**KNOWLEDGE IMPROVEMENT OF NEW HABITS ADAPTATION TOWARDS A PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY AND SAFE COVID-19**

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***ABSTRACT***

*Public fear of the Covid-19 virus has resulted in social restrictions. This has an impact on determining the productivity and economy of society. For this reason, it is necessary to adapt new habits so that people can be productive again in breaking the chain of spreading the Covid-19 Virus. This service aims to provide knowledge to the public about the Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Covid-19 Society. Community service activities were carried out on September 4, 2020 with a total of 25 participants from the people Mojo Agung Hamlet, Seputih Jaya Village in the form of socialization and discussion. The assessment was carried out using quantitative methods by distributing the pre-test and post-test. The results of this service concluded that there was an increase in participants' knowledge about the adaptation of new habits during Covid-19 pandemic. This is shown by the increase in the value of the participants' knowledge after being given some materials and simulations as much as 38%.*

*Keywords:* *Adapt to New Habits, Productive Society, Safe Covid-19*

**A. Introduction**

At the end of 2019, the world community was shocked by the emergence of diseases caused by viruses. The virus emerged from Wuhan City, Capital of Hubei Province, China. Wuhan City itself is one of the megapolitan cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and others. At the beginning of the emergence of this virus, it was called the name 2019 novel corona virus or abbreviated as 2019-nCoV and for the name of the disease, the WHO UN Health Organization on February 11, 2020 inaugurated it as Corona Virus Disease - 19 or abbreviated as Covid-19.

Kiswantoro et al (2020), Covid-19 is a virus that attacks the respiratory tract and usually causes minor disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and death. Baihaki et al (2020), Covid-19 has a significant impact on life. The world is experiencing chaos due to the virus, including causing significant death. Covid-19 causes paralysis in various sectors of life as a nation and state. For the Covid-19 case on March 11, 2020, WHO officially upgraded the status from endemic to pandemic. This is one of the extraordinary events that could not have been predicted before. The determination of a core pandemic considers a disease that is contagious and spreads in many countries. From data obtained by wordometer as many as 215 countries that have contracted this virus.

Public fear of this virus results in social restrictions. Many people are afraid to carry out activities outside the home, interact with other people so that it reduces the productivity of the community. Quoted from the website of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences published on May 19, 2020. Ministry of Manpower data as of April 20, 2020, as many as 2,084,593 workers from 116,370 companies were sent home. And from the survey results, 39.4% of businesses stopped, 57.1% of businesses experienced a decline in production and 3.5% had no impact. This data shows a very high decrease in productivity resulting from the impact of the spread of the Covid-19 virus. For this reason, it is necessary to adapt new habits so that people can be productive in breaking the chain of spreading the Covid-19 Virus.

The high impact caused by the Covid-19 virus on people's productivity has made the government continue to strive to stabilize it again to stabilize people's productivity in order to improve several aspects of people's life. There have been many policies that have been issued by the government, starting from the central level to policies at the regional level. One of the efforts made by the Lampung Provincial Government is by issuing Lampung Governor Regulation Number 45 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Society of Covid-19. The issuance of this governor regulation aims to create a productive society in the Covid-19 situation and synergize the sustainability of the community's economy and policies for implementing development.

Even though the government has issued its policy of adapting to new habits during this pandemic, there are still many people who do not implement health protocols properly. There are still many people who carry out their activities outside the home, not wearing masks, gathering without giving a safe distance, etc. This is like what happened in one of the hamlets in Central Lampung district. In Mojo Agung Hamlet, there is still low public awareness of the health protocol during this pandemic, and there are still many residents who do not know about the Lampung Governor Regulation that has been issued regarding the Adaptation of New Habits during the Covid-19 Period. Realizing the low level of public knowledge and insights about this, it is important to socialize the Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Covid-19 Society.

The purpose of this activity is to provide knowledge to the public about the Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Covid-19 Society. This outreach activity is expected to provide benefits to the general public and in particular the people of Mojo Agung Hamlet, Seputih Jaya Village, Gunung Sugih District, Central Lampung Regency. The final result after this activity is expected to increase people's knowledge so that they are willing to adapt to new lives in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

**B. Method of Implementation**

To support the achievement of goals, The method of activities carried out includes the following :

1. The socialization method or lecture is by conducting the main socialization regarding Lampung Governor Regulation Number 45 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Covid-19 Society. The socialization was carried out in the form of a presentation to the people of Mojo Agung hamlet, Seputih Jaya Village. where before and after the material is given pre-test and post-test questions
2. Socialization or lectures are carried out through presentations using interactive power points.
3. After the presentation of the socialization material was completed, it was continued with an in-depth discussion and question and answer which was carried out in an interactive manner
4. In addition to socialization and discussion, participants were given materials and souvenirs in the form of hand-sanitazers and masks

