

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS POLICY AS AN EFFORT IN MANAGING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GREATER SURABAYA AREA

Diraisnu Gozali^{1*} & Falih Suaedi²

^{1,2}Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Airlangga University, Indonesia

*E-mail: diraisnu.gozali-2020@fisip.unair.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020). On April 9, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had spread to 34 provinces in Indonesia. As of July 6, 2021, there were 2,345,018 positive cases in Indonesia, this condition places Indonesia as the country with the most positive cases in Southeast Asia (Worldometer, 2021). In response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, on March 31, 2020, Indonesian President Joko Widodo signed Government Regulation No. 21/2020, which regulates large-scale social restrictions that allow local governments to restrict the movement of people and goods into and out of their respective areas. The Greater Surabaya area is one of the areas that implemented this policy due to the increasing number of cases of COVID-19 transmission at that time. The Greater Surabaya area consists of the City of Surabaya, Sidoarjo Regency, and Gresik Regency. The city of Surabaya is the epicenter of the spread of COVID-19 in the Greater Surabaya area, while Sidoarjo and Gresik districts are buffer areas, which also experienced an increasing trend of positive patients because they have very close regional interaction patterns. After the large-scale social restriction policy was implemented, the total number of positive COVID-19 cases in the Greater Surabaya area was 4,354 cases. This means that the implementation of the large-scale social restriction policy has not been able to reduce the rate of transmission of COVID-19, especially in the Greater Surabaya area.

The existence of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area brings pros and cons to the community in the Greater Surabaya area due to the increasing number of COVID-19 cases in the Greater Surabaya area and the economic condition that had to stop due to the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Surabaya area. Raya. The Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) East Java Branch, for example, supports the implementation of this Large-Scale Social Restriction policy as an effort to reduce the burden on hospitals and the burden on the region to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic (jawapos.com, 2021). However, not a few cons emerged during the implementation of this Large-Scale Social Restriction policy, such as a 50% decrease in income for online motorcycle taxi operators (detik.com, 2020), then a decrease in sales turnover for business actors, and a decrease in the number of passengers for public transport actors in the Greater Surabaya area. This then raises a certain perception of the course of the policy. The pros and cons are very natural in implementing a policy and lead to different perceptions in various parties because it is very rare for a policy to benefit all parties, there are always parties who have an unfavorable impact.

Several studies look at public perceptions in policy implementation and also about public perceptions towards the COVID-19, such as that conducted by Rachmawati and Astuti (2016) who looked at public perceptions of the policy of imposing forced sanctions on street vendors in Bandung City, then the research conducted by Boro (2018) which looked at people's perceptions in Yogyakarta villages on the policy of the Healthy Indonesia Card program, then the study conducted by Sledge and Thomas (2021) which examine public perceptions of the importance of different levels of government and of nongovernmental entities in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and lastly the research conducted by Parsons et al. (2020) which assessed self-reported public perceptions related to COVID-19 in Canada. This research will add to the study and fill the scientific gap related to public perception of a policy. To reveal public perceptions in the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area, we will use the elaboration of the theory of Community Perception from Mahmud (1989) and Walgito (2003) which is explained through three indicators, namely cognitive, affective, and conative indicators.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study was using the cross-sectional research design. The approach used in this research was descriptive quantitative research with data collection methods through online questionnaires via a google form. The population in this study was people in the Greater Surabaya area. The sample of this study was the community affected by the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area. The sample used is as many as 400 respondents. Determination of the number of samples of respondents in this research questionnaire using the Slovin approach. To determine the sample, we were using a random sampling technique.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Using the Slovin approach, the respondents in this study amounted to 400 people. The female sex amounted to 270 people and the male sex amounted to 130 people with an average age ranging from 12-65 years old by 42.5%. Most of the respondents' occupations were private employees by 43% and with most of the population status of Surabaya residents by 73.25%.

3.2 Public Perceptions on the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy as An Effort in Managing Covid-19 Pandemic in Greater Surabaya Area

Public perception is a process that involves cognition (knowledge), affection (attitude), and conation (judgment) of the community in responding to certain things or objects obtained through the five senses they have, so that a picture of the object or subject is perceived (Mahmud, 1989; Walgito, 2003). To see the public perceptions on the implementation of large-scale social restrictions policy as an effort in managing the COVID-19 pandemic in the Greater Surabaya area, the author will use these indicators which will be explained in the next section.

