

## **Description Of Rural Community Participation In Efforts To Prevent The Covid 19 Virus**

**Thamrin Pawalluri**

STKIP Cokroaminoto Pinrang, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: [thamrinpawalluri1970@gmail.com](mailto:thamrinpawalluri1970@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

*The Covid 19 virus has not only spread in urban areas, but has also spread to remote villages. Even though urban areas are still areas with high transmission rates, this does not mean that rural communities do not have a risk of COVID-19 transmission. This study aims to describe community participation in villages in efforts to deal with the Covid-19 virus. journal articles as the main references studied. The results of this study show the diversity of rural community participation as a prevention effort to the spread of the Covid 19 virus, including following the rules set by the central government and local governments such as staying at home, maintaining distance, using masks, washing hands diligently and implementing healthy lifestyle, spraying disinfectants into residents' homes, and patterns of community interaction are intertwined due to actions, experience, knowledge, rational actions, and values in village communities. In addition, rural communities as a system adapt to health protocol policies, build common goals to reduce the rate of spread of the virus, increase a sense of social solidarity, and as an effort to maintain, there are mask operations to always implement health protocols.*

**Keywords:** effort, participation, prevent, rural community, The covid 19 virus

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since it was discovered at the end of December 2019 in Wuhan China, cases of Coronavirus Disease or what is known as COVID-19 have increasingly spread throughout the world. In fact, on March 11 2020, WHO officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic because in less than three months it had infected more than 126,000 people in 123 countries from Asia, Europe,



the US, to South Africa (Putri, 2020). In Indonesia alone, the first case of COVID-19 was found on Monday, 2 March 2020 (Detik.com, 2020) and is increasing day by day.

The corona virus outbreak is now a social reality that must be faced by the world community, especially for the Indonesian people. It is undeniable that the spread of the news of the corona virus that has infected Indonesia has an impact on people's attitudes that are becoming more over-protective towards their surroundings. The fear of the corona virus will affect the social attitudes of each individual. It's easier for us to be suspicious of people who cough, sneeze, or look pale around social circles at work, school, community, and even family. It's a human thing when we start giving an anticipatory response in seeing the situation. However, there are social ethics that need to be upheld and maintained so that relationships with others are maintained. For example, if we are experiencing an unfit body condition, immediately go to the doctor. Immediately use personal protective equipment such as a mask if you want to socialize even though the doctor did not give a positive diagnosis of Corona or other serious illness. Apart from that, we also need to have initiatives to reduce contact interactions with other people such as shaking hands and hugging.

Initially, the transmission of Covid 19 mostly occurred in urban areas, especially big cities. Like DKI Jakarta, which as of January 28 2021 is still at the first level as the area with the most Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, reaching 259,305 cases (Covid-19 Handling Task Force, 2021b). This amount is equivalent to 25% of Covid 19 cases in Indonesia. However, currently Covid 19 is not only spreading in urban areas, but has also spread to remote villages. Even though urban areas are still areas with a high transmission rate, it does not mean that people in rural areas do not have a risk of contracting COVID-19.

The village community is known as a group that has a high level of social solidarity interaction, strict social control through values and norms, as well as strong local community traditions (Ritzer & Goodman, 2004). In the past, village entities were often described as the territory that was most vulnerable to outbreaks of either diseases that physically damaged humans or pest outbreaks that damaged food commodities. Villagers in Java Island, especially East Java and Central Java, are familiar with "pagebluk" when disease outbreaks strike and the term "famine" when food commodities are scarce. History in Indonesia shows that various diseases have killed village life, such as cholera and the plague. History in the global sphere also shows that epidemics often appear first in villages and then quickly destroy the lives of villagers.



The Ebola virus that is endemic in Africa is actually the name of a river around the village of Yambuku, Zaire whose residents are infected with the virus (CDC, 2018).

This is done as an effort to be "self-aware" and ensure that other people are safe and comfortable with us. It's another thing if we are in good health and find people around us who don't look well. Our social ethics towards them can be shown by persuading them to go to the nearest clinic or hospital for a check-up, or simply asking how they are and giving good advice on maintaining health. We do these simple actions while maintaining caution.

Based on the explanation above, this research wants to know the description of community participation in the village in efforts to deal with the Covid 19 virus.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The word "rural" is equivalent to the word rural in English. In daily use, the definition of these words is difficult to convey in their entirety, because the concept of rural areas differs from one region to another, and also differs from one country to another. From a geographical perspective, Bintarto (Adiluhung,2020) suggests that a village is a result of a combination of the activities of a group of people and their environment. The results of this combination can be seen in the physiographic, social and economic, political and cultural elements that interact with each other and also in their relations with other regions. Meanwhile Sutardjo Kartohadikusumo stated that the village is a legal unit where a community of people who have the authority to govern themselves live lives. Paul H. Landis (Adiluhung,2020) tries to define the definition of rural areas as follows;

1. For statistical purposes, a rural area is any place with a population of less than 2,500 people
2. From the study of social psychology, rural areas are areas where social interaction is characterized by a high degree of intimacy
3. From an economic study, the countryside is an area of concern.

