Strategy of the Village Head in Handling Covid-19 in Palae Village
South Sinjai District Sinjai Regency

Kiki Rasmala Sani¹, Ernawati², Jusmiati³
Program Studi Administrasi Publik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sinjai, Indonesia
E-mail: qqsani89@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The Sinjai Regency Government in optimizing the handling of Covid-19 implemented a policy in five stages of handling the corona virus, namely the prevention stage, the handling stage, post-covid-19, stimulant assistance to affected SMEs and the fulfillment of social safety nets. The purpose of this study was to find out how the village head's strategy in handling covid-19 in Palae Village, South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. The research method used is qualitative research. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. The informants in this study were the Head of Palae Village; Village Consultative Body (BPD); Village officials; Covid Safe Village Volunteers; and Community Leaders. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study describe the Village Head's strategy in handling covid-19 through the application of PERBUP Sinjai Article 9 Number 27 of 2020. Then form a management called Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteers, conduct socialization related to handling Covid-19, and prepare village alert cars. Distribution of aid in the form of goods, namely the distribution of masks to residents, while cash assistance, namely Direct Cash Assistance (BLT).

Keywords: Strategy; handling covid-19; volunteer team

INTRODUCTION

Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 outbreak in the world, all components of the government and the world community seem to clean up and prepare for the worst scenario that will be obtained due to the rapid spread of the virus (Gunadi et al., 2021). This is of course also the main concern of the Indonesian government, but there are no significant points where the application of the law must be carried out for preventive action (Tirachini & Cats, 2020; Tang et al., 2021).

Strategy is a comprehensive plan in order to achieve organizational goals (Aki & Darwis, 2015; Nasrullah et al., 2020; Takdir et al., 2021). Strategy is the most important factor in achieving company goals, the success of a business depends on the ability of leaders who can formulate strategies used (Daraba et al., 2018; Samuel & Aki, 2015). Strategy is the placement of the company's mission, setting organizational goals by binding external and internal forces, formulating certain policies and strategies to achieve goals and ensuring proper implementation,
so that the main goals and objectives of the organization will be achieved (Darwis et al., 2020; Kannan et al., 2020). Strategy shows the general direction that the organization wants to take to achieve its goals (Sunusi et al., 2014; Acharya et al., 2021).

Prevention and control of COVID-19 must be placed at the top priority in all government policies (Murphy, 2020). Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is carried out through 3 (three) strategies, namely the strategy for implementing the main tasks and functions of the government in the implementation of public services; strategies for coordination, dissemination and improvement of general awareness and preparation of health services; and strategies for meeting the basic needs of the community, their pathways and mechanisms.

The number of people who have tested positive for the Covid-19 virus is increasing every day. It seems that the Covid-19 virus has become a serious pandemic outbreak and has received various reactions, including the government in Indonesia. Since it was announced that Indonesia had found people who were positive for Covid-19, the government immediately reacted to respond to this pandemic (Arfan & Sundari Nasution, 2021). Likewise in Sinjai Regency, the optimization of the handling of Covid-19 is carried out by involving all Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) within the Sinjai Regency Government. The Sinjai Regency Government is currently fully concentrating on the five stages of handling the corona virus, namely the prevention stage, the handling stage, post-Covid-19, stimulant assistance to affected SMEs and the fulfillment of social security networks.(Tisdell, 2020; Al-Omoush et al., 2020).

Table 1.
Covid-19 Monitoring Data in Sinjai Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suspect</th>
<th>Probable Died</th>
<th>Confirm Active</th>
<th>Total Confirmation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Healed 2832</td>
<td>2916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen PCR &amp; TCM</td>
<td>11156</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDT-Ag . Specimen</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.sinjaikab.go.id

Information:

Black (confirm)
Green (cured)
Red (died)
Table 2.
Palae Village Population Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>hamlet</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>L+P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caboro</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Labettang</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ajucoloe</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Serre</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Patohoni</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>1673</td>
<td>3298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Palae Village Government 2020

Table 3.
Population data confirmed positive for COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Palae Village Government 2021

The number of people who have been exposed to COVID-19 is 5 cases in 2020 and 9 cases in 2021. Previously, Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteers had been formed, socialization regarding health protocols in public places such as mosques and markets, as well as assistance in the form of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT).

