

# Characteristics Of Kalimantan Community Empowerment To Prevent The Transmission Of Covid-19 In The City Of South Ternate

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## **Abstract.**

*Corona virus is a zoonosis (transmitted between animals and humans). Based on scientific evidence, COVID-19 can be transmitted from human to human through coughing/sneezing droplets (droplets). 19 including those treating COVID-19 patients. The purpose of the results of the study was to find out the people of Kalumata to prevent the transmission of covid. The type of research used in this study is quantitative with a Cross Sectional Study design which is one of the observational studies to determine the characteristics of the Kalumata community empowerment to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. Where the research is a Cross Sectional Study, researchers look for characteristics between the independent variable (covid 19 empowerment) and the dependent variable (prevention of transmission) by taking instantaneous measurements. Characteristics of the empowerment of the Kalumata community in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 in the city of South Ternate. The population in this study was the entire number of people who received treatment for COVID-19 patients who carried out examinations at the Kalumata Health Center, South Ternate City, as many as 95 positive COVID-19 patients. The results of the analysis showed that the level of knowledge (62.2%). Compared to the attitude variable (81.8%), compared to the social media variable (94.7%) people know about it compared to Covid sufferers (84.2%). Compared with not suffering that is (15,8%). The conclusion is that it can be suggested because the covid 19 disease is a health problem that occurs without our knowledge, therefore to prevent the transmission of covid 19 to us, it is necessary to have early prevention by preventing various causative factors that trigger triggers that can be controlled, such as public knowledge there is still not enough information about covid 19 so that it can spread to other people.*

**Keywords:** Empowerment; Prevention of Transmission and Covid 19.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Corona virus is a zoonosis (transmitted between animals and humans). Based on scientific evidence, COVID-19 can be transmitted from human to human through coughing/sneezing droplets (droplets). 19, including those who treat COVID-19 patients [1]. This disease appeared in Wuhan, China in December 2019, is now a pandemic that attacks many countries globally (World Health Organization, 2020). On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (World Health Organization) announced a new corona virus outbreak and made this health problem a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), or a health emergency that needs the attention of all countries in the world [2]. Community empowerment is a negative society between a person or group of people who have the same characteristics and certain diseases. In an outbreak, social stigma is that people are labeled, stereotyped, discriminated against, treated differently, and/or experience a loss of status because they are considered to be related to a disease, cases in the world, starting at the end of January 2020, when the covid-19 pandemic still in China, verbal and physical attacks against Chinese or Asian descent occur in many countries. an increase in the number of reports of public stigmatization of people who are positive for covid19, especially against people from areas affected by the epidemic[3].

Behavioral changes in social behavior such as ostracizing patients who have recovered, refusing and ostracizing people who move from one area to another, ostracizing certain ethnicities because they are considered carriers of the virus, ostracizing medical personnel who work in hospitals, refusing corpses because they are considered to still have the virus. which can be transmitted. Stigma occurs when a person

negatively associates an infectious disease, such as Covid-19, with a specific population[4]. In the case of Covid-19, stigma attacks people who come from infected areas/regions. Currently, stigma is present in the form of labeling, stereotyping, segregation, deprivation of status and discrimination against people connected to Covid-19. Stigma really hurts a person/group's heart and even has a more negative impact on mental health than the Corona virus itself [5]. Based on the researcher's personal experience when the researcher was exposed to covid-19, there were some friends who avoided and ostracized after knowing the results of the rapid test that the researcher had covid 19. They stayed away for fear of contracting covid-19 during their internship they no longer wanted to live in one home with researchers [6].The size of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health cannot be measured comprehensively, but the information can be estimated from the findings of the 2015 MERS-CoV study in South Korea. Patients on hemodialysis who had to live their lives in isolation reported increased levels of hematocrit, calcium, phosphorus, after two weeks.

