GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN THE DISASTER RESILIENT VILLAGE PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO DEAL WITH COVID-19

R. Hendhrasukma Juniar

Faculty of Communication Sciences, Dr. Soetomo University
Jr_aar@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Kampung Tangguh is a generic concept that has three main components, namely the theoretical basis, the level of movement, and the pattern of movement. Communication is expected to function as a means, so that the community responds to behavior that is reasonably done in eliminating or reducing risk. The importance of good government communication patterns is increasingly needed during the COVID-19 pandemic given the increasing development of the pandemic. This study aims to determine the pattern of government communication in the Kampung Tangguh program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in East Java. This research uses qualitative research with descriptive methods. Data collection procedures used are interviews, observation, and documentation. The informants in this study were the COVID-19 task force team, the head of the Neighborhood Association, and the head of the Citizens Association. Technique of data validity using triangulation test. The data analysis technique uses descriptive qualitative analysis with three flows, namely data condensation, data display, and conclusion. The results in this study indicate that the government's communication pattern in the Kampung Tangguh program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in East Java has been going well and in stages, where there is more interpersonal communication between the government and the task force team and the task force team to the community.

Keywords*: Government Communication Pattern, Kampung Tangguh, COVID-19 Pandemic*

Introduction

Kampung Tangguh is a generic concept that has three main components, namely theoretical bases, movement levels, and movement patterns. First, Kampung Tangguh fully utilizes the theory of "social movement" as the basis of the movement, the "theory of space" as a reference for territorial control, the "social practices theory" to direct people's behavior, and the "progressive leadership theories" for the command system.

The basic principles and theoretical bases are overlapped to become a unified concept of resilient villages (Nagara et al, 2021). In the context of resistance to COVID-19, as in the system in general, Kampung Tangguh must have three main pillars, namely tools and infrastructure, personnel, and manual procedures as well as rules. The three pillars are controlled by a command system, ranging from the chairman of the RW to local governments, even to the president (Nagara et al, 2021). In the research of Rahmawati et al (2021), the key to the success of the Semeru Resilient Village Program in Sidoarjo Regency is the result of bottom-up participation or a form of community and government participation in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strengthening village villages to fight COVID-19 continues to be carried out in the *new normal* transition period this time. Strengthening village villages through the formation of Kampung Tangguh. Sidoarjo Regency through its deputy regent who was in charge at that time proposed that in the future it would not be PSBB but lead to a new normal transition. So that Sidoarjo did not want to continue the PSBB, the Sidoarjo Government preferred to use the formation of Kampung Tangguh.

Kampung Tangguh Sidoarjo began with the formation of Kampung Tangguh Nusantara against the backdrop of the spread of COVID-19 in Surabaya, Sidoarjo Regency, which spread very quickly and even reached the status of a black zone. So this has caused all levels of society to have their attention concentrated on efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. From here, the idea arose to establish Kampung Tangguh Nusantara, which was initiated by the Sidoarjo Regency Regional Police (Polda). The idea of forming Kampung Tangguh Nusantara was conveyed by the Sidoarjo Regency Regional Police to the Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia Police (MABES POLRI) in Jakarta, and received a positive response, and followed up to immediately form Kampung Tangguh Nusantara throughout Indonesia. To be an effort by the Indonesian National Police to assist the government in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

One of the government communications is the North Maluku province COVID-19 task force team in handling COVID-19 using communication as an important element in handling C OVID-19 as a coordination flow from various internal and external parties, while the communication elements used are; communicators, messages, communicants, media, effects, and feedback to form communication patterns. In this case, the communication pattern of the COVID-19 task force team in North Maluku province is interpreted as a form in the process of sending and receiving the right way so that the message is easily understood by all parties, Simabur & Bailussy, (2020). The importance of good government communication patterns is increasingly needed during the Covid-19 pandemic considering the increasing development of the pandemic. Effendy (2011) Communication patterns are a process designed to represent the reality of the interconnectedness of the elements covered and their continuity to facilitate thinking systematically and logically.

