

CHAPTER I

Introduction

A. Background

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the coronavirus outbreak (Covid-19), which has infected almost all countries worldwide (Raamkumar, Tan, & Wee, 2020). Since January 2020, WHO has declared the world into a global emergency related to this virus (Susanty, 2020).

The Indonesian state itself is also inseparable from the conditions that are happening at the global level. Currently, Indonesia is facing a tense situation in the form of a dangerous disease that was initially discovered by Covid-19 (Coronavirus Disease) in humans in the city of Wuhan, precisely located in Hubei Province, China in December 2019. It is suspected that this virus is similar to MERS and SARS, but symptoms such as fever of more than 38 ° C, shortness of breath, runny nose, cough, and acute respiratory syndrome can even cause someone to die. This new virus can cause a person to have a dangerous disease to himself and others because the chain of transmission quickly occurs between humans through the air. If the patient is not strong and gets worse, it is likely that he will die. The WHO classifies the virus as a global pandemic that spread to all continents, except for Antarctica (Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

The virus that has taken the global world by storm entered Indonesia to be precise in March 2019, which was later announced by the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, that two people who had been infected with Covid-19 came from Depok, West Java. According to Jokowi, two Indonesian citizens, it is a mother (64 years) and her daughter (31 years). Both are suspected of contracting the coronavirus

due to contact with Japanese citizens who came to Indonesia. Corona detected the Japanese citizen after leaving Indonesia and arriving in Malaysia. The Ministry of Health team also searched with whom the foreigner who came from Japan made contact while in Indonesia, and it turned out that the Japanese citizen had time to communicate with the mother and child. They have been positively infected and were placed in the Sulianti Saroso Infection Center Hospital, North Jakarta, for treatment or isolation (Ihsanuddin, 2020). Patients who have been infected with this virus will spread it to two or three individuals in an average of five days through the air, coughing, sneezing, direct physical contact (shaking hands or touching), touching surfaces or items contaminated with the virus, touching the body and face area without washing hands, and faecal contamination. This can make it very difficult to reduce the corona pandemic pace in Indonesia (Mahardika et al., 2020). The massive transmission of social and distancing prohibitions from person to person must be strictly enforced. Therefore, preventive efforts need to be done by maintaining a distance of between 1-2 meters. Fluids containing the Coronavirus that comes out when coughing or sneezing can stick to the person's mouth or nose, then inhale while taking a breath and into the lungs (Yanti, Fridalni, & Harmawati, 2020). The President of the Republic of Indonesia (Jokowi) appealed to all Indonesians to cooperate in maintaining health, starting from taking care of themselves, which will also have a good impact on the surrounding environment or more people. For example, you don't need to be too worried, and you should always be vigilant because the primary mode of transmission is through droplets (small droplets) that come out when someone coughs or sneezes, and you should always wash your hands with soap and use hand sanitizer. (Mahardika et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, Covid-19 not only infected regions and cities that are categorized as metropolitan or large but have reached moderate categories and even remote areas (Putra, 2020). One of the affected areas is Banguntapan Sub-District, located in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. This area is not a

metropolitan area or is included in the large category, but it is in the medium category. But there are people in this area who have been infected with the coronavirus, and in fact, based on information from the Jogja Daily news portal created by Suryani and then published on the online news portal page *HarianJogja* (Suryani, 2020). Informing that Banguntapan Sub-District in Bantul Regency and Depok Sub-District in Sleman Regency, both have the highest positive cases of corona in DIY provincial level with 60 positive cases of the corona, starting from August 9, 2020.

Table 1.1

Number of Covid-19 Cases per District/City in DIY (updated April 2021)

	Yogyakarta	Sleman	Bantul	Kulonprogo	Gunungkidul
Hospitalized	3133	6353	5487	2099	1295
Recovered	2962	6331	4726	1004	1068
Death	148	156	151	27	57

Source: www.corona.jogjaprov.go.id

Based on the table above regarding the number of confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 in each district/city in the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Sleman district has the most instances of favorable Covid-19. Still, it is also comparable to the number of cures that are high compared to other districts. Meanwhile, Bantul Regency is in the second position as the region with the most positive cases of Covid-19, then there are Yogyakarta City, Kulonprogo Regency, and Gunungkidul afterward. This is also in accordance with the population in each Regency/City.

Below is data of the total positive cases of Covid as of April, 2021, which were compiled from the Bantul Regency Government website. From the data, it can

be seen that Banguntapan Sub-district is still the highest in terms of the total positive cases of Covid-19, compared to other Sub-districts in the Bantul district.

