COVID-19 MITIGATION MODEL IN AUSTRALIA AND INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic has hit the world. Covid-19 mitigation is carried out by various countries with various models. The results also varied, namely a decrease in patients infected with Covid-19, and some were even very successful in suppressing the development of Covid-19. This study aims to explore, explain, and elaborate the Covid-19 mitigation model in Indonesia and Australia. This research uses blended research (quantitative-qualitative descriptive). The data sources consist of the COVID-19 task force team (consisting of medical personnel, policy makers, and volunteers), the general public. Data in the form of primary and secondary data. Primary data in the form of interviews and questionnaires. Secondary data is news in the mass media, reports on the development of the Covid situation in DIY. The validity of the data on the accuracy of observations, repeated observations (check recheck), extension of participation, peer discussion, and triangulation of methods and sources. The data were analyzed by qualitative descriptive statistics using the Miles, Hubeman, and Saldana (2014) model (data presentation, reduction, meaning, and inference). The results are (1) the COVID-19 mitigation model between Australia and Indonesia has similarities; (2) The thing that distinguishes Australian society is conformist, while in Indonesia religious mitigation applies; (3) The mitigation model is implemented from the perspective of medical, fitness, health protocol, and cultural policies. (4) The implementation of covid-19 mitigation from a cultural perspective in DIY is quite significant for the progress of handling covid-19 with endeavors and is followed by the attitude of sumarah sumeleh; (5) The private sector also contributes to the handling of covid-19.

Kata Kunci: *model, covid-19, mitigation*