



# Godong Village Government's Leadership in Reducing Villager Mortality in the Covid-19 Pandemic

Maria Margareta Wardani

Department of Political Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

## INFO ARTICLE

\* Corresponding author;  
[mariawardania3691@gmail.com](mailto:mariawardania3691@gmail.com)

### Keywords:

collaborative leadership;  
covid-19 handling;  
mortality rate;  
program;  
village government.

## ABSTRACT

The paradigm of the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia has made the central government act quickly to issue a Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages number 8 of 2020 concerning Covid-19 Response Villages and Affirmation of Village Cash Labor Intensive. The Governor of Central Java as the Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling issued instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling at the Citizens Association (RW) Level through the Establishment of the "Jogo Tonggo Task Force". The Regional Government of Grobogan Regency issued a circular letter of the Regent of Grobogan Number: 440 /1915/2020 concerning the New Normal Productive and Safe Corona Virus Disease 2019 Policy. The local government calls on the Village Government to be responsible for forming policies and strategies for handling the spread of Covid-19. Godong Village has the highest case fatality rate due to Covid-19 out of 28 villages in Godong Sub-district. This study aims to determine how the leadership of the Godong Village Government in reducing the mortality rate of villagers in the pandemic era. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the SWOT analysis method. The SWOT analysis used in this research is only for mapping the research conditions and not for quantitative analysis. The Godong Village Government issued Decree of the Godong Village Head Number: 7/VII/2020 concerning the Establishment of the Covid-19 Prevention Jogo Tonggo Task Force. The establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force Program and the Godong Village Micro PPKM Command Post is evidence of the success and responsibility of the Godong Village Government in reducing the mortality rate of villagers due to Covid-19. The activeness of the Godong Village Government in coordinating with the joint team to provide 3T (Testing, Tracing, and Treatment) socialization provides awareness and trust for villagers in breaking the chain of Covid-19 transmission. The effectiveness of the program is evidenced by the fact that there are currently no case reports of the mortality rate of Godong Village residents due to Covid-19.



## INTRODUCTION

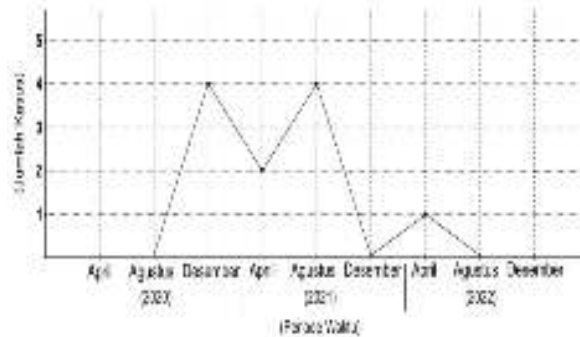
Indonesia is an archipelago with an area of 1.916 million km<sup>2</sup>, an archipelago that is rich in the diversity of natural resources and human resources from Sabang to Merauke with a population of 272.68 million people (BPS, 2021). Such a large area is also a challenge if there is a problem in the country, especially when the initial spread of Covid-19 entered Indonesia and became a big problem in almost all countries. Countries then compete to try all means in order to break the chain of spreading the corona virus, and reduce the number of spread, so that there are no more casualties (Iswahyudi et al., 2020).

The widespread spread of Covid 19 will prolong the period of economic collapse in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. (Estro Dariantio Sihaloho, 2020). National agencies responsible for fiscal and monetary issues also issued similar responses, by proposing several policies and strategies to protect the country's vital assets that impact the national economy, infrastructure, education, health, tourism and other sectors affected by the widespread spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in several regions of Indonesia. The issuance of Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020, Regarding the Determination of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Public Health Emergency means that the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak has become a dangerous outbreak that causes health emergencies and impacts on the community. This step was followed by the issuance of circular number 8 of 2020 concerning Covid-19 response villages and Affirmation of Cash Labor Intensive by the Minister of Health. Of course the government does not want this graph to continue to rise, seeing that Indonesia is geographically directly adjacent to countries affected by Covid-19 transmission (Suni, 2020).