The rapid development of COVID-19 has had a far-reaching impact on the entire world. Various public health interventions (non-pharmaceutical) have been used to control the epidemic (Tian, H., et al, 2020). Such intensive control measures, including travel restrictions, have been implemented to limit the spread of COVID-19 in China. This is especially useful in the early stages of an outbreak when it is limited to the main

source area of the outbreak. The lack of effectiveness of this after the outbreak spreads so that it needs a combination of other interventions (Kraemer et al., 2020)

The global Covid-19 pandemic has created problems for the country, especially regarding how the country's efforts to prevent and stop the spread of this virus, so that it does not become more widespread. As a result, a few weeks after the first case, when the victims of the virus have reached hundreds of people, social media and private messaging services such as Whatsapp are flooded with the hoax, conspiratorial, and non-scientific discourses that are far from rational. On the ground, information and communication became riotous.

Indonesia itself is one of the countries with a number of COVID-19 cases that continues to grow until now. It is recorded that all scattered provinces have experienced a significant increase in virus spread cases every day. A phenomenon that is quite sad considering a large number of scattered provinces.

Table 1
Data on the 5 Provinces Most Exposed to COVID-19 in Indonesia (Update 29 July 2021)

PROVINCE NAME	POSITIVE	RECOVER	DIE
Jakarta	832.232	809.106	12.812
West Java	639.405	547.861	10.528
Central Java	419.355	353.600	23.008
Sidoarjo Regency	339.235	273.505	23.293
East Kalimantan	132.279	108.563	4.039

Source : https://www.antaranews.com/covid-19

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest number of positive cases was experienced by DKI Jakarta province with 832,232 positive cases, followed by recovered patient cases of 809,106, and the number of cases of patients dying as many as 12,812. The second position was followed by the province of West Java with a total number of cases of 639,405, followed by cases of recovered patients as many as 547,861, and the number of patients who died as many as 10,528 . Meanwhile, Sidoarjo Regency is in fourth place with a total number of cases of 339,235, recoveries of 273,505, and a number of mining gal patients of as many as 23,293.   This indicates that the province of Sidoarjo Regency is an area with a significant distribution pattern and can be said to be a red zone. Where this red zone is a sign that the area can be said to be dangerous for the spread of the virus.

Table 2
Data Exposed to COVID-19 in Sidoarjo Regency (Update 29 July 2021)

DISTRICT/CITY NAME	POSITIVE	RECOVER	DIE
Surabaya City	50.745	37. 964	1.812
Sidoarjo District	20.207	15.121	746
Jember District	11.188	8.336	932

| Malang City | 10.826 | 6.900 | 766 |
| Gresik District | 10.533 | 6.615 | 553 |

Source : https://infocovid19.jatimprov.go.id/index.php/data, 2021

It can be known based on the table above according to the *update*, the number of positive, recovered, and death cases in Sidoarjo Regency Province. The city of Surabaya is ranked highest with the number of positive cases of as many as 50,745, followed by cases of recovered patients of as many as 37,964, and the number of deaths as many as 1,812. The second position was followed by Sidoarjo Regency with a number of positive cases of as many as 20,207, followed by recovered patients of as many as 15,121, and the number of patients who died as many as 746 people. This shows that Sidoarjo Regency is still classified as having a high number of cases, so it needs attention.

The spread of the COVID-19 virus in Sidoarjo is quite wide and significant in all regions including Gedangan District which is seen to have a fairly high number of cases after Sidoarjo District, Waru District, Taman District, and Temple District. One of the villages in the Gedangan District is Sawotratap Village. A total of 23 residents of RT 04 and RT 06, RW 8 Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District tested positive for COVID-19 after the antigen swab (Suparno, 2021). Then the case spread to 54 people confirmed positive for Covid-19 during the Emergency PPKM period (Didi, 2021).

Surabaya and Sidaorjo are still the cities and regencies with the highest number of COVID-19 cases in the Sidoarjo Regency. Of course, it is necessary to research the extent of government communication that occurred at that time so that there are improvements based on the findings, to anticipate the response to the pandemic if it occurs in the coming years.

The objectives of this study are (1). To find out the pattern of government communication on the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency. (2). To examine the implementation of organizational communication theory, especially about communication patterns in efforts to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in the Sidoarjo Regency.

