

Madurese Belief Model About Health During Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this study is to find out the model of Madura people's beliefs about health during the Covid 19 pandemic. The subjects in this study were the villagers of Pragaan Laok and Kebundadap Timur Madura. This research used qualitative descriptive methods with certain criteria according to the theme. The method of data collection is done with in-depth interviews, observations and documentation. The results showed that the rural people of Madura have knowledge of the existence of Covid-19 information through mass media and social media. This knowledge makes the public trust the covid 19 virus. The belief of this virus is coupled with the emergence of public anxiety about being infected with the Covid 19 virus. However, such anxiety is not indicated by relevant attitudes and behaviors. There are people who adhere to health protocols strictly, but many are also indifferent and ignorant of health protocols and are more likely to be resigned and consider as God's destiny.

KEYWORDS: local belief, health, pandemic

1 INTRODUCTION

In early March 2020, the world was shocked by the emergence of the COVID 19 pandemic that changed almost the entire system of human order of life. The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared COVID 19 to be a global pandemic and called on all countries to make maximum efforts to limit the spread and number of cases of COVID 19 (Suryandari & Haidarravy, 2020). Based on data from the official government website that handles Covid 19 (<https://www.covid19.go.id/>, 2020), the spread continues to increase until February 2021 has reached 10,994 confirmed positive Covid-19. The total number of Covid-19 cases from day to day is increasing and spreading to several regions in East Java, including in Sumenep Regency. According to data from The Sumenep Cominfo, as of May 2021 there were 1745 confirmed cases of Covid 19 in Sumenep Regency.

Total Cases of Covid-19 Sumenep Regency

No	Tanggal	Jumlah Kasus
1	1 Agustus 2020	215 confirmed
2	1 September 2020	301 confirmed
3	2 Oktober 2020	401 confirmed
4	1 November 2020	649 confirmed
5	1 Desember 2020	746 confirmed
6	1 Januari 2021	1196 confirmed
7	2 Februari 2021	1648 confirmed
8	1 Maret 2021	1717 confirmed
9	1 April 2021	1722 confirmed
10	31 Mei 2021	1745 confirmed

Sourcer : @kominfosumenep (instagram official Kominfo Sumenep)

Several villages in the Sumenep Regency area experienced a significant increase in confirmed cases of Covid 19, including East Kebundadap Village and Pragaan Laok. Based on research observations, although the Sumenep region is experiencing an increase in Covid 19 cases, residents are still doing activities without health protocol procedures. Residents still carry out activities involving crowds such

as meetings, gatherings, religious activities and so on. The market is also open as usual, with no restrictions. Sellers and buyers make buying and selling transactions without using masks and ignorant with other health protocols.

Some are resigned if they must be exposed to the Corona Virus, with the principle that sustenance, and death have been arranged by the Almighty. The condition of the community in these two villages is not tightened by the provision of sanctions if they meet the community who do not comply with health protocols, this makes the community always ignore the appeal from the government. Socialization related to Covid-19 has been given, but public awareness related to the importance of knowing health protocols has not been done perfectly. Village officials and health workers who work at the local health center have set a good example by using masks and always keeping their distance.

The first confirmed resident from the village of Kebundadap Timur was a medical worker who worked at Saronggi health center. Starting from this case, the spread continues to increase from every day. Based on the data above, until May 31, 2021 the residents of Saronggi District were confirmed positive as many as 113 people (Kominfo, 2021) hingga many positively confirmed communities that come from the village of Kebundadap Timur. The death toll is increasing due to exposure to the virus, thus making the district government of Sumenep finally impose a lockdown for two weeks.

The step taken by the government through Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on PSBB in order to accelerate COVID-19 handling is to implement PSBB in several regions in Indonesia, especially with a high rate of spread cases. PSBB is done by diverting various public activities that are face-to-face with online-based activities, including the transfer of schools to use online systems and work activities to be done from home (Work from Home), restrictions on religious activities, restrictions on activities in public places, restrictions on public transportation operations, closure of tourist attractions and the cessation of social and cultural activities involving many people in it. (Ministry of Health, 2020). However, in fact there are still many people who do not comply with the regulations and regulations that have been made to reduce COVID-19 transmission. At the beginning of the enactment of social restrictions in Indonesia, people consider the closure of schools and places to work as a holiday period, so that social restrictions that should be filled with school activities and work such as from home, are instead used for vacation.

Social learning, social pressure, and social media are important aspects of raising awareness of the dangers of pandemics for individuals. In some studies, social pressure is high motivation for individuals to perform or reject social restriction behaviors and live cleanly during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, social media is currently used by the public to find information about adapting new habits to contain the rate of spread of the virus. Changes in behavior both positive and negative resulting from the information available on the social media platform. Community compliance in implementing health protocols, especially in pandemic times, can be reviewed through health communication, especially models of community trust and behavior.

In effort to understand the beliefs and behaviors of Madura people, especially in rural areas, this study seeks to analyze with health communication approaches. Health communication is an art that can influence, motivate, and inform individuals, institutions and the public about problems in health to improve the quality of life and individual health in society (Services et al., 2000) Meanwhile, according to Notoatmojo, health communication is an effort that is carried out systematically that is useful to positively influence public health behavior by using principles and methods of communication, such as interpersonal communication, and mass communication (Notoatmodjo, 2007)

Research on public awareness during the pandemic was conducted by Arditama and Lestari (Arditama & Lestari, 2020) on the concept of *Jogo Tonggo* in central Java. *Jogo Tonggo* is a concept of disaster mitigation in Central Java which later became a movement that contained local wisdom. The side of local wisdom is seen from the first, the use of phrases in Javanese that are easily understood by the wider community. Second, open a community participation space based on local customs, norms, and values in the community such as social associations at the RT, RW, and other social communities such as *taklim* (gathering) assemblies. It mobilizes all elements of society, strengthening the social, economic, and security web that impacts the growing awareness and obedience of everyone. So far, *Jogo Tonggo* is quite effective because in its implementation is driven by existing and strong social capital in society. All of that is due to the rapid power of information and education in the community.

