

Village Government Officials in Madura Compliance with Covid-19 Protocol Enforcement

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ABSTRACT : The purpose of this research is to find out how the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of village government officials are related to the enforcement of the Covid-19 protocol in their village. The research location is in Madura. This study will also analyze community opinions regarding village programs in terms of implementing the Covid-19 protocol. The research subjects were village officials and village communities. Selection of research subjects was done by purposive sampling. The method used was observation and in-depth interviews. The results showed several findings. *Firsty*, village officials had provided information to residents and had carried out spraying at every house distributing masks to the community. *Second*, village officials urge the community to remain calm and carry out the Covid-19 protocol, but if they violate there are no sanctions. *Third*, the village apparatus did not conduct outreach and direct appeals from the apparatus to the community to comply with the Covid-19 protocol. *Fourth*, the community did not know about the programs carried out by village officials. *Fifth*, village officials were dismayed that there was no sanction when they saw many people gathered, did not wear masks, did not keep their distance, and *tahlil* (Islamic ceremony) was carried out as usual which was attended by many people.

KEYWORDS: village officials, Covid-19 Protocol, Compliance

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I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is one of the endemic diseases which until now has been the focus of international governments, including the Indonesian government. Various kinds of policies have been carried out, one of which is the enforcement of the Covid-19 protocol. There are several points of the Covid-19 protocol.

The Covid protocol in general, namely 1. Keep your hands clean. Clean your hands with hand washing liquid or hand sanitizer. 2. Do not touch the face in a condition where hands are not clean. 3. Apply the etiquette of coughing and sneezing 4. Wear a mask For those of you who have symptoms of respiratory problems, wear a medical mask wherever you go out of the house or interact with other people. However, for those of you who don't have any symptoms, just use a non-medical mask (cloth) because medical masks are more limited in number and prioritized for those who need them. 5. Keep your distance to avoid exposure to the virus from person to person.

The following is the Covid health protocol in marriage activities, etc.

1. Ensure that all participants present are healthy and negative for Covid-19
2. Limit the number of participants who attend to a maximum of 20 percent of room capacity and no more than 30 people
3. Meetings are held in the most time efficient manner possible
4. Each participant must wear a mask, keep a distance, wash hands

The following is the Covid health protocol in places of worship

1. The congregation is in good health. Believes that the house of worship used has a Covid-19 safe certificate from the competent authority
2. Use masks / face masks since leaving the house and while in the area of the house of worship
3. Maintain hand hygiene by washing your hands frequently using soap or hand sanitizer.
4. Avoiding physical contact, such as shaking hands or hugging
5. Maintain the distance between the congregation of at least 1 (one) meter
6. Avoiding long stays in places of worship or gathering in areas of places of worship,
7. Apart from compulsory worship purposes

8. Prohibit worship in places of worship for children and elderly people who are prone to contracting diseases, as well as people with congenital illnesses who are at high risk of Covid-19

II. METHOD

The purpose of this research is to find out how the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of village government officials are related to the enforcement of the Covid-19 protocol in their village. The research location is in Madura. This study will also analyze community opinions regarding village programs in terms of implementing the Covid-19 protocol. The research subjects were village officials and village communities. Selection of research subjects was done by purposive sampling. The method used is observation and in-depth interviews

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several informants in this study. The first informant is Siti Khotijah (42 years) from Blega Village, Blega District, Bangkalan Regency. Siti Khotijah's profession is a village office employee.

According to the informant, the Covid-19 protocol has been implemented in his environment.

"In our neighborhood, we have implemented health protocols, starting from using masks, washing hands when from outside, because in each house we already have their own washing place. (Interview with Siti Khotijah)

In connection with the role of the government apparatus (RT), the informant said that he had carried out the socialization, but there were still many residents who violated it.

"For the role of RT, so far it has provided information to residents and has carried out spraying to every house as well as distributing masks to the community. But there are still some people who are stubborn and don't want to follow the recommended protocol by not wearing masks when leaving the house. For this, RT still has no sanctions for residents who violate health protocols. (Interview with Siti Khotijah)

Based on the theory of health communication, the communication or persuasion model asserts that communication can be used to change health attitudes and behaviors that are directly linked in the same causal chain. The effectiveness of a given communication effort depends on various inputs (or stimuli) as well as outputs (or responses to stimuli).

According to the communication or persuasion model, changes in knowledge and attitudes are preconditions for changes in health behavior or other behaviors. The input variables include: the source of the message, the message itself, the channel of the sender, and the characteristics of the receiver, as well as the destination of the messages. Output variables refer to changes in certain cognitive factors, such as knowledge, attitudes, decision making, and also observable behaviors. government. In this case, it is necessary to question the credibility of the communicators (apparatus) who advise on health protocols.

According to the informant, there are still activities that involve many people in the community, such as prayer, tahlil and marriage and what is the range of people who attend these events?

"For now, there are still more than 30 people doing Friday prayers, tahlilan, but by following the protocol rules for wearing masks and providing a place to wash hands in front of the mosque, marriage alone is allowed, as long as the invited guests do not exceed the number of guests. 50 people. (Interview with Siti Khotijah)

The second informant is Achmad Fauzi (50 years). Informants as civil servants. The informant's address is in Blega Village, Blega District, Bangkalan Regency

According to informants, there are those in their environment who implement the Covid-19 protocol, some are not.