Research Methods
Types of Research

This research uses a qualitative type of research with a descriptive method.

Research Type

This type of research is descriptive research, that is, the study of social problems and procedures that can be applied to society and specific situations (including relationships, activities, attitudes, opinions, and processes).

Research Informant

The determination of the source of informants in the interviewee was carried out by *purposive sampling*, which was selected based on certain considerations and objectives Sugiyono, (2016). The informant was selected based on the criteria, namely
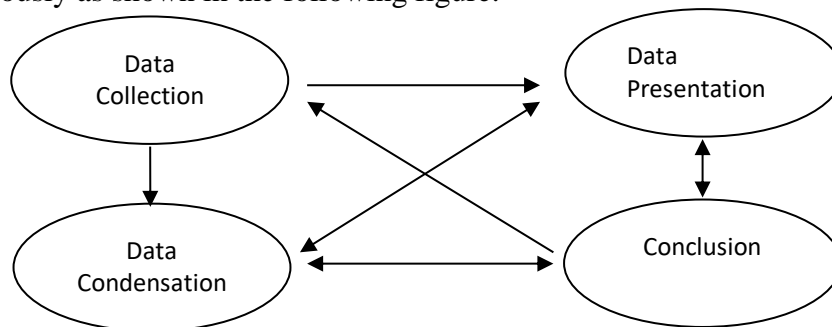
a party who has full knowledge of the government's communication patterns in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. The informants in this study are: a. Sawotratap Village COVID-19 Task Force Team, Gedangan District in Sidoarjo Regency; b. Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District in Sidoarjo Regency; and c. Head of RW Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District in Sidoarjo Regency

Data Validity Techniques

Qualitative research requires certainty that the research is truly natural and needs to be pursued to increase the degree of data trust or data validity. To establish the validity of the data required examination technique, this examination technique is called triangulation. Triangulation is a data validity technique that utilizes something else outside of that data for checking purposes or as a comparison to that data Moleong, (2017). Triangulation of sources compares and rechecks the degree of confidence of information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research.

Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis technique in this study uses qualitative descriptive analysis. According to Miles & Huberman, (2014), data analysis can follow 3 pipelines simultaneously as shown in the following figure.

Draw 1
Interactive Model Data Analysis Components
Source: Miles et al (2014)

Results and Discussion

The research results in this study are obtained from the field which will then be analyzed and discussed theoretically so that researchers can answer questions or answer the problem formulation that has been made. Researchers also obtained data through data collection conducted by interviewing several informants, namely the Head of Sawotratap Village, a Midwife representing Gugus Tugas 4 pillars, the Chairman of RW 8, the Deputy Chairman of RW 8, and the Chairman of RT 4. The interview was conducted in January 2022 by visiting Sawotratap Village directly. The selection of the five informants is because the informants can explain and are considered to be able to know the problems or topics of this research, and can provide answers to questions

given by researchers related to government communication patterns in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to deal with the C OVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency.

The data obtained by the researcher from interviews in the field will then be processed by the researcher which is then presented by answering all the problem formulations and problems that exist in the framework of thought that has been made by the researcher. Among them, namely to find out the pattern of government communication in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to handle the C OVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency; to examine the implementation of organizational communication theory, especially about communication patterns in efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency.

The data that has been obtained through the interview will be presented in the form of a good description in providing and presenting the results of the analysis to readers to understand the results of research that has been carried out by researchers in the field related to government communication patterns in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency.

Government Communication Patterns in the Disaster Resilient Village Program as an Effort to Handle the COVID-19 Pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency

Communication patterns are a simple picture of the communication process that shows the relationship between one component – communication with another Soejanto, (2001). Communication patterns are forms or patterns of relationships between two or more people in the process of sending and receiving messages that associate two components, namely an image or plan that includes steps on an activity, with components that are an important part of the occurrence of communication relationships between people or groups and organizations. The pattern of government communication in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency can be seen through the following things:

1.   **Interpersonal communication**

Interpersonal Communication or better known as Interpersonal is communication that occurs between communicators and communicants directly by face-to-face or not. This kind of communication is more effective because both parties launch their communication with each other and with feedback both carry out their respective functions.

Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the communication that occurs between the government and COVID-19 Satgas runs quite intensely because every day they meet as seen in the excerpt of the interview with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District below.

> *"... every day volunteers meet at the village hall, and we make the Basecamp."*

Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it can be seen that the communication that occurs between the government and COVID-19 Satgas is quite good because it is carried out intensely which is evident from everyday volunteers who meet at the village hall or make a separate basecamp. Not only that, coordination was done well as seen in the excerpt of the interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... finally we coordinate first from the BABINSA, BHABINKAMTI B MAS, BU Bidan with the village head and village officials, we continue to do Mrs. Midwife bringing cadres here there are 8 posyandu RWnya 11 only there is RW 2 to 1, finally cadres - posyandu cadres we enter as cadres of the covid task force, to monitor in their respective areas and submit cadres to record, if people get covid symptoms, we continue to give information, the symptoms are that the body feels hot, they don't smell bad, the smell of food smells bad."*

From the results of interviews conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that coordination was carried out by the BABINSA, BHABINKAMTIBMAS, Midwives with village heads and village officials. Furthermore, the Midwife brought cadres here there were 8 posyandu RWnya 11 only there was RW 2 to 1 which in the end posyandu cadres were included as cadres of the COVID-19 task force to monitor in their respective areas and hand over cadres to record.

Interpersonal communication can also occur between COVID-19 and the community or residents. Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the communication that occurs between the task force team and the community directly enters through cadres as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... Yes, through the Cadre, the cadre continued to convey to the Midwife, the Midwife carried out the Tracing, accompanied by the 4 pillars earlier, once to which area the cadre accompanied."*

From the results of the interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the communication between COVID-19 Satgas and the community occurs through cadres where cadres will forward to midwives, and then midwives will carry out Tracing accompanied by 4 pillars when they arrive at the area where cadres accompany. This is supported by the statement of Informant 2 as the Midwife (representing the 4 pillars task force) which states that communication between Midwives to the community is assisted by cadres as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... I asked for help from the cadres, mainly RT cadres and RW."*

The results of the interview with Informant 2 as a Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) showed that the communication between midwives to the community by asking for help from RT and RW cadres. Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) added that there is no formal procedure for communication with the community as seen in the following interview excerpt.

"... no need wes we are more comfortable like that keep rt/rw the same.... yes.. So if for example I am placed in this area 1 *RT I place 1 cadre. And I have a cadre group that I use "mom later if there is a positive one ask to be reported immediately either report rt or grup this app later we who look for jenengan don't have to""*

From the results of interviews conducted with Informant 2 as a Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) it can be seen that there is no formal procedure in establishing communication with the community. This is also in line with the opinion of Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District in the following interview excerpt.

".... oh no, what we know is that once there are residents who get these symptoms, we immediately take them, we don't have to use formal procedures, we are faster, worried that they will be contagious."

From the results of the interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that there is no special procedure for communication from the task force to the community, which when it is known that there are symptomatic residents, it is immediately taken and does not have to use formal procedures to be faster because if it is not fast, it is feared that it will be transmitted quickly.

Personal communication can also be seen from the *feedback* provided by the community from the communication. Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the community's response is quite good in showing their cooperation as seen in the following interview excerpt.

"... Yes, because with us it was visited by him – he finally the community had to work together to grow awareness, the problem of village basic necessities that provide good assistance from BP B D Province, BPBD Regency, Regent, Police, Polda, Surabaya Social Service."

The results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, showed that with the eventual visit, the community must cooperate in raising awareness, the problem of village basic necessities that provide good assistance from BP B D Province, BPBD Regency, Regent, Police, Polda, Surabaya Social Service. In addition,

Informant 2 as the Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) explained that the communication built directly is not formal so far the community responds to no problems as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... if the community has no problem and neither directly nor directly or indirectly it is not a problem. in fact, they even like to use it like that sometimes by phone and don't want to be afraid to go out and even see their neighbors just g ak* want *to call by phone even if I go out using PPE they don't want to be close to me."*

The results of the interview conducted with Informant 2 as the Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) showed that so far the community has no problem with the communication that is established, but the community is happier if the communication is carried out directly by telephone because the community is afraid to go out.

