

# *Jogo Tonggo*: Social Dynamic of Society amid Covid-19 Pandemic

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**Abstract.** Indonesian people have a very strong mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) culture and so do they when dealing with disaster. Covid-19 pandemic makes Central Java Province issues *Jogo Tonggo* (neighbours looking after each other) policy as an effort at Citizen Association (RW) level to establish social safety net to anticipate the citizens affected with COVID-19. This research is aimed at find out the dynamic of *Jogo Tonggo* policy implementation within society. This research employed descriptive qualitative approach and data was collected through interview, focus group discussion (FGD), and observation. Data validation was conducted using data source validity. The result of research shows that the implementation of *Jogo Tonggo* policy is, in practice, very varying dependent on the building program conducted, leadership style of *Jogo Tonggo* team, and public participation.

**Keywords:** Covid 19; Dynamic; Jogo Tonggo; Pandemic

## 1 Introduction

Acute respiratory (SARSCov-2) or Covid-19 epidemic was reported for the first time in Wuhan, Hubei, China on December 2019 [1]. This virus has spread all over the world, infected 186,240,393 people, and taken 4,027,8 life tolls throughout world per July 13, 2021 [2]. US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) stated that this virus has been global pandemic. Interrelated world life (human, commodity, food passages and likewise community) has facilitated the spread of disease widely and quickly [3]. Daily Covid-19 case is still high in Indonesia, as indicated with the Ministry of Health's data showed a total of 2,53 million cases per July 12, 2021 with 67,355 deaths. Covid-19 pandemic has a very big impact on Indonesia, particularly on economic, education, and health sectors [4]. The impact of Covid-19 on education sector can be seen from the school activities stopped suddenly due to Covid-19 pandemic [5]. The impact of Covid-19 on health sector can be seen clearly from the decrease in the public health degree due to Covid-19 infection and many people stressed due to their worry and fear of being infected with Corona virus, thereby decreasing their immunity system [6].

In the attempt of preventing Covid-19 transmission, Indonesian government implements *lockdown* and *social distancing* policies [7] Local government also responds to it through developing some policies corresponding to local approach adjusted with the characteristics of their own region, so that they are expected to be appropriate and applied well by the people. *Jogo Tonggo* program is the one to accelerate Covid-19 pandemic disaster management based on community implemented in Central Java. The concept of *Jogo Tonggo* program has been

governed according to the Governor of Central Java's Instruction No.1 of 2020 about Community Empowerment in Covid-19 Management Acceleration at Citizen Association (RW) level through establishing Task Force (SATGAS). The essence of *Jogo Tonggo* program implementation is to take care of fellow citizens in mutual cooperation principle in implementing health protocol, including maintaining environmental safety and comfort to fight against Covid-19 spread and transmission [8]. Karanganyar Regency announced the first positively confirmed Covid-19 case on April 2020. Data shows that total number of positively confirmed case is 2762 in the period of March-December 2020. Furthermore, it increases to 11985 cases in the period of January-June 2021.

*Jogo Tonggo* program is considered as a strategic social network for it involves all social elements and mass organizations, and has such values as local knowledge, local genius, and local wisdom to strengthen the people affected by Covid-19 in economical, educational, and health aspects [9]. Nevertheless, [6], [10], [11] concluded that *Jogo Tonggo* policy has not suppressed Covid-19 transmission yet effectively in Central Java. Although this policy is appreciated as one of innovative policies in handling Covid-19, in reality it has not reached the grass root. It is this that underlies the dynamic of *Jogo Tonggo* policy implementation within society. Considering this background, this research aims to describe the dynamic of *Jogo Tonggo* implementation in social environment in Karanganyar Regency, particularly in Jaten Sub District.

## **2 Method**

This research used descriptive qualitative approach, in which data was obtained using interview, focus group discussion (FGD), and observation techniques. Research location was selected purposively, Jaten Sub District, Karanganyar Regency, with urban area and high-status COVID case (red zone) being its characteristics. The informants of research consisted of COVID task force at regency level and *Jogo Tonggo* task force at citizen association (RW) level. Data validation was conducted using data source triangulation.

## **3 Result and Discussion**

### **3.1 Covid-19 Case in Jaten Sub District**

Jaten Sub District is an urban sprawl area, with heterogeneous society characteristic. Central Bureau of Statistics' data shows that Jaten Sub District has 85,583 people in 2019. Its high population mobilization makes Jaten Sub District one of areas in Karanganyar Regency with highest number of Covid-19 victim following Karanganyar and Colomadu Sub Districts. Cumulatively, there have been 1423 positive Covid-19 cases in Jaten Sub District, with 160 active cases, 1190 cured cases, and 73 deaths [12].

**Table 1.** Data of Positively Confirmed Covid-19 cases in Jaten Sub District of Karanganyar Regency in the period of March-December 2020

Village	Positive Active	Cured	Death	Total Positive Case
Ngringo	5	106	8	119
Jaten	9	90	2	101
Jati	5	63	0	68
Jetis	1	42	2	45
Sroyo	8	19	1	28
Brujul	3	19	1	23
Dagen	3	9	0	14
Suruhkalang	0	13	1	12

Based on Data of Karanganyar Health Office, Covid-19 case incidence in Jaten Sub District started with the presence of 30 (thirty) Persons under Surveillance on March 31, 2020. In the period of March-December 2020, there have been 410 positive Covid-19 cases in Jaten Sub District with 34 positive active cases, 361 cured cases, and 15 deaths. The highest number of positive cases can be found in Ngringo, Jaten, and Jati Villages with 119, 101, and 68 cases, respectively. It is because the three villages are located in the primary stripe area of provincial road with high mobility of populations.

