

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Pandemic COVID-19 is the event of the spread of the disease coronavirus 2019 (coronavirus disease 2019), abbreviated as COVID-19 worldwide. COVID-19 befalls more widespread and spreads quickly, becomes a global issue, and impacts all sectors of life. The World Health Organization World Health Organization (WHO) has identified this virus as a global pandemic. After the statement of the WHO, it will become a serious problem for the government and society worldwide. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a large family of viruses that cause respiratory tract infections, started common cold to serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Acute Respiratory Syndrome Severe/ Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The disease is primarily spread between people via respiratory droplets from coughing and sneezing. This Virus can survive up to three days with plastic and stainless steel SARS CoV-2 for up to three days or in aerosols for three hours (Kemendagri, 2020). Corona Virus is a problem for all people, good people exposed to the virus or the general public, because it affects all sectors of life such as education, the economy, education, tourism, and others. Because the rules are different forcing them to follow, transmission of the virus can be resolved at this time.

Indonesia is one of the countries with positive cases of the virus corona (COVID-19) is quite high every day. The pandemic of COVID-19 in Indonesia is still ongoing until the year 2021. The Status of the state of emergency regarding the

outbreak of COVID-19 in the Country of Indonesia is countless 91 days from February 29, 2020, to May 29, 2020, that have been established through a Decision of the Head of BNPB No. 13. 2020 is about the Extension of the Status of a Particular State Disaster Emergency Outbreaks of Diseases Due to the Corona Virus in Indonesia. To speed up the handling, the President issued Presidential Decree No. 7 Years 2020 Taskforce Acceleration Handling of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) appointed the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) as the coordinator. Until now, there has been no status change, still the status of a particular state so that the Head of the BNPB has the authority implement disaster management implementation including ease of access in the emergency handling of the disaster until a certain time limit. The decision raises a variety of policies, directives and the circular of the government to implement the order to prevent the transmission of the virus can be immediately handled.

Prevention of the transmission of COVID-19 can be handled by the government making policies regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) which are carried out to prevent the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) which have been carried out in several areas. According to (Hasrul, 2019) Large-Scale, Social Restrictions (PSBB) are restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with COVID-19 in such a way as to prevent the possible spread of Covid-19. The implementation of PSBB is regulated in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). In Article 1 of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the

Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), what is meant by Large-Scale Social Restrictions are restrictions on certain activities for residents in an area suspected of being infected with Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in such a way as to prevent the possible spread of Covid-I9. Article 6 of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) explains that the governor/regent/mayor proposes the Enforcement of Large-Scale Social Restrictions to the minister who carries out government affairs in the health sector. In addition, it is stated that the implementation of the PSBB must first obtain a permit based on the Minister of Health by taking into account the considerations of the Chief Executive of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 (Hasrul, 2019).

The PSBB policy was implemented throughout 2020 with several changes in each region. Several changes and evaluations of PSBB policies were carried out in following each region's conditions. After the PSBB policy was evaluated and optimized, a new policy emerged to strengthen the explanation of government policies in the context of controlling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) aimed at the safety of the people, including through consistent compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol and the regulation of the implementation of activity restrictions. The abbreviated community (PPKM). PPKM is a government regulation that limits community activities, especially regarding the potential for crowds. Finally, the government issued a new policy as stated in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 01 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Activity Restrictions to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-

19). This policy is effective from January 11 to May 23, 2022 and regional heads are encouraged to conduct monitoring and coordination meetings with all relevant stakeholders, periodically, daily, weekly and monthly, to carry out restrictions and other efforts as well as if necessary, can make a Regional Head Regulation that specifically regulates the said restrictions up to the regulation of the application of sanctions. This policy is evaluated and optimized until it is extended until September 20, 2021 as stated in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2021 concerning Extension of the Implementation of Restrictions on Micro-Based Community Activities and Optimizing the Command Post for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 at the Village and Sub-District Levels to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019.

Banten Province is included in implementing this PPKM, In its activities the Governor wants several regions to implement this policy. The policies implemented in several cities in Banten will be named Mikro. According to (Yakhamid & Zaqi, 2021) in his research, it was stated that the PPKM carried out on the islands of Java and Bali until August 27, 2021 in the West Java and Banten regions was able to reduce positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 starting in the fourth week. However, despite a decline, the implementation of PPKM in dealing with the surge in COVID-19 cases shows that it has not effectively reduced positive confirmed cases of COVID-19. Therefore, it is necessary to increase monitoring actions on implementing PPKM.

