



Legal Politics of Community Participation in Handling the Impact of Covid 19 Through Jogo Tonggo

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Abstract. The Covid-19 virus has become a non-natural disaster that paralyzes almost all aspects of life. The Indonesian government has declared the Covid-19 outbreak a National Disaster. So the President formed a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 and asked officers to act quickly in dealing with Covid-19. The Chair of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 in Central Java Province, who is also the Governor of Central Java, instructed community empowerment in accelerating the handling of Covid-19 through the formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. This study intends to answer the question How is the Legal Politics of Community Participation in Handling Covid-19 through the Jogo Tonggo Task Force? The research method uses normative legal research. The research approach uses a combination of a state approach, a conceptual approach, and an analytical approach. Sources of data from secondary data. Data collection techniques through literature study. The analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. The legal politics of the formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force can be seen through 1) The process of establishing the law and 2) The process of implementing the law. In the formation of the law, the process of forming the Jogo Tonggo Task Force has met the legal requirements and has been following the local wisdom of the people of Central Java, so that it does not cause new conflicts, instead, it fosters the spirit of cooperation. In applying the law, the Jogo Tonggo Task Force is more humanitarian in orientation and leaves elements of SARA, so that it is following the goals and ideals of the state.

Keywords: Legal Politics · Jogo Tonggo Task Force

1 Introduction

Indonesia, which adheres to the concept of a welfare state, must provide for the welfare of its people, from birth to death. Meeting the needs of the people, both basic, secondary, and even tertiary needs, is the state's obligation, which is realized through various development programs, which are planned from year to year. At the beginning of 2020, there was a non-natural national disaster that occurred outside of state planning, namely the spread of the Corona outbreak originating from Wuhan, China, so it required special attention from the government, so that the problem could be resolved. Efforts

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are made by the government to overcome these impacts by making various policies at the national, regional, and even local levels. Data on the realization of the use of the budget for handling Covid-19 [1] and economic recovery in Indonesia up to 20 June 2022 amounting to Rp. 118, 2 Trillion (25.9% of the budget allocation) with details for health care of Rp. 29.2 Trillion, public protection of Rp. 58.9 Trillion and strengthening economic recovery of Rp. 30.1 Trillion [2].

This realization, if later detailed for health care, is used primarily for payment of claims and incentives for health workers, tax incentives for vaccines/medical devices, and handling of Covid-19 through the Village Fund. The use of budget for handling community protection consists of PKH, Basic Food Cards, Pre-Employment Cards, Village BLT, Cooking Oil BLT, and BT-PKLWN. Meanwhile, economic strengthening and recovery, especially for labor-intensive programs, tourism, and creative economy, food security, information and communication technology, industrial estates, MSME support (interest subsidies and IJP), and tax incentives [3].

Taking into account the realization of the Indonesian government's budget until June 2022, which is only 25.9%, the overall budget provided by the government is in the range of almost Rp. 500 Trillion. The seriousness of the Indonesian government when viewed from the provision of the budget, The impact of Covid-19 on community socio-economic life is proving extraordinary.

The Indonesian government officially announced the existence of Covid-19 sufferers, and after the announcement, apart from the extraordinary fear for the community, it also turned out to have forced the government to begin to develop an agenda for handling it, so as not to bring wider coverage. However, the efforts made by the government at the beginning of the discovery of Covid-19 sufferers have not been followed by public awareness, so that the development of Covid-19 seems difficult to control until 2022. Apart from using economic-based approaches, namely to increase community capacity, it also uses other approaches a community-based approach by directly involving the community in handling the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Starting from the thoughts above, this article will discuss the Legal Politics of Community Participation in Handling the Impact of Covid 19 Through Jogo Tonggo.

2 Research Method

The research methods used in this research are: Types of Juridical Normative Research is legal research that aims to find and formulate legal arguments through analysis based on doctrines on the subject matter of the law being studied.[4] Meanwhile, Soekanto defines normative legal research as legal research conducted by analyzing library materials or secondary data.[5]The research approach used in this study is a combined approach between the state approach, conceptual approach, and analytical approach. Laws and regulations, academic texts of research results, scientific articles, scientific books, laws and regulations, court decisions, legal theories from the opinions of legal experts, and documents related to research [6].

