



Policy Implementation of The Jogo Tonggo Program In Tempelan, Blora District, Blora Regency

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Abstract

To manage with Covid-19, the Governor of Central Java took a policy by issuing Governor's Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Response at the Community Unit Level (RW) through the Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. This article aims to analyze the Implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Tempelan Village, Blora Regency. The Jogo Tonggo movement developed and officially became a community activity unit to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic at the village level in Central Java Province. Tempelan Village is one of the villages with a relatively high positive case of Covid-19. This research uses qualitative research and data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this research are as follows: (a) Communication Aspects, the delivery of tiered information between the bureaucracy is good (b) Aspects of Resources, the parties involved in the implementation of Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village are the Head of hamlet as the head of the task force, with representatives being all heads of a neighbourhood, PKK, youth organizations, Linmas and all residents (c) The attitude of the implementers of Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village is good, supports each other and coordinates (d) Aspects of Bureaucratic Structure. The jogo tonggo task force characteristics are social and humanitarian, cooperation, and work non-permanently, meaning that the Jogo Tonggo task force exists only during a covid-19 pandemic. Cooperation and coordination run smoothly, both government and non-government/private institutions. For this reason, it is necessary to further develop the implementation of community empowerment-based policies in order to further strengthen social cohesion capital

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Community Empowerment, Covid-19, Public Health

Abstrak

Untuk menanggulangi Covid-19, Gubernur Jawa Tengah mengambil kebijakan dengan menerbitkan Instruksi Gubernur Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 di Tingkat Rukun Warga (RW) melalui Pembentukan Satgas Jogo Tonggo. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Implementasi Program Jogo Tonggo di Desa Tempelan Kabupaten Blora. Gerakan Jogo Tonggo berkembang dan resmi menjadi unit kegiatan masyarakat untuk mengatasi pandemi Covid-19 di tingkat desa di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Desa Tempelan merupakan salah satu desa dengan kasus positif Covid-19 yang relatif tinggi. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: (a) Aspek Komunikasi, penyampaian informasi berjenjang antar birokrasi sudah baik (b) Aspek Sumber Daya, pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan Jogo Tonggo di Desa Tempelan adalah Kepala Dusun sebagai ketua satgas dengan perwakilan seluruh ketua RT, PKK, Karang Taruna, Linmas dan seluruh warga (c) Sikap pelaksana Jogo Tonggo di Desa Tempelan baik, saling mendukung dan berkoordinasi (d) Aspek Struktur Birokrasi. Karakteristik satgas jogo tonggo bersifat sosial kemanusiaan, gotong royong, dan bekerja non permanen, artinya satgas jogo tonggo hanya ada pada masa pandemi covid-19. Kerjasama dan koordinasi berjalan lancar, baik lembaga pemerintah maupun non pemerintah/swasta. Untuk itu perlu dikembangkan lebih lanjut implementasi kebijakan berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat guna lebih memperkuat modal kohesi sosial.

Kata kunci: *Implementasi Kebijakan, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Covid-19, Kesehatan Masyarakat*

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INTRODUCTION

The central and regional governments have carried out the implementation of policies in dealing with Covid-19. Implementation understands what happens after a program is declared valid or formulated focuses on policy implementation, namely the events and activities that arise after its ratification (Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1980; Solichin, 2012). Various policies that have been issued by the central or local governments must be synchronized and sustainable as policies without certain political interests (Indrianingrum & Wiranta, 2021; Sirait, 2021). The implementation of policies in handling with Covid-19 has been carried out by the central and regional governments.

Covid-19 data from the Central Java Covid Task Force Team as of May 10, 2021, which were confirmed as many as 190,889 people; Hospitalized as many as 6,164 people; Successfully

cured as many as 172,639 people and who died as many as 12,086 people, while the suspects were 4,679 people. A quick policy, namely the Governor of Central Java, was to issue Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating the Response of Covid-19 at the Level of Community Units (called: Hamlet) through the Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. Fast government action can reduce the socioeconomic impact and deaths from Covid-19 (Balmford et al., 2020; Bintari & Soleh, 2021); so it requires a quick response from a global scale (Alamo et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has changed social relations due to the limitations of human/individual mobility that require adaptation of public services provided to the community (Bonaccorsi et al., 2020; Chan et al., 2021; Gietel-Basten et al., 2022); so that it has an impact on factors of vulnerability, accessibility, layoffs, and

limited business due to social restrictions for the poor (Akbar & Purnaweni, 2021).