The Central Government calls on Regional Governments to immediately coordinate and take rapid response steps to overcome the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the perspective of a unitary state, the position of local governments has an important meaning in the implementation of the main functions of government. The main functions of government emphasize three things, namely regulatory functions, service functions and empowerment functions (Ariyanto, 2020).

Instruction of the Governor of Central Java as Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling in Central Java Province Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Handling at the Citizens Association (RW) Level through the Establishment of the "Jogo Tonggo Task Force". Active steps were also taken by Grobogan Regent Sri Sumarni in handling Covid-19. The Grobogan Regional Government has proven its performance by increasing the status of Grobogan Regency from alert to emergency response and issuing Grobogan Regent Circular Letter Number: 440 /1915/2020 concerning the New Normal Order Policy Productive and Safe Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Grobogan Regency to be implemented by the village government. The Grobogan Regent also coordinates village governments to continue to protect and anticipate their citizens to avoid the spread of Covid-19. Emergency conditions due to Covid-19 within the framework of a unitary state are not only the responsibility and duty of the central government, but also the role and responsibility of local governments (Ariyanto, 2020).

The constitutional design of the relationship between the Central Government and Local Governments in Indonesia is built on the principle of a unitary state (Ariyanto, 2020). The role of the village as the smallest aspect of government needs to be encouraged and empowered by the central government to reduce the Covid-19 cases that arise in order to narrow the range of spread. Godong Village is one of the villages in Godong Sub-district that has been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The spread of Covid-19 has caused various problems that have caused unrest and disrupted the activities of villagers. The number of cases of death of villagers due to the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is an issue that must be addressed immediately by the village government. The uncontrolled spread rate needs to be checked regarding the cause, so that cases can be controlled immediately. The implementation of policies and strategies made in addition to prioritizing the interests of residents must also be in accordance with the needs.

**Graph 1. Reduction in the Mortality Rate of Godong Village Residents in 2020-2022**

Source: UPT Puskesmas Godong

In Graph 1. above, it can be seen that the number of cases of death of Godong Village residents due to the Covid-19 pandemic has fluctuated, although the latest data in 2022 the number of cases is no longer recorded. Experience from the previous year and various preparations in facing a pandemic, Godong Village has succeeded in reducing the mortality rate of villagers. It is proven that the number of cases in 2022 was only 1 confirmed case compared to 2021. The graph above proves that the village government's performance in making policies and strategies has proven effective. The programs implemented have proven to be able to reduce the mortality rate of villagers due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

Leadership is a mirror of how the organization is run, so that in the organization there is a comprehensive involvement of people who carry out tasks, carry out certain methods, patterns and systems and policies so that they are able to carry out their obligations to achieve the expected goals (Lahada, 2018). Based on the perspective of collaborative leadership, the Godong village government is able to respond and adapt to the problems faced, especially in the complex conditions of Covid-19. The coordination of the village government by collaborating with various parties, provides many benefits and conveniences in running each program. The optimization of each program carried out is the basis for this research, namely researchers want to know the Leadership of the Godong Village Government in reducing the mortality rate of villagers in the pandemic era. In particular, how the Godong Village Government realizes effective policies and strategies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic.

## METHODS

The theory used in this research is collaborative leadership theory. The research design used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach using the SWOT analysis method. Qualitative research is a study that basically uses a deductive-inductive approach. This approach departs from a theoretical framework, ideas of experts, or understanding based on their experience which is then developed into problems and their solutions which are proposed to obtain justification (verification) in the form of empirical data support in the report (Ahyar et al., 2020: 254). Data analysis using the SWOT Analysis Matrix aims to evaluate the factors of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (Rauch, 2007). The SWOT analysis used in this study is only as a mapping of research conditions and not for quantitative analysis with the aim of making it easier for researchers to find out the analysis of programs run by the Godong Village Government in making policies and strategies for handling covid-19. The location used in this research is in Godong Village, Godong District, Grobogan Regency.

