

## Analysis of public behavior in the face of the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19) in the village of Palur, district of Mojolaban, Sukoharjo district

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### ABSTRACT

The study aims to learn: (1) the behavior of palur village people in the face of the pandemic. (2) government policy understanding of social distension. (3) the impact of a pandemic in palur village of mojolaban district sukoharjo district. The methods used in this study are qualitative disticized, depicting or enhancing and learning about people's behavior in dealing with the corona virus pandemic (covid-19) in palur village, government policies on social distension and knowing the effects of the corona virus (covid-19) in palur village. The data-gathering technique used is through direct field observations, interviews and documenting. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive data analysis and chart data. The results of the study are: (1) citizens are more accustomed to clean and healthy living, implementing health protocols in accordance with government requirements. (2) palur villagers are aware of the social censorship and prevention efforts in dealing with pandemics in accordance with government appeals, but there are still a few places where crowds are. (3) the impact of inequality on people is social, economic and health.

### KEYWORDS

Behavior  
Pandemic  
covid-19 impact

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### 1. Introduction

Early in 2020 the world was shocked by a corona virus (covid-19) outbreak that infects most of the world's countries. The world health organization (who) has declared the world's entry into this virus global emergency since January 2020 (Sohrabi, C., et al. 2020).

Particularly in Indonesia itself this virus has entered and spread throughout Indonesia and the government has issued a disaster emergency status starting on February 29, 2020 to 29 May 2020 linked this virus to the number of 91 days. Official Fig.s that announced by the government by 2020 17 apr 2020 has reached 5,923 The official Fig. announced by the government by April 17, 2020, has reached 5,923 indonesians who claim to have been positive for the covid-19 virus. While 607 people were declared cured and 520 people died.

Measures taken by governments to solve extraordinary cases, one of which is socializing the social movement of the distancing movement, urging people to stay home, discouraging schools and offices. The social concept of the distancing explains that in order to reduce or even break off a chain of covid-19 infections one must keep a safe distance from another human at least six feet [2 m], avoid making direct contact with others, avoid mass meetings. Such policies affect people's behavior, and they must adapt to governmental restrictions.

But many societies that do not respond well to this, such as governments have encouraged students and students not to go to college or school or to apply to work in the home, yet these conditions are put to good use by many communities on vacation. In addition, even though Indonesia is already in a state of emergency it will still be a mass event, where thousands will be gathered in one place, which would obviously be the best medium for the spread of the corona virus ona much larger scale. And there are many indonesians who treat the virus lightly, giving no heed to the government's appeals.

Palur district of mojolaban district is one of the villages in sukoharjo district. At the time of the uprising, there were still many villagers of palur who did not comply with government policies. One of them is still outdoors. Palur's own village has seen positive covid 19 as many as 9 cases by July 15, 2020. The covid 19 positive case of palur is the most typical of all villages in mojolaban district. Based on this, the study is set up in the following formulation of problems: (1) how people respond to the covid-19 pandemic, (2) whether the public is aware of the government's rules about social distancing, (3) how harsh covid 19 affects society.

This research provided theoretical and practical benefits. The theoretical benefit is to increase knowledge of the behavior of the people in the face of the covid 19, to encourage the government to appeal to the public further to the covid policy of 19, and to enhance the peculiar nature of the science in particular, the behavior of the people. Also, it is important to know the of society's understanding of the government's policies on social distancing.

## 2. Method

The research is conducted in the palur village of mojolaban district, sukoharjo district, with a time frame in March 2020-august 2020 that is presented in Fig.1.

Sugiyono (2017:2) states that research methods are a scientific way of obtaining data with a specific purpose and purpose. The study uses qualitative descriptive methods. According to bogdan Dan Taylor (in moleong 2017:4), qualitative descriptive methodology isa research procedure that produces a descriptive data of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. The population in this study is directly linked to the problem raised by researchers, which is that all the people in the village of palur district mojolaban district sukoharjo. A total sample of 50 respondents in the village of palur with the sample sample sample being used is sampling sives, which is a special-forming sample technique (sugiyono, 2017: 85).