3.3 Cognitive Indicator

This indicator is a representation of what is believed by the individual, containing the individual's understanding and knowledge of what is valid or what is true for the perceived

object. The cognitive aspect in this study is the understanding and knowledge that the community has of the policy, which is the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area. This is explained in Table 1.

Table 1: Calculation Results on Cognitive Indicators

No.	STATEMENT	STRONGLY DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	KNOW	STRONGLY KNOW	TOTAL
1	Y1	-	23 (5,75%)	268 (67%)	109 (27,25%)	400 (100%)
2	Y2	-	10 (2,5%)	205 (51,25%)	185 (46,25%)	400 (100%)
3	Y3	-	47 (11,75%)	249 (62,25%)	104 (26%)	400 (100%)
4	Y4	1 (0,25%)	30 (7,5%)	236 (59%)	133 (33,25%)	400 (100%)
5	Y5	3 (0,75%)	41 (10,25%)	255 (63,75%)	101 (25,25%)	400 (100%)
6	Y6	5 (1,25%)	58 (14,5%)	249 (62,25%)	88 (22%)	400 (100%)
Average		0,38%	8,70%	60,91%	30%	

In general, the people in the Greater Surabaya area knew with the large-scale social restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area with a total percentage of positive responses of 90.91%, which is dominated by people with high school, undergraduate, and postgraduate educational backgrounds. The dominance of positive responses was in the statement item Y1 (related to public knowledge regarding the provisions stipulated in the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area), meaning that most of the people in the Greater Surabaya area understood the provisions stipulated in the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area. However, the dominance of negative responses on one of the statement items (item Y6) related to sanctions for violators of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area is 15.75% which is dominated by people with undergraduate and postgraduate educational backgrounds. Many of the respondents with undergraduate and postgraduate educational backgrounds think that the sanctions given to violators of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy are not evenly distributed. This will cause a bad tendency when those who are highly educated have minimal knowledge of the rejection so that they can have a negative influence on the surrounding environment. This tendency is due to the lack of supervision from the apparatus in enforcing the implementation of this policy so that they can violate the provisions of this policy and have an impact on rejection when the implementation of this policy is carried out.

3.4 Affective Indicators

This indicator is a feeling concerning the subjective emotional aspect of the individual towards the object of perception, which is the public policy. In this study, effective indicators relate to the public's point of view on whether they agree or disagree with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area. This is explained in Table 2.

Table 2: Calculation Results on Affective Indicators

No.	STATEMENT	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	TOTAL
1	Y7	4 (1%)	31 (7,75%)	260 (65%)	105 (26,25%)	400 (100%)
2	Y8	2 (0,5%)	38 (9,5%)	251 (62,75%)	109 (27,25%)	400 (100%)
3	Y9	11 (2,75%)	77 (19,25%)	235 (58,75%)	77 (19,25%)	400 (100%)
4	Y10	3 (0,75%)	26 (6,5%)	285 (71,25%)	86 (21,5%)	400 (100%)
5	Y11	15 (3,75%)	101 (25,25%)	215 (53,75%)	69 (17,25%)	400 (100%)
6	Y12	16 (4%)	145 (36,25%)	174 (43,5%)	65 (16,25%)	400 (100%)
Average		2,13%	17,41%	59,16%	21,29%	

In general, the community responds well to the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area and agrees with the implementation of the policy. This can be seen by the total percentage of positive responses of 80.45% which is dominated by people with high school, undergraduate, and postgraduate education backgrounds. The dominance of positive responses is in the statement item Y10 (related to the goal of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area) which is 92.75% and dominated by people with a bachelor's education background. Then, there is a dominance of negative responses on one of the statement items (item Y12) related to the number of sanctions given to violators of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area, which is 40.25%. This is in line with the opinion of several respondents who are dominated by the community with a bachelor's education background who argued that the number of sanctions given to violators is very less impactful for violators so that it creates a tendency for people to commit violations. So, there will be a perception that this Large-Scale Social Restriction policy is less effective in regulating the community in efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic in the Greater Surabaya area.