There are 2 (two) sources of data for this research, namely Primary Data and Secondary Data. Primary data from this research are interviews with the Godong Village Head, Godong Village Officials, local health workers (UPT Puskesmas Godong), and the Godong Village Youth Organization. Secondary data of this study were obtained from documents and data from the Godong Village Hall and UPT Puskesmas Godong. Data collection techniques in this research are observation techniques (observation), interview techniques,



documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques in this research are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification. The research method used is the Triangulation Method. The data source triangulation method is data collection from a variety of different sources using the same method (Iif Ahmad Syarif et al., 2021).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data from the UPT Puskesmas Godong is one of the reference data and benchmarks for village governments in efforts to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak. The data displays the development of the number of cases of deaths of villagers due to the spread of Covid-19 from 28 villages in Godong Subdistrict. The following are the results of analyzing data confirming Covid-19 patients in Godong Subdistrict:

**Table 1. Confirmed data of Covid-19 patients in Godong sub-district, 2020-2022**

No.	Kecamatan	Jumlah Terkonfirmasi Menderita			Terkonfirmasi Sembuh			Terkonfirmasi Meninggal			Total
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	
1	Godong	1	3	1	13	11	11	11	14	14	141
2	Godong Barat				11	11	11	2	14	1	21
3	Godong Timur	1	1		11	11	11	1	14	14	41
4	Godong Selatan		2		11	11	11	2	14	1	21
5	Godong Utara		2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
6	Godong Tengah		2	1	11	11	11	1	14	1	21
7	Godong Utara		2	1	11	11	11	1	14	1	21
8	Godong Selatan		2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
9	Godong Timur		2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
10	Godong Barat		2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
11	Godong Utara	1	1		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
12	Godong Selatan	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
13	Godong Timur	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
14	Godong Barat	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
15	Godong Utara	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
16	Godong Selatan	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
17	Godong Timur	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
18	Godong Barat	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
19	Godong Utara	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
20	Godong Selatan	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
21	Godong Timur	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
22	Godong Barat	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
23	Godong Utara	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
24	Godong Selatan	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
25	Godong Timur	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
26	Godong Barat	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
27	Godong Utara	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
28	Godong Selatan	1	2		11	11	11	1	14	1	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>141</b>

Source: UPT Puskesmas Godong

From the data processing Table 1. which has been calculated above, it can be concluded that of the 28 centers in Godong District. Godong Village is the highest village with residents with confirmed cases of Covid-19. The data analyzed above proves that the decline in confirmed patients, recovered, and died from Covid-19 in Godong Village has decreased in the last year. Confirmation from the UPT Puskesmas Godong stated that the confirmed patient data in 2021-2022 had recovered. Until now, there have been no more reports of Covid-19 patients occurring at the UPT Puskesmas Godong. So that the graph above is data that has been processed according to confirmation from the UPT Puskesmas Godong and is the final data. Implementation of policy relates to a process whereby once a public issue is on the policy agenda, various options are designed to address it (Lubis, 2021). The spread of Covid-19 has made Godong Village the village with the highest mortality rate of its villagers. This is what makes a big homework for the village government in acting decisively to overcome this problem, because policies and strategies are indispensable in solving the Covid-19 case. Policies and strategies play an important role in creating the conduciveness of an area.



### **Establishment of Godong Village Micro PPKM Command Post**

Issuance of Grobogan Regent Circular No. 360/233/2021 on Micro-based PPKM and the Establishment of Covid-19 Handling Posts at the Village Level to Control the Spread of Covid-19 in Grobogan Regency. The Godong Village Government moved quickly in an effort to handle the Covid-19 pandemic by implementing Micro PPKM and establishing a Command Post. The establishment of the Micro PPKM Command Post is expected to be a solution because there are still many residents who do not know the dangers of the Covid-19 virus.

The Godong Village Micro PPKM Command Post is located at the Godong Village Hall. The Village Command Post is technically a part that becomes an integral part of handling Covid-19 in Godong Village, consisting of: conveying information about Covid-19 to the people of Godong Village, collecting data on community mobilization in and out of the Village / RW / RT, detecting residents in the Village who have just traveled from areas outside the Region, facilitating simple health facilities in preventing the spread of Covid-19. The purpose of establishing this Micro PPKM Post is to provide socialization and provide health facilities to residents to avoid the dangers of Covid-19.