The Jogo Tonggo movement developed and officially became a community activity unit to cope with the Covid-19 pandemic at the district level in Central Java Province. The Jogo Tonggo Movement itself is based on local wisdom and the spirit of community cooperation in Central Java so that in its implementation, it does not experience significant turmoil (Fridayani & Soong, 2021; Tyesta, 2020). Several institutions make adjust their policy to maintain their performance, especially in providing public services (Christiani, 2020). The use of artificial technology is non-negotiable because it is very necessary to reduce the risk of transmitting Covid-19 for health safety (Rahmasari, Dyah Ayu; Putranti, Ika Riswanti; Alfian, 2022).

Covid-19 requires the government to respond collaboratively and with multi-sectoral action (Gietel-Basten et al., 2022; Peci et al., 2021). Multi-sectoral action ini membuka ruang open government yaitu terbukanya transparansi, partisipasi dan kolaborasi dari berbagai stakeholders yang dapat mendukung optimalisasi pemanfaatan semua sumber daya (Arie et al., 2021; Asriana & Susanti, 2022; Zhuang et al., 2022). Many stakeholders in various sectors determine the success of a policy (Roziqin, Mas'udi, & Sihidi, 2021). It means that the success rate of this policy is influenced by the behavior of policy actors, especially the society as the target (Strassheim, 2019) where the society's behavior is influenced by their cognitive knowledge.

The instructions were addressed to the Regent and Mayor of Central Java as the head of the task force for the acceleration of handling

Covid-19 in the Regency/City to instruct the Camat, Lurah, Village Head, and Head of Hamlet in their respective regions to accelerate community-based Covid-19 handling. The society is subject that determines whether a policy implementation was successful or not (Roziqin et al., 2021). The Jogo Tonggo program is considered one of the concepts of accelerating pageblug (disease outbreaks) and placing the community as the frontline with the government to deal with the transmission of Covid-19 (Shodiq, 2021; Weible 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, on April 3, 2020 the Blora Regency Government made the Decree of the Regent of Blora No. 800/167/2020 concerning the Establishment of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Blora Regency. Lilik Hernanto, SKM, M.Kes as the spokesperson for the Task Force for the acceleration of handling Covid-19 in Blora Regency, said that:

“until the end of September 2021, there were 13,476 positive COVID-19 cases with 1,040 people who died, 12,434 people recovered and 2 people who are still self-isolating. In 2020, Blora District, Blora Regency, was ranked first among 16 other sub-districts in the Blora Regency area with 842 positive cases of Covid-19 with 56 deaths. Meanwhile, from 2021 to September 2021, there were 1,632 positive cases of COVID-19 with 129 deaths”.

Tempelan Village, Blora District is one part of Jogo Tonggo program. Based on a circular from the Head of Tempelan Village Number 1 of 2020 about forming the Jogo Tonggo task force at the Hamlet level, instructed

that all Hamlet's in Tempelan Village to form a Jogo Tonggo task force with a post in their respective Hamlet. Based on the letter's from the Tempelan Village, which instructed them to form

the Jogo Tonggo movement, in March 2020, all of Hamlets in Tempelan Village officially formed the Jogo Tonggo movement in their respective Hamlets.

Table 1.1
Data on the Distribution of Covid-19 in Blora District 30/9/2021

No	Village	Active Case		Healed	Die	New Case			Total
		Treated	Isolation			New Quantity	Die	Healed	
1	KUNDEN	0	0	160	13	0	0	0	173
2	KEDUNGJENAR	0	0	124	15	0	0	0	139
3	PATALAN	0	0	59	2	1	0	1	61
4	KAUMAN	0	0	95	5	0	0	0	100
5	TEGALGUNUNG	0	0	63	9	0	0	0	72
6	JEPANGREJO	0	0	42	5	0	0	0	47
7	SENDANGHARJO	0	0	83	5	0	0	0	88
8	TEMPELAN	0	0	299	21	0	0	0	320
9	KARANGJATI	0	1	339	22	1	0	0	362
10	TAMBAKSARI	0	1	72	6	0	0	0	79
11	ANDONGREJO	0	0	43	5	0	0	0	48
12	TEMPUREJO	0	0	52	7	0	0	0	59
13	BERAN	0	0	58	2	0	0	0	60
14	BANGKLE	0	0	174	13	0	0	0	187
15	KAMOLAN	0	0	72	7	0	0	0	79
16	MLANGSEN	0	0	162	13	0	0	0	175
17	PELEM	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
18	PUHAMLETOSARI	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	23
19	JETIS	0	0	105	15	0	0	0	120
20	NGADIPUHAMLETO	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	16
21	NGAMPEL	1	0	18	5	0	0	0	24
22	TEMPURAN	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	18
23	SONOREJO	0	0	59	3	0	0	0	62
24	TAMBAHREJO	0	0	74	4	0	0	0	78
25	JEJERUK	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
26	PLANTUNGAN	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
27	TEMUREJO	0	0	25	2	0	0	0	27
28	PUHAMLETOREJO	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
29	KUNDEN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Source: <https://corona.blorakab.go.id>, 2021