"In our environment there are those who apply it, some do not. Those who apply when they leave the house always wear masks, keep their distance, do not shake hands, provide hand washing water in front of the house. People who don't apply them are not afraid, so they don't adhere to health protocol rules by not wearing masks often hanging out in crowded places. (Interview with Achmad Fauzi)

"So far, government officials have notified residents to comply with health protocols for the sake of prevention of Covid'19, have also provided hand washing stations in markets, mosques, provided free masks to the public and sprayed disinfectants. But there are still people who are stubborn who do not comply with regulations. (Interview with Achmad Fauzi)

In the informant's environment there are still many activities that involve many people such as prayer, tahlil and marriage. "For now there are still activities such as congregational prayer, tahlilan, also marriage but also following existing health protocols even though there are people who violate them, at least there are still many who stick with it. (interview with Achmad Fauzi)

The next informant is Mrs. Saria (38 years). The informant works as a housewife. The informant's domicile in East Gili Village

According to the informant, the Covid-19 protocol was not implemented in the informant's environment. The following is a complete explanation of the informants:

In my neighborhood there is no covid health protocol. There is no written information such as banners informing the dangers of the Covid 19 virus.19 and that is a problem for the village, making the village community at least know about the dangers of Covid 19. The public gets information about the dangers of the Covid 19 virus from the mass media and others. (interview with Mrs. Saria)

In connection with the role of the government apparatus (RT / RW) in implementing the Covid-19 protocol, RT / RW informants only appealed to the public. Information is only conveyed by word of mouth. Here's the full excerpt:

"The role of the government apparatus (RT / RW) is only to urge the community to maintain personal health and not to carry out direct activities such as direct contact with fellow humans. This information is only conveyed from mouth to mouth which makes the village community less informed about Covid 19" (interview with Mrs. Saria)

Various efforts have been made by the government, both central and regional, to overcome the corona virus outbreak. However, there are village people who still don't care about the dangers of Covid 19, one of which is an interview with Ibu Sari:

'The villagers of East Gili still practice tahlilan when someone dies, inviting many people to do tahlilan. The crowd of more than 30 people gathered in one house without wearing masks and the distance from one another was very close. '(Interview with Mrs. Saria)

Another informant, Athika, said there were no sanctions for those who violated the Covid-19 rules. The following is a quote from the informant:

'There is no. The sanctions are that people who like to violate the regulations affected by Covid-19 will no longer underestimate this pandemic (interview with Athika, Bangkalan)

Furthermore, according to the informant, health protocols had not been implemented in the neighborhood where the informants lived.

'No, because there are still local residents who are lacking in their rudeness (interview with Dienda Musdalifah Salsabila)

In an environment where the informant does not have a covid health protocol. There is no written information such as banners that tell the dangers of the Covid 19 virus.

19 and that is a problem for the village, making the village community at least one who knows about the dangers of covid 19. The community gets information about the dangers of the covid 19 virus from the mass media and others. (Interview with Sari`a)

In an environment where the informant does not have a covid health protocol. There is no written information such as banners informing the dangers of the covid 19 virus and that is a problem for the village, making the village community at least know about the dangers of covid 19. The public gets information about the dangers of the covid 19 virus from the mass media and others. (Interview with Sari`a)

The role of government officials is only to urge people to maintain personal health and not to carry out direct activities such as direct contact with humans. (Interview with Sari`a) Information is only conveyed from mouth to mouth, which makes the village community less informed about Covid 19. (interview with Sari`a)

Various efforts have been made by the government, both central and regional, to overcome the corona virus outbreak. But there are village people who still don't care about the dangers of covid 19, for example in my informant's area. In the village of Gili Timur, Kamal, Bangkalan district, they still carry out mass gathering activities that violate the covid 19 health protocol. (Interview with Sari`a)

Public non-compliance with health protocols can be explained by using the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory. This theory is a combination of psychological, medical and philosophical approaches to see community compliance (non-compliance) in complying with health protocols

There are several components that are seen from this theory, namely the perception of vulnerability. First, the perception of vulnerability, namely how a person has a perception or sees his vulnerability to disease. Second, the perception of severity, namely the individual's perception of how serious or severe a disease is. Third, perception is the individual's perception of the benefits he can get if he makes health efforts. Fourth, the perception of obstacles, namely the individual's perception of obstacles in carrying out health efforts. Fifth, cues to action, namely the occurrence or encouragement to make health efforts that come from self-awareness or encouragement from others; for example health advertisements or advice from others. Sixth, self-efficacy, namely the individual's perception of his abilities.

In the case of community non-compliance with health protocols. The public does not understand (lack of information) about the susceptibility and severity of the Covid-19 disease. Furthermore, people feel that they do not get benefits if they comply with health protocols. On the other hand, people find obstacles to comply with health protocols. For example, the price of masks, expensive hand sanitizers. This is supported by an environment that does not comply with health protocols and there are no sanctions.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Madurese community still performs tahlilan when someone dies, inviting many people to do tahlilan. The crowd of more than 30 people gathered in one house without wearing masks and the distance from one another was very close. This has been done even though it is now the time of the Covid 19 pandemic. This has violated the Covid 19 protocol regarding social distancing and can cause the transmission of Covid 19. Government officials are only limited to socializing, but some are not doing it. There are no sanctions for people who violate the Covid-19 protocol.

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