Based on the problems described above, the authors are therefore interested in conducting research with the title Village Head Strategy in handling COVID-19 in Palae Village, South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency.

METHOD

The location of this research is in Palae Village, South Sinjai District. The type of research used is qualitative research. There are two types of data sources, namely primary data, which is data collected and obtained directly from the object studied by the researcher, and secondary data is data that is collected indirectly and obtained from parties or sources that already exist. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. As for the informants / resource persons in this study, namely; Head of Palae Village; Village Consultative Body (BPD); Village officials; Covid Safe Village Volunteers; and Community Leaders. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results


Implement environmental hygiene and sanitation as well as regular environmental cleaning and disinfection. The results of an interview conducted with one of the volunteer teams in the COVID-19 safe village, Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos, on September 1, 2021, explained that a volunteer team was formed to carry out spraying activities in several public facilities. Even at the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak, spraying was carried out in public places such as mosques, offices and markets. Based on the results of the interviews that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the spraying of disinfectants activities have been carried out for 2 times by the Covid Safe Village Volunteers together with BABINSA. The implementation is carried out at several points, namely mosques, village offices, and markets.

Implement restrictions on physical interaction (physical distancing) within a range of at least 1 (one) meter between people for all activities (Sist et al., 2020; Sica et al., 2021). The results of an interview with one of the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteer teams, Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos, on September 1, 2021, explained that in Palae Village there were restrictions on activities, for example during deliberation, setting the participant's seat to approximately 1 meter. The results of interviews conducted showed that the application of Physical Distancing or restrictions on physical interaction had also been applied to activities such as when a deliberation was about to be held, previously the seats were arranged with a distance of approximately 1 meter.

Prepare hand washing facilities with running water and soap or hand sanitizer. Information obtained from interviews with village officials, namely Mr. Anhar on July 6, 2021, explained that services were still carried out by observing health protocols, one of which was washing hands. Based on the results of the interview, it can be said that hand washing facilities are available in several places, namely at village offices, markets, mosques, and also posyandu. Thus the provision of facilities aims to support the implementation of health protocols.

Avoid work activities/activities that can create crowds of people/masses. The results of an interview conducted with one of the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteer teams, namely Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos on September 1, 2021, explained that every community activity was subject to restrictions that could trigger crowds or masses, even some activities or programs canceled work which causes a large crowd. Based on the results of the interview, it was shown that the village government did not carry out and even canceled some activities or work programs that could lead to crowds. Such as canceling MTQ activities and holding ceremonies to commemorate independence day.

Facilitate and provide facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the Covid-19 prevention health protocol. As said by one of the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteer teams as well as village officials, namely Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos on September 1, 2021, explaining that the efforts made in implementing health protocols such as procuring masks in villages and distributing them to the community for prevent the spread of covid-19. Then the COVID-19 volunteer post, isolation houses that have been prepared by the village government, and also the provision of hand washing facilities. Based on the results of interviews, it shows that the village government has facilitated and provided facilities and infrastructure that aim to support the implementation of health protocols, one of which is the distribution of masks.

Installing indicator signs and/or explanations related to the implementation of the Covid-19 prevention health protocol for which they are responsible. As an interview conducted with one
of the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteer Teams as well as village officials, namely Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos on September 1, 2021 explained that since the beginning of the pandemic, the village government has made banners that are installed to educate the community regarding how to prevent covid-19. So in addition to direct socialization, socialization is also carried out through banners or banners. Based on the results of the interview, it can be said that the village government has installed signs/indicators properly as a form of indirect socialization to the community.

Calling on and educating all those who are in their responsibility to implement the Covid-19 prevention health protocol. As the results of an interview with the Palae village official, Mr. Anhar on July 6, 2021, explained that with the socialization carried out every activity in the village, in this case deliberation and in terms of distribution of direct cash assistance (BLT). Then it was also said by Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos on September 1, 2021 that the village government instructs community leaders and the head of the hamlet so that when they have carried out worship at the mosque, they urge the community to continue to maintain health, especially in carrying out activities outside the home. Based on the results of the interview, it can be said that the socialization has been carried out well to educate people to pay attention to and implement health protocols.

