



# МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2021-8-3-297-311

Research article / Научная статья

## Public Participation In Preventing Covid-19 Outbreaks In Lampung Province, Indonesia

Rosidah<sup>1</sup>✉, Ida Farida<sup>2</sup>, Refly Setiawan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, Tulang Bawang University, Indonesia,  
*Gajah Mada Street No. 34, Kota Baru, Lampung, Indonesia, 35128*

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, University of Bandar Lampung,  
*Z.A. Pagar Alam Street No. 29 Labuhan Ratu, Lampung, Indonesia, 35142*  
✉idahros40@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The Covid-19 epidemic is the center of worldwide attention today not only in Indonesia but also in all parts of the world's continents. In Lampung Province prevention of the spread of Covid-19 continues to be done by involving the community to be able to participate and play an active or passive role. The purpose of this study is to find out how public participation in preventing Covid-19 outbreaks in Lampung Province. This research uses a qualitative research method with a qualitative descriptive approach in which the researcher wants to describe and express phenomena and facts that occur clearly. The results showed that public participation in the prevention of Covid-19 outbreaks in Lampung Province was considered quite high, it was judged by the active role of the people of Lampung Province in preventing Covid-19 by carrying out healthy lifestyles, complying with regulations and appeals from the central and regional governments, and the awareness of the public to conduct social distancing in accordance with regulations from the central and regional governments. Even though it is not yet fully in good value and there are still people who violate it by ignoring the government's appeal but the majority of people in Lampung Province are aware of the dangers of Covid-19. The Lampung Provincial Government together with the community until now also continues to monitor and work together to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province.

**Keywords:** Public participation, Covid-19, public administration, Lampung Province, Indonesia

**Conflicts of interest:** The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

### Article history:

The article was submitted on 29.04.2021. The article was accepted on 31.05.2021.

---

© Rosidah, Farida I., Setiawan R., 2021



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

**For citation:**

Rosidah, Farida I., Setiawan R. Public Participation In Preventing Covid-19 Outbreaks In Lampung Province, Indonesia. *RUDN Journal of Public Administration*. 2021;8(3):297–311. DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2021-8-3-297-311

## Introduction

At this time people around the world are being shocked by the emergence of a virus that is very deadly and very disturbing to all people in the world to various layers. The virus is named by the World Health Organization (WHO) as Corona Virus Disease 2019 or abbreviated as Covid-19. This virus was first reported by the State of China on December 31, 2019 which is suspected that this virus first appeared in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. According to the authorities, some of the patients infected with this virus are traders who sell at the Chinese Huanan fish market. The World Health Organization (WHO) has established an emergency situation in the handling of this virus, especially with many of its victims killed by this Covid-19 (WHO, 2020) [1]. In Indonesia, the whole community has been urged by the central and regional governments to be careful, keep distance (social distancing), isolate themselves at home, limit the space for people, and implement a healthy lifestyle to avoid the spread of this virus. However, there are still many people who do not understand and comply with the appeal of the central and regional governments so that the government is obliged to set various policies for handling this virus.

In Lampung Province, the Provincial Government has appealed to the public to be able to comply with regulations that have been made based on the Decree of the Governor of Lampung Number: G / 157 / V.02 / HK / 2020 concerning the determination of emergency responses to non-natural disasters due to corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19). There are four decisions issued in determining the status of emergency response to non-natural disasters due to Covid-19 in Lampung Province, the first is the decision that sets the state of emergency, the second is the emergency response status, third is the costs incurred due to the stipulation of the Governor's decision which will be charged to the Revenue Budget and Lampung Province Regional Expenditure, and the fourth concerning the enforcement of the Lampung Governor's decision [2].

This is a very worrying situation because of the emergence of the Covid-19 virus that has spread throughout the country and region to Lampung Province [3]. Problems that are often faced by the Lampung Provincial Government in preventing the spread of Covid-19 according to Deni Ribowo as a Member of Commission V of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) Lampung there are still many people in Lampung Province who have not obeyed the regulations made by the provincial or central government so the rate of spread and increase in patients continues to increase. In addition, there is still a lack of public knowledge about the dangers of Covid-19 and many people are also consumed by hoax news about Covid-19, so it is necessary to educate the community and the participation of the community itself to jointly fight and break the chain of transmission of Covid-19.

