

RINGKASAN

Permasalahan pandemi Covid 19 tidak hanya diselesaikan oleh pemerintah saja. Masyarakat dapat secara bersama-sama melawan pandemi Covid 19. Salah satunya adalah dengan melakukan pemberdayaan Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga sebagai upaya penanganan Covid 19 yang berbasis kearifan lokal. Desa Karangnangka merupakan pelopor munculnya Pemberdayaan Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga. Pemberdayaan ini, kemudian diadaptasi menjadi Program Jogo Tonggo oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui Bagaimana proses dan metode pemberdayaan Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga sebagai upaya penanganan Covid 19 berbasis kearifan lokal di Desa Karangnangka Kecamatan Kedungbanteng, Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif. Sasaran dalam penelitian ini adalah Bapak Kepala Desa Karangnangka, salah satu perangkat desa, ibu bida, ibu-ibu tenaga kesehatan atau nakes dadakan, linmas perempuan dan salah satu warga Desa Karangnangka. Teknik penentuan informannya menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, proses pemberdayaan Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga di Desa Karangnangka terdapat 7 tahapan. Tahapan ini berupa tahap penyadaran, menunjukkan adanya masalah, pemecahan masalah, menunjukkan pentingnya perubahan, melakukan pengujian dan demonstrasi, memproduksi dan publikasi informasi, serta melakukan kegiatan pemberdayaan. Metode yang dilakukan dalam pemberdayaan ini adalah PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal). Pemberdayaan ini mengikutsertakan seluruh lapisan masyarakat dengan mengoptimalkan peran-peran yang ada serta adanya fasilitator dari dalam Desa Karangnangka yaitu ibu bidan. Kearifan lokal yang menjadi keunikan atau ciri khas di Desa Karangnangka terlihat pada kegiatan pemantauan kesehatan yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan (nakes) dadakan. Nakes (tenaga kesehatan) dadakan dilakukan oleh ibu-ibu dasawisma Desa Karangnangka. Nakes (tenaga kesehatan) dadakan ditunjuk oleh Pemerintah Desa Karangnangka, meskipun di tunjuk mereka tidak serta merta langsung menolak. Nakes dadakan awalnya memang merasa takut, namun mereka memiliki keyakinan bahwa niat yang baik maka menghasilkan sesuatu yang baik pula, niat *ngibadah* atau beribadah, dan niat karena Lillahi Ta'ala atau hanya karena Allah.

Rekomendasi yang dapat diberikan adalah sebaiknya masyarakat yang mengajukan diri sendiri secara sukarela. Pemberdayaan Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga juga diharapkan dapat terus berlanjut setelah pandemi Covid 19. Khususnya kegiatan pemantauan kesehatan. Hal ini berguna pada ketahanan kesehatan masyarakat di Desa Karangnangka.



SUMMARY

The problem of the Covid 19 pandemic is not only solved by the government. Communities can jointly fight the Covid 19 pandemic. One of them is by empowering Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga as an effort to deal with Covid 19 based on local wisdom. Karangnangka Village is a pioneer in the emergence of the Jogo Tonggo Jogo Family Empowerment. This empowerment was later adapted into the Jogo Tonggo Program by the Central Java Provincial Government. This research was conducted to find out the process and method of empowering Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga as an effort to deal with Covid 19 based on local wisdom in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. This research was conducted with qualitative methods. The targets in this study were the Head of Karangnangka Village, one of the village officials, midwives, women health workers or impromptu health workers, women's Linmas and one of the residents of Karangnangka Village. The technique of determining the informants used purposive sampling. Data collection methods in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation.

The results of this study indicate that the process of empowering Jogo Tonggo Jogo Family in Karangnangka Village consists of 7 stages. This stage is in the form of raising awareness, showing problems, solving problems, showing the importance of change, conducting tests and demonstrations, producing and publishing information, and conducting empowerment activities. The method used in this empowerment is PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal). This empowerment involves all levels of society by optimizing existing roles and having a facilitator from within Karangnangka Village, namely the midwife. The local wisdom that is unique or characteristic in Karangnangka Village can be seen in the health monitoring activities carried out by impromptu health workers. Sudden health workers (health workers) were carried out by Dasawisma Karangnangka Village women. Health workers (health workers) were suddenly appointed by the Karangnangka Village Government, even though they were appointed they did not necessarily immediately refuse. At first, the health workers suddenly felt afraid, but they had the belief that good intentions would result in something good, intentions to worship or worship, and intentions because of Lillahi Ta'ala or only because of Allah.

The recommendation that can be given is that it is better if the community volunteers themselves. Empowerment of Jogo Tonggo Jogo Keluarga is also expected to continue after the Covid 19 pandemic. Especially health monitoring activities. This is useful for community health resilience in Karangnangka Village.