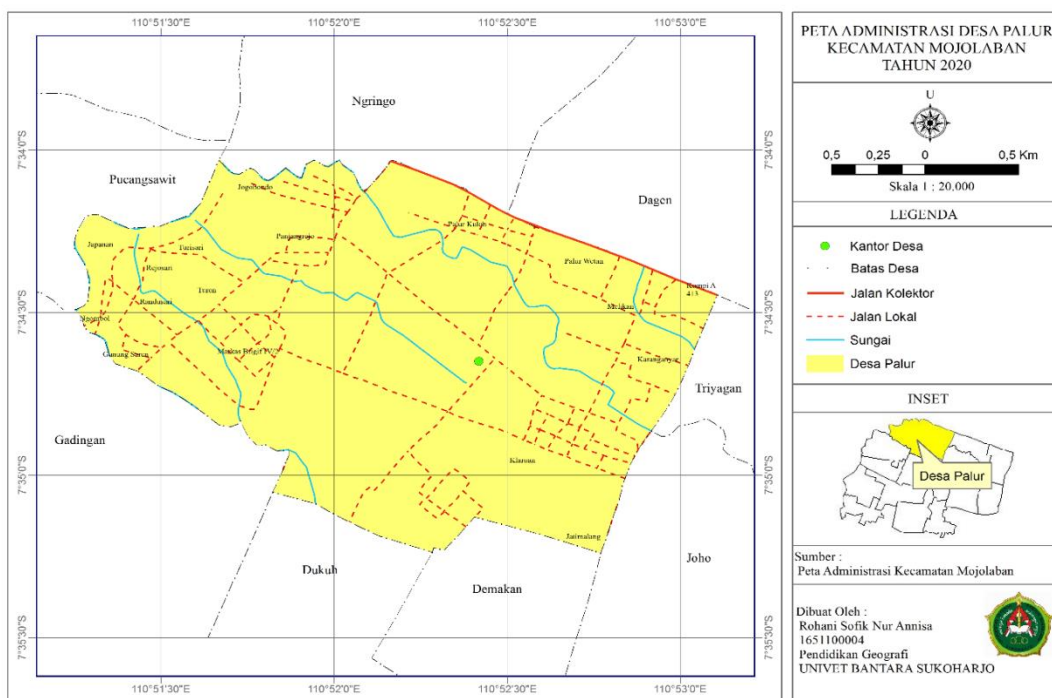


Fig.1 Map Of The Administration Of Palur Village

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Public behavior in the face of the pandemic

The data in this study came from the selected interviews of respondents. The respondents to this study were residents in the village of palur.

a. The society's sense of pandemics

The data in Table 1 indicates that the people of palur are more comfortable with 36%, they are worried about 28%, they are bored of 26%, and others are worried but do not panic about 10% of the risk covid 19.

Table 1. Feeling Response

Feeling	Quantity
Happy	-
Surfeited	13
Worried	14
Indifferent	18
Others (worry not no panic)	5
Quantity	50

Source: Primer Data 2020

b. Outdoors

On this covid 19 condition, the government calls on the activity of the home (work from home), but some of them are still outdoors. Data on how often respondents do outdoors in 1 week can be seen at the table 2.

Table 2. Outdoors Activity of Respondent in one week

Information	Quantity
< 2 kali	17
3 – 5 kali	25
6 – 8 kali	8
>8 kali	-
Quantity	50

Source: Primer Data 2020

From the above chart it is known that the people of palur often carried on outdoors by a total of 3-5 times 25 (50%), less than 2 times as many as 17 (34%), and 6-8 times as many as 8 (16%). When outdoors, people in the village of palur do health procedures with their masks, washing their hands in soap.

c. Keeping clean

Keeping clean in daily life is vital in coping with this time of rest covid 19. Keeping clean can improve good health, and keeping the body free of bacteria and viruses. Data on keeping respondents clean can be seen on Table 3.

Table 3. The Response on Cleanliness

Information	Quantity	
	Respondents	%
Very early agree	42	84 %
Agreed	8	16 %
Not agreed	-	-
Highly disagreed	-	-
Quantity	50	100 %

Source: Primer Data 2020

From the above chart it is known that all respondents were more careful in their daily lives by a 100% percentage. Research studies have shown that the covid pandemic of 19 communities is experiencing anxiety. But there are people who feel normal and don't panic. Outdoor activities carried out by the people of palur in one week totaled 3-5 times. But those living outdoors still do health procedures, such as wearing masks, washing their hands with soap, keeping their distance, not shaking hands, keeping clean and habits clean and healthy. However, there are several points or locations where there are still a lot of crowds or crowds, such as in the food stalls.

