



Involvement of Traditional Villages in Combating the Covid 19 Pandemic in Bangli

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Abstract - The purpose of this study was to analyze the justification for the involvement of Traditional Villages in the implementation of the prevention and control of the Covid 19 Pandemic in Yang Api Village and Peninjoan Village. The Bali Provincial Government synergizes activities to prevent the transmission of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) by involving Indigenous Villages in Bali. The implementation of policies such as PPKM in traditional villages cannot be carried out alone by the government but requires cooperation with various parties, including the community, health workers and security officers. In general, Babinkamtibmas are security officers in the village. However, in Bali, every traditional village has a pecalang as a traditional security officer based on traditional local wisdom. The local government through the Decree on the formation of the Customary Village-based Mutual Assistance Task Force has provided space for indigenous village communities to independently handle the Covid-19 pandemic faced by the Fire and Peninjoan Traditional Villages. With the provision of this space, the Covid-19 Gotong Royong Task Force can handle the ongoing pandemic on its own, starting from education, socialization, prevention and even handling. In addition, traditional villages also receive support from the Village Service so that they can coordinate with each other. The maintenance of conduciveness in the village is carried out well, with the synergy of traditional villages with official villages in handling Covid-19. The involvement of elements of the Traditional Village (pecalang) in a pandemic emergency situation is indeed possible and does not become a serious problem because what is put forward is the principle of benefit for humanity. Meanwhile, the success rate of involving traditional pecalang in Yang Api and Peninjoan Villages has worked well, although in August there was a surge in people infected with Covid 19, but it was more due to the many traditional events in the village, and not because of the negligence of the Covid task force in synergizing its main functions. The positive performance of the involvement of traditional villages in pandemic prevention needs to be continued in the future for activities that benefit the indigenous village community.

Keywords: Traditional Village Involvement, Covid 19 Pandemic

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to analyze the justification for the involvement of Traditional Villages in the implementation of the prevention and control of the Covid 19 Pandemic in Yang Api Village and Peninjoan Village.

This research is a type of empirical legal research, because it is empirical research. In this study, the authors explain the role and function of Pecalang as a traditional security task force in the Peninjoan and Yang Api Traditional Villages, Tembuku District, Bangli Regency.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The 2 sample villages are strategically located, close to Karangasem Regency and

Klungkung Regency, so that the mobility of the community is quite high. One of the factors that become the health protocol (prokes) for preventing the COVID-19 virus is reducing the mobility of people from one area to another (Utami et al., 2022). The 2 sample villages are representative enough to describe the condition of the spread of the 19 virus in Bangli Regency. Judging from the homogeneity aspect, characteristics, nature and structure of traditional villages in Bali in general, the selection of the 2 sample villages is also quite relevant.

To prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the Governor of Bali has issued SE Number 14 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Level 4 Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the New Era of Life in the Province of Bali. This Circular Letter shall come into force on August 10, 2021 until further notice. The Bali Provincial Government synergizes activities to prevent the transmission of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) by involving Indigenous Villages in Bali. The implementation of policies such as PPKM in traditional villages cannot be carried out alone by the government but requires cooperation with various parties, including the community, health workers and security officers. In general, Babinkamtibmas are security officers in the village. However, in Bali, every traditional village has a pecalang as a traditional security officer based on traditional local wisdom.

The local government through the Decree on the formation of the Customary Village-based Mutual Assistance Task Force has provided space for indigenous village communities to independently handle the Covid-19 pandemic faced by the Fire and Peninjooan Traditional Villages. With the provision of this space, the Covid-19 Gotong Royong Task Force can handle the ongoing pandemic on its own, starting from education, socialization, prevention and even handling. In addition, traditional villages also receive support from the Village Service so that they can coordinate with each other. The maintenance of conduciveness in the village is carried out well, with the synergy of traditional villages with official villages in handling Covid-19.

The Synergy of Service Villages and Traditional Villages in Responding to Efforts to Accelerate the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic has two different government systems with different duties and authorities, in which there is an official government system that has a customary system, although these two government systems have significant differences in tasks in line with the characteristics his government. Awig-awig is a guideline for villagers and contains obligations and prohibitions that bind villagers. The authority of the traditional village includes resolving customary and religious issues at the village level in order to maintain harmony and mutual tolerance between villagers based on awig-awig. Its constituent components have the task of providing regulation and supervision of traditional villages, namely the corners of the traditional village and the pecalang. The traditional village prajuru is the executive body in the implementation of village government. Villagers or village karma as their responsibility for village prajuru as well as their accountability are expressed at the paroman or village meetings which are democratic in nature. If the traditional village prajuru has the task of regulating the stages of village implementation while the pecalang is tasked with maintaining the order and security of his village in relation to the administration of religion and customs. The Pecalang owned by each traditional village has the task of maintaining regional security and order. The essence of Balinese customs and culture is observed through the attributes used by pecalang when carrying out their duties. This outfit contains elements of tridatu or three colors, namely red which is a symbol of Brahma which has the function of creator. The white color symbolizes Shiva which has the function of melting back. The black color symbolizes Vishnu who has the function of being a keeper. The three colors are the embodiment of God Tri Murthi who has three powerful powers.