Accompanied by the Village Government, he asked for support from community leaders, religious

leaders, and the community to participate in the program's success from the provincial government in

handling with the Covid-19 pandemic. According to Grindle (Grindle, 1997), policy implementation is determined by the content and the context of the policy. The basic idea of Grindle (1997) is that after the policy is transformed into an action program or individual project, costs have been provided. Policy implementation is carried out, but this does not run smoothly, depending on the program's implementation ability, which can be seen in the content and context of the policy. The content of Grindle's policy (Grindle, 1997) includes (1) the interests that are affected by the policy, (2) the type or types of benefits to be generated, (3) the degree of change desired, (4) the position of the policymaker, (5) who is the implementer and (6) the resources involved.

The community and the village government form the Jogo Tonggo movement within their respective head of Hamlets. Its formation cannot be separated from forming administrators such as secretaries, treasurers and administrators of the four fields, namely, health, economy, social and security, entertainment, besides making plans to carry out work programs or activities in accordance with the contents of the instruction letter from the Tempelan Village Head because it is based at the Hamlet level. The head of the task force is direct, the head of the Hamlet and his deputy is the head of the Neighbourhood/Hamlet. Based on the description of the background, the purpose of this article is to analyze the implementation of this Jogo Tonggo Program Policy in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Tempelan Village, Blora District,

Blora Regency. The research methodology uses qualitative methods that use a natural setting to interpret the phenomena and carried out by involving various existing methods (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The process and results of qualitative research are considered quality if the researcher has practiced the validity criteria (Zamili, 2015). Qualitative research's validity (validity) with two strategies, namely validity and reliability. Using an observation, interviews, and documentation as a data collection techniques (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Data analysis is a significant part of the research. In essence, it is an activity to organize and sort the data, classify it, make a sign of it, and categorize them to obtain a finding based on the problem to be solved. Data analysis of the interactive model of Miles, Huberman & Saldana (Miles, Matthew B. Miles; Huberman, A. Michael Huberman; Saldana, 2014) with four stages, namely (1) Data collection as an early stage of data analysis (2) Data reduction; process for simplification, abstraction, and transformation of rough data in the field (3) Presentation; a stage of analysis activity that tries to present a set of information with a structured pattern and allows drawing conclusions and taking action (4) Concluding; the last stage in the data analysis process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Jogo Tonggo Program in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency

The Jogo Tonggo Movement in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency. The Jogo Tonggo movement developed and officially became a community activity unit to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic at the Kelurahan level. With the support

of community and religious leaders as well as community organizations in the community, the lurah and kelurahan apparatus carry out the implementation of policies from the Central Government, Provincial Government, City and Subdistrict Governments related to the acceleration of handling COVID-19 can run well covering the fields of health, economy, social and security as well as entertainment. The Jogo Tonggo movement in Tempelan Village cannot be separated from the Central Java Governor's Instruction Number 1 of 2020 concerning Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Response at the Community Unit Level (RW) through the formation of the "Jogo Tonggo Task Force". This instruction is addressed to the Regents/Mayors throughout Central Java as the head of the task force for the acceleration of handling Covid-19 in the Regency/City to instruct the Camat, Lurah/Village Head, and Head of RW in their respective regions to accelerate community-based Covid-19 handling. Based on a circular from the Head of Tempelan Village Number 1 of 2020 concerning the formation of the Jogo Tonggo task force at the RW level, he instructed all RWs in Tempelan Village to form the Jogo Tonggo task force with posts in each RW.

