advance the impact going forward. However, we all hope that the steps taken by the government in implementing this policy is the best step and can run as it should, and economic growth and financial stability can be maintained so that some economic activities in Indonesia can still be carried out, even with more stringent and massive social restrictions. (Thorik, 2020).

As the manager of nineteen airports throughout Indonesia, PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) realizes that the airport is now not only a gateway into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia but it also has a broader role as a support of industrial, trade, tourism activities as well as the entry and exit point for economic activity. In the midst of the virus outbreak, PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) has made efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and provide protective measures against all airport elements. These efforts continue to be carried out until now at nineteen PT Angkasa Pura II airports. (PT. Angkasa Pura, 2020).

3. Research Method

The methodology used in this research was qualitative descriptive method by conducting literature studies from various sources, such as journals, reports and textbooks. This research was performed to determine the most appropriate model for analyzing security measures during a pandemic at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. The author made direct observations from May 2020 to June 2020. This research was conducted at PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero), Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Tangerang City, Indonesia.

Based on the research theory, it was believed that implementing this method would be more efficient since the research method focused on the description of narratives that have deeper meaning coming from the journals, reports and textbooks of various things that have relevance. The focus of this study was the effect of COVID-19 and handling management on safety and health in the pandemic situation at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Tangerang City, Indonesia.

4. Discussion and Result

4.1. The Profile of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport

Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (SHIA) is Indonesia's largest and main airport. Administratively, the airport is located in the city of Tangerang, Banten. The airport is actually only about 20 kilometers from the capital city, DKI Jakarta. Soekarno-Hatta Airport first operated in 1985, replacing the function of the old airport in Kemayoran, Central Jakarta, which is no longer functioning now and Halim Perdana Kusuma International Airport, in East
Jakarta. Kemayoran Airport has been converted into a public area since then. Meanwhile, Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport still operates to serve special flights (charter), VVIP flights, hajj flights, and military flights. Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport has been re-functioning for the purpose of commercial domestic flights to assist Soekarno-Hatta Airport since January 2014. In 1991, Soekarno-Hatta Airport opened terminal 2 and followed by terminal 3 in 2009.

The development of the world of commercial aviation in Indonesia is very rapid as evidenced by the number of passengers at SHIA which reached 43.7 million passengers in 2010, exceeding the capacity of three terminals at SHIA that can only accommodate 38 million passengers. Then, in 2012, Soekarno-Hatta Airport became one of the nine busiest airports in the world with 57.8 million passengers, 12.1% compared to the one in 2011. The most recent peak was in May 2014, SHIA accommodated 62 passengers, one million passengers which made it the busiest airport in the southern hemisphere. Although the airport accommodated the passengers exceeding the capacity, Soekarno-Hatta Airport was declared to safely operate by the International Airport Council (ACI) in 2012 (Kania et al., 2017).

4.2. Why Is Soekarno – Hatta International Airport Necessary?

Soekarno-Hatta International Airport is the largest airport in Indonesia and is included in one of the busiest airports in the world. Therefore, the airport is the main gate entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Moreover, the airport has also a wider role as a driver and supporter of industrial, trade, tourism activities as well as the entry and exit point for the country's economic activities.

4.3. Decreasing the Number of Passengers before and after the Existence of COVID-19 until the New Normal Period Has Been Applied at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport.

There has been a significant decrease in the number of both domestic and international passengers due to COVID-19 which is endemic in the world from January 2020 to June 2020. Besides, Indonesia has become one of the most severely affected countries. From the data below, it is estimated that the most severe number of passenger reductions occurred in the beginning of April 2020 to May 2020, with a decline of around 80% - 90% of the usual number of passengers (prior to COVID-19). The decrease was due to the issuance and enactment of government regulations regarding Large-Scale Social Restriction. What is more, at the beginning of June 2020, the government implemented the New Normal period.

The following data was obtained from PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) related to passenger traffic at the time before and after the presence of COVID-19 until the new normal period:
Figure 1.

The Total of Passenger Traffic from January 2020 to June 2020.

Source: (PT. Angkasa Pura, 2020)

Figure 2.

The Passenger Traffic at Terminal III from January 2020 to June 2020.

Source: (PT. Angkasa Pura, 2020)
Figure 3.

The Passenger Traffic at Terminal II from January 2020 to June 2020.

Source: (PT. Angkasa Pura, 2020)

4.4. Facilities and Services Provided by PT. Angkasa Pura II during the Pandemic until New Normal.

PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) has recently implemented safety and health protocols in order to meet regulations issued by the government. PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) itself has prepared health facilities in accordance with government regulations.

Some of the facilities and services provided by PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) are as follows:
5. Conclusion

The Corona Virus began in early December 2019. This virus originated in the city of Wuhan, China. The outbreak spread throughout the world, and Indonesia became one of the affected countries. As a result of the Corona Virus pandemic and the commencement of the Large-Scale Social-Distancing policy, in early March 2020, this had a great impact on the world of aviation. As a matter of fact, the world of tourism and aviation are very closely related to the economy in this country. As for the drastic reduction in the number of passengers, airline companies suffered from huge losses. The decline in the number of passengers occurred in March 2020 to May 2020, and the decrease was estimated to be around 80-90%. This decrease in passengers occurred due to the issuance and enactment of government regulations regarding Large-Scale Social Restriction from the beginning of April 2020 to May 2020. Until the beginning of June 2020, the government was imposing a New Normal period.

Therefore, PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) as the management of 19 airports in Indonesia is very concerned with the health security protocols at the airport very well. It is done to slow down and reduce the level of spread of the virus.

The suggestions for PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) as the manager of 19 airports in Indonesia are to remain vigilant towards outbreaks that are happening at this time, to always adhere the health protocols that have been regulated by the government, and also to keep providing good and quality service.
6. Reference


