



Public Opinion: Dilemma's Implementation Of Large Scale Social Restriction

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Abstract: The case of Covid-19 in Indonesia on March 2, 2020, The number of people infected by Covid-19 continues to increase. The Government of Indonesia enacted a Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy that is regulated in PP Number 21 of 2020 as well as Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the framework of accelerating the handling of Covid-19. Referring to the policy of the Central Government, the Provincial Government of East Java made Governor Regulation No. 18 of 2020 to limit the movement of the people of East Java, especially in public places. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of East Java community opinion in the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR). The research method used is quantitative, with the sampling technique used is probability sampling. The results of this study are that the majority of respondents agree with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions as a step by the Central Government in breaking the Covid-19 chain. Community understanding of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy is also very high. However, community action in implementing health protocols according to standards set by WHO is still low. Besides, the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions is considered by the community not to be applied consistently and is deemed to affect the community's economy. Aid was also assessed by the community as not all were distributed on target. Suggestions for the government are to implement Large Scale Social Restrictions consistently and distribute aid equally and on target.

Index Terms - Covid-19; Public Policy; Social Restriction; Public Opinion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 was first reported in Wuhan City in Hubei Province in China, cases of people infected with Covid-19 continued to increase. Until June 28, 2020, the number of people affected by Covid-19 reached 10,087,840 people (Worldometer, 2020). WHO provides recommendations for Covid-19 infected countries to lockdown to control the spread of Covid-19. Following WHO standards, 23 states have implemented national or partial lockdown policies (Dzulfaroh, 2020). In contrast to the 23 countries, Indonesia imposed a Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) Policy. The policy aims to limit community activities in public places and facilities, but many activities are still ongoing, such as transportation.

The current study of COVID-19 tends to look at four aspects, *First*, studies that look at COVID-19 from a health aspect (Carsana et al., 2020; Cortegiani et al., 2020), *Second*, look at the Covid-19 aspect from an economic point of view. *Third*, the psychological community study during Covid-19 (Abdullah, 2020; Federico Mucci, Nicola Mucci, 2020; Troisi, 2020). *Fourth*, a policy study taken by the government is lockdown (Balasa, 2020; Oe and Weeks, 2020). From the four aspects above, the point of view of previous research only sees the community as an object of research, not as a subject. Therefore, this study aims to determine public opinion on the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy and see the community's compliance with Large-scale Social Restrictions, especially in East Java.

According to Peterson, public policy is seen as government action in dealing with problems (In Langkai, 2020). Meanwhile, according to Harold D. Lasswell and Abraham Kaplan, public policy is a program compiled with implementation procedures and standards of achievement (In Patarai, 2020). The policy is divided by Langkai (2020) into several forms, namely. *First*, Regulatory Form, namely regulating one's behavior, *Second*, Redistributive Form, which is to take the existing wealth and then give back to others, *Third*, Distributive Form, which provides equal access to specific resources, *Fourth*, The Constituent form is to protect the country (Langkai, 2020). Based on this theory, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy is the government's action in dealing with problems and includes a Regulatory Form that aims to regulate one's behavior.

Policies are taken by the community to solve problems that occur in the city (Ramdhani and Ramdhani, 2017). The legislation is a product of public policy. Weaknesses in public policy will be applied after the general plan is implemented. The success of the implementation of public policy can be seen from the program (Rohman, 2016). Conformity of community policies.

The Government of Indonesia made Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 and Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions Guidelines to complete the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic consequences. Community policies are binding and must be obeyed by all communities. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning is declared Large Scale Social Restrictions containing several things, closed schools and workplaces, Restrictions on religious activities in place and Restrictions on public facilities.

This paper is intended to complement the shortcomings of the previous study by presenting public opinion about the large-scale enactment implemented in East Java. The general idea is seen from the community's views on large scale social restrictions, community's understanding of large scale social restrictions, community actions in fulfilling health protocols, criticism, and suggestions on large scale social restrictions.

This paper is based on arguments about the community agreeing to large-scale social enactment. The government must also consider the economy for the community in evaluating the community's understanding of large scale social restrictions, knowledge without crowding, and mentoring more than five people. However, community consent to social challenges is not accompanied by public discipline in meeting health protocols because younger respondents use neglect of health protocols.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used is quantitative with the sampling technique used is probability sampling. Data collection on the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy on public opinion was conducted on May 20-25, 2020 through a questionnaire using the Google form application and distributed online to be filled in by respondents. Data analysis was performed descriptively by looking at the percentage of answers coming from respondents, with a margin of error of approximately 5 percent with a confidence level of 95 percent.