Based on the contents of the letter from the Tempelan Village which instructed them to form the Jogo Tonggo movement, in March 2020 all RWs of Tempelan Village officially formed the Jogo Tonggo movement in their respective RWs. The community and the sub-district government work together to form the jogo tonggo movement within their respective RWs. Because it is based at the RW level, the head of the task force is directly the head of the

RW and his deputy is the head of the RT in the RW. The management of the task force is equipped with a secretary, treasurer and assisted by four fields, namely, health, economy, social and security, as well as entertainment. The duties of the Covid-19 task force are as follows: (a) Establish and implement an operational plan to accelerate the handling of Covid -19; (b) Coordinate and control the implementation of activities to accelerate the handling of Covid -19; (c) Supervise the implementation of activities to accelerate the handling of Covid -19; (d) Mobilize resources for the implementation of activities to accelerate the handling of Covid -19; and (e) Report on the implementation of the acceleration of handling Covid-19.

The target of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Tempelan Village is all residents and migrants/homecomers in Tempelan Village. Members of the jogo tonggo task force in Tempelan Village include youth organizations, *dasa wisma*, *posyandu* cadres, PKK, village midwives, residents and other institutions/organizations in the Tempelan Village area. Meanwhile, the role of implementing the jogo tonggo program in Tempelan Village is:

- a. The task force's health sector registers everyone who enters the Tempelan Village area, ensures that in strategic locations there are handwashing places such as prayer rooms/mosques, food stalls, and sports arenas. Spraying disinfectants at least once a month, encouraging clean and healthy living practices, coordinating with health workers/village midwives for further inspection in case of an

- emergency. Updating the data of residents who are positive for Covid-19 and when the isolation/quarantine period ends, assisted by the village midwife.
- b. The task force's economic sector coordinates with residents to provide daily food assistance for residents who are self-isolating at home by making a rotating schedule. Collecting data on residents most affected by Covid-19. Ensuring assistance from the government is right on target, especially those most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
 - c. The social and security divisions of the task force carried out data collection on immigrants and travelers in Tempelan Village which were carried out with the health team, dispersed residents who were in crowds, ensured and supervised residents who were self-isolating not leaving their homes for 14 days. Ensure that vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, and persons with disabilities receive protection. Re-activating night patrols for security at night, as well as security at food stalls. Doing community service in their respective homes in mutual cooperation, scheduling visiting hours until 20.00 WIB, ensuring all residents are included in the RT whatsapp group so that it is faster if there is important information to convey to residents.
 - d. In the entertainment sector, the task force performs barongan arts around the world while still implementing

health protocols so as not to cause crowds.

The working principle of the Jogo Tonggo task force in Tempelan Village applies humanitarian or unpaid work that prioritizes the interests of the victims of the Covid-19 outbreak and is based on mutual cooperation, both in community service and in tackling Covid-19. The work of the Jogo Tonggo task force is only on duty as long as there is a Covid-19 pandemic, it is still declared dangerous or non-permanent work, the work of the Jogo Tonggo task force in Tempelan Village is open, transparent who is positive for Covid-19, the number of people who are self-isolating, the number who died due to Covid-19. Planning by involving all members of the task force, government, Babinsa, Babinkamtibmas and community leaders. Conduct evaluation meetings at the end of every month to find out the Covid-19 situation in Tempelan Village. The village government together with the TNI (Babinsa), POLRI (Babinkamtibmas) and village midwives coordinate with each other in tracing, testing and treating those who are positive for Covid-19.

Jogo Tonggo activities in Tempelan Village are carried out by:

a. Routine Activities

This activity includes regular meetings or meetings held by all members of the jogo tonggo task force in Tempelan Village. This routine meeting is held once a month to evaluate the results of the implementation of the jogo tonggo program in Tempelan Village. This meeting discussed the implementation of activities related to Covid-19. In addition, in every routine meeting, the head of the task force, Jogo Tonggo, urges his members to always be vigilant in the

midst of the Covid-19 pandemic by always complying with health protocols and also reminding his family or neighbors.

b. Periodic Activities

This periodic activity is carried out at certain times. In Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village, periodic activities are carried out based on the tasks of the four fields of the Jogo Tonggo task force which are attached to the decision of the head of Tempelan Village Number 1 of 2020, in accordance with regional conditions related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The periodic activities of Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village, Blora District that have been carried out are as follows:

- 1) Data collection. Data collection is carried out by the Jogo Tonggo task force in accordance with its field of duty. Namely the health sector and the economic sector. This data collection is related to people entering and leaving the area of each RW in Tempelan Village. Registering residents who cannot afford during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 2) Socialization, related to the jogo tonggo program made by the regional government in an effort to break the chain of transmission of covid-19, this socialization was carried out by the entire jogo tonggo task force. The socialization was carried out in two ways, online through the Whatsapp group media and manually, namely through community social activities such as social gathering, youth organization, posyandu, regular meetings of jogo tonggo and others.
- 3) Community monitoring carried out by the jogo tonggo task

force in Tempelan Village is by taking care of neighbors, helping each other, and reminding each other. Monitoring of residents related to the Covid-19 pandemic is carried out together with the community to observe each other between neighbors, whether neighbors have implemented Jogo Tonggo programs in dealing with Covid-19.

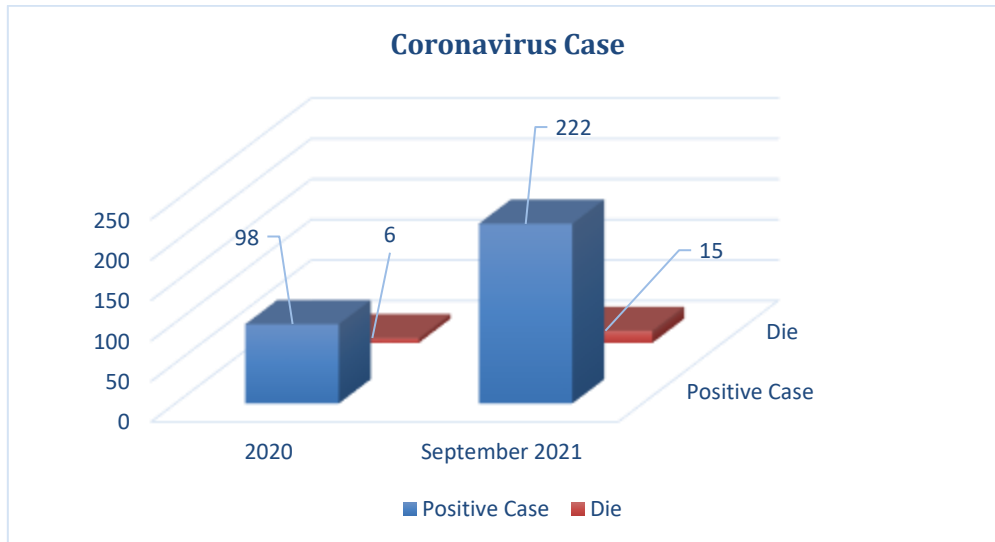
- 4) Spraying of disinfectants is carried out periodically by the jogo tonggo task force in each RW at the expense of local residents. For families who have positive cases of Covid-19, spraying is carried out in the environment after the self-isolation period is complete.

The Implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency

The village government is facing a difficult situation related to controlling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Susilo et al., 2021). Implementation is considered as the main object and a decisive stage in the policy process ((Birkland, 2001; Heineman & Robert, 1997; Ripley, Randall B.; Franklin, 1986; Wibawa, 2004). The village government is managing a difficult situation related to controlling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Susilo, Hidayat, & Marta, 2021). Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency, is one of the villages with a relatively high positive case of Covid-19. In 2020 there were 98 positive cases and six people died. Meanwhile, until the end of September 2021, there were 222 positive cases with 15 deaths.