Regions that have Banten Province has determined for Micro PPKM activities can regulate their regions based on policies that have been made regarding the Enforcement of Activity Restrictions for Controlling the Spread of Corona

Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Serang Regency is one of the regencies that implement Micro PPKM. In order to decide its distribution, the government requires community participation. Cikande Permai Village, Cikande District, Serang Regency is one of the villages that also participate in breaking the chain of the spread of the Coronavirus and during PPKM Cikande Permai village there have been no positive cases of Covid-19 which previously had reached 127 cases. Meanwhile, Cikande Permai Village is included in the Serang Regency area which is located on the border between Tangerang Regency where, based on map data on the distribution of COVID-19 cases in Banten Province on October 19, 2021, the highest number of positive COVID-19 cases was in Tangerang Regency, with 444 confirmed cases (Bantenprov.go.id, 2021).

Community participation is the determinant of success in PPKM Micro's activities to handle the coronavirus outbreak, because the government will not be able to handle this case without the role of the community public. Adisasmita (2006) explains that community participation is a community empowerment, participation in the activities of the planning and implementation of the program, and is an implementation of the willingness and the willingness of the community to contribute and sacrifice to the implementation of the construction or in this case the program of prevention of coronavirus. In this case, the participation of the community is not only in the form of action or activity, but can in the form of material and ideas in the process of community participation. Thus, the community can contribute to planning a public policy that the government has made.

Community participation is a major factor in the success of the policy. At this time all Indonesian citizens to the problems this pandemic quickly finished with

the policies made by the government. The Village administration is the implementation of government affairs, and the interests of the village community are one of the factors to determine the success of the policy through the participation of the village community itself. Therefore, community participation in policy PPKM Micro undertaken by the Government of the Serang Regency is one of the main factors in preventing COVID-19. This study aims to determine the form of the participation of the village community Cikande Permai in carrying out public policies created to cut the spread of virus COVID-19.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background described above, it can be made of a formulation of the problem including:

1. How is community participation in the implementation of micro-scale community activity restrictions (PPKM) in Cikande Permai Village?
2. What are the inhibiting factors and supporting factors for community participation in the implementation of micro-scale community activity restrictions (PPKM) in Cikande Permai Village?

1.3 Research Question

1. What is the form of community participation in implementing PPKM in Cikande Permai Village, Cikande District, Serang Regency?
2. What factors influence community participation in implementing PPKM in Cikande Permai Village, Cikande District, Serang Regency?

1.4 Objectives and Benefits

The study was conducted to :

1. To find out how the community's participation in implementing restrictions on the activities of the community (PPKM) in the Village Cikande Permai.
2. To determine the factors that influence the community in implementing community activities (PPKM) in the Village Cikande Permai.

The results of this research are expected to give the value of the benefits that both theoretically and practically obtained by the reader :

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefits

This study can expand and add insight to science in the study of the Science of Government.

1.4.2 Practical Benefits

a. For University

The insights and resources can provide additional references and contributions that other researchers can use

b. For the Community of Cikande Permai Village

As the input of thought for the Village officials and the community in the Village Cikande Permai Regency of Serang to improve community participation in the Implementation of Pembatasan Community Activities (PPKM)

c. For Researchers

As a means for the author to train and develop the ability to think systematically and theoretically in solving a problem objectively and critically through scientific work to obtain a tested and useful conclusion

d. For Other Researchers

As consideration for the development of science that deals with the related research.

1.5 Literature Review

Refers to the variety of literature on previous research related to the background of the problem in this research, the literature related to the research, among others, is as follows:

Riski Maunde, Johnny Posumah, Helly F Kolondam (2021) in a journal entitled “The Implementation of Government Policy And Community Participation In response to COVID-19 In the Village of Kuma Southern District Essang Selatan Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud” the Results of the study showed that the Process of communication that occurs in the implementation of policies for combating COVID-19 is already established good cooperation between the Government of the Village, and the Government District. Nevertheless, community participation in the implementation of such a program can be said to be very low or less it can be seen from the disobedience of the community towards the implementation of the protocol health. Quality resources, and administrative reform the government of the Village of Kuma may not fully support the implementation of policies for combating COVID-19, but the good cooperation between the Government of the Village, sub-District Government And District Authorities can help the government of the Village of Kuma in the implementation of the program. While the

participation of the community to assist the government in the village of Kuma in the implementation of the program. While the community's participation in helping the village government is much less. The disposition (consistency of commitment) of the Kuma Village Government Officials, South Essang Regency and the Regency Government in the COVID-19 response program is quite good, but the community's commitment to participate in the COVID-19 prevention program is very lacking. The bureaucratic structure through the procedural mechanism in the implementation of the Covid-19 response policy went well, there was no overlap in the implementation of the program because everything was done in a coordinated manner.

Hermawan & Rofiq (2020) in the journal entitled “Public Participation in the Prevention of COVID-19” the Results of the research, namely the stages of community participation, start from planning, implementation, evaluation, and utilization of the results. Forms of community participation during the pandemic prove that the community’s social capital is still there, and a sense of concern for others manifests in preventing the spread of COVID-19. They want to be an important part in preventing the presence of the deadly virus. Some of the stages of participation people Bejiharjo village suggests that the involvement of the start of the planning is very necessary so that it can enjoy the results of what he did. Ranging from involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and the utilization of the results.

Nawangarsi, Rahmadani, Firmansyah, & Zachary (2021), in the journal titled “the Participation of the Village Community Jelakombo Against the Imposition of Restrictions on the Activities of the Community (Ppkm) Micro Scale

In Jombang” the Results of this study is the participation of the community in the Village Jelakombo already involved in the planning, implementation, involvement of the benefits and the evaluation of the Implementation of Restrictions on the Activities of the Community (PPKM) for the prevention of transmission of COVID-19. Village community Jelakombo has been following the policy Implementation Restrictions on the Activities of the Community (PPKM) with the better, because a positive number COVID-19 in the Village Jelakombo from March 2020 to March 2021, only 27 cases.

Ikhsan, Saputra, & Utami (2020) in the journal entitled “Community Participation in Village Financial Management and Prevention of COVID-19 in the Village of the Young Faithful,” the results of the study showed the socialization of the financial policy of the village and the prevention of Covid-19 is to increase community participation in overseeing the allocation of village funds and increasing public awareness against COVID-19. This is done because of the lack of community participation, and in 2020, there is a viral pandemic COVID-19, so there are some changes APBDes to be supervised by the local community so that the village’s funds are beneficial for the community. In this activity some people are a little averse to checking the body’s temperature no that does not use a mask, and there are some who are lazy to wash hands.

Rumengan, Ruru, & Londa (2021), in the journal entitled “Community Participation in the Prevention and Handling of the Corona Virus in Teling Atas Village, Wanea District, Manado City," the results of the research is, that only a portion of the community who want to engage yourself because conscious of the impact of the coronavirus and care for others. The community did not participate

due to several factors, namely from within yourself is not moved and no strict sanctions and a reprimand from the government.

Saroy, Goni, & Zakarias (2017), in the Journal titled “the Participation of the Community In Handling Food Programme (Studies When Faced with Covid 19 In the Village of Intaap District Ransiki South Manokwari District, West Papua Province),” the results of the research is the result of this research is, the Form of community participation in the handling of the food program, among others, in the form of participation in the workforce. The participation of energy can be seen in their participation in supporting the success of the Food program. Type the labor participation in the Village of Intap is still quite prominent when they planted food crops such as grains, Tubers such as sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas and sago. The type of energy participation in Intap Village can be applied in the form of participation in extension activities by Agricultural Extension Officers, especially Food Crops.

Rachman & Fitra (2020), in the journal entitled “Citizenship and Health: the Participation of Citizens in the Handling of the Pandemic of COVID-19 in Indonesia,” the results of the research are had a central role in handling the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). Citizen participation in handling COVID-19 is conducted by educating people about coronavirus and preventive measures. Another participation form was direct philanthropy action. Citizen participation for handling COVID-19 in Indonesia. The category for the level of citizen participation in handling the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia was the participation of degree of citizen power at the partnership level. It was urgent to develop synergy between

state and citizen to improve the highest standard, comprehensive, and sustainable health.