Respondents were 53 people, with more female sex, 31 people (58%), and 22 men (42%). There were 8 respondents (15.09%) married and 45 people (84.9%) were not married. The age of respondents surveyed varied at most 21-30 years old as many as 45 people (85%), while respondents aged 17-20 years and 31-40 amounted to 4 people (7%)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy regulated in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 and Minister of Health Regulation of Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the framework of accelerating the handling of Covid-19. The essence of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy (LSSR) aims to limit community activities in public places and facilities. However, there are still many activities that are again running, such as transportation. In contrast to Large-Scale Social Restrictions, countries that impose lockdowns on their communities cannot leave the house, access to and from the area is closed, public transportation is stopped, malls and markets are closed. However, lockdown implementation in each country has a different protocol or method. If your region want to implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions, If approved by the central government, it will be in effect for 14 days and can be extended if there are still covid-19 distributions.

Referring to the Central Government's policy, the Provincial Government of East Java made Governor Regulation No. 18 of 2020 limit the movement of the people of East Java, especially in public places. The Governor's Regulation regulates operational restrictions on educational institutions and teaching and learning activities in schools, other educational institutions, and fieldwork practices. The Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy in East Java was implemented in three regions, namely Surabaya, Gresik, and Sidoarjo, since 28 April 2020 and followed by Malang Raya, which consisted of three areas namely Malang City, Malang Regency and Batu City on 17 May 2020.

Respondents in this study came from East Java Province, the majority of respondents came from Malang Raya, Surabaya and Gresik with the following details, 15 people (28%) came from Malang Raya and Surabaya, 14 people (26%) came from Gresik, and 9 people (17%) came from Sidoarjo. The education of respondents surveyed varied; respondents with the last high school education totaled 13 people (25%), diplomas 2 people (3.8%), Bachelor 36 people (68%), and Master 2 people (3.8%). Neither the work of respondents, respondents who worked as students, were 19 people (36%), civil servants / TNI / POLRI was 1 person (1.9%), 24 private employees (13%), BUMN employees were 2 people (3.8%), another 7 people (13.2%).

Community Perceptions of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

Public policy is taken by the government to solve problems that occur in the community. The Government of Indonesia has implemented a Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy regulated in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 and Minister of Health Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions Guidelines to resolve problems due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The majority of respondents stated strongly agree with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy as a step by the Central Government in breaking the Covid-19 chain, with the following details 18 people (34%) indicated strongly agree, 17 people (32%) indicated agree 9 people (16%) respondents indicated disagree and 9 people (16%) stated strongly oppose.

The community's approval of the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy is inseparable from community support to reduce the increasing number of Covid-19 cases. The community also hopes that the Covid-19 pandemic will end soon and can resume normal activities. However, the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy has caused some respondents to experience a decrease in income or even to lose their income. This is due to the closure of the workplace or salary cuts made by the respondent's workplace.

Community Actions In Meeting Health Protocols

Community action in implementing health protocols according to standards set by WHO is still low. This is seen from the response of the community in implementing health protocols according to WHO standards. First, people even often wash their hands before entering a room, it is based on what was said by respondents 5 people (9.43%) stated strongly agree, 4 people (7.54%) agreed, 12 people (23%) stated disagree and 32 people (60.3%) strongly disagreed, Second, wearing masks when outside and inside the room, it was based on what was said by respondents, This is based on what was said by respondents stating 4 people (7.54%) strongly agree, 6 people (11.32%) stated agree, 16 people (30.2%) stated disagree and 27 people (51%) strongly disagree, Third, do physical distancing during the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy, this is in accordance with what the respondents said stated 2 people (3.77%) strongly agreed, 6 people (11.32%) agreed, 16 people (30.2%) expressed disagreement and 29 people (54.71%) strongly disagreed, Fourth, remained at home during the Large Scale Social Restrictions, this is in accordance with what the respondents said stated 4 people (7.54%) strongly agreed, 8 people (15.09%) agreed, 18 people (13.96%) said they disagreed and 29 people (54.71%)

strongly disagreed, Fifth, joined the pilgrims' activities in places of worship during Large-Scale Social Restrictions, not permanent in during the Large Scale Social Restrictions, according to what the respondents said, 4 people (7.54%) strongly agreed, 8 people (15.09%) agreed, 18 people (13.96%) said they did not agree and 29 people (54.71%) strongly disagree, Sixth, immediately change clothes after traveling outside the home, this is in accordance with what the respondents said states 6 people (%) strongly agree, 6 people (11.32%) stated agree, 13 people (24.5%) say they don't agree and 28 people (52.83%) strongly disagree.

