



Article

Handling of COVID-19 through Sustainable Strengthening of Tough Village at Lhokseumawe City, Indonesia

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Citations: Dewi, R., Muhammad, Z. & Yulita, Y. (2022). Handling of COVID-19 through Sustainable Strengthening of Tough Village at Lhokseumawe City, Indonesia. *International Journal of Advances in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1(4), 224-230.

Academic Editor: Mursyidin Zakaria.

Received: 22 August 2022

Accepted: 12 November 2022

Published: 30 November 2022

Abstract: Today, policy integration becomes the primary consideration during the policymaking process and is finally integrated into regular organizational activities by sectors from all levels of government institutions to accomplish both sectoral and cross-cutting goals. This study aims to analyse the Community Approach to strengthening the Tangguh Village in Mon Geudong Village, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City. Strengthening Tangguh Health Village, strengthening the Socio-Economic Tangguh Village, strengthening Tangguh Village Sustainable Security This study was conducted in a setting that was naturally occurring, and it was created using a qualitative approach sometimes called a naturalistic methodology. This approach also places a strong emphasis on phenomena or organic symptoms. Because of its direction and the fact that it cannot be accomplished in a lab, it is crucial to naturalization. To continue the sustainable Tangguh Healthy Village, the Mon Geudong Health Centre seeks a resilient village approach through identification and community data confirmed by COVID-19, as well as providing education. People's income and the economy slumped, Socio-Economic Tangguh Village strengthened, people who were confirmed to have COVID-19 were unable to leave their homes due to self-isolation, and the COVID-19 task force handled basic necessities. The Tangguh Security Village carried out justification from the COVID-19 Task Force in the Banda Sakti sub-district to bring order to the community to comply with the Health Protocol Act.

Keywords: COVID-19, sustainable, tough village, Lhokseumawe city.



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1. Introduction

Policy integration is defined as the incorporation of a cross-cutting issue by one sector, which may then be taken into consideration during the policymaking process and finally integrated into regular organizational activities by sectors from all levels of government institutions to accomplish both sectoral and cross-cutting goals (Suwarno & Rahayu, 2021). The COVID-19 epidemic has significantly impacted every facet of life. Although the COVID-19 pandemic is categorized as a non-natural disaster, its effects are also felt in government administration, where COVID-19 management is a top priority for policy (Azwar et al., 2021). The implementation of the handling of Corona or COVID-

19 in Indonesia has received a lot of attention. When COVID-19 was designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic, it surpassed the 2007 United Nations Plague Declaration (Yard et al., 2021).

The government has made a series of policies to combat the spread of the Coronavirus and its symptoms in the wider community. There are some policies made by the government that are correct, and some are not. Laws (UU), Government Regulations in Law (PERPU), Government Regulations (PP), Presidential Regulations (PERPRES), Ministerial Regulations (PERMEN), Regional Regulations (PERDA), and Government Regulations (PP) are some examples of legally binding terms. Regent Regulations (PERBUP), Mayor Regulations (PERWALI), and other terms are contained in the text of Decrees (SK) and letters sourced from the government. While the unrecognized form component is an unrecognized invitation from the government, the public contains COVID-19 warnings and referrals. Lhokseumawe Mayor Regulation No. 24 of 2020 concerning the Use of Masks in the 2019 Range for the Prevention of Corona Virus Disease. A positive response from the community to implement the tough village. Tangguh any village makes residents disciplined enough to launch the health process. The main purpose of a tough village is to encourage people to be more obedient and orderly in carrying out health protocols in their environment so that people are aware (care) of preventing the spread of COVID-19.

This study aims to analyze the implementation through a community approach in strengthening the sustainable Tangguh Village in Gampong Mon Geudong, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City. a. Approach to Tangguh Health Village, b. Socio-Economic Tangguh Village Approach. c. Tough Security Village Approach. The problems carried out by the health side are the very high spread of COVID-19, the low scanning system (data collection and problems), the low handling of COVID-19, the low knowledge about COVID-19, the low spread and spread of COVID-19 and layoffs and the economic downturn that caused a decrease in the income of residents to prevent the increase in the number of theft crimes there. According to preliminary observations and interviews, the Mon Geudong village, Banda Sakti sub-district, Lhokseumawe City qualifies as a yellow zone according to the PPKM Mikro Imendagri No. 3 Year 2021. This study aims to analyze and complete the implementation of the handling of COVID-19 in Tangguh Village so that the results or achievements in this study are to make Gampong Mon Geudong a village that is tough in handling COVID 19. in the field of security.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Policy Implementation

The process of putting policies into action so they may have the desired effects involves some steps (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975). The parties responsible for carrying out a policy are those who decide the organizational goals and objectives, analyse and develop organizational policies and strategies, make decisions, plan, program, organize, mobilize personnel, and carry out operations, evaluation, and monitoring. According to Edward III, (1978), four factors affect how well a policy is implemented: communication, resources, disposition, and structure. According. Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) defined policy implementation as acts conducted by people, authorities, or public or private organisations to attain the objectives specified in policy choices. The process of putting a policy into action involves achieving the chosen and predetermined goals.