Public participation is one of the efforts that have been used by the Lampung Provincial Government in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic [2]. Initiatives to prevent the spread of Covid-19 together emerged from various layers

of citizens in Indonesia. Various forms of public participation emerged. Public support for medical personnel is a positive energy against this pandemic [4]. Society is considered to have an active or passive role in preventing the transmission of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the concept of governance there are three main legs (three legs) and three main domains (three domains). The three main legs include political governance, economic governance and administrative governance. While the three main domains referred to include elements of the state (state sector), private (private sector) and civil society [5]. In this case the government deals with efforts to improve the performance of the public sector to prevent the spread of Covid-19 which is carried out by developing and strengthening harmonious relations (there are synergies) between state, private or market forces and civil society. All these elements are expected to work together in countering the spread and prevention of Covid-19 so as to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province [2].

Craig and Mayo [6] revealed that participation is the most important component in efforts to grow independence and the process of community empowerment. Community participation is seen as an effective strategy in combating the current spread of Covid-19. In addition, the importance of community participation because local government as an open-system organization requires outside personnel to sustain its existence, and public participation can be utilized as an alternative source of the region to replace the central government's energy sources [7]. With public participation, the Lampung provincial government can perform its functions and roles optimally in preventing the spread of Covid-19 and breaking the chain of this virus. The government has always appealed to the public not to panic in the current situation because the panic can have a negative impact on all levels of society. If the community becomes panic in the face of a disaster such as an epidemic, there will be chaos that can not be controlled and can complicate the government in handling it [8].

### **Research methods**

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research methods as revealed by Bogdan and Taylor [9] as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken from people and observable behavior. In addition, qualitative research methods according to Syaodih Nana [10] is a way to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes of beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of individuals individually or in groups. This study aims to analyze and reveal the phenomenon that is happening right now, namely the Covid-19 Outbreak in the midst of the community and Public Participation in this case is the people in Lampung Province in preventing the spread of Covid-19.

The qualitative method with the analytic descriptive study approach used in this study, as revealed by Sugiyono [11] is a qualitative method for obtaining in-depth data, a data that contains meaning.

Qualitative research has the characteristics or characteristics that should be guided by researchers, as revealed by Bogdan and Biklen [12–14] that the characteristics of qualitative research include:

- a. The researcher himself as the main instrument to go directly to the data source;
- b. Implementing the data collected in this study is more likely than words to numbers;
- c. Explain that the results of research emphasize more on the process not solely on results;
- d. Through inductive analysis, researchers reveal the meaning of the circumstances that occur;
- e. Expressing meaning as essential from a qualitative approach.

This research is located in Lampung Province as one of the provinces in Indonesia which has quite a large population and quite alarming spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. The research involved Lampung Province Village Community Empowerment and Transmigration Office, Lampung Province Health Office, Doctors in Lampung Province (Indonesian Doctors Association), Commission V Lampung Regional Representative Council (DPRD), Sukoharjo Sector Police (Polsek) Sukoharjo District Pringsewu Lampung Province, and the Lampung Province Youth Association.

### **Theoretical review**

Yeung and Mc Gee [15] expressed participation describing the participation of a person or group of people in an activity of mutual interest. Participation pertains to readiness, approval, activities and certain responsibilities. According to Ouchi [16;17] that there are different dimensions and phases in participation, for example participation in problem identification, participation in information gathering and group discussion about the merits and disadvantages of joining in an activity, participation in planning and formulation of activities, participation in resource mobilization, participation in implementation, participation in benefit sharing, or participation in monitoring and evaluating activities.

The term public comes from English which means general, community, or country. While the meaning of the public itself is a number of people who have together thought, feelings, hopes, attitudes, and actions that are right and good based on the values and norms they have [18]. According to Huntington [15] that he limits community participation as activities carried out by civilians (not government officials) aimed at influencing government policy.

The principle of participation requires the community to be empowered, given the opportunity and included to play a role in bureaucratic processes starting from the planning stage of implementation and supervision or public policy [19]. Community participation is the control of excessive power to be more effectively aimed at the maximum extent possible for the community in the concept of good governance. The existence of space for citizen involvement and an appropriate institutional framework for participation also encourages development and equity [20].

With community participation, development planning is strived to become more focused, meaning that development plans and programs that are prepared are in accordance with what is needed by the community. Community participation is promoted in global dialogue as a vital element of a human rights-based approach to

health. This means not just ensuring the provision of health services and their use by the public but also tackling the underlying social determinants of health [21]. Conyers [5] mentions that there are three main reasons why community participation has a very important meaning, namely:

- a. Community participation is a tool for obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities without which development projects and projects will fail.
- b. That the community will trust the 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 ownership of certain projects.
- c. There is an assumption that it is a democratic right if people are involved in the development of their own communities.