This data collection technique focuses on documenting secondary data. The literature study technique was carried out to analyze and answer Formulate legal research problems. This is in line with the opinion of Mukti Fajar and Yulianto that the data collection technique in normative legal research is data collection by conducting searches and

reviews of legal documents, both primary legal documents, secondary legal documents and tertiary legal documents.[7] Data Analysis Techniques were analyzed descriptively, namely, the researcher conducted an in-depth investigation of the data obtained to find out the problem and so on then described and presented the results of the research findings.[8].

3 Findings and Discussion

A. Understanding Legal Politics

Legal politics is a term that was born from the Dutch language *rechts politiek*. Where the word is composed of two words, namely *recht* and *politiek*[9]. In the Indonesian dictionary the word right means law, while in the Dutch dictionary the word *politiek* can be matched with the word *beleid* which in Indonesian means policy.[10] So that linguistically (etymologically) Law policy can be interpreted as law policy. The term *rechtspolitiek* has a different meaning from the term *politiekrecht* which was proposed by Hence van Maarseveen in his book entitled *Politiekrecht, Als Opvolger Van Het Staatrecht*. [11] *Rechtspolitiek* can be defined as legal politics, while *politiekrecht* is defined as constitutional law.

Terminologically, legal politics has been defined by experts, including Padmo Wahjono, who defines legal politics as the most basic policy that determines the direction, form, and content of the law that is drafted.[12] Sunaryati Hartono defines legal politics as a means or steps used by the government to create a national legal system that is following the ideals of the nation.[13] Mahfud MD defines legal politics as legal and legal policy provisions that will be enforced by making new laws or revising old laws to achieve state goals.[14] Imam Syaukani and Thohari define legal politics as the most basic policy in the administration of the state in the field of law that will, is currently, and has been in effect, which is sourced from the values of local wisdom to achieve state goals.[15].

Based on several definitions presented by experts, it can be concluded that legal politics is a legal policy that is intended, is ongoing, and has been implemented in a government that aims to achieve the ideals of the state. In this article, the author then gives the meaning of the policy to be achieved in resolving Impact of covid 19 pandemic, in addition to being based on Pancasila values, also paying attention to developing local values, so that the policies compiled can run effectively to resolve all the impacts that arise.

B. Scope of Legal Politics

Legal politics contains two inseparable sides, namely as a guide in making laws and at the same time as a tool to assess whether the legal products produced are following the framework of state goals or not.[16] Santoso's opinion is following the reality of the role of legal politics in Indonesia. Legal politics plays a role with the principle of double movement, namely as a frame of mind in formulating legal policies by authorized state institutions, as well as a framework for criticizing legal products that have been

determined whether they are following state objectives or not.[17] The scope of legal politics includes the following:

- 1) The process of extracting the values and aspirations developed in the community by the authorized state administrators;
- 2) The process of debate and formulation of values and aspirations in the form of draft legislation by the authorized state administrator;
- 3) State administrators are authorized to formulate and stipulate legal politics;
- 4) Legislation is prepared by containing legal politics;
- 5) Factors that influence a legal policy, whether it will be, are being, or have been determined;
- 6) Implementation of legislation which is a manifestation of legal politics.[15]

These six points become the study of legal politics. So it can be said that the study of legal politics can be useful to find out how the process at the six points is by the country's aspired goals or not. Legal politics is an alternative to the methodological deadlock in understanding the complex relationship between law and politics. The political sub-system is often considered more powerful than the legal sub-system. Soekanto argues that political and legal relations must be placed in a balanced position, because otherwise, it will create structural imbalances that will spread to violence and social conflict.[18] So that the law should not be driven by the political interests of power, but instead the values and goals of the state become a reference for creating a just law. In the context of legal politics, public participation in handling the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in Central Java, is the issuance of an Instruction from the Governor of Central Java as the head Central Java Accelerated Covid-19 Response Task Force no 1 of 2020 Empowers Communities to Accelerate Covid-19 Response at RW Level by Establishing Jogo Tonggo Task Force.

C. The concept of Jogo Tonggo

Jogo tonggo is a cooperation movement To combat the spread and transmission of Covid-19 in Central Java by helping each other between residents in the social, health, economic, and security fields and providing entertainment to the closest neighbors, especially those affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Jogo Tonggo policy was enacted by the Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo on April 22, 2022. The policy caught the attention of many people, because apart from its unique and familiar name, the Jogo Tonggo movement was being worked on seriously by the Central Java Provincial Government.