2 METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research aims to explain phenomena in depth through deep data collection (Creswell, 2007) This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach that thinks inductively, i.e. derived from facts and data in the field studied with theoretical approaches and thoughts and used in the formation of new concepts (Lawrence, 2007) Descriptive research studies problems in society, ordinances in society, and certain situations in a phenomenon. It is intended to provide a clear picture and view of the subject and object under study (Lawrence, 2007) Qualitative research aims to interpret social phenomena. While this research strategy is grounded research and action research. The implementation of this strategy is tailored to the research objectives that will build the design (strategy) of communication. This research departs from real experience to be formulated into models, principles, propositions, theories that are general (Mulyana, 2006). In this study, researchers used qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation and aim to express symptoms holistically through the collection of data from a natural background by utilizing the researcher as a key instrument (Sugiarto, 2017)

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Public Knowledge System on the Covid-19 Pandemic

The most frequent and most widely used information to access information about covid 19 are television and social media. Masyarakat choose electronic media as the most widely used media to access information about covid 19. In general, electronic media used in the form of news on television. In addition, some people choose social media. In this case, the most widely used social media groups include *Whatapps*, Instagram, and Facebook groups. Meanwhile, there are also people who claim that they know covid information and its development through other media such as from the work environment and where they live, there are also those who get information through families who work as medical personnel.

Community Beliefs System for Covid-19

Most people in Pragaan Laok village believe in the Covid-19 virus. Model health trust in it there is a component that explains the ability of individuals, which means a person has confidence in himself in the behavior carried out. The public has confidence that even though they know about the Covid 19 virus they do not agree with the statement that COVID-19 is dangerous. There are also community groups claiming to lack confidence in the existence of covid 19. Meanwhile, a small percentage of the public who do not know about the covid 19 virus. From the data can be concluded that, there is no link between the level of public knowledge about the virus and people's belief system about the dangers of COVID-19, so that the public has a different level of trust in the dangers of COVID-19.

People's Attitudes and Behavior Towards Covid-19

When a person has known about a certain information, then he will be able to determine and make decisions how he should respond to it. In this case when a person receives information about Covid-19, then the person's decision to be able to respond and determine how he should behave. The level of knowledge and belief system plays a role in learning how the influence of the content of the mass media on audience. In this context, the villagers in Madura have knowledge and believe in the existence of virus covid 19, but there are still many who are ignorant of the health protocol. Ideally, when an individual has knowledge and confidence in a thing, he will behave and behave according to his knowledge and beliefs. But in this case, there are still many people in rural Madura who behave and behave otherwise.

"The government's goal is good. But yes, it's very difficult to apply. You see, we're not used to it. Just as we are used to opening the door using the right hand continues now we are forced to open the door using the left hand, yes of course it is difficult to get used to it like that." (Interview with AM, Pragaan Laok villager)

The reluctance of the public to behave and behave in accordance with health protocols, one of which is influenced by the character of madurese people who tend to be stubborn or "*cengkal*" as the following informant narrates:

"If for the people of Madura itself, it can be said that the word here is "cengkal" or stubborn. But if for the problem of the virus it does exist because there is a source. The source is from a country with enormous technology unlike here." (Interview with AM, a resident of Pragaan Laok Village)

Based on research data, it can generally be said that, although the public knows the knowledge about covid 19 through various media, but the knowledge does not automatically lead the public to carry out health protocols with discipline. This also shows that, the difference in knowledge of everyone determines what actions will be taken, especially in the face of the covid 19 pandemic.

Based on data in the field, most people feel the health protocols that exist when pandemics are considered too complicated. This can be caused by the familiarity of the community to carry out activities with health protocols. Like, trying to wash your hands as often as possible, not all communities respond well. There are even residents who admit to starting lazy to wash their hands often. On the other hand, there are also people sometimes do not do health protocols because they are lazy. Some residents wear masks and try to bring hand sanitizer when traveling out.

"I'm not used to it, it's complicated. Kan usually do not wear a breath mask is relieved right now told to pack a mask yes it feels bad that way. Not comfortable anyway but yes want how again has been told the same government right." (Source: Interview, East Kebundadap villager)

The results of the study in the rural area of Madura are relevant to the results of previous research. Awareness of using masks by the public is still low even though they understand the benefits of using masks during pandemics. This knowledge should have a negligible impact on the high awareness of the use of masks because there is a relationship between public knowledge and compliance with using masks as an effort to prevent Covid-19 disease (Devi Pramita Sari & Nabila Sholihah 'Atiqoh, 2020)

4 CONCLUSION

The people of Pragaan Laok and the people of Kebundadap Timur both have an indifferent attitude and adherence to health protocols. But if you look at the comparison through people who live in East Kebundadap tend to be more indifferent. Pragaan Laok community and East Kebundadap community both have an attitude of indifference and adherence to health protocols. But if you look at the comparison through people who live in East Kebundadap tend to be more indifferent. Various factors that affect the public's knowledge are, including a lack of understanding of the dangers of COVID-19, low community participation to participate in COVID-19 prevention efforts, and the absence of binding rules.

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