3.5 Conative Indicator

This indicator contains a tendency or tendency to act or react to a perceived object, namely public policy in a certain way. The conative aspect shows how the community's behavior towards government performance is manifested by actions that can be in the form of responses and criticisms of the achievement of results that are not following the goals and expectations of the community. This is shown in Table 3. below:

Table 3: Calculation Results on Conative Indicators

No	STATEMENT	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	TOTAL
1	Y13	11 (2,75%)	108 (27%)	219 (54,75%)	62 (15,5%)	400 (100%)
2	Y14	4 (1%)	44 (11%)	245 (61,25%)	107 (26,75%)	400 (100%)
3	Y15	14 (3,5%)	53 (13,25%)	192 (48%)	141 (35,25%)	400 (100%)
4	Y16	22 (5,5%)	172 (43%)	159 (39,75%)	47 (11,75%)	400 (100%)

5	Y17	5 (1,25%)	53 (13,25%)	244 (61%)	98 (24,5%)	400 (100%)
6	Y18	36 (9%)	171 (42,75%)	164 (41%)	29 (7,25%)	400 (100%)
Average		3,83%	25,04%	50,95%	20,16%	

In general, the people in the Greater Surabaya area knew and agreed with the large-scale social restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area with a total percentage of positive responses of 71.11%, dominated by people with high school, undergraduate and postgraduate education backgrounds. The dominance of positive responses is in the statement item Y14 related to the need for a large-scale social restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area to be carried out, with a total percentage of 88%. There is a dominance of negative responses on one of the statement items (item Y18), which is related to the deterrent effect that is felt when sanctions are given to violators of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area, which is 51.75%, dominated by the community with a private employee background. This is in line with the opinion of many respondents, the majority of whom were private employees who considered that the amount of the policy sanctions given does not provide a deterrent effect for them so that violations continue to be carried out and provide a bad view for other communities who are obedient in implementing the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area. Because with a strict implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy, they hope that COVID-19 cases in the Greater Surabaya area will decrease so that the private sector would not be affected by the restrictions imposed.

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study, the respondents, who are mostly residents of the city of Surabaya as the epicenter of the Greater Surabaya area, agree with the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area. However, respondents' responses to each indicator that shapes public perceptions of the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area have shown a downward trend. Cognitively, the people of Greater Surabaya gave a positive response of 90.91%. Then affectively, the people of Greater Surabaya gave a positive response of 80.45%. And conatively, the people of Greater Surabaya gave a positive response of 71.11%. This indicates a phenomenon where the level of public knowledge is high regarding the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area but is not in line with the emotional level and compliance of the people of Greater Surabaya in carrying out the provisions stipulated in the policy. What is interesting is that this decreasing trend occurs in people with high secondary education, which are high school to postgraduate. This condition will lead to bad tendencies when those with higher education have minimal knowledge of the rejection so that they can have a negative influence on the surrounding environment. This tendency is due to the lack of supervision from the apparatus in enforcing the implementation of this policy so that they can violate the provisions of this policy and the sanctions given do not have a deterrent effect for violators. This also has an impact on the rejection at the time of implementation of this policy. The conative indicator here is the optimum functional point to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in the Greater Surabaya area because the conative indicator is a form of community behavior action in responding to government policies in reducing COVID-19. Especially from respondents who work in the private sector, they consider that the sanctions given seem less firm and do not provide a deterrent effect for people who violate so that violations continue to be carried out and provide a bad view for other communities who are obedient in the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions policies in the Greater

Surabaya area. With the implementation of this strict Large-Scale Social Restriction policy, the public, especially private workers, it is hoped that COVID-19 cases in the Greater Surabaya area will decrease so that the private sector does not get worse with the restrictions imposed.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it appears that the people in the Greater Surabaya area were agreed on the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in their area. Of the three indicators that shape public perception of the Large-Scale Social Restriction policy in the Greater Surabaya area. This indicates that the high level of public knowledge related to the implementation of large-scale social restriction policies in this region and a good emotional level is not sufficient to achieve the effectiveness of implementing the large-scale social restrictions policy. The most important is the conative aspect, where this aspect is the optimum point for the success or failure of the implementation of large-scale social restrictions policy in the Greater Surabaya area. In this study, the conative aspect dropped 19.8% from the cognitive indicators which showed a large gap. One of the reasons for this decrease in percentage is that the application of sanctions imposed by government officials on violators of this policy is not firm enough so that it does not create a deterrent effect for violators.

6. REFERENCES

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