



# Evaluation the Policy of Establishment Satgas Gotong Royong Based on Traditional Village in Handling COVID-19 in Denpasar City



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## Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a wide impact on various fields of human life in the world. Efforts to deal with COVID in Indonesia have led to various policies both at the national and regional levels. Similarly, the policy for handling COVID-19 in the Province of Bali. One of the policies is the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional village. The policy in its implementation produces various achievements according to the conditions of the community in which the policy is implemented. The case in Denpasar City, as an urban city with high interaction of activities and human mobility, it is certainly different from other regencies in Bali with more homogeneous community conditions. This qualitative research with a case study approach wants to evaluate the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional village in handling COVID-19 in Denpasar City. This needs to be done as a form of supervision because no matter how good a new policy is, its success or failure will be known through an assessment called evaluation. Based on the phenomena in the field, it turns out that the policy objectives, policy targets, target groups to be influenced, various policy instruments used, responses from the policy environment, performance achieved, and impacts that occur, show success. That the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional village in handling COVID-19 in Denpasar City is in accordance with the objectives of the formulation of the policy. So that it can be recommended as an alternative policy in the context of making policies to overcome problems that exist in the community.

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Abstract.....	98
1 Introduction .....	99
2 Materials and Methods.....	100
3 Results and Discussions.....	100
4 Conclusion.....	101
Acknowledgments .....	102
References.....	103
Biography of Authors.....	104

## 1 Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world has had a broad impact on various fields of human life, and Indonesia is no exception. Efforts to handle it gave birth to various policies both at the national and regional levels. Such as policies on establishing special hospitals for COVID-19 sufferers, policies on social distancing, physical distancing, work from home (WFH) to large-scale social restriction policies (PSBB), administration of vaccines and other policies aimed at prevention and treatment. So that the policy objectives to reduce the increase in the spread of covid and improve patient recovery can be achieved. Likewise, the policy for handling COVID-19 in the Province of Bali. In addition to national policies, the Provincial Government of Bali is also trying to suppress the spread of COVID-19 by making policies that involve various parties in Bali.

One of the policies to prevent and overcome the spread of COVID-19 in Bali is the issuance of a Joint Decree of the Governor of Bali and the Council of Traditional Villages of the Province of Bali Number: 472/1571/PPDA/DPMA Number: 05/SK/MDA-Prov Bali/III/2020, regarding the Establishment of a Mutual Cooperation Task Force for the Prevention of COVID-19 Based on Traditional Villages in Bali. Called the SATGAS Gotong Royong berbasis Desa Adat. Expectations for the Role of Traditional Villages were very high for various conditions in Bali which became the basis for the formation of this policy. This Joint Decree is intended to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the Province of Bali with traditional villages as the spearhead. However, fluctuations in the spread of COVID-19 that occurred in Indonesia and including in Bali caused the Minister of Home Affairs to issue Ministerial Instruction No. 3 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Limitations on Micro-Based Community Activities and the Establishment of COVID-19 Handling Posts at the Village and Kelurahan Levels to control and spread COVID-19. As a follow-up to the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs, the Governor of Bali and Bendesa Agung of the Council of Traditional Villages of the Province of Bali again made a Joint Decree Number: 472/660/PHA/DPMA Number: 003/SKB/MDA-Prov Bali/II/2021 concerning the Establishment of a Unit The Task of Mutual Cooperation (SATGAS Gotong Royong) in Handling COVID-19 Based on Traditional Villages in Bali.

The Joint Decree of the Governor and the Traditional Village Council is seen as the right policy in handling COVID-19 in Bali. Likewise, the City of Denpasar, as part of the Province of Bali in handling COVID-19, has also implemented the policy of the Joint Decree of the Governor of Bali and Bendesa Agung of the Council of Traditional Villages of the Province of Bali. As a barometer of the development of regional development in Bali, Denpasar City is an urban city with high community mobility, causing a high intensity of interaction and opening up opportunities for local transmission which accelerates the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. Implementation of the policy of forming the SATGAS Gotong Royong for handling COVID-19 is expected to be able to handle the spread of COVID-19 in Denpasar City. So that the goal of policy making can be achieved (Kaye et al., 2021; Whitelaw et al., 2020).

To find out whether the implementation of the policy has been achieved in accordance with the policy objectives, it is necessary to evaluate the policy. In this regard, it is important to carry out research on policy evaluation for the formation of the SATGAS Gotong Royong for the handling of COVID-19 in Denpasar City. Because by evaluating the implementation of the policy the Joint Decree of the Governor and Bendesa Agung of the Customary Village Council number: 472/660/PHA/DPMA Number: 003/SKB/MDA-Prov Bali/II/2021 concerning the Formation of a SATGAS Gotong Royong for Handling COVID-19 Adat In Bali, it will be known the performance of the policy, the achievement of policy targets, constraints and solutions or alternative policies which in the end are expected to provide input to the government in efforts to deal with the COVID-19

outbreak in Denpasar in particular and the Province of Bali in general ([Liu et al., 2022](#); [Wang et al., 2021](#); [Dewi, 2014](#)).

## 2 Materials and Methods

This paper is the result of qualitative research that aims to analyze and evaluate the implementation the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional village in handling COVID-19. The research location is in Denpasar city. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted with informants, in this case the SATGAS Gotong Royong, traditional village leaders, and the community regarding the handling of COVID-19 in Denpasar City. Data analysis used is descriptive qualitative data analysis that is describe and analyze data obtained for then concluded.

