



DINAMIKA GOVERNANCE JURNAL ILMU ADMINISTRASI NEGARA

DOI: <http://ejournal.upnjatim.ac.id/index.php/jdg/article/view/3089>

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOGO TONGGO PROGRAM IN KARANGNANGKA VILLAGE, KEDUNGBANTENG DISTRICT KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Article history:

Received date: 30 Mei 2022

Revised date: 30 Juli 2022

Accepted date: 30 Juli 2022

ABSTRACT

Important instruments in policy implementation are institutions and structures to achieve goals effectively and efficiently as expected. WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic until September 6, 2020. There were 26,468,031 cases of COVID-19 and 871,166 deaths worldwide. The Central Java Provincial Government has issued Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating the Handling of COVID-19 at the Level of Community Units (RW) through the Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through the collection of words and pictures. The research design was carried out using a case study approach where the researcher developed a description and in-depth analysis of program implementation. Implementing the Jogo Tonggo program in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency has been going well and effectively. This paper studied the aspect of an ideal policy per the rules and regulations of the central government, which is supported by policies at the local government level so that the program can realize properly. Target groups for affected communities by involving collaboration. The elements of the village government, village institutions, and the participation of the community. Implementing organizations comprise village government, village health, Dasa Wisma, village institutions, and communities. Environmental support maintains a culture of cooperation, both socially and economically.

Keywords: Implementation, Jogo Tonggo, Collaboration, Institutions

ABSTRAKSI

Instrumen yang penting dalam implementasi kebijakan adalah kelembagaan dan struktur untuk mencapai tujuan secara efektif dan efisien sesuai dengan yang diharapkan. WHO mengumumkan COVID-19 sebagai pandemi hingga tanggal 6 September 2020 tercatat jumlah kasus COVID-19 sebanyak 26.468.031 dan kasus meninggal sebanyak 871.166 di seluruh dunia. Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Tengah telah mengeluarkan Instruksi Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19 di Tingkat Rukun Warga (RW) Melalui Pembentukan Satgas Jogo Tonggo. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif melalui pengumpulan berupa kata-kata dan gambar. Desain penelitian yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus dimana peneliti mengembangkan deskripsi dan analisis mendalam tentang implementasi program. Implementasi Program Jogo Tonggo di Desa Karangnangka Kecamatan Kedungbanteng Kabupaten Banyumas sudah berjalan dengan baik dan efektif. Hal ini dikaji melalui aspek kebijakan yang ideal sesuai dengan aturan dan regulasi dari pemerintah pusat yang didukung dengan kebijakan pada level pemerintah daerah sehingga jalannya program dalam terrealisasi dengan baik. Kelompok sasaran kepada masyarakat terdampak dengan melibatkan kolaborasi unsur pemerintah desa, kelembagaan desa serta peran serta dari masyarakat. Organisasi pelaksana yang terdiri Pemerintah Desa, kesehatan desa, Dasa Wisma, kelembagaan desa dan masyarakat. Dukungan lingkungan yang mempertahankan budaya gotong royong baik sosial maupun ekonomi warga.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi, Jogo Tonggo, Kolaborasi, Kelembagaan

INTRODUCTION

Policy implementation leads to the process of implementing the value of policies through the administrative and institutional structure of government organizations involving various actors, procedures, and resources to achieve the agreed goals of the previous stage (Chen and Zhang, 2016: 4). The implementation of policy implementation is not just discussing the problem of implementing decisions, but furthermore, policy implementation discusses interpreting the actualization steps of the implementors which involve various actions that are more interactive between the government and the community (Ali, 2006: 4).

An important instrument in implementing policy is the institution and structure to achieve the objectives effectively and efficiently as expected. That is that the administrative structure must be able to facilitate various parties in the implementation of policy programs (Phillip,2013:62). It is very important for the government to take various managerial approaches, the use of technology, infrastructure, and resources in supporting the successful implementation of policies according to goals and targets (Sorrentino, 2004: 3). Edwards III (1980:1) posits "In our approach to the study of policy implementation, we begin in the abstract and ask: What are the preconditions for successful policy implementation?" To answer that important question Edwards III (1980: 10) offers and considers four factors in the implementation of public policy, namely: "Communication, resources, disposition or attitudes, and bureaucratic structure ". Each implementor in public policy crucially assesses the four implementation factors. The four factors are interrelated, meaning that if there is no one factor, then the other three factors will be affected and impact the lack of perfection of public policy implementation.

At the end of this disaster, Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) was caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 Virus (SARS-CoV-2) (WHO, 2020). The virus can be transmitted from human to human and has spread widely in China and over 190 other countries and territories (WHO, 2020). On March 12, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic (WHO, 2020). As of September 6, 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases was recorded at 26,468,031 and deaths at 871,166 worldwide (Ministry of Health

RI, 2020). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, on September 6, 2020, 190,665 cases were determined with positive for COVID-19 and 7,940 cases of death (Ministry of Health RI, 2020). COVID-19 has spawned a crisis of governance and pandemic handling policies in various countries. Almost all countries, regardless of the status of economic and technological progress, as well as the reliability of the health care sector in the face of uncertainty and uncertainty in handling COVID-19. The standard crisis management system seems to have lost its relevance and forces governments in various countries to take policies that tend to be trial and error (Winanti & Mas'udi, 2020). The following is a map of the distribution of COVID-pandemic cases per province in Indonesia:

PerProvincial Case Distribution Map Image



Source: Covid19.go.id

The current government's policy has taken through Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine. In the regulation, there are several kinds of arrangements regarding quarantine, home quarantine, regional quarantine, and hospital quarantine, and large-scale social restrictions. Regional quarantine is known as lockdown in an area, and social restrictions are known as social distancing (Sanur, Debora, 2020).

Several government policy products to accelerate the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic through Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Public Health Emergency, Perpu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in order to Face Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability; PP Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The Regional Government of Central Java Province has issued Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in accelerating the Handling of COVID-19 at the Community Harmony Level (RW) through the Establishment of a Task Force (SATGAS). Task Force Jogo Tonggo is a task force guarding neighbors tasked with ensuring that residents work together to fight the spread and transmission of COVID-19 in their area. This task force is expected to be able to deal with the impact of the spread of COVID-19 in the community through the mutual aid movement. Jogo Tonggo is a term in Javanese that means taking care of neighbors. This program takes the spirit of solidarity of rural communities to always care for and help neighbors in the surrounding environment. Jogo Tonggo carries the principles of humanity, nonpermanent (during emergencies), mutual aid, transparency, and involves all parties. The Jogo Tonggo Task Force also consolidated and synergized all the activities of social group organizations in the community related to fighting COVID-19. Therefore, this task force consists of various elements of the community, namely karang taruna, Dasa Wisma, integrated service posts (posyandu), family hope program assistants, field agricultural extension workers, village midwives, community protection (linmas), community residents and other organizations (Ratih & Afrinia, 2021).

The importance of implementing the Jogo Tonggo Program in handling COVID-19 cases provides continuous input to minimize the occurrence of very large risks. Social group interaction requires a process of social solidarity to achieve common goals and maintain the group's existence (Sa'diyah, 2016). Collective consciousness as a group member is needed to cultivate feelings or sentiments of togetherness in creating group solidarity.

In the concept of collaboration, it is interpreted as governance that can include partnerships between countries, the private sector, as well as civil society, and society, as well as joining government and hybrid arrangements, such as public-private partnerships and private and social partnerships (Emerson & Nabatchi, 2015).

Banyumas Regency has made various efforts to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, including holding morning meetings while sunbathing so that the body is healthier to avoid

transmission of the virus. The establishment of guard and monitoring posts at the border of the regency to record and check the health condition of vehicle users and passengers, especially public vehicles entering the Banyumas area, issuing regional regulations regarding curfew restrictions, mandatory use of masks, and requiring the involvement of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) to participate in monitoring community residents affected by the Corona Virus (Abdul et al., 2021).

Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, is one of the pilot locations for handling COVID-19 pandemic cases with the Jogo Tonggo Program. This success was driven by innovative and sustainable ideas such as village social media groups and the empowerment of Dasa Wisma mothers who became health workers; there was no road blocking but intensive assistance and counseling from the Jogo Tonggo task force. So this is interesting to be studied more deeply and become a novelty of this research compared to previous studies that have not studied much about handling the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to describe the implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through the collection of words and images. The research design was carried out using a case study approach where the researcher developed an in-depth description and analysis of the implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District Banyumas Regency. This research was conducted on Friday, March 28, 2022, in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. The research subjects in the study on implementing the Jogo Tonggo Program in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency, are subjects or resource persons who understand and are experts in the field of public policy implementation to accelerate the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Determination of research subjects through the purposive sampling technique is a technique for selecting informants who understand the information of the object of research, and informants can be trusted as competent data

sources. The tool used for the interview is a voice recording device in the form of a mobile phone.

The object of the study includes the focus of the study of organizational analysis units concerning aspects of the study of program implementation. Data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, documentation, and observation. Data validity checks use data triangulation, where the data validity check technique utilizes other sources. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique uses an interactive analysis model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), where the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completed so that the data is saturated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of the implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Karangnangka Village in handling relevant COVID-19 cases is very interesting to be studied with the public policy implementation approach from Edward III (1980); there are four critical variables in the implementation of the public policy, namely: 1). Communication, 2). Resources, 3). Dispositions (attitudes of inclination) and, 4) bureaucratic structures. The first variable that affects the successful implementation of a policy is

1. Communication

Komunikasi, according to Raymond S. Ross, is the process of choosing the necessary and discarding the unnecessary ones and sending out symbols in such a way that it helps the reaping of the meaning or response of his thoughts similar to that of the communicator intended (Mulyan, 2008:69). So, Communication is built when there is a commitment from village officials, village institutions to the community that drives the Jogo tonggo program in Karangnangka as stated by Ansell and Gash (2007) that face-to-face dialogue will be loaded with verbal Communication. Communication is cited as the heart of collaboration. Communication between many parties playsenables mutual understanding and building trust and commitment between stakeholders involved in the collaboration process. The theory of Communication was developed by Edward III, which consists of 3 indicators, i.e., Transmission, Clarity, and Consistency (Putra & Tukiman, 2019).

If different sources of Communication are inconsistent with a standard and purpose, or the same source of information provides conflicting interplays, then policy implementers will be difficult to implement intensively. Thus, the prospects for effective policy implementation are largely determined by Communication to policy implementers accurately and consistently (accuracy and consistency). In addition, coordination is a powerful mechanism in policy implementation. The better the coordination of Communication among the parties involved in implementing the policy, the smaller the error will be, and vice versa. Thus, regarding good coordination, the Communication of the Jogo Tonggo Program implemented in Karangnangka Village, namely with the fig socializing the program towards its citizens. So far, Communication continues to be good by utilizing social media, which at any time, residents can see the development of handling COVID-19 cases.

2. Resources

Resources, defined among others, are: (1) the ability to fulfill or handle something, (2) sources of supplies, support, or assistance, (3) means produced by a person's abilities or thoughts. (Webster's encyclopedia cited by Fauzi in 2004). The government of Karangnangka Village has a team of volunteers to help reduce the COVID-19 outbreak consisting of village heads, village officials, Linmas, health workers (Impromptu) or Dawis, Babinsa, Karang Taruna, as well as RT and RW. Karangnangka Village emphasizes Dasa wisma, an organizational association under the RT, which certainly has a closer psychological closeness to its residents. In Dasa Wisma, an impromptu health worker or health worker is formed who specializes in helping and monitoring the condition of residents exposed to the COVID-19 virus. Of course, this is what distinguishes it from other village areas. In this case, karangnangka village needs to provide good resources to residents related to this Jogo Tonggo Program. Financing This program is village funds as one of the excellent assets to support the needs or interests of residents during this pandemic; the source of funds for the implementation of this jogo tonggo comes from the 2020 APBDES following SE NO 8 and 11 Years 2020 Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. This source of funds is used for Equipment and Post Operations, including

masks, hand sanitizers, disinfectants, and Preparation of Isolation Houses. In addition to these sources of funds, the village provides facilities and infrastructure to prepare isolation houses.

3. Disposition or Attitude

The attitude here is the attitude of the implementers who support implementing a predetermined policy. The attitude of policy implementers is a factor that has consequences on policy implementation. According to (Winarno, 2004:142), if the implementers are kind to a particular policy, in this case, it means to support, they are most likely to implement the policy as desired by the initial decision-makers. Vice versa if the behavior or perspective of the implementers is different from that of the decision-makers, then the process of implementing a policy becomes more difficult. The attitudes of the implementers can be seen through the organizational structure, norms, and patterns of relations that occur in the bureaucracy. Regarding the aspects that have been implemented in Karangnangka Village, it is stated that the response from the community regarding the implementation of Jogo Tonggo is very good because, according to residents, the community not only needs the material which is also needed action to respond to the pandemic in this Program Jogo Tonggo, meaning The Village Government carries out an excellent disposition or brushing by giving directions to its citizens. Related to motivation, there is a social soul of the implementers of Jogo tonggo, which has been attached for a long time, long before the onset of this pandemic became a factor encouraging to work together in dealing with health problems that are being faced by the community. With encouragement from within himself, the program implementer will carry out his duties sincerely to achieve the organization's goals.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucracy is a type of organization used by the modern government for the implementation of various tasks of a specializing nature, carried out in the administrative system, which is especially by the government apparatus. (Fritz Morstein Marx, Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo (1984)). The existing bureaucratic structure in Karangnangka Village has a field function to monitor, monitor, and ensure that residents related to COVID-19 avoid exposure to COVID-19. The goal is to provide services to the

community and conduct development in a neutral and professional manner. Applying all aspects of government management, starting from the aspects of planning, coordination, supervision, preventive, repressive, evaluation, and others.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Karangnangka Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency, has been running well and effectively. The Essence of Implementation is also an effort to understand what should happen after the program is held (Susanto, J., Usman, Y., Marlina, E., Anggraini, Z., & Chotib, H. M. (2021). This is studied through ideal policy aspects in accordance with the rules and regulations of the central government, which are supported by policies at the local government level so that the course of the program is well realized. Target groups to affected communities by involving the collaboration of elements of village government, village institutions, and the participation of the community. Implementing organization consisting of village government, village health, Dasa Wisma, village institutions, and communities. Environmental support maintains a culture of mutual cooperation both socially and economically.

Thus, the implementation of the Jogo Tonggo program policy implemented in Karangnangka Village has been successful because of the 4 policy implementation factors Edwards III (1984) shows that the key part factor of the Karangnangka Village Government has fulfilled the desired aspects and applied optimally to the community so that it can be an inspiration for other villages as a benchmark for successful implementation and the effect is also sustainable in the future for the residents of Karangnangka Village. So it is appropriate that the Jogo Tonggo program in Karangnangka Village gets a good predicate.

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