The success of the Godong Village Government in handling the Covid-19 pandemic by reducing the number of deaths and reducing the number of villagers confirmed to be affected by Covid-19 has received appreciation from the Regent of Grobogan Sri Sumarni. This was evidenced by a visit on Thursday, February 8, 2021 at the Godong Village Micro PPKM post. The visit aims to monitor and appreciate the performance of the village government, which has coordinated with various parties, so that the handling of Covid-19 can be controlled. The Grobogan Regency Government also provided assistance with several equipment to support the implementation of Micro PPKM, such as masks, hand sanitizers, and other supporting equipment during the visit.

### **Implementation of Godong Village Jogo Tonggo Task Force**

Instruction of the Governor of Central Java as the Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling in Central Java Province Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Handling at the Citizens Association (RW) Level through the Establishment of the "Jogo Tonggo Task Force". The formation of the Godong Village Jogo Tonggo Task Force began with the issuance of the Godong Village Head Decree Number: 7/VII/2020. The implementation of a policy called Jogo Tonggo in an effort to overcome and monitor the spread of Covid-19 based on territory from the smallest scope, namely Rukun Tetangga (RT) and Citizens Association (RW) by maximizing the role of villagers.

The formation of the task force is divided into 4 (four) namely: Health, Economy, Social Security, and Entertainment. The data table 4. above shows the tasks of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force in handling the co-19 pandemic. The implementation of Jogo Tonggo in Godong Village is the fastest strategy in handling the Covid-19 pandemic which is related to the community. The implementation of Jogo Tonggo is tasked with ensuring that residents work together to fight the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in their area. Likewise, the implementation of Jogo Tonggo is implementing its duties to protect the community in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This success cannot be separated from the contribution of various parties who helped, namely: Community Leaders, Village Officials, Local Health Workers, RT / RW, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa, Linmas, and Youth Organization who have collaborated in handling Covid-19 in Godong Village. The following is the implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force's duties in Godong Village:

#### **1. Health Task Force**

Efforts made by the Health Task Force Team are data collection, examination of Godong Village residents who have just arrived from outside the city, other countries. The next handling is to spray disinfectants to all houses in the Godong Village Community Environment, Godong Subdistrict, especially in public places such as mosques, schools, and mosques. The distribution of masks to all residents of Godong Village as a prevention of covid 19 transmission is also one of the active activities carried out by the health task force. Another activity carried out is preparing the Godong Village quarantine site at the PWRI Building and the Godong IPHI Building, this quarantine site will aim if there are villagers with confirmed Covid-19 who need



a place to isolate. Rapid implementation if there are confirmed family reports is another task of the Godong Village Jogo Tonggo Health Task Force.

## 2. Economic Task Force

The realization of the Economic Task Force in helping villagers is by carrying out activities to distribute assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM) due to the impact of Covid-19 with health protocols in the form of arranging a schedule for receiving assistance, maintaining distance, wearing masks, washing hands before entering the Village Hall. The assistance is in the form of: Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Family Hope Program (PKH), Cash Social Assistance (BST), Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance, and Provincial / District JPS. In carrying out its duties, the Jogo Tonggo Ekonomi Task Force Team consists of community leaders, village officials, village midwives, RT / RW, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa.

## 3. Social Task Force and Security Task Force

The implementation of socialization on how to wash hands properly is one of the activities carried out by the Social Task Force. Socialization for Godong Village Residents directly at Islamic Boarding Schools, schools, all RTs during the Covid-19 pandemic through mosque loudspeakers and mobile socialization to always maintain health, eat clean, nutritious food, exercise, keep your distance, appeal not to crowd, always wash your hands, wear masks, appeal not to travel home if it is not very important. The Social Task Force also urges if there are relatives or families who have just come from out of town, to immediately report to the RT / RW or the Godong Village Task Force team and to carry out independent isolation for 14 days. The activities that have been carried out by the Godong Village Jogo Tonggo Security Task Force in handling Covid-19 are the provision of guard posts in each RT. The next task is to collect data for residents who are going home, so that they are prepared for inspection. The implementation of a curfew until 22.00 is applied if there is still a crowd of residents, then it is immediately dispersed.