The most crucial step in achieving these goals is structuring them through statutory rules, which are inextricably linked to the environment in the decision-making process. In other words, the execution of a policy is highly influenced by human variables, which have a variety of origins in terms of social, cultural, political, and other characteristics (Hoang, 2021). While theoretically and conceptually possible, policy implementation is not always carried out this way in practice because, frankly, it is not a simple task. Implementation is not a mechanical process where each actor will automatically do what must be done according to the conditions to create a given result. This means that it becomes a complex process, aiming for the interests of the parties involved, so that the objectives and implementation of the strategy can start moving (Tuwu, 2020).

2.2. COVID 19

A viral disease called COVID-19 has the potential to endanger human health (Telaumbanua, 2020). The government, experts and the general public are closely watching the latest novel Coronavirus epidemic in Mainland China (Maier & Brockmann, 2020). With a population of over 11 million, Wuhan is the most populous city in central China. The primary clinical signs of these individuals include dry cough, dyspnea, fever, and lung infection (Sohrabi et al., 2020). Without clinical signs and radiological abnormalities, COVID-19 satisfies the requirements for hospital release or quarantine termination in China (Lan et al., 2020) in (Ulfa & Safirussalim, 2021).

The Corona virus, also known as COVID-19, is a new virus that emerged around the end of December 2019. This virus attack that attacks the respiratory system is very dangerous and deadly (Dewi et al., 2021). A recent virus called COVID-19 is causing the epidemic. sickness in both people and animals. Colds, coughing, and other respiratory tract diseases are brought on by this virus. Since December 2019, this virus, also known as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, has been detected in people (SARS-COV2). According to information from the World Health

Organization (WHO), the COVID-19 virus is dispersing around the globe, including Indonesia. COVID-19 was classified by WHO as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) or a Public Health Emergency that Concerned the World on January 30, 2020. (KKMMD). WHO formally referred to this illness as the coronavirus sickness on February 12, 2020 (COVID-19) (Candrasari et al., 2021).

3. Materials and Methods

This research is centred in a natural context, it was designed by utilizing a qualitative methodology, often known as a naturalistic method. This strategy is also one that is focused on phenomena or organic symptoms. It is essential to naturalization because of its direction and cannot be performed in labs.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Strengthening the sustainable Health Tough Village

The implementation of steps to solve the problem of the spread of COVID-19 in the working area of the Mon Geudong Public Health Centre, through a tough village approach, can provide knowledge and encourage the community to take the initiative to solve problems independently in dealing with the pandemic caused by the coronavirus. As a joint action, the puskesmas team and related parties took a tough village approach through the identification and data collection of people who were confirmed to be COVID-19 and providing education and careful handling.



Figure 1. Community data collection confirmed COVID 19

Data collection was carried out by the puskesmas and task force to track people exposed to the virus so that information from the handling was more intensive and precise. In data collection, the puskesmas visited the houses of infected residents to monitor the health of the residents and quickly handle drugs. The tracking is carried out as an action to break the distribution chain to other communities (see Figure 1). The COVID-19 swab test is facilitated from the health service where the patient is being treated. The following are the activities for handling inspections at residents' homes.



Figure 2. Confirmed community COVID 19 examination and swab test

This examination and swab are carried out to find out that people who are confirmed to have recovered after being independent and receiving treatment to obtain negative data or declared cured (see Figure 2). Suggestions for

self-isolation independently to strict isolation until the patient recovers, then after completion of monitoring self-isolation for those confirmed COVID 19. The Mon Geudong health centre also provides medicines and vitamin C so that they can predict the virus by increasing the patient's immune system and serving in the morning is very beneficial for the health of the body. The community of Mon Geudong Village was relieved when the COVID 19 patient was declared cured and after receiving negative laboratory results, so that the Mon Geudong Village was green zoned with zero confirmation of COVID 19 patients.



Figure 3. Gampong Mon Geudong green zoning

After routine monitoring by the Mon Geudong Public Health Center, all suspects were tested and cases of patients who had been in self-isolation were confirmed as zero houses and in the green zone. The health tough village approach carried out by Gampong Mon Geudong in collaboration with the puskesmas and task force in preventing and spreading COVID-19. There are still people who are afraid to report to officers that they have symptoms of the corona virus. The government is trying to make policies and form PPKM officers Micro to discipline and approach so that the community gets good service and complies with applicable regulations (see Figure 3). Officers detect and record people infected with the COVID-19 virus and urge the public to heed healthy behavior, wash hands, wear masks, and maintain distance.