**Table 2.** Data of Positively Confirmed Covid-19 cases in Jaten Sub District of Karanganyar Regency in the period of March 2020 – June 2021

Village	Positive Active	Cured	Death	Total Positive Case
Ngringo	50	318	24	392
Jaten	33	337	20	390
Jati	22	174		10
Jetis	8	96	6	110
Sroyo	13	81	8	102
Brujul	9	73	3	85
Dagen	18	50	1	69
Suruhkalang	7	61	1	69

Furthermore, there is a dramatic increase in the number of positive covid-19 cases in Jaten Sub District in the period of January-June 2021 with 1013 positive cases, 829 cured cases, and 58 deaths. Based on data of positively confirmed Covid-19 cases of Karanganyar, totally there have been 1423 positive Covid-19 cases, with 160 positive active cases, 1190 cured cases and 73 deaths. The highest number of positive cases is still found in Ngringo, Jaten, and Jati Villages with 392, 390, and 206 cases, respectively. It is because of still massive transmission within society, particularly among those beginning to be undisciplined in applying health protocol.

### 3.2 The Implementation of Jogo Tonggo Policy

The implementation of *Jogo Tonggo* in Jaten Sub District started with the direction given by Village Government concerning the establishment of *Jogo Tonggo* Task Force referring to the Governor of Central Java's Instruction No.1 of 2020. Heads of Citizen Association (RW) in each of villages located in Jaten Sub District were directed to be responsible for being the Head of *Jogo Tonggo* Task Force and establishing organizational structure, in which the deputy of head is the head of Neighbourhood Association (RT) in each of RWs, secretary, treasurer, and four (economic, security, health, and entertainment) task forces. The mentoring of *Jogo Tonggo* task force is carried out by Covid-19 Task Force at Karanganyar Regency level by doing

sampling from each of villages to select the task forces to attend mentoring program. Then, the three task forces having receiving mentoring share information they have gotten to other task forces at RW level. It is because there are many task forces in each of villages. *Jogo Tonggo* program will not run well without the coordination between Task Force structures. Coordination is carried out online through WhatsApps group created for RW and RT level. Coordination is also conducted by holding face to face meeting, if necessary, attended by limited participants including the representatives of RT and society leader or those related. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, meeting is held once in 4 (four) months in RW 4 of Dalon Hamlet, Sroyo Village to discuss the implementation of Covid-19 management conducted in Dalon Hamlet.

In practice, the implementation of *Jogo Tonggo* is conducted by educating and approaching the members of society in each of RTs to give information on Covid 19 according to scientific fact and to keep the people from negative stigma that an individual infected with Covid-19 should be alienated. *Jogo Tonggo* task force, particularly task force in economic sector, along with members of society help raise fund to help the individual infected with Covid-19 positively in their region. The fund is collected from RT's cash and contribution of local people. The area of RW in Songgorunggi Hamlet, Dagen Village is one of areas receiving fund grant from factory's CSR monthly, because Songgorunggi Hamlet is the one surrounded by factories and impacted by the presence of factories. In addition, *Jogo Tonggo* task force, particularly in health sector, and members of society also help fulfil household need of the individuals infected with Covid-19 positively and undertaking self-isolation at home.

### **3.3 The Dynamic of Jogo Tonggo Task Force's Activeness**

*Jogo Tonggo* Task Force utilizes the pre-existing organizations in the society to make consolidation and coordination from Provincial, Regency/Municipal, Village, RW to RT levels, involving society leaders, Community Protection Agency (*Linmas*), Family Welfare Program (FWP), Youth Organization (*Karang Taruna*), mass organization, and all members of society in the activities having been existent actually in social group, one of which is to build commanding post and Covid-19 Task Force in each of villages [11]. However, Some *Jogo Tonggo Task Forces* participate actively in the implementation of *Jogo Tonggo*, some others fairly actively and still some others inactively. Some task forces participate inactively because there is no positive case found in the hamlet. Inadequate information is obtained by bureaucracies on *Jogo Tonggo* program because there is no socialization made by those related, including Public Health Center (Puskesmas), and Sub District and Village governments. Coordination has been made inadequately because technology has not been distributed evenly; for example, the heads of RT or RW have not been technology-literate because they have been older and non-productive so that socialization is inhibited. The active *Jogo Tonggo* task force is supported by the role of task force head and the communication between *Jogo Tonggo* task forces running well. Information is delivered smoothly so that program is implemented well. Mutual cooperation value between society members is also good, so that they help each other in implementing *Jogo Tonggo* program.

### **3.4 Dynamic of People's Attitude to Jogo Tonggo Policy**

The performance of *Jogo Tonggo* Task Force in managing Covid-19 case is highly affected by the local people's social attitude and help. Social attitude is reflected on their care (mutual help) and participation in social activities held in their environment. This social attitude generates social interaction in living within society.

The social attitude of local people living in Jaten area has been good. They have cared about and been cooperative in the attempt of handling Covid-19 in their own region. On the other

hand, the people living in boarding house/housing complex show a dynamic different from those staying permanently. The difference lies on less empathy shown by those living in boarding house/housing complex in participating in Covid-19 managing program along with Jogo Tonggo Task Force. The social attitude shown by those living in housing complex is considered as better than that shown by those living in boarding house. Generally, such difference occurs for some factors. This social attitude is affected by internal and external factors. Internal factor affecting social attitude includes individual himself, his attitude and characteristic. Meanwhile, the external factor affecting is environment.

#### 4 Conclusion

The implementation of *Jogo Tonggo* policy is, in practice, very varying dependent on the building program conducted, leadership style of the *Jogo Tonggo* team, and public participation. The implication of this research is that the community already has good social capital to take care of each other in the event of a disaster or certain emergency conditions (social networking). Therefore, the social security program carried out by the government should strengthen social capital in the existing community.

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