Adisasmita (2006) states that community participation is a community empowerment, participation in an activity of planning and program implementation, and is an implementation of the willingness and willingness of the community to contribute and sacrifice for the implementation of development or in this case the corona virus prevention program. Mardikanto and Soebianto (2013) argue that participation is divided into four stages starting from



participating in planning, participating in implementing activities, participating in monitoring and evaluation, and those related to participation in taking benefits. Participation in preventing the spread of Covid-19 starts from planning, so that people will feel the benefits. This was also confirmed by Cohen and Uphoff in Ndraha (1990) explaining the forms of participation are divided into four forms, namely participation in decision making, participation in implementation, participation in receiving benefits and participation in evaluation).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study used the library research method using 5 journal articles as the main references studied. Khatibah (2011) suggests library research as an activity that is carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data using certain methods/techniques to find answers to problems faced through library research. There are several definitions of this literature research.. Mirzaqon T, and Purwoko (2017) put forward several definitions of library research from several experts, namely library research is a study that is used to collect information and data with the help of various kinds of materials in the library such as documents, books, magazines, historical stories that are relating to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation studied. Meanwhile Danandjaja (2014) argues that library research is a method of systematic scientific bibliographical research, which includes the collection of bibliographical materials, which are related to research objectives; collection techniques with the method of literature; and organizing and presenting data.

While the library research steps are using the library research steps proposed by Zed (2008), namely:

1. Choose a general idea about the research topic;
2. Looking for information that supports the topic;
3. Reinforce research focus;
4. Looking for and finding the necessary reading material and classifying the reading material;
5. Read and make research notes
6. Review and enrich the reading material again;
7. Classify reading material again and start writing reports.

Based on the steps above, this research refers to 5 journal articles on the topic of rural communities during the Covid 19 pandemic. The articles used include research articles by Johan



Wahyudi Adiluhung (2020), Chusna Apriyanti, Riza Dwi Tyas Widoyoko ( 2021), Dina Vebiola Saraswati Kuntardi (2021), Agus Rianto, Eka Wildanu, Dikhorir Afnan (2020), and Tria Dewi Mailani and Saifuddin (2022).

## RESULT

This study used the library research method using 5 journal articles as the main references studied. Below are the results of this study:

**Table1. The results of this study**

| number | research title                 | research title                                                                                                          | Hasil penelitian                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Johan Wahyudi Adiluhung (2020) | Rural Sociology in the Era of Corona Virus 19<br>Journal of Politics and Social Affairs Vol 12 No 2 (2020): August 2020 | Participation can be produced through a coercive process, but in the end it will eliminate the meaning of participation itself. Good community participation in handling the spread of Covid-19 is of course carried out voluntarily, because each individual feels that they have a responsibility for the common good. The government cannot work alone, but requires the participation of all components of society, including religious leaders, community leaders and other community institutions. Community participation in dealing with the spread of Covid-19 is urgently needed, namely by following the rules set by the central government and local governments such as staying at home, maintaining distance, wearing masks, washing hands diligently and adopting a healthy lifestyle. This needs to be done |



|    |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | to break the chain of transmission and spread of Covid-19.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2  | ChusnaApriyanti<br>,RizaDwiTyasWidoy<br>oko (2021) | Perception and Action of Rural Communities during the Pandemic Period<br>Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. Doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i1.25526">http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i1.25526</a> | The results show that the perceptions and actions of rural communities in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic show a low level of awareness, compliance and consistency. Research found that only 13.7% of people consistently use masks, especially when doing activities outside the home. The application of physical distancing shows that 56.9% of the people are still active and congregate outside the home. In the aspect of availability of hand washing facilities, it shows that 31.4% of houses do not provide hand washing facilities. Various factors and perceptions that influenced people's perceptions and actions during a pandemic included a lack of understanding of COVID-19, low public participation in efforts to prevent COVID-19, community economic conditions and the absence of binding rules. |
| 3. | Dina Vebiola<br>Saraswati Kuntardi<br>(2021)       | Dynamics of the Social System of Rural Communities during the Covid-19 Pandemic                                                                                                                                                                  | The results show that society as a system adapts to policies health protocols, building common goals to reduce the rate of spread of the virus, increasing a sense of social solidarity,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