Oakley [22] distinguishes participation as a tool and a goal. Participation as a tool is used to achieve goals or purposes with the use of physical, economic and social resources of the community. Participation in this sense emphasizes the achievement of results. While participation as an objective is the process of developing and strengthening the ability of the community to be involved in the development process. Still according to Oakley in participation there are various forms in determining participation, namely:

- a. Participation as a form of contribution; in the form of community involvement and other voluntary contributions to development programs.
- b. Participation as an element in the organization; is a means for the community to involve themselves in development.
- c. Participation as an element in empowerment; namely efforts to develop community skills and abilities to decide on involvement in development.

Furthermore, according to Bryant and White [23] there are 2 forms of participation, namely:

- a. Participation between members of the community or members of an association is called horizontal participation.
- b. Participation is carried out by subordinates with superiors between clients and Petron or between the community as a whole with the government called vertical participation.

Meanwhile, according to Kagungan [24], local communities can participate partially or holistically, in accordance with the problem competencies, expertise and jurisdiction they have. This community participation can cover four important stages each:

- a) Participation in the decision making process;
- b) Participation in the implementation process;
- c) Participation in enjoying results;
- d) Participation in the evaluation process.

The form of community member participation in a government program proposed by Keith Davis [25], namely:

- a. Participation in thinking;
- b. Mind participation and energy;
- c. Participation with expertise;

- d. Participation with goods and services;
- e. Participation with money.

Based on the description, the researcher can conclude that community participation is the willingness of the community to voluntarily support the continuity of programs both on local and government initiatives that are direct and tangible in this case, namely the prevention of the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province which is reflected in the thoughts, their attitudes and actions are based on a participatory framework model that is developed both at the planning, implementation, supervision and benefit-taking stages of the programs in their neighborhoods. The people in Lampung Province are expected to be the driving force in the success of the provincial government program to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak and to comply with provincial and local government regulations.

## **Research results and discussion**

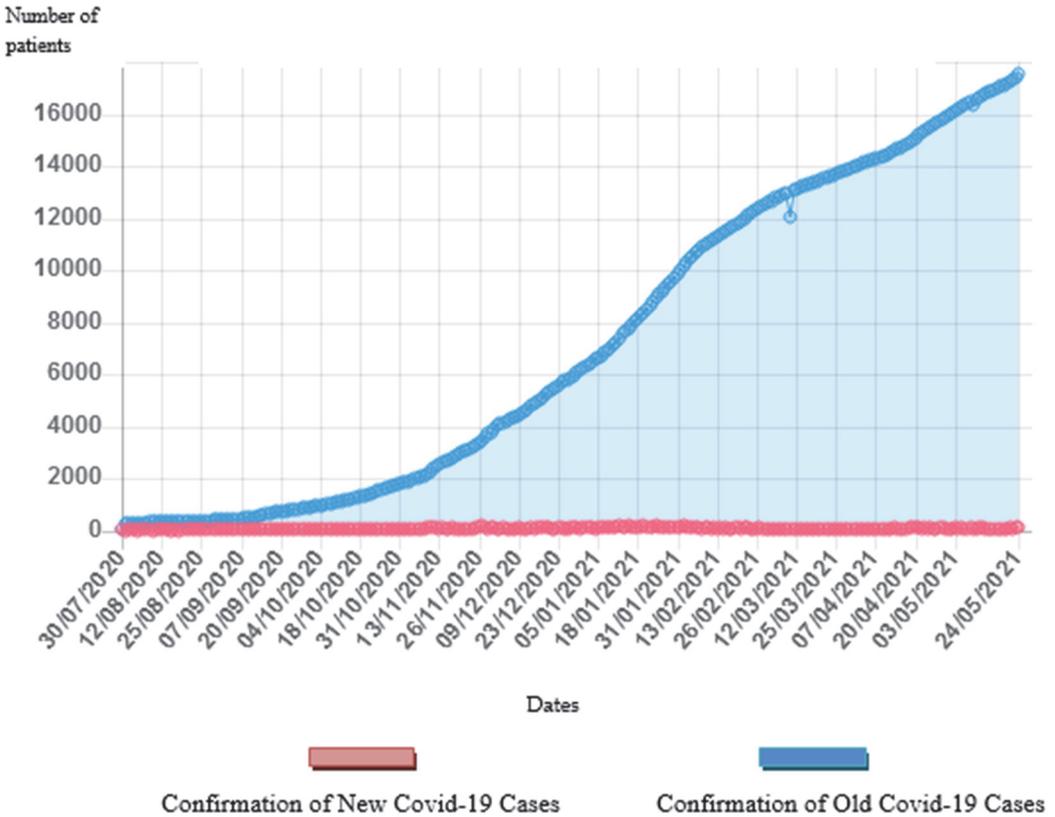
### **Covid-19 in Lampung Province**

Lampung is the southernmost province of Sumatra Island in Indonesia with the capital city of Bandar Lampung. Lampung Province has two cities namely Bandar Lampung City and Metro City and 12 Regencies. Lampung Province is geographically located to the west by the Indian Ocean, Lampung's position to the east by the Java Sea, to the north by the South Sumatra province, and to the south by the Sunda Strait. Lampung Province is the main gateway to the island of Sumatra and Java, so there is a lot of traffic activity from and to the island of Java [26].