Carry out discipline enforcement and internal supervision of health protocols preventing COVID-19 on a regular basis which is his responsibility. As an interview conducted with one of the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteer Teams, namely Mr. Fauzan Muslim, S.Sos on September 1, 2021, he explained that the enforcement of discipline carried out by the Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteers in Palae Village was first involved in the management of Banbinsa and as well as Babinkamtipmas, which is placed in the discipline enforcement section. This is not to threaten the residents, but at least it can help the village government how to educate the community properly and not underestimate Covid-19. Based on the results of the interview, it shows that in terms of enforcing discipline, the composition of the management of Covid-19 safe village volunteers also involves Babinsa and Babinkamtipmas so that people know and do not underestimate this Covid-19 issue.

Based on the results of the research described previously, it can be concluded that for the strategy in terms of implementing the main tasks and functions of the government in the implementation of public services, it has taken good steps, namely the steps taken are to follow the rules, namely Article 9 PERBUP SINJAI Number 27 of 2020.

2. Strategy for Coordination, Dissemination and Improvement of Public Awareness and Preparation of Health Services

Regarding the coordination strategy, in 2020 the Village Government has formed a task force or Unit for handling COVID-19 called Covid-19 Safe Village Volunteers. The results of an interview with the Head of Palae Village, Mr. Sartono, on July 12, 2021, explained that the Government formed covid volunteers to prevent crowds, gave an appeal that villages must keep their distance, and avoid crowds. Coordination has been carried out previously by inviting employees to cooperate with the Village Government which aims to minimize the spread of Covid-19 in Palae Village, of course with early prevention efforts.

Based on the results of the research obtained, it can be concluded that in this case the strategy that has been taken by the village government is to form a management structure called Covid Safe Village Volunteers. Then it has also carried out socialization related to the handling of Covid-19, and has also provided standby cars for the community.
3. **Strategy to Fulfill Community Basic Needs, Pathways and Mechanisms**

The results of an interview with the Chairman of the BPD, namely Mr. Umar on July 12, 2021, that related to assistance, the central government disbursed funds through village funds, we have been distributing BLT for 2 years. With regard to assistance in meeting the basic needs of the community, the central government disburses funds through village funds. Then the village government distributes assistance to the community in the form of goods or in cash. The assistance in the form of goods includes the distribution of masks, hand sanitizers in several public places such as mosques.

Cash assistance such as BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) which has been running for 2 years, as many as 9 months in 2020 and is planned to be implemented for 12 months in 2021. As the results of interviews conducted with village officials, namely Mr. Anhar on July 6, 2021 that The flow is related to BLT, namely the village government forms a team to verify or validate data to record every community that is eligible to receive assistance. So the data collectors conduct verification in the field and then take them to the forum to agree that they are entitled to receive BLT. In this case, the village government together with the BPD together with other community institutions and community leaders to determine in village meetings. The plot is, the government formed a team tasked with verifying or validating data from every community eligible to get BLT (Direct Cash Assistance). After validating the data, the team then brings the results to the forum to be agreed on who is entitled to the assistance. In this case, it is determined by the village government together with the BPD and other community institutions in village deliberations. There are several conditions that must be met by the recipients of this direct cash assistance, including income or livelihood, housing, women who no longer have a family head, do not receive any kind of assistance from the government. In this case, it is determined by the village government together with the BPD and other community institutions in village deliberations. There are several conditions that must be met by the recipients of this direct cash assistance, including income or livelihood, housing, women who no longer have a family head, do not receive any kind of assistance from the government.

**Discussion**

1. **Strategy for the Implementation of the Main Duties and Functions of the Government in the Implementation of Public Services**

In terms of handling Covid-19 in Palae Village, it is regulated by a village minister regulation and a finance minister regulation. Services at the village office continue to run as usual but still meet the health protocol requirements. In terms of service, the village government continues to provide services to the community but must pay attention to health protocols (Destiny et al., 2021). Likewise, the village government is regulated by a village minister regulation and a minister of finance regulation which is a policy that comes from the center to get to the village that the village government must carry out its duties and functions in terms of handling COVID-19 as stated in the Sinjai Regent Regulation Number 27 Year 2020 Article 9.