In addition, there is also an increase in the level of circulation, this indicator is an indicator of stress levels anxiety, and depression. Affected individuals with serious implications, impact on their well-being, powerlessness and their inability to contribute effectively to prevention[7].The incidence of COVID-19, according to data from the World Health Organization WHO on July 28, 2021, reached 196,553,009 confirmed cases of positive COVID-19 and those who died reached 4,200,412 cases and reported to WHO on July 2021 a total of 3,839 vaccines have been administered. .816.037(WHO, 2021).Indonesia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia which ranks first in the highest population with an estimated population of 265,015,300 people in 2018 [8]. The large population can certainly be bad because the corona virus that causes COVID-19 can spread very quickly. Uly (2020) said that starting from one infected person, the virus can spread to people around him quickly which is called superspreading.Data for the Province of North Maluku itself has accumulated as many as 3039 positives, 2548 people who recovered, and 102 people who died. Meanwhile, the positive COVID-19 data in Ternate City is 95 percent. The purpose of the results of the study was to find out the people of Kalumata to prevent the transmission of covid. From this title, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Characteristics of empowering the Kalumata community to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in the City of South Ternate.

## II. METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative with a Cross Sectional Study design which is one of the observational studies to determine the characteristics of the Kalumata community empowerment to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. Where the research is a Cross Sectional Study, researchers look for characteristics between the independent variable (covid 19 empowerment) and the dependent variable (prevention of transmission) by taking instantaneous measurements. Characteristics of the empowerment of the Kalumata community in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 in the city of South Ternate. The population in this study was the entire number of people who received treatment for COVID-19 patients who carried out examinations at the Kalumata Health Center, South Ternate City, as many as 95 positive COVID-19 patients.Data analysis was carried out by several statistical tests using the SPSS (Statistical Program For Social Science) computer program, namely univariate analysis with the aim of this analysis being to explain or describe the characteristics of each independent variable which includes knowledge, attitudes and social media. The dependent variable studied is the prevention of covid 19 transmission.

**Table 1.**Characteristics and Frequency Distribution of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	%
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Not enough	34	35,8
Well	61	62,2
<b>Attitude</b>		
Not enough	77	81,8
Well	18	18,9
<b>Social media</b>		
Google/Youtuber/Facebook	90	94,7
Koran	5	5,3

**Covid 19**

Suffering from Covid 19	80	84,2
Not Suffering from Covid 19	15	15,8

Based on table 1. Most of the knowledge of COVID-19 sufferers experienced the level of knowledge (62.2%). Compared to the attitude variable (81.8%), compared to the social media variable (94.7%) people know about it compared to Covid sufferers (84.2%). Compared with not suffering that is (15,8%).

**III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The study was conducted to obtain in-depth information on COVID-19 regarding knowledge, attitudes and social media towards community empowerment to prevent transmission of COVID-19 sufferers in the Kalumata Village, South Ternate City. the results of the study of variables about knowledge, attitudes, and social media are as follows:

**1. Knowledge**

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch according to Bachtiar quoted from [9]. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the good knowledge variable is 62.2% compared to the lack of knowledge, which is 35.8%. According to the word health organization, Corona or COVID-19, a very deadly virus, is capable of destroying not only the Indonesian people but also the entire population in the world. Observing these conditions, finally the World Health Organization (WHO) or the world health organization issued a decision so that people can maintain social distance when interacting [10].Based on the research journal To minimize contact between individuals who are at risk of transmitting, people must get used to maintaining distance (social distancing) and limiting physical interaction (physical distancing). When interacting with other people try to keep a distance of at least 1 meter, avoiding crowds/crowds[11].Based on research by Moudy [12], there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes and knowledge with individual behavior in preventing Covid-19[13].

**2. Attitude****Attitude**

Attitude is a reaction or response of a person who is still closed to a stimulus or object, where the manifestation of the attitude cannot be directly seen, but can only be interpreted beforehand from closed behavior (Novita & Adriyani, 2013). The results of the research on the attitude variable are 81.8% compared to the attitude behavior which is less at 18.9%. Based on the official website of the World Health Organization , it is stated that Coronavirus is a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans. Several types of coronavirus are known to cause respiratory tract infections in humans ranging from coughs and colds to more serious ones such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The new type of coronavirus that was found to cause COVID-19. The World Health Organization (WHO) ultimately designated the spread of COVID-19 as a Global Pandemic According to the Ministry of Health, isolation must be interpreted as an effort to reduce the risk of disease transmission. Individuals who are sick are separated from those who are healthy, those who are declared infected or suspected of having symptoms such as COVID-19 are separated from those who are asymptomatic. According to the Ministry of Health, self-isolation is carried out at home, to be separated from other family members. The results of research conducted by Concern for Rural Communities in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19: Case Studies in Two Aceh Besar Villages, stated that the response of the people of Gampong Cot Suruy and Gampong Lampuuk to COVID-19 prevention activities carried out by village officials and health workers was different. different.