Pranaka (2021), in a journal entitled “the Knowledge And Participation of the Community In Preparedness Covid-19 Di Kabupaten Mempawah” the research results are the result of this study, to show the respondents had a good knowledge of 63% and Public Participation of a good 44 %. The Knowledge level Kabupaten Mempawah was better to comply with the protocol of health recommended. However, it should still be followed discipline with shaping attitudes and behavior in a positive and Society Regency Mempawah should be included in the participation of non-spontaneous. The efforts of health promotion with an increase in Communication, education, and dissemination of correct information to the public through public figures as role models.

Priyanto & Suseno (2020), in a journal entitled “Public Participation Cihideung Ilir Village In the Planning of the Construction of the Village Before and After the Outbreak of COVID-19,” the result of the research is that the participation of the community can be seen from the implementation of the musrenbang Desa Cihideung Ilir, which give a positive impact will the public consciousness in the middle of the outbreak of COVID-19. Many village activities were carried out to construct a village amid this outbreak. However, the activities of the musrenbang are still dominated by a certain group. Factors that affect community participation, include, the delivery of information, level of education, and the state of the economy.

Witono (2020), in a journal entitled “Public Participation In the Resilience of Families In The time of Pandemic COVID-19,” the result of the research is the implementation of the community empowerment program has been good, it was seen from the level of participation and awareness of the community to participate in development activities the family is already quite high and is expected achievements can help improve the resilience of the family. However, there are some constraints, such as the presence of pandemic COVID-19, so his participation is declining. The decline of the participation of the community in April 2020 in the Development of the child, the Family Development of Adolescents, and Family Development of the Elderly live about 40-50 percent, which previously reached 70-80 percent. With regard to it, in an effort to realize the resistance of the important family, developed a policy to increase the family's resilience as a social and spiritual mend. The policy is directed at the development of networks in community groups initiated by the government and social institutions that grow naturally to achieve the desired family resilience.

Marston, Renedo, & Miles (2020) in a journal entitled “Community participation is crucial in a pandemic,” the result of the research is the mechanisms to ensure citizen participation are critical to inclusive and high-quality disaster response and preparedness, and these could be called upon again in future emergencies. All societies have community groups that can come together to create a better pandemic response and healthcare and politicians must be supported to include these voices. Such public participation will reveal policy gaps and potential negative consequences of each response—and identify ways to address them

together. Community participation promises to reduce the immediate damage from the COVID-19 pandemic and, most importantly, to build resilience for the future.

Table 1.1 Previous Studies

No.	The Name Of The Author And The Title Of The Research	Research Aqution	The Difference Of The Compiler's Research
1.	Riski Maunde, Johnny Posumah, Helly F Kolondam, 2021 “Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Penanggulangan Covid-19 Di Desa Kuma Selatan Kecamatan Essang Selatan Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud”.	Explain about community participation in handling Covid-19	Researchers discuss community participation in implementing micro-scale community activities
2.	Yudan Hermawan & Akhmad Rofiq, 2020 “Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pencegahan Covid-19”	The similarity with the research that will be carried out is regarding community participation	Researchers discuss community participation in implementing micro-scale community activities
3.	Ertien Rining Nawangsari, Ardha Wildan Rahmadani, Nosa Yudha Firmansyah, dan Yovi Arif Zachary, 2021 “Partisipasi Masyarakat Kelurahan Jelakombo Terhadap Pemberlakuan Pembatasan	The similarity with the research that will be carried out is community participation in limiting micro-scale community activities	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village

	Kegiatan Masyarakat (Ppkm) Skala Mikro Di Kabupaten Jombang”		
4.	Ikhsan, Andra Patria Saputra, Bunga Chintia Utami, 2020 “Society Participation In Village Financial Management And Prevention Of Covid-19 In Muda Setia Village”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
5.	Cantika Rumengan, Joorie M. Ruru, Very Y. Londa, 2021 “Partisipasi Masyarakat Pada Pencegahan Dan Penanggulangan Virus Corona Di Kelurahan Teling Atas Kecamatan Wanea Kota Manado”	The similarity with research is discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
6,	Tobias Saroy, Shirley Y. V. I. Goni, Jhon D. Zakarias, 2021 “Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Penanganan Program Pangan (Studi Saat Menghadapi Covid 19 Di Kampung Intaap Distrik Ransiki Kabupaten Manokwari Selatan Provinsi Papua Barat)”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
7.	Fazli Rachman, Ilham Fitra, 2020 “Citizenship And	The similarity with research is that	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the