Based on the results of the interviews obtained, it can be seen that the government's communication pattern in terms of interpersonal communication is more focused and shown by the intense communication between the government and Task ForceC OVID-19 because there are daily meetings as evidenced by the daily volunteers who meet at the village hall or create a separate basecamp. In addition, the pattern of communication between persons also seems to be going well, as can be seen from the coordination carried out well by the BABINSA, BHABINKAM TIBMAS, bu Midwives as well as village heads and village officials.

The pattern of interpersonal communication that occurs can also be seen in the good communication between Task Force COVID-19 and the community or residents which can be seen through cadres where cadres will forward to the Midwife and the midwife will carry out Tracing accompanied by 4 pillars when they arrive at the area where the cadre accompanies. The pattern of communication between midwives to the community by asking for help from RT and RW Cadres, but there is no formal procedure in communication with the community, which when it is known that there are symptomatic residents, it is immediately taken and does not have to use formal procedures to be faster.

Personal communication can also be seen from the feedback given by the community from the communication, where the community is more happy if the communication is carried out directly by telephone because the community is afraid to go out.

2. Group communication

Group Communication is communication that occurs between a person and a certain group. Group communication can be mapped into 3 communication groups, namely small groups (small groups) small groups are communication that involves several people in interaction with each other in a meeting that is face-to-face; medium group (large number) Groups in medium

groups are easier because they can be well organized and directed, for example communication between one field and another in the organization or company; large group Large group is a communication that involves interaction between groups with individuals, individuals with groups, groups with groups. The communication is more difficult compared to the above two groups because the responses that communicants give are more emotional in nature.

Group communication in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency can be seen from the communication established internally between the task force teams and the coordination they carry out. Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the communication established internally between the task force teams is quite good with coordination as seen in the excerpt of the interview with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District below.

> *"... reports where there are additional residents whose symptoms / characteristics we enter the data to Mrs. Midwife... yes... that's later as Mrs. Midwife reports... every night."*

From the results of the interview, it can be seen that the coordination of the task force team itself is carried out every night with reports where there are additional residents who have symptoms are entered data into the midwife and as a report of the midwife.

Not only that, group communication can also be seen from the communication established between the task force team and the government. Based on the results of the interviews conducted, it shows that midwives are included in the task force team where midwives coordinate with the government through the health office as seen in the following excerpt of an interview with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District.

> *"... this task force team, Mrs. midwife, is included in that team... Information on the development of Covid cases, both the decline and the number of databases in the midwife's mother. and then the midwife coordinated with the Government through the Health Office."*

The results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, showed that the midwife was included in the task force team where the midwife established communication with the government through coordination with the health office. In this case, midwives are the door to information on the development of COVID-19 cases that occur in villages, including the number of databases. This is supported by the results of an interview conducted with Informant 2 as a Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) which states that midwives who belong to the task force team

establish communication with the government through coordination with the health office also including puskesmas as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... if the communication is we are mostly to the village well the same in the puskesmas only so my reporting is a because of the people of the puskesmas I am the midwife there is placed so I report there are 2 because we are 4 pillars, there is a village, there is a baby, babinkamtibmas, and the village accordingly."*

The results of interviews conducted with Informant 2 as Midwives (representing the 4-pillar task force) showed that the communication carried out by midwives was mostly to the village as well as puskesmas, where the midwife showed reports 2 times because the 4 pillars were villages, babies, babinkamtibmas and villages.

Furthermore, the results of the interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, showed that the communication between the task force team and the government quite often which occurs every day through midwives as seen in the excerpt of an interview with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, below.

> *"... if at that time often, almost often, mr. police chief, mr. Danranmil every day almost came here. Ask the development of Mrs. midwife, we will accompany the midwife."*

The results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, showed that the intensity of communication between the task force team and the government was quite frequent, where the Police Chief and Danranmil visited almost every day to ask about developments to the midwife.