|    |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | and as an effort to maintain visible activity mask surgery to always implement health protocols.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 4  | Agus Rianto, Eka Wildanu, Dikhorir Afnan (2020) | Efforts of Rural Communities Against Covid 19 From a Sociological Aspect<br><br>Journal of Soshum Incentives ISSN 2655-268X   2655-2698. Vol 3 Number 2 DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.36787/jsi.v3i2.277">https://doi.org/10.36787/jsi.v3i2.277</a> | The results and discussion of this study are that sociologically the approach taken by the Lurah Village Government in an effort to fight against Covid-19 is by socializing about the dangers of the Covid-19 outbreak, giving an appeal to always maintain a healthy and clean lifestyle, to spraying disinfectants into homes inhabitant. Changes in community behavior in the Lurah Village before and during the Covid-19 virus outbreak very obvious. For example, the habit of people to wash their hands. If previously residents were indifferent to self-cleanliness and the environment, now they look more concerned. In conclusion, the Government of the Lurah Village, Plumbon District, Cirebon Regency is considered quite successful in educating, inviting, and changing the behavior of residents, especially in adopting a healthy and clean lifestyle. |
| 5. | Tria Dewi Mailani dan Saifuddin (2022)          | Interaction Patterns of Village Communities and Health Workers During the Covid-19 Period (Case Study in Jaluk Village, Ketol District, Central Aceh District).                                                                                        | The results showed that the pattern of community interaction was intertwined due to actions, experience, knowledge, rational actions, and values in village communities. The patterns of interaction that exist between the community and health workers are:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

|  |  |                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  | JSDS: Journal of Social Dialectic Sociology – Volume 8, Number 1, March 2022 : Pp 32-43 | Interaction in counseling activities, Interaction in co-operation in handling Covid-19, interaction with prokes procedures, trust in health workers in the village, interaction in suspicion with health workers. Meanwhile, the community's reasons for allowing health workers to return to the village are due to the high level of kinship among the community, trust in health workers and the community's need for health workers. |
|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## DISCUSSION

All the rules that have been made by the government will be in vain if the people do not follow them obediently in carrying them out. As has been heralded by various media about health protocols that must be obeyed, such as the obligation to wear masks, keep a distance, not leave the house, wash hands diligently and have a healthy lifestyle that all elements of society must embrace. The integration between regulations and implementation in the field is the key to the success of preventing COVID-19.

Implementation of government policies as stipulated in Law no. 4 of 1984 concerning Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases, requires active community involvement, such as: the community obeys the call to stay at home, participates in activities to prevent the spread in their respective environments and participates in making material and voluntary contributions. Without community participation, the objectives of implementing this policy will not be achieved properly (Mulyadi, 2020).

Based on the results of the research, it is known that there is rural community participation in preventing covid 19. Research from Johan Wahyudi Adiluhung (2020) states that community participation in dealing with the spread of Covid-19 is very necessary, namely by following the rules set by the central government and local governments such as staying at home , keeping a safe distance, using masks, washing hands diligently and adopting a healthy lifestyle. The results of research that are in line with this research are research from Chusna Apriyanti, Riza



Dwi Tyas Widoyoko (2021) which shows the results of research namely the perceptions and actions of rural communities in dealing with the COVID pandemic -19 indicates a low level of awareness, compliance and consistency. Research found that only 13.7% of people consistently use masks, especially when doing activities outside the home. The application of physical distancing shows that 56.9% of the people are still active and congregate outside the home. In the aspect of availability of hand washing facilities, it shows that 31.4% of houses do not provide hand washing facilities. Various factors and perceptions that influenced people's perceptions and actions during a pandemic included a lack of understanding of COVID-19, low public participation in efforts to prevent COVID-19, community economic conditions and the absence of binding rules.

Dina Vebiola Saraswati Kuntardi (2021) also stated that the community as a system adapts to health protocol policies, builds a common goal to reduce the rate of spread of the virus, increases a sense of social solidarity, and as an effort to maintain it can be seen that there are mask operations to always implement health protocols. Likewise, the results of research from Agus Rianto, Eka Wildanu, Dikhorir Afnan (2020) show that changes in community behavior in the Lurah Village before and during the Covid-19 virus outbreak were very obvious. For example, the habit of people to wash their hands. If previously residents were indifferent to personal and environmental hygiene, now they seem to care more.

Tria Dewi Mailani and Saifuddin (2022) also stated the results of the study, namely that patterns of community interaction are intertwined due to actions, experience, knowledge, rational actions, and values in village communities. The patterns of interaction that exist between the community and health workers are: Interaction in counseling activities, Interaction in co-operation in handling Covid-19, interaction with prokes procedures, trust in health workers in the village, interaction in suspicion with health workers.