Based on the directive of the Governor of Central Java as Chairman of Task Force on Accelerating Covid-19 Management in Central Java Province Number 1 in 2020 on community empowerment in accelerating Covid-19 management at the community unit level (RW) through the creation of "Jogo Tonggo Task Force," Ganjar Pranowo instructed to all Regents/Mayors in the Central Java region for:

- 1) Ensuring that all citizens make efforts to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 in a systematic and structured manner by taking into account 5 aspects: a. health, b.

- prevention of conflicts between citizens to maintain unity and integrity, c. economy, d. fulfillment of food and basic material needs, and e. local wisdom.
- 2) Instructing the Cmat, the Village Head/Lurah, and the Head of the RW in their area to form a “Jogo Tonggo Task Force”.
 - 3) Guarantee the implementation of the second dictum concerning: a. Guide to Accelerating Community Case Management of Covid-19 by Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force as listed in Attachment I to this Instruction, and b. Guidelines for the Range of Control for the Acceleration of Community-Based Covid-19 Handling through the Establishment of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force for Village/Kelurahan, Regency/City, and Provincial Governments as listed in this Attachment II.
 - 4) Supervise periodically and in stages and report the results of its implementation to the Governor of Central Java as the chairman of the task force for the acceleration of handling Covid-19 in Central Java Province.
 - 5) Carry out this Instruction with full responsibility.

Since the Instruction was enacted, the Government in the Central Java Region immediately moved quickly to socialize and actualize the formation of the Jogo Tonggo Task Force. Online socialization through social media and offline through making posters, billboards, pocket books, and even actively campaigning through television, radio, and mass media.[19].

D. Community participation in Jogo Tonggo

Central Java responds to the Impact of covid 19 pandemic, is an effort to engage the community where there are casualties of the Covid-19 pandemic based on the strength of the community.

The community as the frontline in handling the Covid-19 pandemic in their area is essential to create a sense of concern together. The concept of community involvement together by their abilities is a characteristic of gotong royong as characteristic of Indonesian society, those who have goods will participate in the form of goods, and those who only have energy will participate in the form of energy. The concept of gotong royong in Indonesia, which is driven by the community, can help the government in dealing Impact of covid 19 pandemic.

Efforts to handle the Impact of covid 19 pandemic combined with the spirit of gotong royong as a local feature of the country Indonesia, were able to solve problems arising from the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. Community participation in assisting the government in handling the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, apart from being done personally, there are also carried out by existing social institutions, both as a legal entity and without a legal entity. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as institutions formed by the community to participate in the development, especially by creating community welfare by increasing their self-reliance (community empowerment) have also been able to play a real role in handling the Impact of covid 19 pandemic, from various sectors, and even that is recognized by the government. Using making circulars encouraging the cooperation of government agencies with Community Organizations, including Non-Governmental Organizations, in handling the impact of the pandemic.[20].

The involvement of NGOs in handling the Impact of covid 19 pandemic, not only in the planning process but also in the monitoring process of every program issued by the government, was emphasized by Achmad Nurmadi, who is also the Vice Chancellor for Cooperation and International Affairs at UMY who stated that in facing big challenges against or against To stop the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, it does not only require the role of the government, but also the role of the private sector, such as NGOs. For this reason, NGOs need to unite and be involved in the movement to handle the Covid-19 disease, with education and fundraising nationally.[21].

The character of gotong royong possessed by the Indonesian people as local wisdom based on Pancasila, which was realized by Jogo Tonggo was able to effectively assist the government in resolving the Impact of covid 19 pandemic. The government, especially the Central Java Government which has the authority to regulate, has been able to provide policies in the form of Instructions The governor for handling the Covid 19 pandemic based on the community, carried out voluntarily by the community and community organizations including NGOs, has proven to be able to accelerate the recovery of social life that has been slumped by the Impact of covid 19 pandemic.

4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on society, in addition to making social life worse, it is also able to regenerate the spirit of gotong royong based on the values of Pancasila. The Indonesian government, which adheres to the concept of a welfare state, is directly responsible for efforts to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, seeking to accelerate the recovery of the social life of the community from various sectors.

One form of policy carried out by the government, especially the Central Java Government, issued a directive from the Governor of Central Java as Chair of the Task Force to Accelerate Covid-19 Management in Central Java Province No. 1 2020 regarding Community Empowerment in Accelerating Covid-19 Management- 19 at the community unit (RW) level established by the Jogo Tonggo task force. This instruction serves as legal politics to encourage public participation, because it is based on the character of gotong royong owned by the Indonesian people, which is based on Pancasila.

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