At present conditions around the world are unstable due to the emergence of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease outbreak or abbreviated Covid-19. This outbreak has been designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an emergency situation that causes high mortality rates for sufferers. Until now there are still many various countries continue to compete to create and develop vaccines that can cure Covid-19 sufferers around the world.

In Indonesia the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak was quite fast and attacked various strata of society. According to dr. Zam Zanariah, Sp.S., M.Kes. as Chairman of Preventive Prevention Covid-19 Lampung Province said that the Corona Virus is very dangerous and can spread from human to human or objects that have been exposed to the virus to humans with a 14-day period of spread to the human body when someone has been directly contacted by the patient or exposed to objects that already contain the virus. This virus develops by looking for its host (parent) as a mutated container and causes various symptoms such as high fever, chills, coughing, runny nose, diarrhea, decreased appetite, to convulsions. So it is very necessary super-fast treatment to overcome the symptoms of Covid-19 so as not to worsen the condition of patients with Covid-19.

dr. Lusi Darmayanti as Head of the Health Prevention and Control Division of the Lampung Provincial Health Office stated that on May 24, 2021, the Lampung Provincial Health Office had recorded 17611 positive cases of Covid-19 scattered in various districts with suspicion. that it will increase every day. Of the 17611 cases of Covid-19, 15817 people have been isolated, 969 people have died, and there are 236 suspected cases. The following table illustrates a graph of the increase in the number of Covid-19 sufferers in Lampung Province on May 24, 2021 (Fig. 1.).



**Fig. 1. Positive Case Data in Lampung Province, Indonesia**

Source: Lampung Provincial Health Office accessed May 24, 2021 (data processed)

From this table it can be seen that the increase in Covid-19 sufferers in Lampung Province continues to increase every day. According to Dr. dr. Asep Sukohar as chairman of the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) Lampung and as a Covid-19 Officer Unit at Lampung University stated that there were many terms that emerged when the Covid-19 outbreak spread, namely terms that refer to Covid-19 sufferers and those not yet stated as sufferers which include:

- a. Insider Overs abbreviated “ODP”;
- b. Patients in monitoring in brief “PDP”;
- c. People without symptoms are abbreviated as “OTG”;
- d. Covid-19 Positive Patients.

There is also the term Large-Scale Social Restrictions or abbreviated PSBB which is currently being implemented in big cities, one of which is in Jakarta, but specifically in Lampung Province not all of them apply PSBB because it is still in safe and controlled values but in Lampung Province also will soon implement a new pattern called the "New Normal" in accordance with government policies which are expected to run smoothly and there is no significant increase in Covid-19 cases. The highest spread at this time is indeed still a lot in Jakarta but we all must continue to be aware of the spread of this virus because its spread is very fast and dangerous.

According to Dr. dr. Khairun Nisa Barawi as a Health Practitioner and Academic in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung stated that Covid-19

is still being explored to find out the character of this virus and is still being studied to find its vaccine. This virus has a long survival period and is easily mixed with air so that it spreads so fast. Covid-19's survival in a variety of different materials such as samples on paper will be able to survive up to 24 hours or 1 day, in plastics and metal objects this virus survives 72 hours or 3 days and on objects such as glass this virus can last live up to 96 hours or 4 days.

From the explanation of these health experts it can be concluded that Covid-19 is a very dangerous virus that can cause death. This virus can be transmitted from human to human or from objects that are spread by the virus to humans to find its host or container. The spread of this virus is quite fast and is predicted to increase every day. The life span of this virus varies from material objects and is easily mixed with airborne particles so that it can be transmitted so quickly.

### **Public Participation in the Prevention of Covid-19 Outbreaks in Lampung Province**

At this time the Covid-19 outbreak became a terrible thing in the midst of people throughout the world, both in Indonesia and Lampung Province. Covid-19 spread quickly and spread to all walks of life of various ages. This virus can cause death and recorded until now the number of Covid-19 patients in Indonesia continues to increase every day. In Lampung Province the level of spread of the virus continues to be monitored by the provincial government together with the community. According to Mr. Muhammad Arifin as the Head of the Transmigration Division of the Village Community Empowerment Agency stated that all regions or regencies in Lampung Province continue to be monitored for their development and the obstacles faced by surrounding communities related to the current Covid-19 outbreak. The provincial government continues to work together and coordinate with the central government and related agencies such as the Transportation Agency, the Regional Disaster Management Agency, the Indonesian National Armed Forces / Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Provincial Health Office, to involve the people of Lampung Province itself. Lampung Provincial Government continues to appeal to the people of Lampung province who are outside the city or abroad for a while not going home or going back to their hometowns because they are worried that they will bring the virus from out of town or abroad.