	Health: Citizen Participation In Handling The Covid-19 Pandemic In Indonesia”	discussing community participation	research location in Cikande Permai Village
8.	Resky Nanda Pranaka, 2021 “Pengetahuan Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Kesiapsiagaan Covid-19 Di Kabupaten Mempawah”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
9.	Joko Ahadi Priyanto, Sugeng Heri Suseno, 2020 “Society Participation Of Cihideung Ilir Community In Village Development Planning Before And After During Covid-19”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
10.	Witono, 2020 “Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Ketahanan Keluarga Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be conducted is the research location in Cikande Permai Village
11.	Marston, Renedo, & Miles (2020) “Community participation is crucial in a pandemic”	The similarity with research is that discussing community participation	The difference with the research that will be carried out is the use of a different participation theory

If you see the results of previous studies the context of community participation occurs only as a form of formality in the implementation of the policy. It means that

the community does not participate directly in this policy. In addition, previous research has not seen a pattern of factors that arise in the participation of the community then to affect participation in the implementation of the program. Thus, in this study in addition to seeing the level of community participation especially in the context of the implementation of restrictions on the activities of the community (PPKM) micro also wants to see the factors which appear and affect the increase in community participation in lowering the number of cases of positive COVID-19.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Community Participation Theory

A. Community Participation

According to Cohen, J., and Uphoff in Hermawan and Rofiq (2020) participation grows because of the influence or because of the influence or the growth of external stimuli, which is a symptom that can be indicated as exogenous social change. Therefore, participation as a process will create a new social network, each of which seeks to carry out the stages of activities to in achieve the final goals desired by the community or the social structure concerned.

In Law Number 25 of 2004 (explanation of article 2 paragraph 4 letter d) community participation is translated as community participation to accommodate their interests in preparing development plans. Conyers (1991:154) states that there are three main reasons why community participation has a very important meaning, namely:

1. Community participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the local community without which development projects and projects will fail.
2. That the community will trust a development program or project more if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the ins and outs of the project and will have a sense of belonging to a particular project.

3. There is an assumption that it is a democratic right if the community is involved in the development of their own society. It can be felt that they also have the right to give advice in determining the type of development to be carried out in their area.

B. Community Participation Indicators

Based on Cohen & Uphoff, in (Hermawan & Rofiq, 2020) participation is divided into four stages, namely:

1. Participation stage in planning

manifested by community participation in meetings. The decision-making stage referred to here is in the planning and implementation of a program.

2. The stage of participation in the implementation of activities

Community participation in development is often defined as the participation of many people (who are generally poorer) to contribute their energy in development activities voluntarily. On the other hand, the layer above it (which generally consists of the rich) who benefit more from the results of development, is not required to contribute proportionally. Therefore, community participation in the implementation stage of development must be interpreted as an equal distribution of community contributions in the form of labor, cash, and or various other forms of sacrifice commensurate with the benefits that will be received by the residents concerned.

3. Stages of participation in evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation activities are considered important because community participation at this stage is feedback that can provide input for improving project implementation in the future

4. Stages of participation in benefit taking

Participation in the utilization of development outcomes, is the most important element that is often overlooked. Because the purpose of development is to improve the quality of life of many people so that the distribution of development results is the main goal. In addition, the use of development results will stimulate the willingness and volunteerism of the community to always participate in any future development programs.

C. Forms And Types Of Community Participation

The forms of community participation according to Huraerah in Septyasa 2013:6 (Martiana, 2018), are:

- a. Participation ideas.
- b. Participation of energy, given by participants in various village activities, helping others, etc.
- c. Participation of property, which is people give in various village activities, assistance for others, usually in the form of money, food, etc.
- d. Participation skills and proficiency.
- e. Social participation that people give as a sign of community.

Based on the way of involvement, according to Fauzi, participation can be divided into two (Fauzi, 2018), including:

- a. Direct participation, namely the involvement of a person, group or community in playing an active role, whether it is providing energy in the program process, contributing ideas, or participating in the making of activity plans.
- b. Indirect participation is participation in which a person represents their right to participate in other people who can represent their in participatory activities.

