

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON VILLAGE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN HANDLING COVID-19 IN TARLAWI VILLAGE

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ARTICLE INFO

Received:
July, 4th 2021
Revised:
July, 9th 2021
Approved:
July, 16th 2021

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out how the public perception of the performance of the village government in handling covid-19 in Tarlawi Village. The research used in this study is descriptive with quantitative approach. The population in the study amounted to 342 which was clarified based on the number of heads of families (KK) with a sample of 185 people using random sampling. Data collection techniques are observation, interview, questionnaire and library study. Data analysis techniques used are validity test, reliability test and T-test one sample with the process using statistical product and service solution (SPSS) version 21 program. The results showed that the public perception of the performance of the Village government in handling covid-19 in Tarlawi Village is less than 75% meaning that it gives a bad response.

KEYWORDS

Village Government Performance, Handling Covid-19, Public Perception



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INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of Covid-19 first emerged from China which spread throughout the world with transmission called imports from outside the region (Try Ayu Amanda Pasaribu, 2021). From the origin of its development there are no strong research results as to what causes this virus, but analysis by experts suggests that Covid-19 is stronger at surviving in low temperature and dry areas but can also be in the opposite temperature and humidity conditions (Yuliana, Ruswanto, Apt, & Farm, n.d.). The emergence of a COVID-19 pandemic case was first reported by the Chinese state on December 31, 2019 at the World Health Organization office in China to receive a notification about a type of

Muhsanan. (2021). Community perception on village government performance in handling covid-19 in tarlawi village. Journal Eduvest. 1(7): 647-651

How to cite:

E-ISSN: 2775-3727
Published by: <https://greenvest.co.id/>

Muhsanan

pneumonia whose cause was unknown in the form of an acute respiratory infection that attacks the lungs detected in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China with some patient traders operating at the Huanan Fish market (Jonathan Charis Pasaribu, 2020).

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia became one of the countries affected by Covid 19, through a citizen from Japan being the first case that was declared positive in March 2020 until the spread developed to all provinces, districts/cities and cities village or hamlet. In Indonesia itself, it is affected by the government aspect, namely the relationship between the center and the regions for handling Covid-19 in the context of the medical service aspect that is given the authority to administer it in the regions (Ariyanto, 2020). Various efforts were made by the regional government when the first case occurred, but the legal umbrella was considered incomplete and comprehensive to become a weapon for the regional government in efforts to overcome Covid-19 (Harahap & Nasution, 2020).

Based on the observation that Tarlawi village is an area where the government's performance is still less than optimal in implementing health protocols, especially regarding the prevention of Covid-19 such as socialization, providing assistance, and social restrictions. Covid-19 socialization is to increase public understanding of Covid-19 prevention in the form of wearing masks, how to wash hands with soap as well as related to social restrictions (Ardiputra et al., 2020). Because the handling of Covid-19 is not only burdened to the central government but also to the provincial, city/district and village or sub-district governments (Ningrum, Mubarak, Sari, & Husnah, 2020). So the role of the village government is very central in efforts to control the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in relation to village authority (Gea, 2020). Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Village Authority is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights and or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system. Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (SATRIA, 2016). However, in carrying out their duties and responsibilities at the regional level, they still rely on the regulations set by the central government. If it is related to the prevention of Covid-19, it refers to Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning health quarantine in an area and Law No. 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in the context of preventing transmission of corona virus diseases (Covid-19) (Karyono, Rohadin, & Indriyani, 2020).

From the description above, the author is interested in carrying out research on Public Perceptions of Village Government Performance in Handling Covid-19 in Tarlawi Village. The purpose of the study was to find out how the community's perception of the performance of the village government in handling COVID-19 in Tarlawi Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of this research is descriptive research type. The population of this study is the entire community of Tarlawi Village which is classified based on the head of the family (KK) totaling 342. The sample in this study was determined based on the slovin formula. So the number of samples used in this study were 184 people from Tarlawi Village.

The research sampling technique is by taking random sampling. The research instrument is a tool to collect data. The tool is to record and collect data, which in the recording can be done by the researcher himself or done by the subject being studied or other people who are not the subject under study. In this study, the instrument used was the Likert scale. Likert scale is used to state the pros and cons, positive and negative, agree and disagree with a social object.