4.2. Strengthening the sustainable Socio-Economic Tough village

The uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic disaster to date can paralyze social activities and have a negative impact on the lives of the people of the nation and state. The pandemic has also caused panic and unrest for the community, not a few of the residents whose livelihoods as laborers have lost their jobs and lost their jobs due to the limitations of residents to do activities outside their homes. Helping communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and currently undergoing self-isolation, due to decreased income due to unusual work conditions, the task force that synergizes to deliver basic necessities that can help the community (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Provision of basic necessities for confirmed COVID 19 patients.

It is appropriate to work together to revive the productive economy, the potential for social and economic conditions to become local strengths in dealing with COVID 19. Strengthening the community in the economic field through providing knowledge on how to use time working from home, skills in food security, and assistance by related parties to realize a resilient Mon Geudong Village socio-economic. Approaching the community is a very important thing to do so that the community feels safe and does not feel afraid when they need assistance handling, the tracking team conducts tough camp activities where they identify and educate the community regardless of age from parents to children. Education is not only carried out to people who have not confirmed the virus, but education is also carried out to people who are exposed to the COVID-19 virus.

Corona Virus Disease or what we call COVID-19 is easy to transmit, therefore breaking the chain of the virus is necessary. Early exposure to the virus, people will feel a fever, and the most sign is far from smell and taste. This virus pandemic has made it difficult for the government to carry out a lockdown policy to limit outdoor activities, but the economic situation of the community has also experienced a decline in income because sellers do not sell, and buyers are not there because they are afraid of the virus. People who have the need to get out of the house and be active outdoors are required to follow health protocols by using masks and washing their hands in the places provided. What is best for the people who have been confirmed by the virus, they are self-isolating in their respective homes with supervision, thus making their social and economic situation difficult. The government of Gampong Mon Geudong provides basic food assistance to people who are confirmed to have been exposed to the COVID-19 virus.

4.3. Strengthening of Tough Security Villages Sustainable

During lockdown activities and community activities, the security forces go in and out of goods and people and provide understanding to residents. The local government and the task force team have tried to implement the rules by providing understanding to residents to heed the applicable rules and ensure orderly and safe conditions. Security Officers according to the picket schedule that has been determined by conducting patrols on predetermined routes to convey information and education in the prevention and handling of COVID 19.



Figure 5. Alertness in handling and preventing COVID 19

Figure 5 shows the alertness of the task force team in security is very synergistic and has good collaboration, working hand in hand for the sake of realizing the guard to make it a formidable security village in the village of Mon Geudong.



Figure 6. Get used to washing hands

Figure 6 captures the setting a good example for the Babinsa in the Mon Geudong Village to always wash their hands and wear a mask is a way to prevent the spread of COVID 19. Strong security carries out patrols, crimes, travellers, and guests who enter the village of Mon Geudong and guests are required to report and ask guests' requests and goals. Bhabinkamtibmas together with other gampong pillars serve as motors in implementing policies for handling COVID 19. The security forces communicate persuasively with the Mon Geudong village community and foster uncertainty about the proximity of the community, so that the public listens and is disciplined in implementing health protocols properly.

The village approach is tough, the security of the PPKM Micro officers by disciplining the community, the task force synergistically conducts judicial proceedings. The operation carried out by security officers is a judicial operation which aims to prevent the transmission of the virus and provide education to the public to limit outdoor activities. Approach to the community to educate the public about the dangers of the COVID-19 virus and to teach how to deal with the COVID-19 virus. Education and socialization to the community will be very difficult because there are still some people who do not believe in the ferocity of COVID-19 but that does not mean that education is difficult to do. The government, especially in Gampong Mon Geudong, must have good insight and approach to the community. People think that if they experience different things that characterize the COVID-19 virus, and it is better to isolate themselves.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, this study found that to strengthen tough Village in a sustainable health aspect, the Mon Geudong Health Center has sought a resilient village approach through identifying and collecting data on people confirmed to have COVID-19 as well as providing appropriate education and treatment. Implement and treat and supervise patients under supervision (PDP) until the patient is declared cured of COVID 19. Sustainable socio-economic strengthening of Tangguh Village, community income and economy slumped, people confirmed to have COVID 19 cannot leave their homes due to self-isolation, the COVID 19 Task Force cares about helping as assistance as long as people cannot seek sustenance outside the home. Continuous strengthening of the Tough Security village, conducting a judicial process that is part of the COVID 19 task force in the Banda Sakti sub-district to bring order to the community to comply with health protocol rules, wash hands and avoid use.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, R.D., Z.M. and Y.Y.; methodology, R.D.; software, R.D.; validation, R.D., Z.M. and Y.Y.; formal analysis, R.D.; investigation, R.D.; resources, R.D.; data curation, Z.M.; writing—original draft preparation, R.D.; writing—review and editing, R.D., Z.M. and Y.Y.; visualization, R.D.; supervision, Z.M. and Y.Y.; project administration, R.D.; funding acquisition, R.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: The author would like to thank Universitas Malikussaleh, Indonesia and Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia for supporting this research and publication. We would also like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments and suggestions.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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