

THE ROLE OF TANGGUH VILLAGE IN OVERCOMING THE COVID 19 DISASTER IN BONDOWOSO REGENCY

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The Role of Tangguh Village in Overcoming the Covid-19 Disaster in Bondowoso Regency

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Abstract: Covid-19 is a new virus that is starting to spread and infect all countries in the world, including Indonesia. This disease has many similarities with influenza in general so that special handling is needed to diagnose someone who is infected. The community can be declared infected after carrying out a number of lab tests such as Swab and Rapid. Until now, there has not been found a vaccine that can fight this virus. To reduce the number of victims of Covid 19, the East Java Regional Police initiated the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program. This article examines the phenomenon of this pandemic using a qualitative descriptive method as an effort to explore the broadest possible data through in-depth interviews with informants related to the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program. The location of this research was conducted in Koncer Kidul Village, Tenggarang District, Bondowoso Regency. The findings in the field are efforts to prevent the spread of this virus through healthy living habits, implementing social distancing, and creating a number of social programs that are considered capable of breaking the chain of covid-19 transmission. The success of the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program is a solid collaboration between the National Police, Village officials and the people of Koncer Bondowoso Village.

Keywords: covid-19; tangguh village; disaster mitigation

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 became known on December 31, 2019 in Wuhan, China. This Covid virus case was first reported on December 17, 2020 with a total number of cases reaching 60 people. This virus apparently spreads very quickly. On March 4, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) recorded 1 million cases of Covid-19 in various countries. Hereby, WHO declares an emergency status in various countries. In Indonesia, this outbreak has been going on for 10 months to date. Transmission of this virus first occurred in 2 mother and child patients who were suspected of contracting it from Japanese citizens. This virus develops very quickly in just 1 month. The death toll grew rapidly in the first 4 months. With this, the government makes an overview map indicating that the area has a large number of infected patients or not. There are 4 colors to indicate how bad the area is. Among them are the red zone which is declared a dangerous zone and is required to do a lockdown, the orange zone which is declared a dangerous zone but can still do a little activity, the yellow zone which means that in the area there are several cases of transmission that do not have a big risk, and the last is green zone which is declared safe. This was done to pressure the area to be able to cope with the outbreaks that occurred in the area. Various ways have been done to reduce the spread of this

virus. However, some of these methods are considered less effective. Even more so for residents who still underestimate the dangers of this virus outbreak.

With these community constraints, the local government, especially the East Java Regional Police, created a program to educate the public starting from the smallest environment to break the chain of Covid-19 spread. A volunteer team was formed whose task was to educate and become a Covid-19 response team in carrying out the SOPs that had been set by the government. In several major urban areas, this program has been running according to plan and has been proven to be able to reduce the number of victims exposed to the Covid-19 virus. However, this program is not running well in the city of Bondowoso. Evidenced by several individuals who still violate and underestimate Covid-19. This is a challenge for organizations involved in the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program to follow up and help raise awareness about the dangers of the Covid-19 virus. The concept of the Kampung Tangguh is the same as the Healthy Village, which is to encourage the community to take the initiative to solve problems independently in dealing with the pandemic caused by the corona virus [1]

This article aims to describe how the organization's communication runs in the Kampung Tangguh program in Koncer village, Bondowoso district in order to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission. As for the background of this writing because Indonesia is now increasingly the country that is most affected by the new virus, namely covid-19. This is due to the lack of knowledge that Indonesians have. So that not a few Indonesians underestimate the Covid-19 virus. With so many victims starting to fall due to a virus that has been underestimated. Even more so in rural and rural areas where the majority of the people are less familiar with current technology and prefer to depend on their beliefs.

Koncer Village as the place for the Kampung Tangguh program to be implemented is a fairly large rural area in the city of Bondowoso. In this village the people still adhere to the practice of mutual cooperation. When this government program began to enter the Koncer village area, at first the village community did not accept it well because it was feared that this activity would cause clusters of Covid-19 virus transmission. In this way, the government officials and health agencies in charge intervened to further educate the Government about this program so that the village community would accept the existence of the Tangguh village program.

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated, namely how are the efforts made in the Kampung Tangguh program to reduce Covid-19 Transmission in Bondowoso?

Literature Review

Covid 19

As we all know that in early 2020, Covid-19 has become a world health problem. This case began with information from the World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31, 2019, which stated that there was a pneumonia case in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. The sample under study shows the etiology of the new coronavirus. Initially, this disease was temporarily named as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), then WHO announced a new name on February 11, 2020, namely Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) virus.) [2].

This case continued to grow until finally there were reports of deaths and its spread was increasingly widespread to several countries, including Indonesia. On February 12, 2020, WHO officially designated the disease caused by the novel coronavirus in humans as Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) and on March 12, 2020, WHO announced Covid-19 as a pandemic. This virus has spread to more than 195 countries through local transmission.