Still according to Mr. Muhammad Arifin, at this time the concern is that young people who are carriers of the virus or in this case can be said as people without symptoms and transmit it to the surrounding community or people who are classified as elderly. The people of Lampung province continue to be encouraged to participate actively or passively by:

- a. actively appealing to his family or relatives who will be going home so as not to be going home first for the sake of mutual safety;
- b. Actively providing assistance to disadvantaged groups of people by setting aside their wealth for those who need it;
- c. actively assisting the central and regional governments in disseminating information about the dangers of Covid-19 and how to prevent it;
- d. active in supporting government programs and complying with government regulations;

- e. in addition to being active, the community can also participate passively by staying quiet at home and leaving us as government apparatuses working for you “Society”.

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. Fitri Anita as the Head of the Lampung Province Community Empowerment and Transmigration Agency stated that Lampung Province is indeed still in the green zone or still said to be safe but we are still obliged to be aware of the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province. The Provincial Government together with the Lampung Province Village Empowerment and Community Empowerment Agency also continue to relocate the budget to finance the Covid-19 handling and response process. So from the internal side, we have also prepared several tools to prevent the spread of Covid-19, such as hand sanitizers, masks, thermo-gun health, as well as sterile hand washing facilities. We also continue to appeal to people in all regions and districts by involving local village apartments to promote healthy lifestyle and social distancing. The public is called upon to comply with regulations from the center and regulations from the Lampung provincial government. For people in monitoring, they should remain isolated for 14 days and avoid crowds or in the future be able to endanger many people, not only themselves but also their families and surrounding communities. Communities in the villages, especially those in the Regency, are currently declared to be very cooperative and support the provincial government in preventing the spread of Covid-19. This can be seen from the active role of the community who continue to keep their distance and remind one another to adopt a healthy lifestyle. Although there are still some people in a region that are stubborn and do not comply with regulations, the majority of people support the regulations of the central and regional governments.

Based on this statement it can be concluded that the Lampung provincial government in this case through the Village Community Empowerment and Transmigration Agency continues to appeal to the community to be able to play an active or passive role in preventing the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province. In addition, the community in the village or in the area seems to be more cooperative and comply with regulations made by the central and regional governments, although there are still people who do not obey them, but the majority supports government regulations and keeps their distance and healthy living patterns to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province.

dr. Lusi Darmayanti as the Head of the Health Prevention and Control Division of the Lampung Provincial Health Office stated that the provincial government continues to appeal to all communities in Lampung province to be able to obey and obey the central and regional government regulations and it is expected that the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung province can be immediately decreased and all patients treated could recover soon. Currently the Lampung Provincial Health Office continues to monitor and accommodate Covid-19 patients at the Abdul Moelok general hospital which is a referral hospital in handling Covid-19 in Lampung Province. The hospital has also prepared a special isolation room for Covid-19 patients and if the room is inadequate then we can also use the available room at the local area hospital such as in some Regencies to have adequate hospitals including medical devices, we can use them. In the meantime we continue to monitor its progress, if the patient is still mild symptoms it can be isolated independently at home and avoid direct contact with family members. The people

of Lampung province are also expected to be able to continue supporting government programs, one of which is the community movement program for healthy living or abbreviated as “GERMAS”. This healthy living community movement is an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19. With this movement the community is required to:

- a) Wash your hands thoroughly with soap;
- b) Diligent exercise and adequate rest;
- c) Consumption of balanced nutrition and multiply the consumption of vegetables and fruits;
- d) Don't consume uncooked meat;
- e) Be careful of contact with animals;
- f) Use a mask when coughing or runny nose;
- g) If coughing, runny nose and shortness of breath, go to a health facility immediately.

In addition, the Lampung provincial government through the Provincial Health Office continues to conduct socialization to all communities in Lampung Province to the District involving task force teams and the entire community in Lampung province in order to participate actively or passively in order to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung province.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that the Lampung provincial government together with the Provincial Health Office continues to appeal to the entire community to comply with regulations made by the central and regional governments and to participate in government programs namely the healthy living community movement to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province .