The various structures and dynamics of a multi-layered society have resulted in varying community participation in the implementation of rules. It is undeniable that there is influence from internal factors and external factors in the community participation. Internal factors such as the level of intelligence are very influential on community participation. From the information he got about virus prevention, if he is able to process information intelligently, he will take smart actions too.

Based on Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005, that Village Government is the organizer of government affairs by the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body in



regulating and managing the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Saiful , 2014). From the village government, the rules can be specific and specific by taking into account the social conditions of certain communities.

The flow of information from village regulations is also more effective because it is carried out by taking into account village conditions. For example, announcements about COVID-19 regulations are carried out in different ways. In one area using loudspeakers at the mosque because not all residents have access to the internet. Another example states that village officials are forced to disseminate written rules or appeals door to door to residents' homes so that all residents receive the same information. It is this difference in treatment that influences people's perceptions and actions in dealing with COVID-19. There are areas that are lax towards newcomers, but there are areas that actually carry out quarantine in village areas under strict guard by village COVID volunteers.

Villagers are not residents who are immune to the virus, but they must continue to produce agricultural products to support themselves and support city life. Meanwhile, until now there is no policy that looks qualified to contain the spread of the pandemic. During the Covid-19 era, both urban and rural communities have the same goal, namely to eradicate the corona virus which has spread widely in Indonesia. from Health Workers to provide direction for the community so they can maintain a healthy body and know how dangerous the Covid-19 virus is.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the participation of village communities in preventing the Corona 19 virus is very diverse. As for the participation of the village community which shows efforts to prevent the Corona 19 virus, among others, by following the rules set by the central government and local governments such as staying at home, keeping a distance, using masks, washing hands diligently and adopting a healthy lifestyle, spraying disinfectants into homes residents' houses, as well as patterns of community interaction are intertwined due to actions, experience, knowledge, rational actions, and values in village communities. In addition, rural communities as a system adapt to health protocol policies, build common goals to reduce the rate of spread of the virus, increase a sense of social solidarity, and as an effort to maintain, there are mask operations to always implement health protocols.



## REFERENCES

- Adisasmita, R. (2006). Rural and Urban Development. Yogyakarta: Science Graha.
- Adiluhung, J. W. (2020). Rural Sociology in the Era of Corona Virus 19 Journal of Politics and Social Affairs Vol 12 No 2 (2020) : August 2020
- Apriyanti, C., & Widoyoko, R. D.T. (2021). Perception and Action of Rural Communities in the Pandemic Period Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i1.25526>
- Danandjaja, J. (2014). Library Research Methods. Indonesian Anthropology.
- Khatibah, K. (2011). Library research. Iqra': Journal of Library and Information,, 5(01), 36-39.
- Kuntardi, D. V. S.(2021). Dynamics of the Social System of Rural Communities during the Covid-19 Pandemic
- Putri, G. S. (2020). WHO Officially Calls Corona Virus Covid-19 a Global Pandemic. Compass. <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/03/12/083129823/who-> Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities | 68
- Ritzer, G., & Goodman, D. J. (2004). Modern Sociological Theory. Yogyakarta: Discourse Creations.
- Covid Handling Task Force 19. (2021a). Risk Map.
- Covid Handling Task Force 19. (2021b). Map of Spread of COVID 19.
- Mailani, T. D., & Saifuddin (2022). Interaction Patterns of Village Communities and Health Workers During the Covid-19 Period (Case Study in Jaluk Village, Ketol District, Central Aceh District).
- Mardikanto, T. & Soebianto, P. (2013). Community Empowerment in Public Policy Perspective. Bandung: Alfabet
- Mirzaqon. T, A and Budi Purwoko. (2017). Literature Study Concerning the Theory and Practice of Expressive Writing Counseling. Unesa BK Journal, 8(1).
- Mirshad, Z. (2014). Equation of al-Ghaza's and Abraham Maslow's models of consumption motivation models. Surabaya: Thesis. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Ndraha, T. (1990). Community Development. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Rianto, A., & Afnan, E. W , D. (2020). Efforts of Rural Communities Against Covid 19 Viewed from a Sociological Aspect Journal of Soshum Incentives ISSN 2655-268X | 2655-2698. Vol 3 Number 2 DOI:<https://doi.org/10.36787/jsi.v3i2.277>
- Saiful. (2014). The Existence of Village Regulations After Law Number 12 of 2011 came into effect.



2(c), 1–43. <https://doi.org/10.16526/j.cnki.11-4762/tp.2014.11.051>  
Zed, M. (2008). Bibliography research method. Jakarta: Torch Foundation.