Diagram 1.1

Data on Covid-19 cases in Tempelan Village, Blora District



Source: <https://corona.blorakab.go.id>, 2021

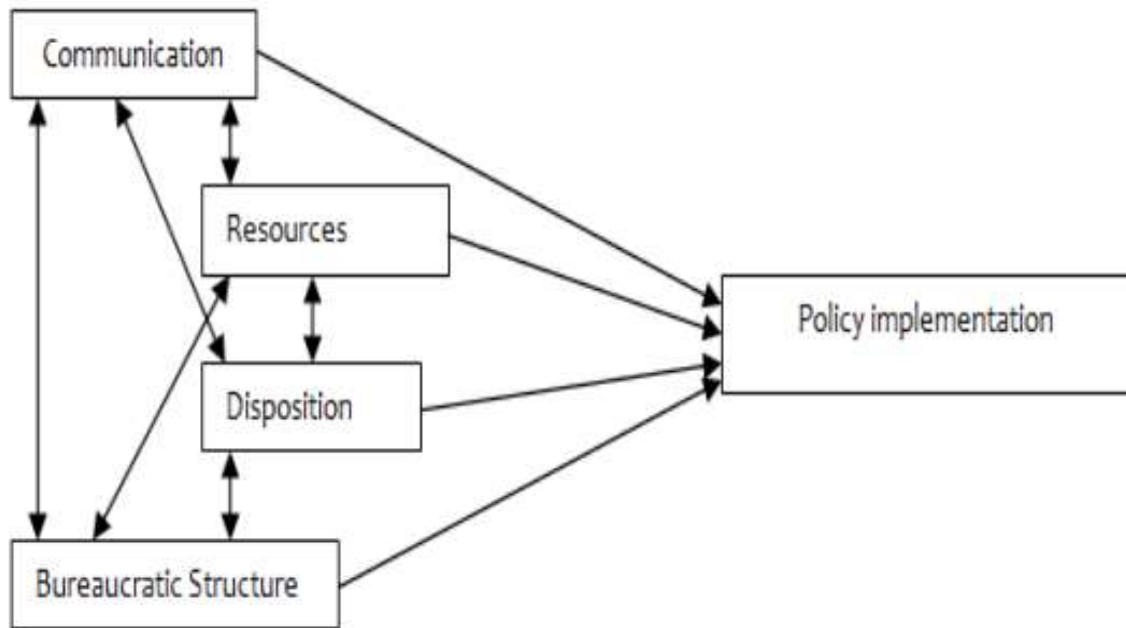
Regional policy coordination is critical to mitigating and isolating pandemic shocks (Kimura et al., 2020). The support of community leaders, religious leaders, community organizations, village heads, and village officials in Tempelan Village made the Jogo Tonggo Task Force policy implementable. The acceleration of handling COVID-19 through the Jogo Tonggo Task Force in Tempelan Village covers health, economy, social and security, and entertainment area. Dunn (2003) also states that public policy is a options of action (including choosing not to act) to respond the challenges concerning people's lives. As the name, Jogo Tonggo prioritizes the

active participation of citizens to protect each other from the Covid-19. If someone is infected with the Corona Virus, residents can take care of each other by paying attention, and not stigmatizing those who are infected <https://www.suara.com>.

Edwards (1984:9-11) Policy implementation is influenced by four variables, (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure. Edwards (1980) states, "Orders to implement policies must be transmitted to the appropriate personnel, and they must be clear, accurate, and consistent" Communications must be transmitted to the appropriate personnel and clear, accurate, and consistent.

Figure 1.1

George C. Edward III: Implementation Model



Source: (Wibawa, 1994:24)

George C. Edward III (1984) developed top-down perspective policy implementation model and named it *Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation*.

A. Communication

The results showed that the communication between the Jogo Tonggo task force in Tempelan Village was good. The jogo tonggo task force carried out communication through the WhatsApp group. Not only for communication but also for coordination when going to the field in an emergency case. In line with the results of Indah, Andiyan, Andriati, & Ayu (2021), community preparedness increased after the dissemination of information through the Whatsapp application. Necessary to carry out various innovative ways with using social media to increase community preparedness to improve community behavior in preventing the transmission of Covid 19.

With a smooth communication, the public will understand where to report what if there is a Covid-19 case. With more people aware of the dangers of the Covid-19 pandemic indicates that socialization is often carried out. Good knowledge of the task force can be realized if communication is carried out correctly, and the program implementation must be communicated to all parties. Implementation be effective if implementers already know what should they do.

Meanwhile, the coordination process in implementing the Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan Village has also been going well. All fields have worked according to their respective duties. Such as, the economic sector task force is distributing food aid to self-isolating residents, ensuring that no ones hungry during the pandemic.

Ensuring that the residents' economic activities run well, the security task force is assisted by the Babinsa and Babinkamtibmas, securing the environment and re-activating the patrol post, which also helps during tracing. Together with village midwives and health cadres, the Health Task Force tackled the spread of COVID-19. "With a year's experience in dealing with Covid-19, the government should have understood how to run the economic recovery program properly and accelerate it without compromising awareness of Covid-19," he said (Muhyiddin & Nugroho, 2021).

B. Resources

In terms of resources on the implementation of Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency, this aims to find out how much resources are owned by the Tempelan Village in implementing the Jogo Tonggo program, which includes staff, information in implementing policies, implementing authority, and supporting facilities for implementation of Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan Village. "Policies demand the availability of resources, both in the form of funds and other incentives that encourage and facilitate effective implementation. Sources deserve attention because they support the success of policy implementation" (Meter & Horn, 1975).