## 4. Entertainment Task Force

From the data report obtained by the entertainment task force, in the meantime there are only a few activities carried out, namely after spraying disinfectants, the officers invite villagers to do gymnastics together once a week at the Godong Village hall field. This activity is carried out with the aim that in addition to entertainment for villagers, it can also invite residents to live a healthy life by sunbathing and doing gymnastics together. The entertainment task force also has a function to reduce tension for villagers due to the spread of hoax news and issues that cause unrest in the community.

## SWOT Analysis

Analysis of the SWOT method of the results of the research that has been carried out in the leadership of the Godong Village government in an effort to reduce the mortality rate of villagers in the pandemic era:

### 1. Strengths of the Godong Village Government

The Godong Village Government has strengths that are generally owned in carrying out its responsibilities to its villagers, and these strengths have made it a success in the case of handling Covid-19, which several years ago became a major problem that claimed the lives of Godong Village residents as the highest mortality rate and the number of infected patients out of a total of 28 villages in Godong Sub-district. The strengths of the Godong Village Government include:

- a. The activeness of the Godong Village Government in providing socialization and appeals to villagers.
- b. Village Head who has a military background
- c. The Grobogan Regent's monitoring and appreciation during a visit to the Godong Village Micro PPKM Command Post
- d. Sufficient village fund budget for Covid-19 handling
- e. Service innovation during the pandemic through online
- f. The accuracy of the Jogo Tongo Task Force formation program
- g. Godong Village government's corpse bathing training has been carried out so that it saves time and



money.

## 2. Weaknesses of the Godong Village Government

Weakness is an obstacle for the Godong Village Government in handling Covid-19 in villagers. The weaknesses owned by the Godong Village Government include:

- a. The village government's lack of responsiveness at the beginning of the pandemic so that many villagers were confirmed with Covid-19.
- b. Limited medical treatment tools needed.

## 3. Opportunities for the Godong Village Government

Opportunity is an opportunity that comes, so that it can be utilized for profit, or can be defined as an opportunity that arises at a certain time that can provide a great opportunity for profit, if on that occasion an action is taken by directing energy and thought. The opportunities owned by the Godong Village Government include:

- a. Coordination and assistance in handling Covid-19 from outside parties
- b. Increasing villagers' trust in the Village Government.

## 4. Threats of the Godong Village Government

Threats in SWOT refer to areas that have the potential to cause problems. This threat usually comes from outside parties and is an obstacle for the Godong Village Government in the Covid-19 handling program:

- a. The low level of education of Godong Village residents
- b. Fear of villagers who cause dishonesty and make threats when exposed to Covid-19.
- c. The geographical condition of Godong Village

In handling the Covid-19 pandemic in Godong Village, of course, there are many obstacles found, in this case the researchers found that the obstacles were divided into 2, namely from internal and external parties. Internal obstacles come from the village government, which at the beginning of handling Covid-19 had a sense of fear and a lack of understanding of the swift steps to anticipate villagers affected by Covid-19 from the central and regional governments. This resulted in the beginning of the pandemic when the spread situation increased sharply, making Godong Village ranked first with the highest number of death cases and confirmed Covid-19 patients in Godong District. Godong Village was also named the village with the longest red zone status when covid-10 was on the rise.

External barriers come from villagers who initially still do not care about the implementation of health protocols that have been recommended by the village government. This is due to the lack of education level of some villagers which causes them to feel less confident about the Covid-19 pandemic, there are even several cases of threats made by villagers because they do not want medical treatment when Covid-19 is confirmed. As a result, the spread of Covid-19 in Godong Village is increasingly widespread. Responding to this kind of thing, the village government must understand and be patient without coercion by providing assistance and socialization of understanding to villagers.