The above respondent's actions are influenced by the age factor of the respondents who are dominated by respondents aged 21-30 years, as many as 45 people (85%). Based on the results of a survey of the Central Statistics Agency, older respondents are more likely to protect themselves by complying with health protocols, so that they are not exposed to the Covid-19 virus. Even so, all ages have the same risk of contracting Covid-19, depending on their health condition. From the compass statistics, the percentage of positive patients up to June 18, 2020, was 21.7% (Panoli and Rosalina, 2020). The tendency of respondents aged 21-30 health protocols. The government must consider in making future decisions.

Criticism Of The Implementation Of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

The criticisms given by the community towards the implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions are classified into several criteria as follows. First, the community has not complied with Large Scale Social Restrictions, Second, the Implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions is not carried out consistently, Third, Lack of government socialization to the public regarding Policy Large-scale social restrictions, Fourth, Government assistance is not well-distributed and well-targeted, Fifth, large-scale social restrictions affect the economy of the community. It is like Edi et al said, the help given by the Government is not worth the economic needs of society (Nurcahyo *et al.*, 2020). The number of respondents who gave criticisms can be seen in the following Table 1:

Table 1. Criticism of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

Criticism	Number of respondents who gave criticism
The community has not yet complied with large-scale social restrictions.	8 person (15,09%)
The implementation of large-scale social restrictions is not carried out consistently.	25 person (47,16%)
Lack of government outreach to the public about the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy.	3 person (5,66%)
Government assistance is not well distributed and well-targeted.	4 person (7,55%)
The community has not yet complied with large-scale social restrictions.	3 person (5,66%)

Source: Processed by Researchers (2020)

From the above criticisms, several things need to be improved by the government and the community including, *First*, the discipline of the population in implementing health protocols, *Second*, the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, *Third*, the distribution of aid to be more targeted, *Fourth*, socialization of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in a comprehensive manner more massive, *Fifth*, the stability of prices of basic needs, especially before the holiday. Good cooperation by all groups will be able to inhibit the spread of covid-19 outbreaks.

Suggestions for implementing Large Scale Social Restrictions

Suggestions given by the community for the implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions are classified as follows. *First*, the Implementation of Large Scale Social Restrictions must be more consistent, *Second*, the Government's socialization to the community regarding Large Scale Social Restrictions Policies must be further improved, *Third*, All parties need cooperation to decide covid-19 chain, *Fourth*, Government assistance must be well-distributed and well-targeted, *Fifth*, Large-scale Social Restrictions must not affect the economy of the community. The number of respondents who gave suggestions can be seen in the following Table 2:

Tabel 2. Suggestions for Large-Scale Social Restrictions

Suggestions	Number of respondents who gave suggestions
The implementation of large-scale social restrictions must be more consistent.	8 person (15,09%)
Government socialization to the public about the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy must be increased.	25 person (47,16%)
Need the cooperation of many parties to break the spread of covid-19	3 person (5,66%)
Government assistance is not well distributed and well-targeted.	4 person (7,55%)
Large-scale social restrictions affect the community's economy.	3 person (5,66%)

Source: Processed by Researchers (2020)

From the suggestions above, several things can be done by the government and the community including, *First*, the government must implement the implementation of large-scale social restrictions consistently, *Second*, supervision of the implementation of large-scale social restrictions must be more stringent, *Third*, updating population data involving RT or local RW and synchronization of data between government agencies so that assistance can be given on target, *Fourth*, the role of the community in preventing the spread of Covid-19 is also needed, in addition to complying with the government's recommendation to comply with health protocols by WHO standards, *Fifth*, if the policy of Large Scale Social Restrictions extended should the government provide incentives and assistance so that respondents can stay home and comply with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that most respondents agreed with the Large-Scale Social Restriction as a step by the Central Government in breaking the Covid-19 chain. Community understanding of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy is very high. However, community action in implementing health protocols according to standards set by WHO is still low. The community's criticism of the implementation of large-scale social restrictions. *First*, the community has not complied with large-scale social restrictions, *Second*, the implementation of large-scale social restrictions are not carried out consistently, *Third*, the lack of government socialization to the community about large-scale social restrictions, *Fourth*, government assistance not well distributed and right on target, *Fifth*, Large-Scale Social Restrictions affect the economy of the community. The suggestions from the public for the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions are *First*, the Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions must be more consistent, *Second*, the Government's socialization to the public regarding the Large Scale Social Restrictions Policy must be increased, *Third*, the cooperation needs of all parties to break Covid- 19 chains. *Fourth*, government assistance must be well-distributed and well-targeted. *Fifth*, the rules of large-scale social restrictions must be appropriately reviewed not to affect the community's economy.

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