Not only that, communication on the task force also happened quite well because of the group. Based on the results of interviews conducted with Informant 2 as Midwives (representing the 4-pillar task force) it shows that communication in the task force is quite well established with the existence of groups as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... if in the task force we do have group* so "sir like this there *are patients gini gini"* already later we communicate like that let's tracingnya we just see how many cases come in later we collect so one we make like the excel data there is like this there is a nik and more complete we so one village we know there is excel data, *later we choose the results of a ntigen etc., from there we prioritize the pcr we directly divide* 2 gru p *because I am not alone I have a village nurse so* there are 2 gru *p* later there are *those who join us a team there are village nurses 1 team in a day at most we tracing it can be 2 to 4."*

The results of the interview conducted with Informant 2 as the Midwife (representing the 4 pillar task force) showed that the task force established good communication with the existence of a group that was always communicated when there were new patients communicated such as giving an invitation to tracing and seeing how many incoming cases were collected into one made excel data and selected results a ntigen. From the results, PCR will be prioritized which is divided into 2 groups because many members help such as village nurses and a day can do tracing 2 to 4. Furthermore, Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) stated that there was a rack as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... later there is data on the name of the track also well that we have to report it also to be honest I really don't understand the racak indeed part there is already a friend of his own friend who understands better from there I am more into excel I juadi if indeed later per 10 -14 days nggeh later per 3 days later I wa either me or other tresing / pillar friends "this yaknopo iki wes healed that it's okay" it must be like that later if the friend has said "mom this is good" we will see until the next 10 days if we have made a letter of health conditions with the knowledge of their health center, we will continue to monitor it."*

The results of interviews conducted with Informant 2 as Midwives (representing the 4-pillar task force) showed that there was a racak that had to be reported correctly but there were still many who did not understand its use. But there are other friends who already understand it so that it can help use it.

Based on the results of the interviews obtained, it can be seen that the government's communication pattern in terms of group communication is more focused and shown by the communication that is established between the task force teams that is running well, as can be seen from the coordination carried out every night with reports where there are additional residents who have symptoms entered data into the midwife and as a report bu midwife.

Not only that, group communication can also be seen from the communication established between the task force team and the government which can be seen from the coordination of the task force team with the government through the health office including puskesmas where midwives are the door to information on the development of COVID-19 cases that occur in villages including the number of data bases.

The pattern of group communication that is established between the task force team and the government is quite frequent which occurs every day as does the police chief and Danranmil almost every day visiting to ask about developments to the midwife. Not only that, the group communication pattern in the task force also occurs quite well because there is a group that is always communicated when there are new patients who are communicated such as providing tracing invitations and seeing how many incoming cases are collected into one created excel data and selected antigen results.

3. Mass communication

Mass communication in practical review is the process of conveying a message from the communicator (sender) to the communicant (receiver) using the mass media as an intermediary. In addition to sending messages using mass media, the communicants in this mass communication do not number one person only, but involve many people. In other words, the message in this mass communication is intended for the masses. Mass Communication is communication that uses media as a tool or auxiliary means, usually using electronic media such as Television, Radio, Newspapers, Magazines and others.

The mass communication that occurs in the Kampung Tangguh Bencana program as an effort to deal with the C OVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency can be seen from the use of media tools used by the government in communicating with the community. Based on the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the Village government and from the Regency are communication that was built to the community as well as directly using the media as seen in the excerpt of the interview with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... Yes we are Banners, almost every RW we put up Banners please keep a distance, the same mobile cars, from the district government, and monitored by the Department... Yes, Social Media for sure."*

From the results of the interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the Village government and from the Regency are communication that is built to go to the community also in addition to directly using media such as Banners where almost every RW has installed a banner to maintain distance, there is also a mobile car from the district government and monitored by the office, there is also the use of social media. This is in line with the opinion of Informant 2 as a Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) who stated the same thing that socialization and so on so far from the village government from the district to communicate to the community using several media as seen in the excerpt of the interview with Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4 pillars task force) below.