According to Mardikanto, 2013: 88, the types of participation are distinguished based on their characteristics, namely as follows: (Asritama, 2019).

- a. Passive/manipulative participation means that the community is notified of what is happening or has happened, unilateral announcements by the activity implementers without regard to public responses, and the information exchanged is limited to professionals outside the target group.
- b. Informative participation is when the community answers research questions, the community is not allowed to be involved and influence the research process, and the accuracy of research results is not discussed with the community.
- c. Consultative participation: the community participates through consultation, outsiders listen, analyze problems, and solve them, there is no opportunity for joint decision-making, professionals are not obliged to submit views and the community (as input) for follow-up.
- d. An intensive participation is when the community provides sacrifices/services to obtain rewards/incentives, the community is not involved in the learning process, and experiments are carried out. The

community does not have a stake in continuing activities after the incentives are stopped.

- e. Functional participation is when the community forms groups to achieve project objectives, the formation of groups is usually after major decisions are agreed upon, and in the early stages, the community is dependent on outsiders, but gradually shows its independence.
- f. Interactive participation, namely, the community plays a role in the analysis for planning activities and the formation or strengthening of institutions, tends to show a disciplinary method that seeks a variety of perspectives in a structured and systematic learning process, and the community has a role in over the implementation of their decisions; so that they have a share in the whole process activity.
- g. Self-mobilization (independence), namely, the community takes its initiative freely (not influenced by outsiders) to change the system of values they have, the community develops contacts with other institutions to obtain technical assistance and the necessary resources, and the community is in control on the utilization of existing resources and or use.

D. Factors Affecting Community Participation

According to Najib in Tanuwijaya, 2016: 7 explains that the success of community participation is influenced by (Martiana, 2018):

- a. Who is the initiator of participation, whether the central government, local government, or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- b. For whose interests the participation is carried out, whether for the benefit of the government or the community.

- c. Who is in control, whether the central government, local governments, or donor agencies. If the local government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are in control, they tend to be more successful. This is because they tend to know the region's problems, conditions, and needs of the region or its community compared to outside parties.
- d. The relationship between the government and the community, whether there is trust from the community in their government. If this relationship is good, participation will be easier to implement.
- e. Culturally, areas, where people have a tradition of participating (decision-making processes through deliberation) tend to be easier and more sustainable.
- f. Politics, stable government, and adopting a transparent system, respecting diversity and democracy.
- g. Legality, is the availability of regulations that guarantee citizen participation in management (integrated in the local government system).
- h. Economic, some mechanisms provide access for the poor to get involved or ensure that they will benefit (either directly or indirectly) after participating.
- i. Leadership, which is respected and has a commitment to encourage and implement participation, can be from the government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the community itself or community leaders.
- j. Time, the application of participation is not only momentary, but is placed over a long period.

- k. Availability of a network that connects citizens and the government (citizen forum).

In line with the factors described above, Haqqie concludes that two factors influence community participation (Haqqie, 2016), of them:

- a. Internal Factors

Internal factors influence community participation, namely, desire, motivation, education, work and income from the community.

- b. External factors

External factors that affect community participation are the participation of local governments and policies that local government have set.

E. PPKM Micro-scale

Circulars are legal products whose contents are materially binding on the general public but are not statutory regulations. Because it is not a statutory regulation, the circular is an internal administrative instrument. Circulars have become part of the policies of state institutions, including judicial institutions and even local governments, namely regents or mayors (Hanum, 2020) Based on Law Number 12 of 2011 there is a hierarchy in the legislation which is in line with the theory of Hans Nawiasky in his book "Allgemeine Rechtslehre" the development of his teacher's theory of the level of norms that a state legal norm is always layered and tiered, namely the norm those at the bottom are sourced from the norms above it until it reaches the highest norm which is referred to as the basic norm.