The collaborative leadership of the Godong Village Government is very beneficial in the effort to handle Covid-19 in Godong Village. Contributions from outside parties play an important role in assisting the Godong Village government. The village government's activeness in providing socialization and understanding with the help of coordination from outside parties such as the Jogo Tonggo Task Force team consisting of several community leaders, village officials, village midwives (UPT Puskesmas Godong), RT / RW, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa and Linmas regarding 3T (Testing, Tracing, and Treatment). Provide a sense of awareness and trust for villagers to always comply with village government recommendations and policies, so that the spread can be significantly reduced in Godong Village. Appeals to villagers continue to be regularly carried out such as the application of wearing masks when doing activities outside the home, the application of hand washing and each house is required to provide a place to wash hands, appeals to maintain distance, stay away from crowds, and



reduce mobility in accordance with recommendations from the Ministry of Health. The steps taken as a form of anticipation to avoid Covid-19 cases from increasing.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the results of the discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Circular letter of the Regent of Grobogan Number: 440 /1915/2020 concerning the New Normal Productive and Safe Corona Virus Disease 2019 Policy. Became the beginning of the program to establish the Micro PPKM Command Post. The purpose of establishing the Micro PPKM Command Post is to convey information about Covid-19 to the people of Godong Village, data collection of community mobilization in and out of the Village / RW / RT. Detecting residents in the village who have just traveled from outside the region. Facilitating simple health facilities in preventing the spread of Covid-19.
2. Instruction of the Governor of Central Java as the Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling in Central Java Province Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling at the Citizens Association (RW) Level through the Establishment of the "Jogo Tonggo Task Force". Decree of the Head of Godong Village Number: 7/VII /2020 concerning the Establishment of the Covid-19 Prevention Jogo Tonggo Task Force. The implementation of this Task Force is another form of program run by the Godong Village Government to overcome Covid-19. This program is divided into 4 (four), namely: Health, Economy, Social Security, and Entertainment with different functions and handling tasks in each field.
3. The policy programs and strategies that have been implemented by the village government have been very effective and right on target. The implementation of the Micro PPKM Command Post and the formation of the Godong Village Jogo Tonggo Task Force are forms of the effectiveness of the village government's strategy in carrying out its duties as evidenced by the success in reducing the mortality rate of Godong Village residents infected with Covid-19. Assistance from various external parties such as the Jogo Tonggo Task Force team consisting of Community Leaders, Village Officials, Village Midwives (UPT Puskesmas Godong), RT / RW, Babinkamtibmas, Babinsa and Linmas in providing 3T education (Testing, Tracing and Treatment) greatly assisted the village government in providing socialization and understanding to villagers to comply with health protocols.
4. From the results of the interviews, 2 (two) obstacles were found at the beginning of handling Covid-19, namely internal and external obstacles. (1) Internal obstacles came from the lack of readiness and readiness of the Godong Village Government at the beginning of handling Covid-19. This factor is motivated by the fact that there has been no understanding and training of the Village Government regarding health protocol procedures, the lack of availability of medical facilities and health check tools is also a problem when handling villagers. (2) External obstacles come from Godong Village residents, at the beginning of Covid-19, there were still many who were indifferent and lacked trust. They think that if they get Covid-19, it will become a disgrace and be shunned by the neighbors. Several cases of rejection to threatening by villagers during handling. Factors due to the lack of education level of some villagers and lack of understanding at the beginning of the spread of Covid-19 became the reason. The geographical condition of the Godong Village area which is the city center and public facilities such as: Market, Terminal and other shops also cause the spread in Godong Village to increase compared to other villages.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise and gratitude to God Almighty, this article entitled "Godong Village Government Leadership in Reducing the Mortality Rate of Villagers in the Pandemic Era" can be completed to fulfill the publication requirements for the trial. In the preparation of this article, there were not a few obstacles faced, but with enthusiasm and hard work I was finally able to complete it. On this occasion I would like to thank:

1. Mr. JB Sugiman, Mrs. Bernadin Liesfandari, and family who have accompanied this step through sincere prayers, encouragement and motivation.





2. Mr. Moh. Aris Munandar, S. Sos., M.M. as the Head of the Political Science Study Program whom I respect.
3. Dr. Cahyo Seftyono S. Sos., M. A. as the Supervising Lecturer who has guided and directed me so that I can complete this article.
4. Mr. Erisandi Arditama, S.I.P., M.A. as the Guardian Lecturer.
5. My beloved friends from the Bestod group, Icak Family, and the Cheerful Family.
6. The Head of Godong Village, Mr. H. Zaenal Arifin, and the Village Official, Mr. Nursalim.
7. Mr. Yudi as the medical team and task force of UPT Puskesmas Godong.
8. My friends from Political Science Study Program Class of 2019 who have provided support and encouragement to me.
9. My beloved alma mater UNNES.
10. Myself who has managed to fight so far through the days with many tears and laughter in the work.

