Jogo Tonggo Program Policy Innovation In Handling Covid-19 In Central Java Province

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A B S T R A K

Inovasi kebijakan penanganan Covid-19 dilakukan Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah dengan menerbitkan Instruksi Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 di tingkat Rukun Warga (RW) dengan membentuk Satgas Jogo Tonggo. Satgas Jogo tonggo merupakan satgas menjaga tetangga dengan memastikan warga bekerja sama melawan penyebaran dan penularan Covid-19 di wilayahnya, memastikan dukungan dari luar untuk melawan tepat sasaran dan tepat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis Inovasi Kebijakan Program Jogo Tonggo dalam Penanganan Covid-19 di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian deskriptif dengan analisis data kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembentukan Satgas Jogo Tonggo di Pemprov Jateng merupakan inisiatif cepat dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan masyarakat. Melalui program ini, Pemerintah Jawa Tengah ingin menangani pandemi Covid-19 dengan menjaga kearifan lokal. Pembagian tugas Satgas Jogo Tonggo merupakan kunci pelaksanaan inovasi kebijakan yang terdiri dari bidang kesehatan, ekonomi, bidang sosial dan keamanan serta hiburan. Selain itu, Satgas Jogo Tonggo merupakan bagian dari upaya penyelesaian pandemi Covid-19 dengan melibatkan masyarakat. Konsep Satgas Jogo Tonggo yang melibatkan seluruh elemen masyarakat meliputi tokoh agama/tokoh masyarakat, masyarakat, staf Poliklinik Kesehatan Desa, Puskesmas dan Posyandu.

A B S T R A C T

Policy innovation in handling Covid-19 was carried out by the Central Java Provincial Government by issuing Instruction No. 1 of 2020 on Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Handling at the Rukun Warga (RW) level by forming the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. The Jogo tonggo Task Force is a task force to maintain neighbors with ensuring that residents work together against the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in their regions, ensuring support from outside to fight targeted and appropriate. Purpose of the study is to analyze the Policy Innovation of Jogo Tonggo Program in Covid-19 Management in Central Java Province. The research methodology used is a descriptive research method with qualitative data analysis. The results showed that formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force in Central Java Provincial Government is a quick initiative in solving public problems. Through this program, the Central Java Government wants to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic with maintaining local wisdom. The Distribution of tasks of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is the key to implementing policy innovations consisting of health, economic fields, social and security fields and entertainment. In addition, the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is part of efforts to solve the Covid-19 pandemic by involving the public. The concept of Jogo Tonggo Task Force involving all elements of society includes religious leaders / public leaders, publics, Village Health Polyclinic staff, Puskesmas and Posyandu.

1. INTRODUCTION

The government implemented policy innovations in handling Covid-19 to deal with the virus problem. As a rational choice, innovation seems to have become inseparable and a demand for public organizations in the Central and Regional Governments (Asmara, 2016; Sururi, 2019). "Under exceptional circumstances, the urgency to mitigate the full impact of Covid-19 by mitigating its short-term and long-term impacts has prompted governments to launch large-scale and rapid innovation policies (Liu et al.,

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2022; Patrucco et al., 2022). The view of previous research emphasizes that the government's prevailing attitude towards policy-making suggests that Covid-19 can be defeated quickly by promoting innovation (Hussain et al., 2021; Mansoor, 2021). Various countries have implemented various efforts and policies, but there has been no significant reduction. Given that Covid-19 causes problem in various fields, it is necessary to have policy innovations to reduce or even break the chain of the spread of this virus. Previous research stated that we have often heard the word innovation in various aspects of life and is one of the factors that play an important role in dealing with and overcoming various problems concerning individuals, communities, organizations and the state (Arsita et al., 2021; Wiranawata, 2019). One of the strategic efforts of public organizations to continue making these changes is to create new products (both in terms of goods and services), structures, relationships and cultures (Satispi et al., 2021; Susilo et al., 2021; Tuwu et al., 2021).

The Covid-19 emergency in Indonesia was established based on Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 11 of 2020 concerning implementing a Public Health Emergency. This Presidential Decree is based on Article 12 of the 1945 Constitution and Article 22 concerning the government's obligation to guarantee and protect the safety of citizens and all of Indonesia's bloodshed in the event of a state of danger and compelling urgency. In addition, in May 2020, the government set a policy of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (called PSBB) based on Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 in several areas such as DKI Jakarta and Surabaya, which have high cases of the spread and transmission of Covid-19. Previous research stated that in implementing innovation in government policies, it is necessary to apply new inputs, and in carrying out the expected inputs, it must be in tandem with relevant outputs and outcomes (Attard et al., 2015; Nugroho et al., 2015; Zuiderwijk & Janssen, 2014). The COVID-19 situation in Indonesia will be relatively under control in 2022. Data released https://covid19.go "The development of handling the COVID-19 pandemic as of March 7, 2022, nationally, the daily recovery rate increases by 48.800 per day, consisting of 48,310 local transmissions. People and Foreign Travel Actors (called PPLN) 490 people. So that the cumulative number continues to increase, exceeding 5.1 million people recovered or, to be precise, 5.171.402 people (89.6%). The Figure 1 shows the Covid-19 situation in Indonesia.
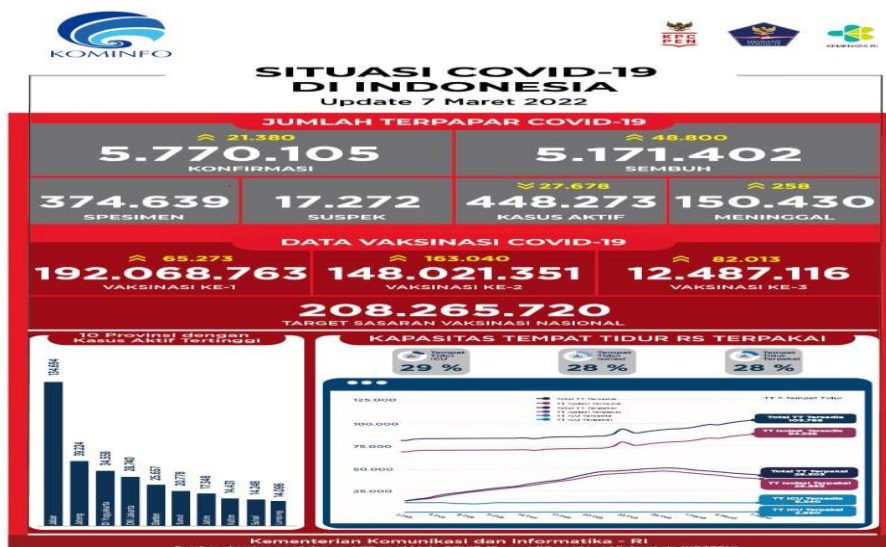

Figure 1. COVID-19 Situation in Indonesia
source: www.covid19.go.id

Based on Figure 2 there are five provinces with the highest number of additional daily positive confirmed cases of COVID-19. First, West Java Province added 4.368 cases consisting of 4.354 local transmissions and 14 PPLN with a cumulative 1.045.880 cases. Central Java added 4.154 local transmission cases with a cumulative 597.505 cases, DKI Jakarta added 2.693 cases consisting of 2.303 local transmissions and 390 PPLN with a cumulative 1.200.486 cases, East Java added 1.410 cases consisting of 1.391 local transmissions and 19 PPLN with a cumulative 554.939 cases. Finally, DI Yogyakarta added 1.310 local transmissions with a cumulative 205.940 cases https://covid19.go, accessed 8-03-2022.
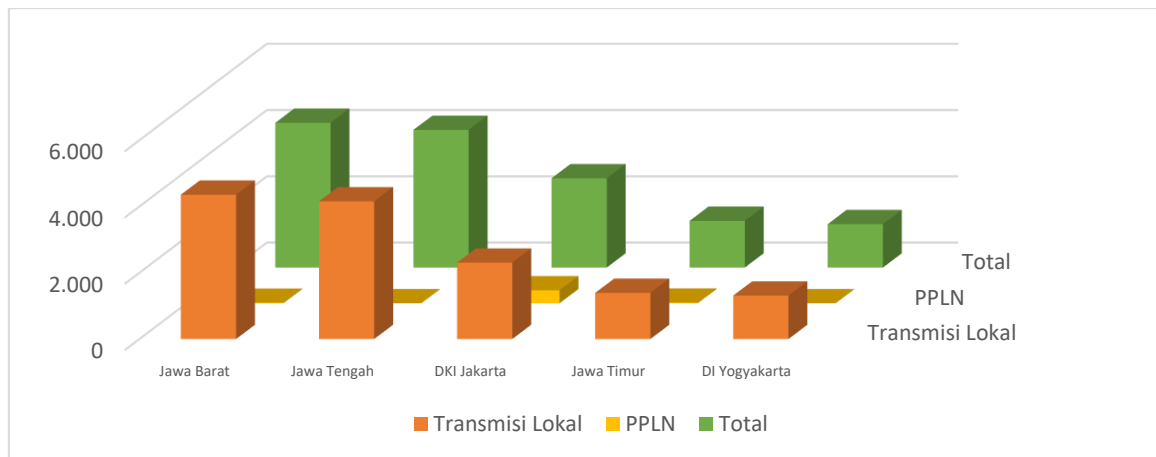
Figure 2. Highest Province Adds Daily Positive Confirmed Cases of Covid-19
source: www.covid19.go.id

The increasing outbreak of Covid-19 and its transmission in Central Java can occur anywhere, anytime and to anyone. The handling must be fought together through the gotong royong movement. As the party dealing directly with the transmission of Covid-19, the community as the frontline needs to be empowered to accelerate the handling in a systematic, structured and comprehensive manner through the formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. Policymakers make public policies to address the problems they face. These problems are social, economic, and other sectors that need attention and resolution (Amirudin, 2017; Syaifudin & Ma'ruf, 2022). The Central Java Provincial Government has issued Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 at the RW level through forming a task force (Satgas). The Jogo Tonggo Task Force is a task force to guard neighbours whose task is to ensure that residents work together to fight the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in their area, as well as to ensure support from outside their territory to fight in a targeted and effective manner. Jogo Tonggo, which in Indonesian means 'take care of the neighbours', is a movement to take care of each other, work hand in hand and work together in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this article is to analyze the Jogo Tonggo Program Policy Innovation in Handling Covid-19 in Central Java Province.

2. METHODS

This study used a descriptive research approach with qualitative data analysis. Descriptive research is a type of research that focuses on problems that exist at the time the research is conducted. Its main purpose is to describe the facts and explain the state of the object of study as it is, as well as analyze the data obtained to provide the truth. Data analysis in this study was conducted using interactive model analysis developed by Miles and Saldana in 2014. There are four stages in this data analysis. The first stage is data collection, where data is collected as the initial step in the analysis process. The second stage is data reduction, where data is simplified, abstracted, and transformed to make it easier to understand. This stage involves the selection of relevant data from written records obtained in the field. The third stage is the presentation of data, where the reduced data is presented systematically and regularly. This data is analyzed and interpreted to reveal findings relevant to the research objectives. The final stage is the drawing of conclusions, during which the data that have been presented periodically are taken into essence and re-explained. The conclusions generated based on the analysis of these data provide a deeper understanding of the object of study. By using a descriptive research approach and qualitative data analysis, this research can provide a clear and in-depth picture of the state of the research object. Data analysis done through interactive models helps in organizing and interpreting data more systematically. The results of this data analysis provide reliable conclusions and provide a better understanding of the phenomenon under study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Innovation is an idea, action, or item considered new. Public sector management innovation may also be defined as the development of new policy designs and standard operating procedures by public

organizations to address public policy problems (Borrás & Edquist, 2013; De Vries et al., 2016; Head & Alford, 2015; Mergel & Desouza, 2013). Thus, innovation in public administration is an effective, creative and unique answer to new or new answers to old problems." Based on the epidemic of covid-19, Article 9 of Law Number 24 of 2007 states that local governments have the authority to determine disaster management policies in their territory. In connection with the increasing Covid-19 outbreak and its transmission in Central Java, the handling of Covid-19 must be fought together through the Gotong Royong movement. Policy innovation will not be innovative if the policy does not encourage the impact of competitiveness and provide benefits for the public interest. One of the crucial prerequisites to encourage the growth of policy innovation is the creativity of the bureaucracy in creating the power of change and new ideas. Policies have some reasonably fundamental differences; (1) a policy generally negates the old or contradictory policies; (2) policies and innovations differ regarding the degree of creativity. Once established, the policy loses most of its creative aspects (Febrian, 2018; Henriyani, 2019). The innovation made by the Central Java Provincial Government is by forming the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force by involving all levels of society. Where the community is the party directly dealing with the transmission of Covid-19, then the community as the frontline needs to be empowered to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in a systematic, structured and comprehensive manner through the formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force.

The Central Java Provincial Government issued the policy by issuing Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 at the RW level through forming a task force (Satgas). Public policy innovation becomes necessary when manual policies that only function to abort government obligations give birth to various disappointments and anxieties during the public, especially those concerning the interests of many people's lives (Sommaliagustina, 2019; Sururi, 2019). The Jogo Tonggo Task Force is a task force to guard neighbours whose task is to ensure that residents work together to fight the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in their area, as well as to ensure that support from outside their area to fight Covid-19 is right on target and effective. Each region has its authority in making a policy, especially regarding the Covid-19 pandemic where between regions are affected in different forms and scales (Digdowiseiso, 2022; Ikmal & Noor, 2021; Wattimena et al., 2021). The Jogo Tonggo Task Force, which in Indonesian means 'take care of the neighbours', is a movement to take care of each other between neighbours, work for hand in hand and work together in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Central Java Government wants to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic through this program while maintaining local wisdom. In addition, this program also requires the active role of the community to participate as members of Jogo Tonggo. Jogo Tonggo is only on the RW scale, with the head of the RW as the chairman of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force; the smaller the space, the easier the control efforts will be. Even so, there is no guarantee that this program can completely break the chain of Covid-19 spread. The spread of Covid-19 is still happening, but the rate of its spread can be slightly suppressed without closing the community's economic activities. In contrast to social restrictions, which usually focus on the health aspect, Jogo Tonggo balances the health aspect, the economic aspect (ensures the basic needs of the residents are met), the social and security aspects, as well as the entertainment aspect (reducing the saturation of the residents by carrying out independent entertainment according to their respective local wisdom).

The general objective of the Jogo Tonggo program is to accelerate the termination of the chain of transmission and spread of Covid-19 at the RW level. At the same time, the first special purpose is as a reference for implementing the Jogo Tonggo to prevent the transmission and spread of covid-19 at the RW level. The task of the jogo tonggo task force is to encourage ensuring and monitoring the implementation of health protocols against Covid-19 in the RW area including (a) Ensuring that RW residents with the status of ODP, OTG, PDP are updated daily (b) Strive for ODP and OTG to carry out self-quarantine (c)) Helping health workers bring people identified as PDP patients to referral hospitals (d) Registering everyone in and out of the village related to the Covid-19 attack indicator (e) Ensuring the location of where to wash hands with soap, order for RW residents to leave the house must wear masks , maintain physical distance (f) Routinely monitor residents' health such as body temperature, check symptoms of Covid-19 (g) Encourage clean and healthy living practices (called PHBS), Germas (h) Coordinate with Village Health Officers for further examination, and if necessary it was assessed that there were residents in an emergency condition, the Jogo Tonggo Health Task Force immediately took the patient to the nearest health facility (i) Collaborated a) with other field task forces (j) List high-risk residents: elderly, pregnant women, toddlers, disabled and chronic diseases (k) Collect all significant telephone numbers (ambulance, hospital, police, etc.) (l) Responsible as liaison to the hospital if there is an ODP or PDP that must be evacuated to the hospital. The Jogo Tonggo Task Force utilizes organizations that already exist in the community and then consolidates and coordinates from the Provincial, Regency, Village/Kelurahan, RW,

and RT levels involving community leaders, linmas, PKK, Ormas, Karangtaruna and the entire community in making the Covid-19 post, as presented in Figure 3.
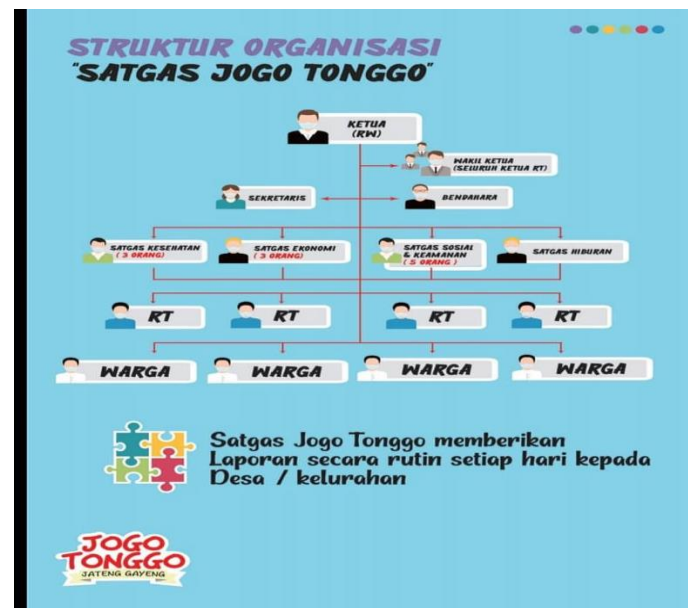

Figure 3. Organizational Structure of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force
Source: Central Java Governor Instruction No. 1 of 2020

Discussion

The main tasks of the Jogo Tonggo task force are divided into four areas: (1) the health sector, which includes (a) registering everyone who enters the village and (b) preventing the spread and transmission of Covid-19 by bringing people identified as PDP to the hospital (c) ensuring and update data on anyone with OTG, ODP and PDP status (d) ensure that hand washing facilities are available, spraying disinfectants regularly, residents orderly leave the house wearing masks and maintain physical distance (e) provide health services in the form of checking body temperature, checking symptoms of covid-19 (f) encourage clean and healthy living practices, eat and drink balanced, exercise and bathe regularly, get enough rest, maintain a clean environment (g) Coordinate with village health officers for further examinations.

Furthermore (2) the Economic Sector which consists of recording the basic needs of the community, registering residents who are unable to provide basic needs, making maximum efforts so that residents can be assisted, ensuring that assistance is right on target, ensuring that farming, gardening and trading activities continue to run with due observance of the Health protocol, serve the daily food needs of residents who are self-quarantining, and encourage the construction of food barns (3) The Social and Security Sector includes (a) together with the health team recording people entering and leaving the RW; (b) making a schedule for patrols; (c) avoiding crowds; (d) ensure that those with ODP and OTG status do not leave their homes; (e) prepare data on the distribution of aid recipients so that all assistance is targeted and effective (f) ensure that the elderly, disabled, pregnant women and children receive protection; (g) ensure that all social activities are carried out in mutual cooperation; (h) reduce and resolve social conflicts al. through deliberation/deliberation; (i) confirming the agreement of the residents regarding visiting hours (j) ensuring that every house has a communication device; (k) providing an understanding that corpses do not transmit Covid (l) securing basic food stalls. The fourth sector is the entertainment sector; to reduce boredom, each citizen can carry out independent entertainment by prioritizing the local wisdom of each region. For example, performing local arts in their respective homes or around so that residents do not crowd. With the formation of the Jogo Tonggo task force, policy innovations in dealing with covid-19 in the province of Central Java have been running. In line with the opinion of previous research, which says that conceptually there are three types of policy innovation, namely (a) Policy innovation: new policy direction and initiatives (policy innovation). The policy innovation in question is the existence of new policy initiatives and directions. That means every (public) policy issued in principle must contain something new; (b) Innovations in the policy-making process. In this role, the focus is on innovations that influence the process of making or formulating policies; (c)

Policy to foster innovation and its diffusion. The policy is specifically created to encourage, develop, and spread innovation in various sectors (Asmara & Rahayu, 2019; Purwadi et al., 2020).

To implement the provisions of Article 11 of Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, Guidelines for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 were made through the Task Force of Jogo Tonggo. The fight against the spread and transmission of COVID-19 must be carried out systematically, structured, comprehensively, continuously and over a long period, so an effective, rapid and robust organization is needed. The reasons for the need for innovation in a public organization are (a) Size of the public sector: The public sector has an impact on many countries in the percentage of GDP. Therefore, innovation in the public sector can affect the overall productivity growth by reducing the cost of inputs and increasing the value of products through the better organization; (b) A need for the policy to match the evolution of the economies in a globalized context; (c) The public sector establishes the rules for private sector innovation (Arráiz et al., 2013; Le Clech & Guevara-Pérez, 2023).

The targets of the Jogo Tonggo Program include, firstly, residents of RT/RW without discriminating against gender, socioeconomic status, age, or education level, all of whom receive the same treatment. Second, immigrants. An immigrant is a person or group who comes or migrates to an area and then settles in the new area. Migrants are also residents who come from various places, for example, from villages, from other cities to places with a specific purpose. The working principles of the Jogo Tonggo task force are: (a) Humanitarian work must prioritize the interests of the victims of the Covid-19 outbreak; (b) Ad hoc / non-permanent work (available during Covid-19 emergency conditions) means that the Jogo Tonggo task force is on duty during the spread and transmission of the Covid-19 outbreak, which is still declared dangerous; (c) The work of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is based on "no corruption, no looting", which means that the work of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force must be open, transparent, publicly accountable (to the state and society), and outputs must be in line with inputs, not KKN and others; (d) The work of the Jogo Tonggo task force must be based on cooperation, both among residents in one RW and between RW and other RWs in one village area; (e) They involve all parties from the government (including the TNI and Polri), state-owned, regional and private companies, universities, professional institutions, non-governmental organizations and others.

Therefore, forming a community-based task force against COVID-19 through Jogo Tonggo is vital to involve all elements of society, consisting of religious leaders or community leaders, to convey information on COVID-19 prevention to residents through a religious approach. Religious leaders include material about covid-19 in the lectures given. The goal is not to give a terrible stigma to people who are positive for COVID-19. The bodies of COVID-19-positive people who returned from the hospital followed the SOP until the funeral. The general SOPs implemented includes: maintaining a physical distance of two meters, avoiding crowds, washing hands with soap in running water, and wearing masks. Then, when leaving the house, help self-isolate at home by providing food. In addition, the Puskesmas also assist the head of the RT and the Lurah in analyzing the residents' health data.

Cooperate with the head of RT, RW, Lurah/ Babinsa/ Babinkamtibmas/ task force in tracking COVID-19 cases. Collaborate with posyandu cadres to discuss schedules and activities at posyandu and carry out regular recording and reporting (d) at Posyandu by (1) setting the posyandu staff desk distance of at least 1 meter (2) urging parents of infants/toddlers to bring their cloth/sarong for weighing. (3) providing facilities for washing hands with soap at the entrance to the posyandu (4) regulating the entry of visitors to the service area for a maximum of 10 people and others queuing outside the service area. Based on the diagram data presented in Figure 4, it can be seen that the number of Covid-19 cases in Central Java Province as of March 5, 2022, who were positively infected reached 600.187 people. The number who died was 31.661, 36.652 were still being treated (active positive), and 531.874 were declared cured www.kemkes.go.id, www.covid19.go.id and BNPB).

The Jogo Tonggo program has proven to be effective in handling Covid-19. Not only able to suppress the spread of the virus but also as a social network in the community https://corona.jatengprov.go.id. For example, some sub-districts have formed the Jogo Tonggo Task Force at the RW level in Surakarta. They are collaborating with the sub-district government and the TNI/Polri in handling Covid-19. Interestingly, the implementation of Jogo Tonggo fosters a sense of solidarity between residents. For example, the head of Nusukan Village, each RW has its innovation in implementing Jogo Tonggo. For example, there is a soup kitchen, catfish management, and vegetables. The results are to meet the needs of residents who are self-isolating https://corona.jatengprov.go.id.
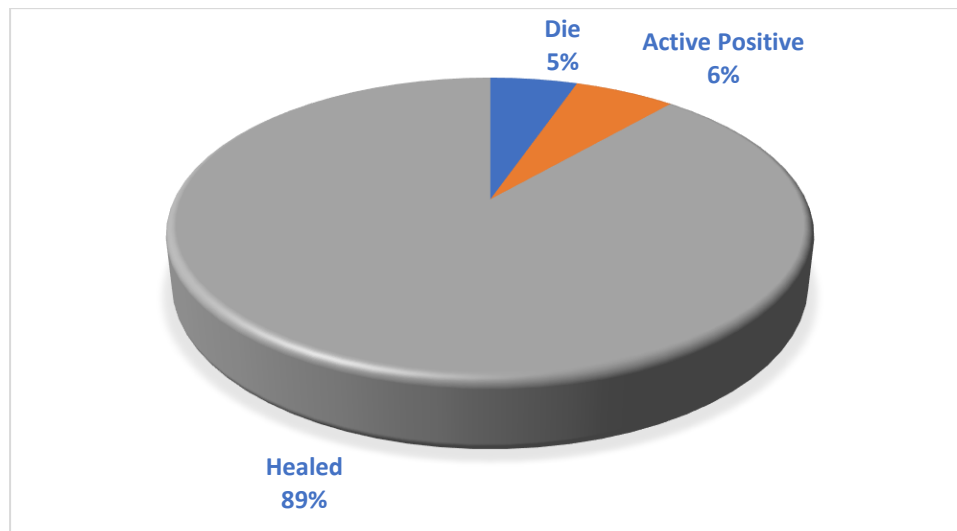
Figure 4. Covid-19 Cases in Central Java Province March 5 2022
Source: www.kemkes.go.id, www.covid19.go.id and BNPB

The policy innovation made by the Central Java provincial government with the formation of the Jogo Tonggo task force is an effort to solve public problems. The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world has impacted all aspects of human life. The changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic prompted the Central Java Provincial government to make policy innovations. "An innovation in public administration is a practical, creative and unique answer to a new or new problem to an old problem (Asmara, 2016; Sururi, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

The policy innovation of the Central Java provincial government has issued Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19 at the RW level. With Instruction Number 1 of 2020, the Jogo Tonggo task force was formed, a quick initiative to solve public problems. Through this program, the Central Java government wants to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic while maintaining local wisdom. The development of the main tasks of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is the key to implementing policy innovations consisting of the Health Sector, the Economic Sector, the Social and Security Sector and the Entertainment Sector. In addition, the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is part of efforts to resolve the COVID-19 pandemic problem by involving the community. The Jogo Tonggo task force concept involves all elements of society, including religious leaders/community leaders, community members, Village Health Polyclinic (called PKD) personnel, Puskesmas, and Posyandu.

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