The availability of Jogo Tonggo resources in Tempelan Village is sufficient. The Task Force has the expertise and ability to carry out its duties with full responsibility. The head of the Neighbourhood/Hamlet assists the task force as his representative and the whole community as its members. Human resources are essential in program implementation because they can

affect success and failure. The facilities and infrastructure for Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village are still lacking, such as the absence of an isolation or quarantine place, the unavailability of PPE, rubber gloves, rubber shoes, and the limited budget for handling COVID-19 in the Tempelan village even though the limited infrastructure facilities can result in the implementation of the program not being optimal.

Barriers related to the resources of the Jogo Tonggo task force in Tempelan Village are time constraints due to busy work. Lack of socialization related to handling COVID-19 from the Puskesmas or sub-districts, such as making disinfectant solutions and spraying disinfectants.

C. Disposition

In this aspect, we want to know how the attitude of the implementers of the Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan village is. The disposition aspect is an essential factor in the approach to implementing a public policy. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, the policy implementers must know what they should do and have the ability to implement it, so that there is no bias in practice.

The attitude of the policy actors of the Jogo Tonggo program in the implementation of Jogo Tonggo activities in Tempelan Village. From these interviews, the researchers concluded that they work together to achieve the goals of the Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan Village, both community members, Babinsa, Babinkamtibmas, village midwives, village officials, the Jogo Tonggo task force as well as government agencies and private institutions.

The form of support for the actors in implementing the Jogo Tonggo program in Tempelan Village.

Diversion of village budget for covid-19. Provide education for the community to implement clean and healthy living behavior. Always encourage people who are positive for COVID-19 to maintain their health to recover quickly. The implementers of the Jogo Tonggo program must commit so that the Jogo Tonggo program can be successful. The research results by Nur Rani & Safarinda (2020) have strengthened policies with sanctions for people who violate the rules, but this has not been able to reduce positive cases in Central Java Province.

D. Bureaucratic Structure

In this aspect, the bureaucratic structure aims to determine the existence of standard operating procedures. SOP as a good guideline for implementer to do an act. A long organizational structures will weaken supervision and lead to a *red tape*, complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures. The characteristics of the Jogo Tonggo task force organization in Tempelan Village are social, humanitarian, and cooperative. The spirit of the people working hand in hand to help each other empathize with neighbors who may have difficulties during this pandemic may have lost their jobs and have difficulty finding food. In line with the results of the Probosiwi & Putri (2021), "through the Jogo Tonggo program, the government has proven to be present and provide services to the community during the COVID-19 pandemic meeting material, spiritual and social needs. The government needs to strengthen the program with outreach, guidance, socialization, and education activities that involve all elements of society. Necessary to pay attention to the condition of the community's needs, the objectives, and essence of the program are achieved".

The Jogo Tonggo task force carries out cooperation and coordination, both government and non-government institutions. Cooperation and coordination run smoothly and reasonably following their respective duties. Carry out monitoring at the Jogo Tonggo task force on Hamlet area. At the end of each month, conduct an evaluation meeting. Evaluation of the implementation of a program must be carried out so that improvements can be made in the program's implementation.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Jogo Tonggo Program in Tempelan Village, Blora District, Blora Regency is as follows (a) Communication Aspects. The delivery of tiered information between bureaucracies is good. The Jogo Tonggo Task Force in Tempelan Village, as the program implementer, has a good understanding of the Jogo Tonggo program because it has received comprehensive socialization from both related parties from the Puskesmas and the District. (b) Resource Aspect. The parties involved in implementing the Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village are the heads of Hamlets, Neighbourhood, PKK, youth organizations, Linmas, and all residents. (c) Aspects of Disposition/Attitude of Implementers. The implementers of Jogo Tonggo in Tempelan Village are good, supporting each other and coordinating. Conduct evaluation meetings at the end of every month to see the development of Covid-19 cases in Tempelan Village. Most team members already have a high commitment to implementing the program. (d) Aspects of Bureaucratic Structure. The jogo tonggo task force characteristics are social and

humanitarian, cooperation, work non-permanently, meaning that the Jogo Tonggo task force exists during a covid-19 pandemic. Cooperation and coordination run smoothly, both government and non-government or private institutions.

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