**C. Result and Discussion**

In order to achieve the objectives as planned, this socialization activity is arranged based on the main points of the material designed in accordance with the socialization method. The schedule and material for this socialization are presented in the following table:

**Tabel 1 Schedule and Material of Socialization**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Time** | **Socialization Materials** | **PIC** |
| 1 | 13.00-13.15 | Participant Registration | Committee |
| 2 | 13.15 - 13.30 | Message from the Head of Seputih Jaya Village | Mr. Theni Vendra |
| 3 | 13.30 - 13.45 | Pre Test | Committee |
| 4 | 13.45 - 14.15 | Material: Adapt New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Covid-19 Society. | Mrs. Syeni Rakhmadani |
| 5 | 14.15 -14.45 | Discussion | Committee |
| 6 | 14.45 -15.00 | Post Test | Committee |
| 7 | 15.00-15.15 | Closing | Committee |

In general, the results of the socialization that have been carried out have contributed to society, namely to increase public knowledge and awareness to be more concerned with adapting to new habits during a pandemic.

From the results of the pre-test, it can be explained that the participants' score ranges are in the range of 40 - 70. Participants who get a score of 40 are 3 people (12%), 50 as many as 7 people (28%), 60 as many as 10 people (40%) and 70 as many as 5 people (20%). In table 2.

**Tabel 2 Distribution Value and Percentage of Pre-Test Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Pre-Test Value** | **Number of participants** | **Persentase** |
| 1 | 40 | 3 | 12% |
| 2 | 50 | 7 | 28% |
| 3 | 60 | 10 | 40% |
| 4 | 70 | 5 | 20% |
| **Amount** | **25** | **100%** |

Meanwhile, if you look at the results of the Post-Test, the scores of participants who took part in the seminar were in the range of 60 - 90.With a score of 60 as many as 2 people (8%), 70 as many as 5 people (20%), 80 as many as 15 people (60%) and the highest score was 90 as many as 3 people (12%). Seen in table 3.

**Tabel 3 Distribution Value and Percentage of Post - Test Results**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Post-Test Value** | **Number of participants** | **Persentase** |
| 1 | 60 | 2 | 8% |
| 2 | 70 | 5 | 20% |
| 3 | 80 | 15 | 60% |
| 4 | 90 | 3 | 12% |
| **Amount** | **25** | **100%** |

**Tabel 4 Value Calculation Results Pre-test and Post-test**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name** | **Pre-Test** | **Post-Test** | **Enhancement** | **Presentase** |
| 1 | Hj. Martijah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 2 | Wagirah | 50 | 70 | 20 | 40% |
| 3 | Siti Umi  | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 4 | Ningsih | 70 | 80 | 10 | 14,2% |
| 5 | Siti Rohmah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 6 | Siti Amanah | 50 | 80 | 30 | 60% |
| 7 | Umi farida | 70 | 90 | 20 | 28,5% |
| 8 | Faidatun | 50 | 70 | 20 | 40% |
| 9 | Sriyati | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 10 | Ismawati | 50 | 70 | 20 | 40% |
| 11 | Marsimah | 50 | 70 | 20 | 40% |
| 12 | Aisah | 70 | 80 | 30 | 42,8% |
| 13 | Naeidi | 40 | 60 | 20 | 50% |
| 14 | Mahmudah | 50 | 80 | 30 | 60% |
| 15 | Ngatiem | 50 | 70 | 20 | 40% |
| 16 | Surati | 40 | 60 | 20 | 50% |
| 17 | Romlah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 18 | Sunami | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 19 | Wuryani | 40 | 80 | 40 | 100% |
| 20 | Bariyah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 21 | Nur Aini | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 22 | Uswatun hasanah | 70 | 90 | 20 | 28,5% |
| 23 | Umi thobibah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 24 | Nur lailah | 60 | 80 | 20 | 33,3% |
| 25 | Tutik Sulastri | 70 | 90 | 20 | 28,5% |
| **Amount** | **1420** | **1940** | **540** | **38%** |

However, if it is seen from the behavior side of the socialization participants. It turns out that this instrument has not been able to provide a factual picture. This is due to the limited time and instruments used. For that we need further dedication with more detailed patterns in the future.

**D. Conclusion**

Even though it has not fully achieved the stated goals, at least this socialization activity can contribute to efforts to increase public knowledge and awareness of the adaptation of new habits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In this regard, the suggestions that we need to convey on this occasion are:

1. The need for pro-active action by urban village officials to continue to socialize the implementation of this program to the community.
2. The need for firm action taken by the village administration, starting from warning to social sanctions for residents who have not implemented this customary adaptation.The need for community involvement in the success of this program.

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