### 3.2 Government policy on social distancing

In this study the data gathered from the respondents is the government policy on social distended. Based on the results of the payments made, the respondents are aware of the government's policies on the social distancing that can be seen in Fig.2 :

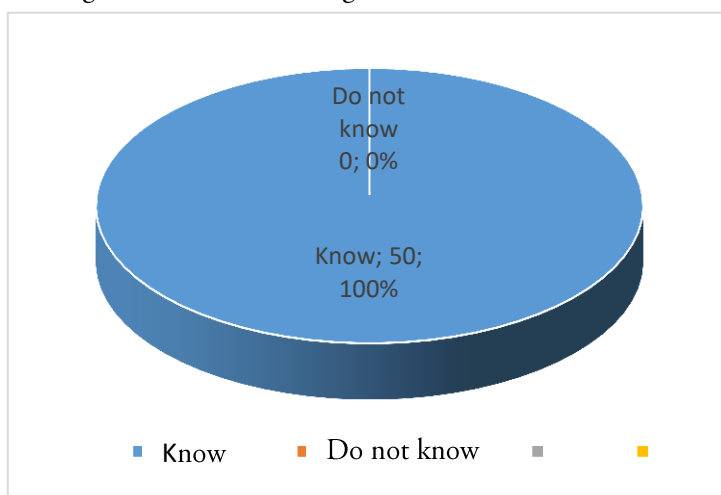


Fig.2 Respondent's Knowledge on Social Distancing Policy

Social distension is one of the efforts made by the people of palur village by staying one to two meters away from the others in accordance with the government's call. The people of palur are aware of the social distension of socialization by the village or media.

#### a. Efforts in coping with covid 19

Efforts are made in the face of the corona virus (covid 19), among other things: follow government advice to stay indoors and only go out when absolutely necessary, keep your distance, shake hands, wash your hands, and so on. Based on the results of the assessments made, efforts in dealing with the responses made can be seen at Table 4.

Table 4. the attempt to cope with the covid pandemic 19

The type of effort	Quantity	
	Respondents	%
just staying at home/ not out of the house	-	-
Government officials are silent in the numah and are only out of the house when something is very importantfollow	23	46 %
Go about their normal outdoor activities without any precautions	-	-
Engage in outdoor activities as usual with effort prevention(Hand washing mask. Keep your distance don't shake hands, dil)	25	50 %
Others reduce activities outside the land implementing health protocol, and live clean and healthy lives	2	4 %
Quantity	50	100 %

According to the above table, half (50%) of the respondents in palur village carried out their usual outdoor activities with prevention efforts, and 46 percent of those who chose to stay at home as ordered by the government and leave only if something was very important.

### 3.3. The effects of the covid 19 pandemic against the village of palur

The covid 19 pandemic has affected palur village communities from social, economic, and health areas. Here is a more detailed explanation of the effect of covid 19 on the village community of palur.

#### a. Social impacts

Palur village chief sugito said: "the social impact of palur's presence in palur village, among other things: prayer itself in mosques is restricted, community activity in the environment is interrupted, the closing of a temporary neighborhood or loc loc, is unable to assemble in large Numbers, at the moment of eid al-fitr being unable to move or move in."

#### b. Economic impacts

Fig. 3 shows that economic conditions at the time of covid 19 were weakened based on the respondent's responses.

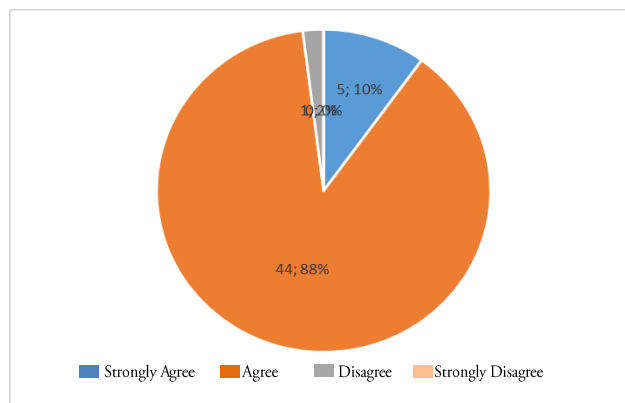


Fig. 3. Respondent's Response on the impact of Covid 19 on Economic  
(Primer Data, 2020)

From the above chart it shows that the respondents who were in the village of palur were mostly deposited by the ekonomi. Palur village chief sugito also said that "the bulk of the traders in palur village had left the bulk of the buyers, as well as the number of citizens working in the company or the factory having mass layoffs."

#### b. Health effects

Based on the interview of the palur village chief, sugito explained that "the health effects of this appencovid 19 are that citizens are becoming more concerned about cleanliness, keeping clean in daily life, people are more accustomed to performing clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS)."

## 4. Conclusion

Based on analysis of potential tourist attractions, the gondang dam isa very potential tourist attraction and is one of the most potential among the other reservoirs located in karanganyar county. According to development analysis, a field trip to the Gondang Dam still needs further development direction. The economic impact people experience after the dam is moving toward the positive. The parties associated with the long dam either the government or the administrators cooperated with each other in the development effort. Be it in terms of attraction, accessibility and infrastructure. As well as government communities are expected to facilitate providing training space to community-related citizens so that communities can tap into local potential to boost domestic economies and for governments can generate native incomes.

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