## 3 Results and Discussions

One of the policies for handling COVID-19 in Denpasar City was the formation of the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on Traditional Village in handling COVID-19. The formation of the SATGAS is a policy made based on a joint decision between the Governor and the Bali Province Traditional Village Council by a Joint Decree of the Governor and Bendesa Agung of the Traditional Village Assembly number: 472/660/PHA/DPMA Number: 003/SKB/MDA-Prov Bali/II /2021 concerning the Establishment of the SATGAS Gotong Royong Based on Traditional Villages in Bali for Handling COVID-19 ([Heckman & Vytlačil, 2007](#); [Jung et al., 1996](#)).

This policy is implemented not only at the provincial level but also at the districts and cities in Bali. Likewise in Denpasar City, the Gotong Royong Task Force is tasked with helping prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic by monitoring community activities in following the warnings and restrictions issued by the government regarding COVID-19. Dissemination of appeals and disciplining the people in their area to follow government restrictions in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Because the SATGAS is based on a traditional village, the approach taken is also an approach that adapts to the customs of the local people of Denpasar City. Involving traditional officials with traditional infrastructure, so that they are closer to and accepted by the community in their environment/region ([Bozeman, 2000](#); [Del Brío & Junquera, 2003](#); [Martin, 1999](#)).

The implementation of the policy for establishing the Mutual Cooperation Task Force for Handling COVID-19 based on the Traditional Village of Denpasar City when analyzed with Willian Dunn's policy evaluation theory can be described as follows:

### a) Effectiveness

To measure the effectiveness of a policy can be seen from the results achieved by implementing a policy. The policy of forming the Mutual Cooperation Task Force, based on research results, shows that the policy is quite effective. This is shown by the decrease in the number of Covid patients in Denpasar City from time to time. The decrease in the number of patients is the result of the work of the Gotong Royong Task Force in disciplining residents to follow rules limiting activities outside the home, avoiding crowds, being disciplined in wearing masks when leaving the house, and undergoing vaccinations with self-awareness. It becomes effective when it is carried out by the Traditional Village-based Gotong Royong SATGAS, because the implementation in the field is carried out by pekalang in each traditional village ([Astina et al., 2018](#)).

### b) Efficiency

The efficiency of implementing a policy can be seen from the amount of effort that has been made to the level of achievement of the implementation target. The policy of forming the SATGAS Gotong Royong can be declared efficient because based on traditional villages, it makes it easier for the government to reach the deepest communities. Because the traditional village is the basis of the family in Balinese society. The Balinese are within the reach of traditional villages, so it will be more efficient to deal with the spread of COVID-19 or

other pandemics by involving adat in it. Especially for the people of Denpasar City, with its high complexity and mobility, it requires an efficient approach in terms of time and a high target level of achievement.

#### c) Adequacy

Adequacy looks at how far the desired achievement can solve existing problems. Solving the problem of the spread of COVID-19 can be achieved or more easily handled when it involves various actors/parties in society. Apart from the government, the private sector, the media, are also local communities who are in traditional organizations such as banjar and traditional villages. Because the people are in the traditional village itself, so efforts to follow the appeals and rules given by the government in suppressing the spread of Covid are more acceptable to the community. So that the achievement of the results desired by all parties in handling COVID-19 is more easily realized with the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional villages.

#### d) Equality

Equity in the evaluation of a policy leads to an even distribution of financing and facilities. In the case of the policy of forming a SATGAS Gotong Royong based on traditional villages, it shows that traditional villages have contributed to efforts to deal with COVID-19. In fact, this contribution is very large in alleviating affected communities to get fast treatment before the government intervenes. The concept of fairness or fairness in equity points as one of the new policy evaluation items can be considered sufficient. Because the government's contribution to society is still not optimal, especially in the provision of infrastructure in handling COVID-19 patients.

#### e) Responsiveness

To answer the responsiveness criteria is to answer the question whether the results of the policy in this case the formation of the SATGAS Gotong Royong can meet the needs, preferences or values of the community or certain groups? This can certainly be seen from the process until the decision was made to jointly form the SATGAS Gotong Royong which involved components of the government and indigenous peoples. The community's response to the existence of the SATGAS Gotong Royong Traditional Village-based was very good. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the people in following the appeals, prohibitions, and rules when conveyed through actors in traditional villages.

#### f) Accuracy

Measuring the accuracy of a policy being implemented is seen from whether the desired results are really worth it? Is it worth implementing? The correctness or feasibility of the policy for establishing the Customary Village-based SATGAS Gotong Royong is appropriate, because based on historical experience, that any government program will be accepted and implemented in the community if it involves elements of adat in it. So when looking at the results of the implementation of this policy, namely the decrease in the number of Covid sufferers, the rapid action of the community due to community participation as the spearhead in the field, the existence of shared responsibility for the community, it can be stated that the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong Traditional Village-based is appropriate and feasible.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the policy of establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong base on Traditional Village in Denpasar City went according to the policy formation plan and when it was implemented it achieved its objectives, or it could be stated that it was performing well, judging from the policy objectives or target groups that wished to influenced, the various policy instruments used, the response from the policy environment and the impacts that occur with the existence of these policies. When analyzed with the theory of policy evaluation, the policy for establishing the SATGAS Gotong Royong base on Traditional Village in Denpasar City fulfills the criteria of being effective, efficient, adequacy, equitable, responsive and appropriate. So that overall, the policy of establishing the

SATGAS Gotong Royong base on Traditional Village can be recommended to be applied to other pandemic cases.

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