> *"... if I ngesh a re more there is a friend of the group called the explore group well that I ask for help with one of my trekkers happens to be a member there if there is a problem if there is anything if there is really a media that I need to ngeshare I ask them for help later enter on social media like that."*

From the results of the interview conducted with Informant 2 as a Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) it can be seen that the use of media by midwives in communicating is more carried out using groups on Whatsapp which then ask for the help of trekkers to share or share to social media. Furthermore, Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) added in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... yahh then I happened to be joining the pci team for the vaccine well for that achievement I have talked to kepal* a *puskesm as and friends of the team there if you really want us to handle it quickly, well don't ignore the vaccine."*

The results of the interview conducted with Informant 2 as the Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) showed that the midwife followed the pci vaccine team so that for the acceleration it had coordinated with the puskesmas not to neglect the vaccine to speed up handling.

In its use, the media plays an important role in its use in order to establish good communication where the media has a fairly good effectiveness in providing information to the community as can be seen from the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, who stated that the use of media makes the public familiar as seen in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... better know, if from the REGENCY the activities are photographed."*

From the results of an interview conducted with Informant 1 as the Head of Sawotratap Village, Gedangan District, it shows that the use of media is more effective in conveying messages and information to the community which makes the community more familiar with which of the Regency Government's activities are directly in photos for documentation. This is in line with the opinion of Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... more used during pandemi because it does not allow us to hold our meetings if zoom is sometimes the person can/does not so the system is just chained.... Nggeh with the friends of the IT team at the puskesmas in the chain is like ambulance traveling around to the point of talking about it.... so if the problem is really more to the media just so the chain system is just sometimes there is no good thing about the chain system, we end up attacking it means attacking people with such a system "buk like this is right tah"so we explain one."*

From the results of interviews conducted with Informant 2 as Midwife (representing the 4-pillar task force) shows that the use of media is more effective during a pandemic so that it is widely used because it is not possible

to hold meetings in person so that it can be replaced via zoom, so that when encountering problems it is more utilizing media with a chain system but has weaknesses which when someone does not understand it will explain one by one. This is also in line with the opinion of Informant 4 as Deputy RW 8 in the following interview excerpt.

> *"... gru p, made* gru p *itself well grup nya volunteer covid rw 08 so all there mas. Every afternoon, mom gathers at the rw* hall to *divide who has and has not been able to get groceries. Once it hurts positively we share groceries."*

The results of an interview conducted with Informant 4 as Deputy of RW 8 showed that communication with residents was carried out without direct procedures by utilizing Whatsapp media through a group where every afternoon mothers gathered at the RW hall to distribute basic necessities.

Based on the results of the interviews obtained, it can be seen that the government's communication pattern in terms of mass communication is more focused and shown by the existence of media tools used by the government in communicating with the public, such as banners where almost every RW is posted a social distancing banner, as well as the use of social media using groups on Whatsapp which then ask for the help of trekkers to share or share to social media. In addition, the use of media is more effective in conveying messages and information to the public which makes the public more familiar with which of the Regency Government's activities are directly in photos for documentation.

In addition, the pattern of mass media communication can also be seen from the use of Zoom for online meetings, because it is not possible to hold meetings in person, but has disadvantages which when someone does not understand it will explain one by one.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out by researchers regarding government communication patterns in the K ampung T angguh B encana program as an effort to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in Sidoarjo Regency, researchers can draw the conclusion that the government's communication patterns in the Kampung T angguh Bencana program as an effort to handle the COVID pandemic -19 in Sidoarjo Regency has been running well and tiered where more interpersonal communication between the government and the task force team and the task force team to the community is established. So far, the communication that has occurred between the government and the COVID-19 S has been quite intense because they meet every day. Not only that, coordination was carried out well from the BABINSA, BHABINKAMTIBMAS, Midwives with village heads, and village officials. Next, the Midwife brought in the cadres.

Furthermore, the communication that occurs between the task force team and the community directly enters through the cadre which the cadre will forward to the Midwife and the midwife will run a tracing accompanied by 4 pillars when arriving at the area where the cadre accompanies, but there is no formal procedure in communication with the community. The community's response was quite good in showing its cooperation in raising awareness, of the problem of village basic necessities that provide good assistance from BP B D Province, BPBD Regency, Regent, Police, Polda, Surabaya Social Service.

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