Meanwhile, according to Deni Ribowo as a Member of Commission V of the Lampung Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) explained that the provincial government continues to make every effort to help the people of Lampung province, especially middle-to-lower economic circles whose lives are currently very alarming. Many people who turned out to be laid off from work and do not have income to make a living. So as representatives of the people, we continue to raise funds from the government and involve the private sector and the community who want to participate in helping our brothers and sisters who are in need in the midst of the Covid-19 outbreak. Not only medical equipment, but basic necessities such as food and money are very valuable now for the survival of the community. We also continue to educate the public so as not to isolate Covid-19 patients, especially when word got out that many people were consumed by hoax news about Covid-19. As an example in several regencies, such as in West Lampung and North Lampung Regencies, it was heard that the community refused the funeral of patients with Covid-19 victims. This is due to the low level of public knowledge and the ease with which hoaxes or hoax news are consumed. Therefore, we invite all levels of society to participate actively or passively to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and do not be easily influenced by this hoax or hoax. If there is news that is deemed unconvincing and the source is unclear, don't believe the news easily. There must be clear clarification from the source and according to experts in their fields so that the news is not confusing.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that the Lampung Provincial Government together with the Regional Representative Council of Lampung

Province continue to work optimally to help people belonging to the middle to lower economic sector and involve various layers such as the private sector and the community who are classified as being able to help. In addition, the Lampung Provincial People's Representative Council also appealed to the public not to easily believe hoax news related to Covid-19 which could cause unrest among the people in Lampung Province.

Ariansyah as Chairman of the Lampung Youth Association and as Chairman of the Bulan Bintang Youth City in Bandar Lampung stated that all people in Lampung Province both in the City and Regency still obey the regulations made by the central government and the Lampung provincial government itself. We realize that the Covid-19 virus is very dangerous and easily spreads from human to human even from objects exposed to the virus to humans. Therefore, we, as the young generation in Lampung Province, continue to work and help the government prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Last week, we, together with the organizers of the Bulan Bintang Lampung Province party and all elements of the community, participated in the distribution of free masks to people in need in Bandar Lampung. Now that it is very difficult to get masks and hand sanitizers, we took the initiative to collect donations from our private funds. and assistance from any party for people in need.



**Fig. 2. Free mask distribution for the people of Lampung Province by the Lampung Youth Association together with Youth of Bulan Bintang Lampung Province**

*Source: Youth of Bulan Bintang Lampung Province, 2021*

We think this is indeed a small thing but it is very beneficial for the community at this time given the difficulty of masks and the increasing basic needs of people in Lampung province during the holy month of Ramadan later when heading for the Idul Fitri holiday. In addition, for the middle of this month or the middle of the holy month of Ramadan we also took the initiative to distribute basic needs such as basic food and a little cash to the people of Lampung Province given the large number of people who needed it as well as our contribution as the people of Lampung province. We also continue to monitor and urge travelers to arrive in Lampung province to isolate themselves independently for 14 days. In addition we also appeal to the people of Lampung who are outside the city not to return home or go home to the province of Lampung because it will endanger the people and their families. We also invite all millennials or young people who have the

opportunity to join us for a humanitarian mission to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province and play a role in helping the success of provincial government programs in preventing the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province.

Based on this statement it can be concluded that the people of Lampung province are currently very concerned about the danger of the Covid-19 virus and have taken steps to prevent the spread of Covid-19 by one of them through the distribution of free masks to the community in Lampung Province. Youths in Lampung Province have also worked closely with all levels of society to participate in preventing the spread of Covid-19 and always appeal to the people of Lampung who are outside the city not to go home or go home to Lampung province as long as there is a Covid-19 outbreak.

IPTU Musakir, S.H. as Head of the Sukoharjo Sector Police (Kapolsek) Pringsewu Regency Lampung Province said that we as the National Police continue to monitor the development of Covid-19 and appeal to all communities, especially in Pringsewu District to comply with government regulations and to remember the message from the National Police Chief to avoid crowds and crowd. While this is enough we who work in the field and people who are not in a state of urgency should just stay at home to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 virus. A few days ago we from Sukoharjo Police Station also carried out an orderly action by the community and dismissed some people who were still not obedient to the regulations. In addition, we carry out tasks according to procedures and provide assistance to disadvantaged people in the form of basic needs such as food that is felt to be very useful for now.



**Fig. 3. Distribution of Basic Needs (basic food) by Sukoharjo Sector Police for the community**

*Source: Sukoharjo Sector Police Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province, 2021*

The distribution of these groceries was done by visiting the people's houses which were located not far from the Sector Police Station and we were accompanied by the local village apartment to distribute them. We also appeal to people who have more assets to be able to participate by donating a small amount of their wealth to people in need. Until now many people have participated in preventing the spread of Covid-19, although there are still several groups of people who have not obeyed the rules, but most people have realized the danger of the Covid-19 outbreak and obeyed the regulations made by the central and local governments.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that most of the people in Lampung Province, especially in Pringsewu District have been aware of the dangers of the Covid-19 outbreak and have complied with regulations made by the central and regional governments, although there are still people who have not obeyed but most have followed the appeal and government regulations. The entire Sukoharjo police station also continues to urge the public to avoid crowds or crowds to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. The police officers from the Sukoharjo Police Station together with the local village apparatus also continue to monitor and assist poor communities by providing assistance in the form of basic necessities such as food for the people in need.