Lontar Purwadigama explained 3 obligations for pecalang which is a symbol of the strength of Balinese culture, namely: 1. Ngupadesa, meaning that there is a strong relationship between pecalang and the Traditional Village and village manners, in order to create a relationship as a framework to give direction to village manners. 2. Atithi Karma, meaning pecalang can give directions, as well as an exemplary attitude towards village

manners. 3. Take care of *Baya Desa*, which means that there is an obligation for *pecalang* to take care of security by going around the village in order to avoid any danger.

Implemented in Efforts to Prevent the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Fire and *Peninjoan* Traditional Villages, namely a handling strategy that begins with regulations including circulars containing clear instructions and appeals related to President Jokowi's direction, 2) coordinating the implementation of Covid-19 operations in districts/cities, and 3) policies on customary areas through the formation of *pararem* and the Covid-19 task force based on custom. The third point is the main focus to overcome the problem of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The involvement of traditional villages to tackle the Corona Virus has been carried out since March 28, 2020 with the issuance of Decree No. 472/1571/PPDA/DPMA and No. 05/SK/MDA-Prov Bali/III/2020 by the Governor of Bali.

The synergy between village officials, the Covid-19 task force and PHDI can carry out educating residents to prepare for the ritual of rejecting reinforcements to neutralize the effects of Covid-19. Education related to Covid-19 held from village and traditional village governments or task forces has more movements to take preventive action through the use of various good and correct health protocols recommended by the Ministry of Health through the implementation of social distancing.

When carrying out their duties, the Fire Village Command Post team is accompanied by the Community Security and Order Trustees, Village Trustees, Civil Service Units, Regency/City Regional Disaster Management Agency, Village Assistants and other Village partners. Policies in responding to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic, Bali Governor Regulation Number 15 of 2020 was issued regarding the Policy Package for the Acceleration of Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the province of Bali, Bali Governor's Circular Letter Number 09 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Emergency Coronavirus Disease 2019 in the New Era of Life in the Province of Bali, as well as Bali Governor Regulation No. 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as an Effort for Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in the New Era of Health Order. After setting and implementing the *pararem* in each Traditional Village, the Fire Village, which from 2020 to March 2021 had entered the red zone category, finally returned to the green zone category with zero cases. *Gering Agung* Covid-19 Prevention and Control Arrangements. From the existence of written regulations made at the national, provincial, district and even village levels, this means that there has been a legal certainty to act for village officials and customary villages. This means that the guidelines and regulated norms have provided clarity on the implementation of the main tasks and functions in the field. Likewise, the government has provided basic legal protection for people affected by the COVID-19 virus, both legal aspects including the provision of medical facilities. The state and government, including elements of traditional villages, have been present in the midst of people who are confused, panicked, worried by the outbreak of the pandemic.

Based on the results of an interview on July 11, 2022 with the Fire Village *Perbekel*, in the care carried out by the covid task force, the *pecalang* party guards the community in the village area. Technically, the Village Command Post as an integral part in dealing with COVID-19 in the Village includes: Communicating information related to COVID-19 to Village residents; To record the mobilization of residents in and out of the Village/*Banjar*; Carry out coordination of cross-village checking; Detecting residents in the village who have just traveled from outside the village. There is also a prevention process that has been carried out by the Village, namely carrying out physical distancing socialization, preventing crowds, PHBS, washing hands with soap, using masks, spraying disinfectant every three days, providing masks for residents, and obeying health protocols, as well as keeping an eye on the night of cooperation. with the task force. The general public still doubts the existence of a pandemic, which is also influenced by information on social media, which is one of the factors why villagers' compliance with the rules and warnings of the COVID-19 task force has decreased. Psychologically, the fear of a pandemic is denied by the desire to chat with

other people like before the pandemic.

Indigenous village head Br Karang Suung Kaja of Peninjoan Village is of the opinion that the involvement of traditional villages and pecalangs is very possible to deal with the Covid 19 pandemic. In practice, pecalangs are divided into several shifts of guard assignments within the traditional village environment. His job is to provide advice on health protocols, admonishing residents to adhere to health protocols properly. The sanctions that can be imposed are not receiving administrative services at the village office, nor receiving health services at the Tembuku Health Center, for village residents who violate the village health protocol.

The application of the law has been carried out carefully, and not rigidly in the field. This can be seen in the data from the Yang Api Village for the period from January to September 2021, residents infected with only a few people, less than 10 people. In August 2021 there was a spike to 57 people infected with COVID from the total infected population in 2021 as many as 107 people. Based on the results of an interview with the Perbekel Desa Yang Api, this is because many traditional activities are carried out in the village.

The Service Village and Traditional Village have made maximum efforts to prevent the spread of this epidemic, but if it is not accompanied by understanding and public awareness to comply with the 5M Health Protocol, then the good synergy that already exists from the village government with the traditional village head and his staff will have no impact on the community. decrease in the number of people infected with the COVID-19 virus.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that the involvement of pecalang as an element of traditional villages in a pandemic emergency situation is indeed possible because what is put forward is the principle of benefit so that the pandemic will end soon. Meanwhile, the success rate of involving traditional pecalang in Yang Api and Peninjoan Villages was quite successful, although in August there was a surge in people infected with COVID-19, but it was more due to the many traditional events in the village, and not because of the negligence of the Covid task force in synergizing its main functions.

His suggestion is that the involvement of traditional villages can be expanded and continued in the future. Second, it is still necessary to have awareness and discipline of villagers to support the activities of the Covid 19 task force at the village level, so that good synergy between the village government and traditional villages is maintained well.

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