Kampung Tangguh Semeru

Kampung Tangguh Semeru is the flagship program of the East Java Regional Police, as an effort to fight the spread of the Covid-19 virus which is carried out from the smallest scope, namely from villages and local residents. This program was eventually adopted nationally under the name Kampung Tangguh Nusantara, because it was considered effective in increasing community participation to jointly ward off Covid-19. The Covid-19 response program is based on the local community and involves all residents without exception. The Kampung Tangguh Semeru program began to be implemented in all areas of East Java. The main goal in forming a tough village itself is to strengthen community participation in fighting the Covid-19 virus. The target of this program is small residents who play a more important role in community life. The tough village itself is here to make the community more motivated to comply with the health protocols from the government. Thus, the public will be disciplined in complying with health protocols by themselves without needing to be appealed again. In addition, the people in the tough village have also been guaranteed their daily needs with the construction of posts to meet their urgent needs. Fulfilling these needs will help the community to form new characters who comply with health protocols [3] The East Java Regional Police did not design a program which should be implemented by the area designated as the Kampung Tangguh post. Usually, these tough village volunteers create their own programs that aim to reduce the impact of the spread of covid-19

In the Kampung Tangguh Program, several supports are needed. For example, the task force post (task force) which will later be used as the venue for the Kampung Tangguh program activities. Other supporting equipment is health equipment that is in accordance with the specified SOP and other supporting equipment. This tough village is usually formed and elected directly by village officials. In a village, not all areas can be used as posts for the Kampung Tangguh Community. Local residents or organizations involved with this program must think carefully about what efforts should be taken in reducing the risk of Covid-19 transmission. The distribution management that is taken must also be according to the amount and according to the desired target. Of course, there are many ways to reduce the risk of covid-19 transmission, starting from getting used to clean living between homes. The organizations involved must play an important role in the success of the Kampung Tangguh program.

Disaster mitigation in the village

Disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, either through physical development as well as awareness and increased capacity to face disaster threats (Article 1 paragraph 6 PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management Implementation). Mitigation is defined as an effort aimed at reducing the impact of a disaster, Mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical

development and awareness and increased capacity to face disaster threats (Law No. 24 of 2007, Chapter I General Provisions, Article 1 point 9) (PP No. 21 Year 2008, Chapter I General Provisions, Article 1 point 6).

Mitigation as referred to in Article 44 letter c is carried out to reduce disaster risk for communities living in disaster-prone areas (Law No. 24 of 2007 Article 47 paragraph (1))

Disaster mitigation as referred to in Article 15 letter c is carried out to reduce risks and impacts caused by disasters on communities living in disaster-prone areas (PP No 21 of 2008 Article 20 paragraph (1)), whether natural disasters, man-made disasters or a combination of both within a country or society. In the context of disasters, there are two types of definition, namely (1) natural disasters which are a series of disaster events caused by natural factors, namely in the form of earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides, etc. (2) a social disaster is a disaster caused by humans, such as social conflict, community disease and terror.

Disaster mitigation is an indispensable step as a main starting point for disaster management. There are four important things in disaster mitigation, namely:

1. Information and maps of disaster prone areas are available for each type of disaster.
2. Socialization to increase public understanding and awareness in dealing with disasters, because they live in disaster-prone areas.
3. Knowing what needs to be done and avoided, and knowing how to save oneself if a disaster occurs, and
4. Arrangement and arrangement of disaster-prone areas to reduce the threat of disaster.

Mitigation is divided into two types, namely structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation

Structural Mitigation

Structural mitigation is an effort to minimize disasters carried out through the construction of various physical infrastructure and using a technological approach, such as the construction of special canals for flood prevention, volcanic activity detection tools, earthquake-resistant buildings, or an Early Warning System used to predict tsunami waves. . Structural mitigation is an effort to reduce vulnerability to disasters by means of technical engineering of disaster-resistant buildings. A disaster-resistant building is a building with a structure planned in such a way that the building is able to withstand or suffer harmless damage if the disaster concerned occurs.

Non-Structural Mitigation

Non-structural mitigation is an effort to reduce the impact of a disaster apart from the aforementioned efforts. Can be in the scope of policy-making efforts such as making a regulation. The Disaster Management Law (UU PB) is a non-structural measure in the policy area of this mitigation. Another example is the making of urban spatial planning, community capacity building, and even activating various other activities that are useful for strengthening community capacity, as well as part of this mitigation. This is all done for, by and in communities living around disaster prone areas.

The disaster mitigation that is being carried out in the Tangguh village program is to stop and stop the transmission of the Covid-19 virus outbreak which is currently ongoing.

METHOD

To dissect the phenomenon of the Covid 19 pandemic, it was studied using a qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research aims to describe systematically, factually and accurately the facts and characteristics of the research object. Meanwhile, qualitative research is a type of research that provides the widest possible opportunity for researchers to transfer as much data as possible in order to obtain more in-depth and comprehensive data. Thus, this article will explore the broadest possible data through in-depth interviews with informants related to the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corona virus (CoV) is a family of viruses that causes diseases ranging from the common cold to more serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). On February 11, 2020, WHO announced the name of the new type of Corona virus is Corona Virus Disease 2019 (abbreviated as COVID-19).

With this news, all countries in the world are flocking to solve this problem. This plague is quite frightening for human life. Human civilization began to be threatened when dozens of victims fell due to covid-19. All humans in the world began to isolate themselves. Limiting the amount of physical contact with others. And this method is considered successful in reducing the risk of spreading the epidemic.

In Indonesia, some people carry out a number of activities that are considered to be able to reduce the risk of covid-19 transmission. One example is the Kampung Tangguh Semeru program which was initiated by the East Java Regional Police. This activity is a form of social care activities. This program seems to have been carried out in a number of areas outside East Java. Kampung Tangguh, which is held in the city of Bondowoso to be precise in Koncer Village, is also running well. This program is implemented in various villages in the city of Bondowoso. Initially, the appearance of this program was not well received by the Bondowoso community. So that for the sake of this program, the local government of Bondowoso and the regional government of East Java made a plan so that this program could run.



Fig. 1. Posko Tangguh Village, Rowo Hamlet, Koncer Village.

With this suggestion, in the end many villages began to actively participate in this program. "Kampung Tangguh is actually used as a means of connecting to the hospital if there are residents who have symptoms of being infected with covid-19. So in the future, the patient will be isolated at the post before

being taken to the hospital. " Anwar Rosidi, 27 years old. As stated by Anwar Rosidi as the chief executive of the Kampung Tangguh program in Koncer village, "this program prioritizes overcoming the covid outbreak which is starting to widen in the city of Bondowoso."

Each village that joins this program is asked to prepare a disaster response post which will later be used as the venue for the Kampung Tangguh program. Each Posko must meet predetermined criteria. The post must have a number of rooms which will later be used as isolation rooms, administrative rooms, and barns for residents. In this post, you must have the appropriate equipment. For example, the APBD equipment which is required to be used when a resident is required to be isolated at the post.

The East Java government does not pressure volunteers to create many programs. However, the government requires volunteers to create an innovative program that is able to reduce and tackle the transmission of the covid-19 outbreak. In the village of Koncer itself, it has a superior program that is routinely carried out by Covid-19 youth and volunteers. Among them:

1. Spraying disinfectant all over the house
2. Bro & Sist Social Service
3. Distribution and manufacture of Hand Sanitizers every Sunday
4. Care for the Response of Guests Come and Go
5. Covid-19 doorstep

This program has been running since the pandemic started until now. This program has been running since Kampung Tangguh was not initiated. The initiators of this program were village youths or Youth Organization which had the name Bro and Sist Rowo. Youth from Karang Taruna only continued programs that had been made previously outside the interests of Kampung Tangguh. In fact, the five programs received positive responses from village officials to the surrounding community and were considered effective in reducing the effects of covid-19 transmission.



Fig. 2. Disinfectant Spraying Activities in Koncer Village

"I feel helped by this Social Service Bro&Sist program. Before the pandemic, I had a steady income. But now I no longer work because the restaurant where I work is closed. " The response of Mrs. Ismawati, one of the residents of Koncer village who was affected by the Covid-19 outbreak. All of the programs that have been designed by volunteers from Kampung Tangguh, Koncer village, have had a significant impact. One example is the Coming and Going Guest Care program. The purpose of this program itself is to ensure that everyone who wants to enter the Koncer village area is in good shape.



Fig. 3. Preparation for the Social Service program in Koncer Village

The Kampung Tangguh in Koncer village is considered successful in overcoming the Covid-19 outbreak around the village. In early August, several Koncer villagers had the following symptoms of the Covid-19 virus.

TABLE I. DATA OF RESIDENTS EXPOSED TO COVID 19

No	Name	Symptoms	Healed
1	Ma'am. Muslim	August 4th	28 August
2	Mr. Antok	August 16th	1September

Table 1. The data is taken from the records of patients with Covid-19 symptoms in Tangguh Village, Koncer Village.

The sufferers of the Covid symptoms are suspected of contracting them at their place of work. Bu Muslimin, a middle-aged woman, works in a shrimp factory located in the city of Situbondo. Ms. Muslimin's workplace was declared to be a new cluster for the spread of Covid-19 so that the owner of the company took a Rapid Test on all the factory employees. From the results of these tests, many employees showed reactive results. So that these employees are required to undergo isolation both independently and in isolation that has been prepared by the local government.

In the case of this Muslim mother, she chose to undergo independent isolation. This made the village volunteers work extra hard. Every week, the volunteers go to every RT in Rowo Hamlet, Koncer village, to carry out routine spraying and accommodate if there are residents who want to donate materials to help relieve families who are affected by disaster.



Fig. 4. The Covid-19 Doorstop in Koncer Village.

The volunteers are also required to maintain the mental health of the victim so that the patient's condition improves quickly. Usually volunteers help out through small forums that happen by accident. Volunteers educate residents to continue providing support to infected victims. In fact, the struggles of the volunteers and the programs that have been made are fruitful. At the beginning of the following month the patients were declared cured until now.

CONCLUSION

The Kampung Tangguh that was held in Koncer village went well with the help of volunteers and the skills of the members. Volunteers dare to fight this epidemic with mutual belief that the plague can be countered with programs that have been built and implemented by local residents. The concern of local residents is also needed to make the Kampung Tangguh program a success.

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