Based on the results of the research described previously, it can be concluded that for the strategy in terms of implementing the main tasks and functions of the government in the
implementation of public services, it has taken good steps, namely the steps taken are to follow the rules, namely Article 9 PERBUP SINJAI Number 27 of 2020, namely implementing hygiene and environmental sanitation and periodic environmental cleaning and disinfection; implement restrictions on physical interaction (physical distancing) within a range of at least 1 (one) meter between people for all activities; prepare hand washing facilities with running water and soap or hand sanitizer; avoiding work activities/activities that can create crowds of people/masses; facilitate and provide facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the Covid-19 prevention health protocol; put up indicator signs and/or explanations related to the implementation of the COVID-19 prevention health protocol for which they are responsible; urges and educates all those who are in their responsibility to implement the Covid-19 prevention health protocol and carry out discipline and internal supervision of the Covid-19 prevention health protocol on a regular basis which is their responsibility.

2. **Strategy for Coordination, Dissemination and Improvement of Public Awareness and Preparation of Health Services**

Strategies in terms of dissemination or socialization related to the prevention of covid-19 are often carried out, as stated by village officials, namely Mr. Anhar on July 6, 2021, explaining that related to information or socialization issues, every activity takes place in the village, in this case deliberation or discussion. in terms of the distribution of village cash direct assistance (BLT). Then it was also said by community leaders, namely Mr. Lukmanul Bahrun on September 2, 2021, that community leaders were ordered to urge the public to continue to apply health protocols. Based on the results of interviews, it shows that the village government has carried out socialization or delivery to the community regarding the handling of COVID-19. Socialization is also often inserted when there is a meeting.

The strategy regarding the preparation of health services, the Village Government has provided facilities in the form of standby cars. As the results of an interview with village officials, Mr. Anhar on July 6, explained that the village government still prioritizes health services by preparing a standby car unit to facilitate residents when referred to PKM or to the hospital. As stated by the Head of the BPD, namely that related to health services, the village government in 2020 together with the BPD has procured a village ambulance to cover the underprivileged in terms of picking up to be delivered to the hospital or PKM if it is to carry out treatment quickly and precisely. Based on the results of the interview, it shows that the Palae Village government has prepared a standby car to help and cover the community at any time in need. For example, there are people who suddenly want to go to the puskesmas but do not have access to it.

3. **Strategy to Fulfill Community Basic Needs, Pathways and Mechanisms**

In 2020, the number of beneficiary families or beneficiaries is 160, spread across several hamlets in Palae Village. Then in 2021, the number of beneficiaries is 143 families. The amount of assistance received is as much as 300 thousand per KK. Each beneficiary comes to the village office, in this case there is a schedule. From the results of the interviews conducted, it was shown that when a KPM (beneficiary family) was unable to come, the previously formed team would visit the KPM’s house directly.

The description above shows that the distribution of BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) to the community has been carried out with the aim of meeting the basic needs of the community. This distribution is carried out in stages. In distributing the aid, there were obstacles or obstacles encountered by the aid distributors, namely there were some people who did not receive BLT (Direct Cash Assistance), they came to the village office to complain about why their families did
not get the assistance. However, the village government then provided input and explained the criteria for later recipients of this assistance and they finally understood. So it can be concluded that the strategy in this case is to distribute aid in the form of goods or cash. Assistance in the form of goods such as the distribution of masks,

CONCLUSION

The strategy taken by the government in terms of providing public services is in accordance with directives from the center, namely in accordance with PERBUP Sinjai Article 9 Number 27 of 2020 such as spraying disinfectants, implementing physical restrictions, preparing hand washing facilities, avoiding activities that trigger crowds, providing facilities and infrastructure for implementing health protocols, putting up banners on the prevention and handling of COVID-19, educating the public, and enforcing discipline.

The strategy in terms of coordination is the formation of a task force called COVID-19 Safe Village Volunteers. Then the strategy in terms of preparing health services is to disseminate information to the community related to efforts to deal with covid-19, and the strategy in terms of preparing health services is to provide a standby car to cover people who need it.

And related to the strategy of meeting the basic needs of the community, the strategy taken is to channel assistance through the village budget, either in the form of goods or in cash. Assistance in the form of goods, namely the distribution of masks, while in the form of cash, namely BLT (Direct Cash Assistance).

REFERENCES