## REFERENCES

- Ahyar, H., Maret, U. S., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., Mada, U. G., Hardani, S.Pd., M. S., Nur Hikmatul Auliya, G. C. B., Helmina Andriani, M. S., Fardani, R. A., Ustiawaty, J., Utami, E. F., Sukmana, D. J., & Istiqomah, R. R. (2020). *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif* (Issue March).
- Ariyanto, B. (2020). Pengelolaan Hubungan Pusat Dan Daerah Dalam Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19. *Suloh: Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Malikussaleh*, 8(2), 37. <https://doi.org/10.29103/sjp.v8i2.3066>
- Estro Darianto Sihalo. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *ResearchGate*, April, 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.14524.67205>
- Iif Ahmad Syarif, Edy Utomo, & Eko Prihartanto. (2021). Identifikasi Potensi Pengembangan Wilayah Pesisir Kelurahan Karang Anyar Pantai Kota Tarakan. *Jurnal Cakrawala Ilmiah*, 1(3), 225-232. <https://doi.org/10.53625/jcijurnalcakrawalaIndonesia.v1i3.604>
- Iswahyudi, F., Darwin, M., Hadna, A. H., & Kutanegara, P. M. (2020). Kontekstualisasi Adopsi Kebijakan: Studi Kasus Kebijakan Pengendalian Covid-19 di Korea Selatan. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, 16(2), 117-136. <https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v16i2.682>
- Lahada, G. (2018). Kepemimpinan Kepala Desa dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Dan Kemasyarakatan di Desa Malei Lage Kecamatan Lage Kabupaten Poso. *Jurnal Ilmiah Administratie*, 11(1), 1-10.
- Lubis, B. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kota Cimahi Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Media Birokrasi*, 27-38. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jmb.v3i1.2469>
- Rauch, P. (2007). SWOT analyses and SWOT strategy formulation for forest owner cooperations in Austria. *European Journal of Forest Research*, 126(3), 413-420. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10342-006-0162-2>
- Suni, N. S. P. (2020). Kesiapsiagaan Indonesia Menghadapi Potensi Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease. *Jurnal Info Singkaat*, XII(3), 13-18.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Jakarta Pusat, 2021. Jumlah Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun (Ribu Jiwa), 2020-2022. Jakarta Pusat : Badan Pusat Statistik. <https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/12/1975/1/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan-tahun.html>
- Badan Pusat Statistik Jakarta Pusat, 2021. Luas Daerah dan Jumlah Pulau Menurut Provinsi, 2021. Jakarta Pusat: Badan Pusat Statistik [https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/view\\_data\\_pub/0000/api\\_pub/UFpWMMjZOVZlZTInc1pXaHhDV1hPQT09/da\\_01/1](https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/view_data_pub/0000/api_pub/UFpWMMjZOVZlZTInc1pXaHhDV1hPQT09/da_01/1)
- Instruksi Gubernur Jawa Tengah Selaku Ketua Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid—19 Di Tingkat Rukun Warga (Rw) Melalui Pembentukan “Satgas Jogo Tonggo”
- Keputusan Kepala Desa Godong Nomor : 412.2/2021 Tentang Pembentukan Relawan Desa Aman Covid-19 Desa Godong Kecamatan Godong



Volume 5 Nomor 2 Agustus 2023

# Journal of Public Administration and Government

journal homepage :: <https://jurnal.fisip.untad.ac.id/index.php/JPAG>



---

Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penetapan Kedaruratan Kesehatan Masyarakat Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid- 19)

Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2005 Tentang Desa

Surat edaran Menteri Desa nomor 8 tahun 2020 tentang desa tanggap Covid-19 dan Penegasan Padat Karya Tunai

Surat edaran Bupati Grobogan Nomor:440 /1915/2020 Tentang Kebijakan Tatanan Normal Baru Produktif dan Aman Corona Virus Disease 2019

UU RI Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa