IJIR

International Journal of
Innovation Review

<https://ijireview.com/ijir>

e-ISSN:

p-ISSN:

IJIR REVIEW 1 (1) (2020): 15-20

DOI:

Keywords: Community
Empowerment, Government Programs,
New Normal

*** Corresponding Author**

Phone :

Email : alif.octaviawan.

yudiansyah-2016@fisip.unair.

ac.id

© Alif Octaviawan Yudiansyah

This work is licensed under the
Creative Commons Attribution-
NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0
International License.

THE ROLE OF THE JOGO TONGGO PROGRAM IN THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE NEW NORMAL ERA COMMUNITY IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

Alif Octaviawan Yudiansyah*

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University
Jl. Airlangga No.4 - 6, Airlangga, Gubeng, Surabaya, Jawa Timur
60115

Received: 14 July 2020; Accepted: 29 July 2020; Published online:
30 September 2020

Abstract

Community empowerment is very important for the community, especially the government itself because these activities have a positive impact on the surrounding environment. Community empowerment is also one way for people to work together to make the program that has been issued a success. This study provides an overview of the implementation of community empowerment in the 'Jogo Tonggo' program initiated by the Central Java Provincial Government to fight the Covid-19 pandemic and looks at the impacts and strategies of the Central Java Provincial Government in reducing the number of people exposed to Covid-19. This study used a qualitative approach with a literature study method in the form of a review of the Jogo Tonggo new normal era program based on references and data in the field. The results showed that this program was also responded positively by the people of Central Java so that even in the new normal, the government did not hesitate to implement the program to reduce the level of people exposed to Covid-19.

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of a new virus called SARS-CoV-2 causes considerable problems in all sectors of public life. The virus, which first originated in Wuhan City, China, then quickly spread to several cities and countries and has claimed many lives per day. *The World Health Organization* (WHO) has designated *Coronavirus 2019* or Covid-19 as a threat to a pandemic around the world. WHO states that Covid-19 has symptoms similar to the common cold which can severe illness and the appearance of pneumonia, causing difficulty breathing (www.who.int, 2020).

This pandemic case raises concerns from various groups, especially the community itself. The concern is increasingly felt seeing that every day the number of infected victims continues to increase. It is recorded that up to this writing there are 9.3 million people who have been exposed to the virus and of this number, more than 5 million patients have recovered while more than 450 thousand people have died as of June 24, 2020 (Idhom, 2020). In Indonesia itself, the spread of the virus began on March 2, 2020, this was announced by President Joko Widodo in a Press Conference to determine what policies he would choose to deal with the Covid-19 virus while the number of people affected by the virus was increasing. Data obtained as of June 24, 2020, 49,009 people were positive for the Covid-19 virus, 19,658 people who had recovered, and 2,573

people who died from the virus (Idhom, 2020). The spread of the virus also occurred in Central Java Province.

The area of Central Java Province can be said to be very broad because it consists of 29 districts and 9 cities which have an area of 32,801 km² with a population of 34,490,835 million people according to the Central Java Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Java Province 2018 (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2020). with the number of people who are very much so at risk of exposure to the virus Covid-19 becomes high. The Central Java Provincial Health Office recorded the total number of cases currently reaching 3,803 with 1,845 positive patients, 1,658 recovered patients, and 300 patients who died (Central Java Provincial Health Office, 2020), this makes Central Java Province included as the number. the highest case in Indonesia. Compared to other regions, Central Java Province has a percentage of people who recover as much as 43.6%, although patients treated are 48.51%, Central Java Province has a low mortality rate of 7.89% (Central Java Provincial Health Office, 2020).

Another reason why the large number of people exposed to Covid-19 is due to the emergence of new clusters such as the one in Kobong market, Karangayu market, and events held in Gowa (Gowa cluster) so that the number of people exposed to the virus is very high (Utama, 2020). The regency or city with the highest number of cases is Semarang City with more than 400 patients being treated at the Semarang City Hospital and more than 130 patients being treated at the Temanggung District Hospital (Central Java Provincial Health Office, 2020).

Despite being one of the provinces with the highest spread of the Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia, Central Java Province still does not implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Adiwibowo (2012) explains that power will involve the capacity of one party to influence another party or its target. Meanwhile (2005) classifies the influence of power into two types in an organization: (1) position power, namely the potential influence derived by legitimate authority and includes components consisting of legitimate power, rewards power, coercive power, information power, and ecological power. (2) personal power, namely power that contains potential influence and comes from expertise in influencing a potential based on loyalty. Personal power consists of referent power and expert power. If we look at the way Central Java Governor Ganjar Pranowo performs his duties as Governor, he chooses to use the expert power method, namely the way he created himself to

solve it (Irnadwi, 2020). One example was when Ganjar Pranowo chose not to carry out Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), he explained, whether there was a PSBB that was needed for the people of Central Java, namely knowledge and literacy about the Covid-19 virus. This has made the Governor of Central Java Province take the initiative to do several ways which, according to him, are very effective in providing knowledge and literacy about the Covid-19 virus, one of which is by conducting socialization through social media and door to door.

Ganjar Pranowo often conducts socialization about Covid-19 continuously on social media such as Instagram, Youtube, and Twitter. Through these media, Ganjar always provides short videos or tweets about health protocols that must be obeyed as well as an appeal to stay at home during the Covid-19 period. One other way is through a door to door. This method is done by Ganjar, seeing that many people do not use social media so that one way to socialize it is door to door by using his bicycle around Semarang and then visiting residents' homes to provide education about Covid-19 and about its health protocol (Azzahra, 2020).

Another program related to the emergence of the virus Covid-19 is the movement of 35 million masks for the people of Central Java. This movement is under the recommendations of the *World Health Organization* (WHO) and regulations from the central government which oblige all citizens to wear cloth masks. Through this movement, Ganjar wants to encourage the Regency / City Government of Central Java to be able to produce cloth masks on a large scale by involving all entrepreneurs who will later sell and distribute these masks to the public so that later different masks will be included in the medical personnel (Central Java PR, 2020).

In general, the amount of people's income has decreased since the pandemic has made restrictions in some areas not implemented optimally. This is a problem that must be resolved by the Government. By considering other things, in the end, the Indonesian Government finally imposed a *new normal* but by making procedures and rules that apply to society. Currently, with the implementation of the *new normal* in several provinces and cities in Indonesia, it is inevitable that the Indonesian people, especially the people of Central Java, must follow the provisions set by the Indonesian Government. As we know, the *new normal* is a step to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in the social, economic, and especially health sectors in Indonesia. Eijkman as a representative of the Molecular Biology Institute said that the Covid-19 virus is unlikely

to disappear from the earth for a long time. For this reason, this term is mentioned as we as a society will live side by side with the Covid-19 virus (Widiyani, 2020).

In facing the new normal, the Governor of Central Java Province Ganjar Pranowo formed a program called "Jogo Tonggo". This activity invites the public to do Jogo Tonggo or the term to protect neighbors together by promoting local wisdom in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. The implementation of this program has benefits for the community itself and for the Central Java Provincial Government in emphasizing the number of victims exposed to Covid-19 in Central Java.

This research broadly aims to explain the «Jogo Tonggo» program as a Community Empowerment Program carried out by the Central Java Provincial Government for the welfare of its people. The method used in this research is the qualitative method with the strategy used is the literature study in the form of reviewing the Jogo Tonggoera program *New Normal* based on references and data in the field. The literature study was carried out considering the researcher wanted to gain insight based on the issues circulating regarding the determination of the *new normal* in Central Java Province. Another reason is as a supporter who helps researchers in understanding the concept of community empowerment in the Jogo Tonggo program in the region of Central Java Province.

II. METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach with a literature study method in the form of a review of the Jogo Tonggo program's era *new normal* based on references and data in the field. A qualitative approach is used in developing a deep and detailed understanding (Sugiyono, 2014) of the community empowerment of the jogo tonggo program in the era *new normal*, and what strategies are used by the Central Java Provincial Government in implementing the program and its benefits for the government and society. This type of research is very appropriate because it explains the relationship between variables through existing data and is following the purpose of this study, namely reviewing the Jogo Tonggo program in the era *new normal* by looking at the strategies and benefits obtained from the program. Data collection in this study was carried out by a literature study or literature review through articles in journals and magazines, test books, newspapers, and other sources of written data needed by researchers. Sources of data in this study are source data in the form of data sources from

Central Java newspapers which can be obtained from <https://jatengprov.go.id/> and from newspapers that explain the running of the "Jogo Tonggo" program. The technique in question is a technique used to obtain information about the community empowerment review of the "Jogo Tonggo" program by looking at the strategies and benefits of the program (Miles & Huberman, 2009).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community participation in community empowerment is no less important in the success of community empowerment programs, according to Conyers (1991, 154-155), there are three main reasons for the importance of community participation in development, namely: (1) Community participation is a tool to obtain information about conditions, needs, as well as attitudes of the local community. Without this, development programs and projects will fail. (2) The community trusts the development program if it is involved in the preparation and planning process because the community knows more about the details of the project. (3) Participation in the right of community democracy in its involvement in development (Conyers, 1991).

The role of community empowerment, especially in rural areas, in mobilizing, changing the way of viewers, and realizing the goals of group activities will be easier. The community will be driven by their desires, not just from the requirements of the program. The government's concern regarding the empowerment of village communities is not only through the existence of Village Funds, but since 1994 with the role of Bappenas in society. An explanation of the development of community empowerment programs, namely (Alam, 2018).

1. The IDT program (Disadvantaged Village Presidential Instruction) in 1993 was assisted by 20 million / year for 20,000 underdeveloped villages, then in 1994, it was given the assistance of around 200 million / village with the remainder of the program such as rolling cows.
2. The P3DT (Infrastructure Development Program for Supporting Disadvantaged Areas) was based on 1995/1996, namely the construction of clean water and environmental sanitation infrastructure funded by the World Bank for Java-Sumatra and JICA (Japan) funding outside the two islands, the funds were transferred directly to Village Community Resilience Institution (LKMD)
3. PPK (District Development Program)

and the establishment of the UPK (Financial Implementing Unit) as a transit position in the District as a basis for building infrastructure networks.

4. PNPM (National Program for Community Empowerment) which has been running for 5 years has only reached one-third of the existing villages, but there has been no answer regarding the technocratic relationship between the district and the community to be synchronized.

By looking at the data above, the researcher knows that community empowerment has long developed throughout Indonesia to date where the government already has various community empowerment programs that have developed, one of these programs is the “Jogo Tonggo” program initiated by the Governor of Central Java Ganjar Pranowo.

A. The “Jogo Tonggo” program in Central Java Province

Jogo Tonggo which is a term from the Javanese language of ‘Jogo’ which means guarding and ‘Tonggo’ which means neighbor is a step made by the Governor of Central Java Province Ganjar Pranowo in building public awareness during the Covid-19 pandemic. In practice, Jogo Tonggo includes two things, namely a social safety net and security, then an economic net. Jogo Tonggo has a task force that has a function of guarding duty neighbors and ensuring that residents work together to fight the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in their area while ensuring support from outside the region in fighting Covid-19 is right on target and effective. Jogo Tonggo members themselves consist of a combination of various community groups such as youth organizations, *dasa wisma*, *posyandu*, companion of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Agricultural Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) Agriculture, village assistants, village midwives, community organizations, and other organizations who work together in fighting this Covid-19 Pandemic.

The working principles of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force are:

1. Humanitarian Work, namely prioritizing the interests of victims of the Covid-19 outbreak.
2. The Working ad hoc/ Non-permanent (no emergency conditions Covid-19) means Satgam Jogo tonggo duty during the spread and transmission of plague Covid-19 was declared dangerous.
3. Transparency, namely the work of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force based on “no corruption, no grievance” which means that the work of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force must be open, transparent,

and accountable to the public (in front of the state and society), output must be in line with existing inputs.

4. The work of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force must be based on mutual cooperation, both among residents in one RW and between RW and other RW in one village area.
5. 5. Involve all parties starting from the government (including Indonesian state army and Indonesian Republic Police), state-owned, regional and private companies, universities, professional institutions, NGOs, and so on.

Figure 1. Organizational Structure “Jogo Tonggo Task Force”
Source: (Central Java Provincial Government, 2020)

B. Strategy and Impact of the Jogo Tonggo Program in the New Normal Era

With the implementation of activities *new normal* in several provinces, Central Java Province has started to prepare for these activities. As we know before, *new normal* is a transformation of behavior in society to carry out normal activities but still by implementing health protocols until a vaccine is found that can cure patients infected with Covid-19. *New normal* means that the sector which had been stopped gradually can move back to its normal activities (Syaifudin, 2020). In Central Java, the existence of the *new normal* has made the Provincial Government of Central Java conduct training related to the *new normal*. Ganjar said that the transition to the *new normal* is still being carried out in the training stage such as in strategic locations such as in schools, industries, places of worship, and offices (tempo.co, 2020).

The Jogo Tonggo program, which was initiated by the Governor of Central Java Province, Ganjar Pranowo, must adapt to this *new normal*. With this program, several districts and villages are actively working together to reduce the number of positive Covid-19 patients. The realization of the Jogo Tonggo program in the era *new normal* can be seen in the formation of a Task Force in Temanggung totaling 266 villages involving more than 8,000

administrators. By using the Jogo Tonggo concept, the program will target crucial issues, especially the socio-economic impacts that have not been touched by the government, which harnesses the strength of RWs in their respective villages (Tugu Jogja, 2020).

The development of cooperation can be seen with the existence of the Jogo Tonggo program, such as the Jogo Tonggo logistics which comes from assistance managed by residents independently and goods produced by residents, where they plant their seeds which can be assisted by the Central Java Provincial Government and then the residents will manage themselves. the role of cooperation can also be seen from the participation of the community in providing independent quarantine places. Village buildings such as village halls, schools, and private homes were then transformed into quarantine places for those returning from the red zone of the spread of Covid-19 (tempo.co, 2020).

However, according to Achmad Fadlun, he considered that the "Jogo Tonggo" program was not in line with expectations because its implementation was not relevant to the existing situation. According to him, this happened because of the large amount of budget that had been disbursed and made the program useless, with the amount spent amounting to Rp78,090,000,000 for the distribution of 7,809 villages. It is hoped that with a large budget expenditure, the implementation of the program will run smoothly in the future (Zaenal M, 2020).

IV. CONCLUSION

The Central Java Provincial Government has a community empowerment program regarding the prevention of Covid-19 called "Jogo Tonggo" initiated by the Governor of Central Java Province Ganjar Pranowo. This program aims to create cooperation between villagers in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic. Jogo Tonggo has several task forces consisting of various groups of people and has functions based on their respective fields.

The Jogo Tonggo empowerment program has benefits that can be felt by many parties, especially the village community. However, in its implementation, the Jogo Tonggo program has several problems such as a large amount of budget issued but not commensurate with the *output* done by the local village community.

With the achievements that the Central Java Provincial Government has obtained regarding the Jogo Tonggo program, it is hoped that it can be an achievement in implementing a system of cooperation between residents and can continue until the pandemic has subsided. Furthermore, the creation of a unit that has the task of monitoring budget expenditures from the Jogo Tonggo program so that no budget problems are found regarding the program.

V. REFERENCES

- Adiwibowo, A. S. (2012). Kepemimpinan dan Loyalitas Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan RSJ Menur Surabaya. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 2(1), 41–57. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jmb.v2i1.1483>
- Alam, D. M. (2018). *Perkembangan Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Indonesia yang Mendukung SDG*. Balilatfo.Kemendes.go.Id. <https://balilatfo.kemendes.go.id/view/detil/220/perkembangan-program-pemberdayaan-masyarakat-di-indonesia-yang-mendukung-sdg>
- Anwas, O. M. (2013). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Era Global*. Alfabeta.
- Azzahra, R. (2020). *Milenial atau Tradisional: Kepemimpinan Ganjar dalam Menangani COVID-19*. <https://www.viva.co.id/vstory/opini-vstory/1220809-milenial-atau-tradisional-kepemimpinan-ganjar-dalam-menangani-covid-19>
- BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2020). *Jumlah Penduduk Menurut Kabupaten/Kota dan Kelompok Umur Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2014-2018*. <https://jateng.bps.go.id/dynamictable/2019/01/29/88/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kabupaten-kota-dan-kelompok-umur-provinsi-jawa-tengah-2014-2018.html>
- Conyers, D. (1991). *Perencanaan Sosial di Dunia Ketiga: Suatu Pengantar*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2020). *Statistik Kasus COVID-19 Jawa Tengah*. <https://corona.jatengprov.go.id/>. <https://corona.jatengprov.go.id/data>
- Humas Jateng. (2020). *Ganjar Cetuskan Gerakan 35 Juta Masker Untuk Jateng*. Humas.Jatengprov.Go.Id. https://humas.jatengprov.go.id/detail_berita_gubernur?id=4205
- Idhom, A. M. (2020). *Sebaran Corona di Indonesia Hari Ini: Update Data Baru 24 Juni 2020*. Tirto.ID. <https://tirto.id/sebaran-corona-di-indonesia-hari-ini-update-data-baru-24-juni-2020-fK4B>
- Irnadwi. (2020). *Tak Terapkan PSBB, Berikut Cara Ganjar Atasi COVID-19 di Jawa Tengah*. <https://www.viva.co.id/vstory/opini-vstory/1217866-tak-terapkan-psbb-berikut-cara-ganjar-atasi-covid-19-di-jawa-tengah>
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2009). *Analisis Data Kualitatif: Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-Metode Baru*. UI Press.
- Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2020). *Percepat Tangani Covid-19 dengan "Jogo Tonggo", Apa Itu?* [Jatengprov.Go.Id. https://jatengprov.go.id/rilis/percepat-tangani-covid-19-dengan-jogo-tonggo-apa-itu/](https://jatengprov.go.id/rilis/percepat-tangani-covid-19-dengan-jogo-tonggo-apa-itu/)
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*

- Kualitatif dan R&D* (Sugiyono (ed.); 2014th ed.). Alfabeta.
- Syaifudin. (2020). *Negara, Masyarakat dan Era New Normal*. Tempo.Co. <https://kolom.tempo.co/read/1351996/negara-masyarakat-dan-era-new-normal>
- tempo.co. (2020). *Mengandalkan Jogo Tonggo dalam Mencegah Wabah*. Koran.Tempo.Co. <https://koran.tempo.co/read/laporan-khusus/453547/mengandalkan-jogo-tonggo-dalam-mencegah-wabah>
- Tugu Jogja. (2020). *153 Desa di Temanggung Bentuk Satgas Jogo Tonggo untuk Hadapi New Normal*. Kumparan.Com. <https://kumparan.com/tugujogja/153-desa-di-temanggung-bentuk-satgas-jogo-tonggo-untuk-hadapi-new-normal-1tXArhrdk30>
- Utama, D. A. (2020). *Ini Penyebab Kasus Positif Corona di Jateng Meningkat*. <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/ini-penyebab-kasus-positif-corona-di-jateng-meningkat.html>
- Widiyani, R. (2020). *Tentang New Normal di Indonesia: Arti, Fakta dan Kesiapan Daerah*. Detik.Com. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5034719/tentang-new-normal-di-indonesia-arti-fakta-dan-kesiapan-daerah>
- www.who.int. (2020). *Pertanyaan jawaban terkait COVID-19 untuk publik*. <https://www.who.int/indonesia/news/novel-coronavirus/qa-for-public>
- Zaenal M, A. (2020). *Program "Jogo Tonggo" penanganan COVID-19 dinilai tak efektif*. Antaraneews.Com. <https://jateng.antaranews.com/berita/316136/program-jogo-tonggo-penanganan-covid-19-dinilai-tak-efektif>