Based on this theory, regulations established by the government must not conflict with higher regulations, for example, regional regulations must not conflict with the law, or district heads' regulations must not conflict with regional regulations. The 1945 Constitution and the Regional Government Law number 23 of 2014 do not specify the types and types of statutory regulations called regional regulations. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution only states that local governments are authorized to make regional regulations and other regulations to carry out autonomy and co-administration tasks

Legislation is recognized for its existence and has broad binding legal power. However, in practice, it is not uncommon to find products of policy regulations (beleidregel, policy rules) that have different characteristics from the laws and regulations. Policy regulations cannot be separated from the terminology of *freies ermesen*, namely related state administrative officials or institutions formulating a policy in the form of "juridische regels" such as guidelines, announcements, circulars and announcing the policy. *Freies ermesen* is one of the means that allow administrative bodies or officials to move or take action without being fully bound by the laws and regulations. The granting of *freies ermesen* is actually a consequence of the adoption of the concept of a welfare state. The elements of *freies ermesen* in the conception of the rule of law are:

- 1) *Freies ermesen* is intended to carry out public service tasks.
- 2) *Freies ermesen* is an active attitude of state administration officials.
- 3) *Freies ermesen* as the attitude of the action taken on his own initiative.

- 4) Freies ermessen as an attitude of action aims to solve important problems that arise suddenly
- 5) The attitude of the act can be accounted for to God Almighty as well as to the law.

In carrying out government duties, the government issues many policies in the form of regulations, instructions, instructions, announcements and circulars. Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 01 of 2021 on January 6, 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Activity Restrictions to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) a step in following up on the explanation of government policies in the context of controlling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) aimed at the safety of the people, including through consistent compliance COVID 19 health protocols and arrangements for the implementation of restrictions on community activities (Rining Nawangsari, Wildan Rahmadani, Yudha Firmansyah, & Arif Zachary, 2021). Observing the development of the Covid 19 pandemic that has occurred recently, where several countries in the world have imposed restrictions on people's mobility, pandemic control measures are needed with the new variant of the Covid 19 virus.

In order to consistently improve control over the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, by taking into account the provisions of the legislation, appropriate, fast, focused, and integrated steps are needed between the central government and regional governments to instruct the Governor and Regent/Mayor. There are 9 daktums to improve control over the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 01 of 2021 on January

06, 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Activity Restrictions for Controlling the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) and Governor of Banten Province Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Overcoming Corona Virus Disease-19 The Banten Provincial Government decided to implement Restrictions on Community Activities (PKM) Micro Scale. Enforcement On March 9, 2021. The decision is regulated in a Circular (SE) signed by the Governor of Banten, Wahidin Halim. In the SE, it is stated that limiting workplaces/offices by implementing work from home (WFO), carrying out online teaching and learning activities, policies for opening operational public facilities, such as shops, malls, cafes, coffee shops, restaurants, and game centers, are limited. until 9.00 pm.

This enforcement is carried out with the consideration that the Government sees that several areas have a high risk and become the epicenter of an increase in Covid-19 cases, especially in the Provincial Capital and the surrounding regions (Cities/Regencies). Areas like these have experienced a fairly high increase in Covid-19 case. However, on the other hand they are also a source of economic growth, so the Government considers it necessary to immediately carry out efforts to control Covid-19, while maintaining the momentum for the start of economic recovery in the area. impose restrictions on various community activities and activities, especially activities that can potentially increase the number of positive cases of Covid-19.

The imposition of restrictions on community activities is not a ban on activities, but a re-regulation of the imposition of restrictions on several

community activities, so that these activities do not become new clusters and cause an increase in positive cases of Covid-19 (Kemenko, 2021).

1.7 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition is intended as a clearer picture to avoid misunderstanding the terms in the subject matter. The understanding of the definition of the conceptual in this discussion is as follows :

1.7.1 Public Participation

The participation is the participation of the community is the process of identifying the problem and the potential that exists in the community, the selection and decision-making about alternative solutions to deal with the problem, the implementation of efforts to address the problem, the involvement of the community in support of the implementation of the activities of the government.

1.8 Operational Definition

Success in efforts to handle the spread of the Covid-19 virus is not only determined by the government and the supporting apparatus. However, this success can also be determined by the amount of understanding, awareness and participation of all levels of society. This is in line with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia number: 319/19/1978 in Sirajuddin, 1991, which explains that: "The success of the REPELITA will depend on the many responses, understanding and participation of the Indonesian people in welcoming all these development challenges positively in order to pave the way for grandchildren and future generations to achieve a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila" (Wahyuddin, 2018).