The research location will be conducted in Tarlawi Village, Wawo District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. To test the hypothesis that has been proposed in this study, it is used in data processing with the help of the SPSS for windows program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results of Analysis Using SPSS 21

Table 1 The value of the validity test of the results of the analysis using SPSS 21

Statement	Total Pearson Correlation	R Comparison	Information
1	0,479	0,30	VALID
2	0,474	0,30	VALID
3	0,503	0,30	VALID
4	0,472	0,30	VALID
5	0,500	0,30	VALID
6	0,412	0,30	VALID
7	0,481	0,30	VALID
8	0,448	0,30	VALID
9	0,399	0,30	VALID
10	0,409	0,30	VALID
11	0,398	0,30	VALID
12	0,362	0,30	VALID

Based on these results, an instrument is said to be valid if the value of the analysis results is more than 0.30. So it can be seen from the results of the analysis in the table above, it is obtained that all instrument values are more than 0.30. This means that it can be concluded that all of these instruments are valid, which means that they can be continued for data collection.

In this study, the reliability test used Cronbach's Alpha for more details, see the table below;

Table 2. Instrument reliability value SPSS 21 . analysis test results

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.697	13

Based on these results, the questionnaire is said to be reliable if the Cronbach alpha value is greater than 0.60. then it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.698 which is greater than 0.60.

One sample T-Test test based on the data that has been obtained in this study will be analyzed using the one sample T test formula. According to Sugiono (2012) the one-sample T-test formula is as follows

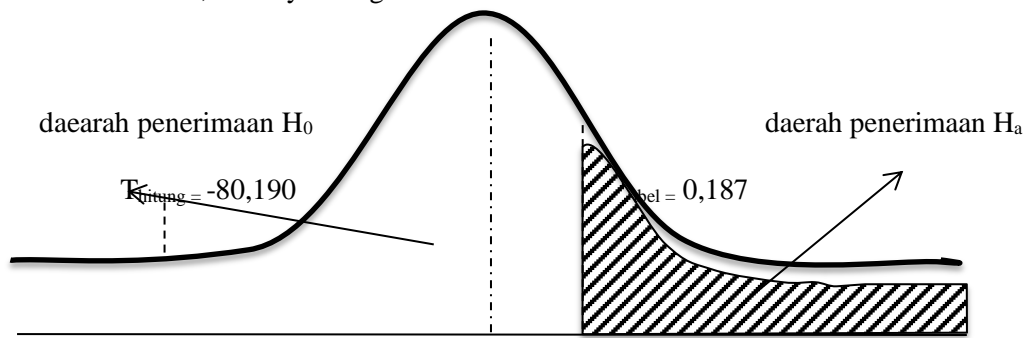
To test the hypothesis, it is analyzed using the SPSS application with the criteria for the t test, namely if $t_{count} < t_{table}$ then H_0 is accepted / H_a is rejected

Table 3. T test results using SPSS 21 analysis

One-Sample Test						
Test Value = 75						
T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
				Lower	Upper	
-	184	.000	-37.405	-38.33	-36.49	

ers 80.190
eps
i

It is known that the calculated T value is 80.190 and the t table value is 0.187. If you conclude that $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ or $-80,190 < 0.187$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is automatically rejected, meaning "the community's perception of the village government's performance in handling Covid-19 give bad feedback." It is clearer on the normality curve of the one-sided test, namely the right-hand test as follows:



Based on the curve image above, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, meaning that the community's perception of the performance of the village government in handling Covid-19 in Tarlawi village is less than 75%, which means that it gives a bad response.

CONCLUSION

Based on the hypothesis testing, it was tested using the T test, it turns out that the price of $Tcount < Ttable$ ($-80,190 < 0.187$) turns out that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. It can be concluded that the community's perception of the performance of the village government in handling covid-19 in Tarlawi village is less than 75 % means that the response is not good. However, the community hopes that the handling of COVID-19 will be carried out easily, quickly and accurately.

The participation of village government officials and responsibilities in carrying out their duties is very important in improving services in Tarlawi Village by improving working methods, changing work culture and having quality work, and having good quality performance and responsibility for the rights and obligations as village officials.

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