There are people who respond positively and comply with health protocols by implementing 3M although it is not yet completely permanent, but there are also people who still do not believe in the existence of COVID-19. Meanwhile, the implementation of COVID-19 prevention carried out in Gampong Lampuuk received a positive response from the community. Many of the people are willing to carry out and comply with health protocols, such as the willingness and initiative to implement 3M. The difference in public

response to activities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 is due to distrust of this disease that has no apparent cause. This triggers the actions of people who refuse to comply with health protocols as an effort to prevent the spread of the corona virus. In the study of Medical and Biological Sciences, it is clear that the SARS-CoV2 virus as the cause of Covid-19 is a virus that only has RNA genetic material. This virus can only be active (live) in other cells as its host and as long as that cell is active. The SARS-CoV2 virus mainly lives in the mucous cells or mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. It can only be transmitted when someone sneezes, coughs, talks that releases droplets or splashes of saliva that carry the virus in it. Based on the results of a study conducted by Dai Nilam in 2020, entitled Community Stigma Against the Covid-19 Pandemic, it stated that stigmatizing and socially avoiding sufferers and their families is an inappropriate action. Stigma will lead to turmoil and new social problems with the loss of harmony in society. The results of Elvira Firgiana's research in 2021, entitled Social Stigma in the Families of 2019 Coronavirus Disease Patients in Sungailiat District, Bangka Regency, stated that the community gave stigma to the families of 2019 Coronavirus Disease patients by limiting social contact in the form of isolating, isolating, avoiding, and avoiding behavior caused by because of fear, vigilance, and lack of secrecy in society.

### **3. Social media**

This Social media is defined as a medium used by individuals to become part of the online social network by sharing content, news, photos and others with others, this is in line with the definition of Philip Kotler and Kevin Lane Keller. Based on the research of Apart from the government, it turns out that the covid-19 campaign through social media carried out by figures also has a very strong influence on increasing public awareness (Suri, 2021). The results of social media research are bigger, namely google, youtuber, instagram and facebook media by 94.7% compared to mass media or newspapers which are 5.3%. Based on the results of research conducted by R. Rosni in 2018, entitled Utilization of social media for searching and communicating health information, stated that the most frequently used social media to search for health information was Whatsapp (85.8%), YouTube (84.9%), Wikipedia (84%), and Facebook (80.5%). The rest are Blogger (73.4%), Instagram (64.6%), Google+ (61%), and Word Press (58.4%).

The reason for its use is that there are various facilities for sharing, commenting, replying to conversations, tagging, and uploading photos. Another reason is that all my friends use it, it looks comfortable to see and use and there are notifications (notifications). Social media that can fulfill this reason is Facebook. Based on the results of a study conducted by entitled the Relationship between Knowledge Levels and Behavior of Preventing Covid-19 Transmission in the Community, stated that currently various media are used as educational media to shape people's behavior through knowledge. Media is one of the supporting sources in the transfer of knowledge or vice versa can be an obstacle in realizing effective communication. Based on research (devid sweeptra) Information comes from data that is processed by certain methods to produce information. The data that has been obtained produces information that is conveyed, then used to make decisions for the recipient or actions that will produce new data again. Information is needed to update knowledge and as a basis for making further decisions. In simple terms, information can be interpreted as a collection of data that has been processed so that it becomes a form that is more valuable or more meaningful.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

The conclusions from the results of the research above are as follows:

1. Public knowledge related to Covid-19 is quite good, by explaining the definition of covid, symptoms, transmission and prevention.
2. The attitude of the community regarding Covid-19 is still not good because there are still some sufferers who are stigmatized by the community.
3. The use of social media in the community is not good enough, because many people receive hoax information related to Covid-19 on social media such as Facebook, Whatsapp and Instagram whose sources are not clear.

The suggestions that can be put forward in this research are that it is necessary to improve the empowerment and partnership between health workers and the government in the village related to the provision of information and education about Covid-19.

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