Table 1.2 Operational Definition

No	Variable	Indicator	Parameter
1.	Community Participation	Planning	Community involvement in Covid-19 prevention planning
		Implementation of activities	Community involvement in the implementation of micro-scale PPKM
		Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of micro-scale PPKM
		Benefit taking	Community involvement in achieving benefits by participating
2.	Factors influencing community participation	Supporting factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness/willing factor - There is community participation - There is support from the local government and the community.
		Obstacle factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low public knowledge - Citizen's awareness

1.9 Research Method

1.9.1 Type of Research

The method used in this research is qualitative. According to Denzin & Lincoln (2011) in Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta, Atmojo, & Efendi (Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta, Atmojo, & Efendi, 2020), qualitative research is an attempt to reformalize and interpret the reality of life by involving much of empirical evidence that describes the natural and problematic events and the meaning of each individual's life. Community participation activities in PPKM Cikande Permai village are easier because of qualitative methods in the research process. This method can widely explain the research so that all levels of society get information about community participation in PPKM Cikande Permai village, Cikande District, Serang Regency.

1.9.2 Research Location

Location of the Research conducted in the Village Cikande Permai, Cikande, Serang district. This is because in the Village Cikande Permai able to become a pilot in reducing cases of positive COVID-19 in the village Cikande Permai. In addition Cikande Permai village is located adjacent to the border toward the Tangerang District and has some positive patients infected with COVID-19 high in the Province Banten. Based on some of the considerations that need to be identified more about the importance of community participation in implementing PPKM.

1.9.3 Data-Gathering Technique

In this research, the data collection techniques used by the author in obtaining the data needed, namely through engineering study Interviews according to Yusuf (2014) in Al-Hamdi, Sakir, Suswanta, Atmojo, & Efendi (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020)

Studies of the interview, namely the collection of data by the process of interaction between the interviewer (interviewer) and a source of information or the person interviewed (interviewee) through direct communication face-to-face or offline can be used as additional data in the study. The collected data was obtained through the mass media, online, social media, articles, and other documents related to the research focus.

In this study, researchers use a qualitative method to find the data that is accurate, clear and specific. In addition, this study also uses the technique of collecting data through interviews that include documentation of each implementation of the research, observation can be done both individually, and instrumentation required to obtain a wealth of information in research.

a. Interviews

The interview is a data collection method used by the researcher to obtain information from directly concerned sources. Therefore, interviews were conducted to the Head of the Village Cikande Permai and the community of Cikande Permai Village.

b. Documentation

Documentation is a qualitative data collection technique in writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone. In simple terms, this documentation method is done by collecting documents or photos and attachments useful as information in this study, namely by using a camera. The documentation in question can be in the form of soft files or hard files.

c. Observation

Observation is the ability of a person to use his observations through the results of the work of the senses of the eyes and assisted senses other. Observation is done through the stages of the selection set. For data collection techniques through observation, there are two ways that researchers plunge openly and researchers not show identity openly while doing observation on the object in the perusal. Thus, in this study, the researchers conducted observations at the Village Office Cikande Permai, and the community of Cikande Permai Village.

1.9.4 Unit of Analysis

Data analysis is categorizing data to be more specific and detailed (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020). The data analysis technique in this research uses the theory of Al-Hamdi et al., (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020) which suggests four important steps in the data analysis process, namely as follows:

1) Data collection and management

After collecting data from observations, interviews, and documentation studies, the first step in data analysis is to manage the data according to research needs. There is a process of transcribing interview recordings into transcripts. Then, the data that has been collected is grouped according to predetermined categories.

2) Data selection

This second step is selecting and sorting useful and relevant data to be used in the analysis process and setting aside data that are considered less relevant to the research topic.

3) Inter-variable analysis and data verification

This step attempts to connect the relationship between one variable or indicator with another variable or indicator. Then, if data discrepancies are found, it is necessary to verify the data by confirming with the relevant parties so that the validity of the analysis can be accounted for.

4) Interpretation and drawing conclusions

Interpretation is an attempt to answer the problem formulation that has been proposed based on inter-variable analysis and data verification. Then, the interpretation results become the basis for drawing conclusions which become the final chapter of the overall research series.

Table 1.3 Research Method

Data Types	Data Collection Techniques	Data Sources
Descriptive Qualitative Research Method	Interview	Head of Cikande Permai Village and Cikande Permai Village Community
	Observation	Head of Cikande Permai Village
	Documentation	

Source: Processed by researchers (2021)