

## RINGKASAN

Pola solidaritas terbentuk berdasarkan nilai dan norma yang dianut masyarakat. Solidaritas sosial terbagi menjadi dua tipe, yaitu solidaritas organik dan mekanik. Pandemi Covid-19 yang terjadi di Desa Karangendep, Kecamatan Patikraja, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah merupakan konflik yang harus dihadapi masyarakat dengan tipe solidaritas mekanik. Nilai gotong royong dan tolong menolong yang dianut masyarakat Desa Karangendep berupa *jogo tonggo* menumbuhkan rasa solidaritas kuat dalam menghadapi konflik. Pola solidaritas masyarakat yang dapat berubah seiring perubahan masyarakat, membuat solidaritas masyarakat Desa Karangendep yang sebelumnya memiliki kesadaran kolektif menjadi lebih individualis. Bantuan logistik yang diberikan pemerintah saat pandemi membuat masyarakat Desa Karangendep menjadi enggan membantu satu sama lain sebab masyarakat merasa tidak ada yang perlu dibantu.

Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan bagaimana perubahan pola solidaritas masyarakat Desa Karangendep pada masa sebelum, saat, dan sesudah pandemi Covid-19. Peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui wawancara dan observasi yang diakhiri dengan proses *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD). Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Karangendep, Kecamatan Patikraja, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah dengan sasaran penelitian yaitu masyarakat Desa Karangendep, termasuk di dalamnya terdapat tokoh masyarakat dan perangkat desa. Hasil wawancara dan observasi dianalisis melalui metode analisis data model Miles dan Huberman dengan langkah mereduksi data, menyajikan data, kemudian menarik kesimpulan.

Data yang telah diolah menjadi bahan bagi peneliti untuk menjelaskan bagaimana perubahan pola solidaritas masyarakat Desa Karangendep pada masa sebelum, saat, dan sesudah pandemi Covid-19. Perubahan solidaritas yang terjadi merupakan perubahan yang diakibatkan oleh konflik dan adanya sifat ketergantungan dari masyarakat pedesaan. Masyarakat Desa Karangendep memiliki konsepsi “ngerasake” yang dapat diartikan bahwa “jika saya ingin dibantu, maka saya harus membantu”. Pemerintah ingin mempercepat penurunan angka penyebaran kasus Covid-19 di Desa Karangendep dengan cara memberikan bantuan berupa sembako, masker, obat-obatan, vaksin, dan sebagainya. Pada masa pandemi mulai berkahir, hubungan solidaritas masyarakat Desa Karangendep sudah tidak kuat; bantuan logistik pemerintah membuat masyarakat tidak lagi memegang erat nilai kebersamaan, gotong royong, dan tolong menolong.

**Kata Kunci:** Pandemi Covid-19, Perubahan Solidaritas, Sifat Ketergantungan dan Solidaritas

## SUMMARY

*Patterns of solidarity are formed based on the values and norms that society adheres to. Social solidarity is divided into two types, namely organic and mechanical solidarity. The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in Karangendep Village, Patikraja District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province is a conflict that must be faced by the community with a type of mechanical solidarity. The value of mutual cooperation and help embraced by the people of Karangendep Village in the form of jogo tonggo fosters a strong sense of solidarity in the face of conflict. The pattern of community solidarity that can change along with community changes, makes the solidarity of the people of Karangendep Village, which previously had a collective consciousness, become more individualist. The logistical assistance provided by the government during the pandemic made the people of Karangendep Village reluctant to help each other because the community felt that there was nothing to help.*

*Researchers use qualitative research methods to describe and explain how the solidarity pattern of the Karangendep Village community changes in the period before, during, and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Researchers collect data through interviews and observations that end with a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) process. The research was conducted in Karangendep Village, Patikraja District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province with the target of the research, namely the people of Karangendep Village, including community leaders and village officials. The results of interviews and observations that have been obtained are analyzed through the data analysis method of the Miles and Huberman model with the first step, namely reducing data, presenting data, then drawing conclusions.*

*The data that has been processed becomes material for researchers to explain how the solidarity patterns of the Karangendep Village community change in the period before, during, and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The change in solidarity that occurs is a change caused by conflict and the dependence of rural communities. The people of Karangendep Village have a conception of "ngerasake" which can be interpreted as "if I want to be helped, then I have to help". The government wants to accelerate the decline in the spread of Covid-19 cases in Karangendep Village by providing assistance in the form of basic necessities, masks, medicines, vaccines, and so on. When the pandemic began to endure, the solidarity relationship between the people of Karangendep Village was no longer there; The logistical assistance provided by the government makes the community no longer hold tight to the values of togetherness, mutual aid, and help.*

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic, Change in Solidarity, Dependency Nature and Solidarity