### Conclusion

The Covid-19 outbreak has spread to all over the world including Indonesia as well as in Lampung Province and Covid-19 can spread so quickly from human to human or from objects that have been exposed to the virus to humans. Covid-19 survival in a variety of different materials such as on paper will be able to survive up to 24 hours or 1 day, in plastic and metal objects the virus can survive 72 hours or 3 days and in objects such as glass can survive up to 96 hours or 4 days so that the whole community must be careful and always wear a mask when they are outside the house and diligently wash their hands with soap to avoid the spread of Covid-19.

Public participation in Lampung Province is relatively high, this can be seen from the concern of the people of Lampung about the dangers of Covid-19 and the involvement of the community in preventing the spread of Covid-19 actively or passively. In addition, the majority of people in Lampung Province have complied with regulations established by the central and regional governments regarding the prevention of the spread of Covid-19. Most of the people have also been advised by the government by following the movement to live a healthy life (GERMAS) and conduct social distancing. Lampung Provincial Government continues to coordinate with the central government and related agencies and involve the community to participate in the prevention of Covid-19. In addition, the government also continues to appeal to all people of Lampung who are currently out of town or abroad not to go home or go home during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Lampung Province.

### REFERENCES

- [1] *World Health Organization (WHO)*. URL: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>. Accessed: 22.04.2021.
- [2] *Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung*. URL: <https://dinkes.lampungprov.go.id/>. Accessed: 24.05.2021.
- [3] *Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Menghadapi Penyebaran Covid-19 di Indonesia*. URL: <https://bebas.kompas.id/baca/riset/partisipasi-publik-menghadapi-covid-19/>. Accessed: 20.04.2021.
- [4] Zahrotunnimah Z. Indonesian Government Bureaucracy Efforts to Prevent Covid-19 at the Beginning of the Pandemic Period. *RUDN Journal of Public Administration*. 2021;8(2):153–166. DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2021-8-2-153-166

- [5] Adam E., Roy L.H. Administering Public Participation. *Sage Journals*. 2019;50(2):133–147. DOI: 10.1177/0275074019871368
- [6] Sastropoetro S. *Partisipasi, Komunikasi, Persuasi, dan Disiplin Dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama; 2017 (In Indon.).
- [7] Setiawan R. Partisipasi Publik Dalam Program Bantuan Listrik Pedesaan Masyarakat Kabupaten Mesuji. *Jurnal e-JKPP*. 2017;3(3):82–92 (In Indon.).
- [8] Claudia D. F. Public and Patient Participation in Health Policy, Care and Research. *Porto Biomedical Journal Elsevier*. 2017;2(2):31–32. DOI: 10.1016/j.pbj.2017.01.001
- [9] Moleong L. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya; 2013 (In Indon.).
- [10] Setiawan R. Peranan Etika Aparatur Sipil Negara Dalam Pelayanan Publik Pada Dinas Kependudukan Dan Catatan Sipil (Disdukcapil) Kota Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal e-JKPP*. 2016;2(2):46–57 (In Indon.).
- [11] Sugiyono *Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2013 (In Indon.).
- [12] Creswell J.W. *Research design: pendekatan kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan mixed*. Yogyakarta: PT. Pustaka Pelajar; 2010 (In Indon.).
- [13] Farida I., Setiawan R. Leadership in Cope With Prostitute in Social Department of Bandar Lampung. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Development*. 2018;2(1):1–8. DOI: 10.24967/saburajjssd.v2i1
- [14] Farida I., Setiawan R., Maryatni A.S., Juwita M.N. The Implementation of E-Government in The Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 in Indonesia. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*. 2020;22(2):340–346. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.52155/ijpsat.v22.2.2165>
- [15] Bobbio L. Designing Effective Public Participation. *Journal Policy and Society*. 2019;38(1):45–57. DOI: 10.1080/14494035.2018.1511193
- [16] Hikmat H. *Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press; 2004 (In Indon.).
- [17] Ndraha T. *Pembangunan Masyarakat Tinggal Landas*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2017 (In Indon.).
- [18] Syafii K.I. *Ilmu Administrasi Publik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2014 (In Indon.).
- [19] Sherif Z. The Democratic Legitimacy of Public Participation in Planning: Contrasting Optimistic, Critical, and Agnostic Understandings. *Sage Journals*. 2020;19(4):349–370. DOI: 10.1177/1473095219897404
- [20] Wiyoto B., Lely I.M. *Krisis Total Administrasi Publik: Menuju Revolusi Baru Ilmu Administrasi Publik Abad 21*. Malang: Partner Consulting; 2017 (In Indon.).
- [21] Renn O., Ulmer F., Deckert A. *The Role of Public Participation in Energy Transitions 1st Edition*. Cambridge: Academic Press; 2020. DOI: 10.1016/C2018-0-02096-4
- [22] Remiswal *Menggugah Partisipasi Gender di Lingkungan Komunitas Lokal*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu; 2013 (In Indon.).
- [23] Suharto E. *Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan rakyat*. Refika Aditama. Bandung; 2016 (In Indon.).
- [24] Sumarto H. *Inovasi, Partisipasi, dan Good Governance*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia; 2018 (In Indon.).
- [25] Newman J., Barnes M., Sullivan H., Knops A. Public Participation and Collaborative Governance. *Journal of Social Policy*. 2004;33(2):203–223. DOI: 10.1017/S0047279403007499
- [26] *Provinsi Lampung*. URL: <https://www.lampungprov.go.id/>. Accessed: 25.05.2021.

#### Information about the authors:

*Rosidah* – Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, Tulang Bawang University, Indonesia (e-mail: idahros40@gmail.com).

*Ida Farida* – Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, University of Bandar Lampung, Indonesia (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7408-4214) (e-mail: ida.farida@ubl.ac.id).

*Refly Setiawan* – Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, University of Bandar Lampung, Indonesia (ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0719-1287) (e-mail: reflly@ubl.ac.id).

## Участие общественности в предотвращении вспышек Covid-19 в провинции Лампунг, Индонезия

Росида<sup>1</sup>✉, И. Фарида<sup>2</sup>, Р. Сетиаван<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Университет Туланг Баванг,  
35128, Индонезия, Лампунг, Кота Бару, ул. Гайя Мада, 34

<sup>2</sup>Университет Бандар-Лампунг,  
35142, З.А. Индонезия, Лампунг, Лабухан Рату, ул. Пагар, 29  
✉idahros40@gmail.com

**Аннотация.** Сегодня эпидемия Covid-19 находится в центре внимания не только в Индонезии, но и на всех континентах мира. В провинции Лампунг предотвращение распространения Covid-19 по-прежнему осуществляется путем вовлечения общества, чтобы оно могло участвовать и играть активную или поддерживающую роль. Цель этого исследования – оценить участие общественности в предотвращении вспышек Covid-19 в провинции Лампунг. В этом исследовании используется качественный метод исследования с качественным описательным подходом, при котором исследователи ясно описывают и отражают имеющиеся место явления и факты. Результаты показали, что участие общественности в предотвращении вспышек Covid-19 в провинции Лампунг считается достаточно высоким, на что указывает активная роль жителей провинции Лампунг в предотвращении Covid-19 путем ведения здорового образа жизни, соблюдения нормативных требований, призыва центральных и региональных правительств и информирования общественности о необходимости проводить социальное дистанцирование в соответствии с постановлениями центрального и региональных правительств. Несмотря на то, что все еще есть люди, которые нарушают официальные постановления, игнорируют призыв правительства, большинство людей в провинции Лампунг осознают опасность Covid-19. Правительство провинции Лампунг вместе с сообществом до сих пор также продолжает отслеживать и работать сообща, чтобы предотвратить распространение Covid-19 в провинции Лампунг.

**Ключевые слова:** Участие общественности, Covid-19, государственное управление, провинция Лампунг, Индонезия

**Заявление о конфликте интересов:** Авторы заявляют об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

### История статьи:

Поступила в редакцию: 29.04.2021. Принята к публикации: 31.05.2021.

### Для цитирования:

Росида, Фарида И., Сетиаван Р. Участие общественности в предотвращении вспышек Covid-19 в провинции Лампунг, Индонезия // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Государственное и муниципальное управление. 2021. Т. 8. № 3. С. 297–311. DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2021-8-3-297-311

### Информация об авторах:

Росида – преподаватель кафедры государственного управления, Университет Туланг Баванг (Индонезия) (e-mail: idahros40@gmail.com).

Ида Фарида – преподаватель кафедры государственного управления Университета Бандар-Лампунг (Индонезия) (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7408-4214) (e-mail: ida.farida@ubl.ac.id).

Рефли Сетиаван – преподаватель кафедры государственного управления Университета Бандар-Лампунг (Индонезия) (ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0719-1287) (e-mail: reflly@ubl.ac.id).