

Collaborative Cooperation Between the Government and Society of Lhokseumawe City in Preventing the Spread of the Covid-19 Virus

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ABSTRACT

Based on scientific evidence, Covid-19 can be transmitted from humanity to humans through droplets, not through the air. These sparks then fall on objects and surrounding surfaces. People who touch these objects or surfaces and then touch their eyes, nose or mouth, can get Covid-19. This virus greatly affects respiratory organs such as the lungs, because the virus accesses host cells via the ACE2 enzyme, which is most abundant in alveolar II cells of the lungs and as alveolar disease progresses, respiratory failure may occur leading to death. Clinical signs and symptoms reported in the majority of cases include runny nose, cough, fever, with some cases having difficulty breathing, and X-rays show a large pneumonia infiltrate in both lungs. The goal is the importance of awareness and care and mutual cooperation in dealing with this corona virus outbreak. Forming a sense of concern and empathy for the community regarding the problems that are happening in their environment, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Communities affected by Covid-19 can receive well the educational socialization of the corona virus prevention protocol either by wearing masks, maintaining cleanliness, maintaining body immunity that has been recommended by the government. In addition, it is also suggested that the community can implement various programs recommended by the government. This can be done through wearing a mask and keeping a distance so that the spread of Covid-19 does not spread.

Keywords: Collaborative, Government, Public and Virus Covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION

Covid 19 / Corona Virus first appeared in the city of Wuhan in China. It spreads very quickly and is deadly. Spread through direct physical human contact is transmitted through the mouth, nose and eyes. Efforts to break the chain of spreading Covid-19 were carried out by the government and religious institutions by issuing several regulations for the public to obey.

The impact of the Covid-19 outbreak can be seen in almost all sectors of public life. Social activities are prohibited and temporarily suspended, the economy is weakening, transportation services are reduced and strictly regulated, tourism is closed, shopping centers are empty of visitors and informal sectors such as; Online motorcycle taxis, public transportation drivers, street vendors, traveling traders, MSMEs and rough porters decrease income. Trade centers, such as malls, Tanah Abang market which are usually crowded with people have suddenly become quiet and are currently temporarily closed. The tourism sector has experienced a decline, the government has closed tourist attractions and entertainment venues. Work and study can also be done at home online.

The number of Covid-19 cases growth in Indonesia also continues to increase. As of Tuesday,

April 22, 2020, positive cases of Covid-19 had increased by 283 new cases, bringing the cumulative number to 7,418 cases. Meanwhile, the number of recovered patients also increased by 71 patients, with a cumulative number of 913 patients. However, the death rate due to Covid-19 also increased by 18 people, cumulatively to 635 people (bnpb.go.id, 22 April 2020). In Indonesia, public awareness is still low to follow the government's appeal in cutting the chain of the spread of Covid-19, which can be seen from the many community activities outside the home. This paper aims to examine community participation in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

The Covid-19 pandemic saw a slowdown in national economic growth, decreased state revenues, and increased state spending and financing, so that various Government efforts are needed to save health and the national economy as well as economic recovery, including for the business world and the affected communities. The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the worsening of the financial system, as indicated by a decline in domestic economic activity. The government and related institutions need to immediately take policies and steps to save the national

economy and financial system stability and economic recovery and strengthen the authority of various institutions in the financial sector.

The scope of the PSBB includes school and work vacations, public facilities, except supermarkets, minimarkets, markets, shops, places where medicines and medical equipment are sold, as well as basic necessities, social and cultural activities, crowd restrictions, political meetings, sports, entertainment, academic and cultural, the exclusion mode of transportation is public or private passenger transportation by taking into account the number of passengers and maintaining the distance between passengers, other activities specifically related to defense and security aspects except, defense and security activities to uphold State sovereignty, territorial integrity, and protect the nation from threat of disturbance, as well as realizing security and public order.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is qualitative research methods. This research examines collaborative collaboration between the government and the community in dealing with the covid-19 virus.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impact of Covid -19

The outbreak of the Covid-19 outbreak has had a huge impact on public servants. Health services increased the number of Covid-19 victims causing medical personnel to be overwhelmed in handling it. Lhokseumawe City is not only intended for residents who have Lhokseumawe ID cards, because there are many. The community shifted the business sector to the sector most needed by the community during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely producing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as anti-virus clothes, shoes and helmets, medical masks, masks that can be used many times and can be washed many times. used by the community. Batik entrepreneurs in the Solo area who have been producing batik have replaced their products in making masks, so that their business continues.

The Covid-19 outbreak has not only impacted the community's economic sector, especially the MSME sector, but also on middle and upper class business actors, such as shopping centers in Lhokseumawe which closed did not open their businesses, due to lack of visitors. The social impact can be seen in the number of activities that are temporarily postponed, prohibited, such as the implementation of worship that is carried out at home only, prohibiting holding Friday prayers, church services, religious activities such as majelis taklim, social gathering, wedding parties, gatherings

involving many people. The rejection of the burial of the Covid-19 virus victims occurred in various areas, including in Depok, Banyumas, Bandung, due to the lack of public knowledge and the lack of socialization of the MUI Fatwa regarding the burial of the bodies of Covid-19 victims.

Community Participation in Handling Covid -19

Implementation of government policies as stipulated in Law no. 4 of 1984 concerning Communicable Disease Outbreaks, requires active community involvement, such as: the community obeys the appeal to stay at home, participates in spreading prevention activities in their respective environments and contributes material and voluntary labor. Without public participation, the objectives of implementing these policies will not be achieved properly.

Indonesia is a country with a low level of public participation in the prevention of Covid-19, especially for the social distancing and stay at home approach. There are a number of conditions that make public participation low in social distancing and stay at home in a number of countries with high levels of the spread of Covid-19, including in Indonesia.

If this is the case, the rapid spread of covid-19 in a number of Western countries such as Italy, France, the United States, and others, is not due to the level of public participation in social distancing, but the slow pace of the governments of these countries in responding to the prevention of Covid-19. Whereas in Asian countries that have managed to curb the spread of Covid-19 through a social distancing approach, such as Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, South Korea, and others, a disciplined work culture and friendly community conditions can be a strength when followed by a country response fast.

People with good immunity will not get Covid-19, but even if they don't get Covid-19, they have the potential to become contagious. Therefore, each citizen should protect himself from being exposed to Covid-19, by increasing discipline, obeying, obeying the regulations and appeals that have been set by both the central and local governments. Prevention of the Covid-19 outbreak is our task with the government (central and local), every member of society, community organizations, private parties and law enforcement officials. Medical personnel, at the forefront of providing health services to victims of the Corona virus. With his knowledge and oath of office, he struggles to save the lives of victims of the Corona virus. There have been many medical personnels, doctors, nurses who have died due to fatigue in carrying out their duties to serve patients who are victims of the corona virus.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it is concluded that efforts to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 are the joint responsibility of the government, society, private parties, religious institutions, religious leaders, law enforcement officials, social media and electronic media to synergize helping each other, work hand in hand, and remind each other. each other, working hard against Covid-19.

The impact of the Covid-19 outbreak in almost all sectors of community life, including social, economic, tourism, entertainment venues, public transportation, shopping centers, has decreased drastically in line with the spread of Covid-19. While efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 are a shared task, the government, community members, community organizations, religious institutions, religious leaders and leaders, the private sector and the communication media.

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