Table 1.2

List of Covid-19 cases in Bantul per Sub-district

(update April 2021)

No	Sub-District	Positive Cases	Recovered	Death
1.	Banguntapan	1750	1586	40
2.	Sewon	1610	1435	32
3.	Kasihari	1199	1118	24
4.	Jetis	743	660	19
5.	Sedayu	520	448	11
6.	Pleret	481	405	19
7.	Bambang Lipuro	469	423	12
8.	Piyungan	514	485	10
9.	Pandak	468	409	12
10.	Pajangan	480	409	16
11.	Imogiri	472	421	12
12.	Srandakan	320	277	14
13.	Sanden	304	278	6
14.	Kretek	258	232	13
15.	Pundong	248	235	7
16.	Dlingo	144	119	3

Source: Website of Bantul Government

In this case, the State must be present to make a strategy to deal with this pandemic situation that can interfere with the general welfare. Kaelan (2016), quoted in the journal (Rahman & Suharno, 2020), states that a country based on Pancasila can be said to be socially just and must lead to the main goals and specific goals of the country, namely the welfare of all people and always put the principle of unity. The form of national resilience from 3 points of view which has its meaning, namely national

resilience as a method, national resilience as a condition, national resilience as a doctrine, and in national resilience as a condition, in essence, resilience is a resilience of the nation, and the state aims to guarantee the survival that will be able to lead to it. Prosperity and glory of the Indonesian State, besides that resilience in Indonesia or nationally as a method, is the application of an approach in the form of methods and strategies in carrying out activity related to the State and the last one, namely national resilience as a doctrine is a teaching on the concept of state administration and regulation.

National resilience is a condition that requires several elements that can influence the State so that it has national strength, one of which is national strength, namely leadership policy (Trisiana, 2015). The group is also required to engage in obedience to the government's appeal, given the significance of the government's strategy in overcoming corona. To bring happiness to the Indonesian people, namely achieving self-righteousness and fulfilment, it is also essential to foster a family attitude of cooperation and supporting one another, as seen based on the importance of government policy and group enforcement in overcoming the highly complex Covid-19. Be considerate of one another, feel for one another, and take responsibility for others. The journal (Mahardika et al., 2020) quotes Sunoto's (1989) statement, which states that through living together as a large family, the Indonesian people must be upheld by achieving a socially just by ensuring physical and mental well-being and prosperous society.

To overcome the transmission and spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bantul Regency, especially in vulnerable areas or those included in the emergency zone and have a high population such as in Banguntapan Sub-District. The Bantul Regency Government has issued a Regent Regulation Number 79 of 2020 concerning the adaptation of new habits to the protocol for preventing the spread of Covid-19, as an effort to foster public compliance with health protocols in the Bantul Regency environment (Sidik, 2020). The regulation was officially promulgated on July 20,

2020. The issuance of this regulation is also based on the fact that community activities cannot be stopped forever, considering that economic activity must continue to run amid the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The application of this sanction will follow the conditions of public order in implementing health protocols. There are several stages in implementing this sanction, first in the form of a warning. The second is a prohibition from entering the location of community activities. Third, educational guidance, including defending the country, social work, securing ID cards for 14 days. Then fourth, no public service is provided for a maximum of 14 days or an administrative sanction of Rp. 100.000 (Kuntadi, 2020)

When facing the Covid-19 pandemic situation, public or individual responses are diverse, depending on how individuals perceive and process information from mass media, print media, and social media. In general, the cognitive process begins when receiving information about Covid-19. The Individual will find out what Covid-19 is, the impact, the characteristics of people affected by Covid-19, and so on. All available information, positive or negative, will be interpreted or controlled in the brain, resulting in a cognitive reaction in the form of an interpretation of that information. That process will produce information that will be used to understand the social world or social cognition. However, if it fails, there will be biases in social cognition, overconfidence, optimistic bias, such as heuristics presented by Taylor (2009) in the journal of (Agung, 2020).

We still remember how it was in January and February 2020, when China struggled to overcome COVID-19. Several other countries had been infected with COVID-19, while Indonesia had not yet been confirmed as having a positive case of COVID-19. This raises a big question for experts from various countries, how is it possible that Indonesia has not found any COVID-19 cases? Even though Indonesia is geographically closer to China than Australia, Europe, and America. Besides, Indonesia is also extensive, and the level of tourist arrivals from China is very high.

The question arises: Does Indonesia not have the ability or tools to test people affected by COVID-19? High-ranking Indonesian officials denied this statement. Even some Indonesian officials made “controversial” statements that were viral, such as that Indonesians who are immune to COVID-19 or COVID-19 cannot live in Indonesia (Sulaiman & Effendi, 2020). This controversial statement from an Indonesian official has great potential to expand the existing information bias regarding Covid-19 in the community. This, of course, will affect public perceptions in understanding the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, which of course, will have implications for government policies in handling the spread of Covid-19.

This perception bias in society will also harm the implementation of policies that the government will issue, regarding the handling of Covid-19 so that it will disrupt the state administration system, which also affects the welfare of the community, and this is certainly contrary to what is the constitutional responsibility of the Indonesian State. The fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution reads, "Then to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood, and to advance the general welfare," which means that a nation and state have constitutional accountability that aims to protect both the entire bloodshed of this country, namely Indonesia in over a century (Garis, 2018). This government is an institution that is tasked with realizing the goals of its country. The government will exercise authority and act in calling on the Indonesian people to follow policies, remind each other, and work together in dealing with this small virus according to the right and fast steps according to the strategy that has been prepared to give a sense of feeling. Safe and believe in the public that Indonesia can be free from the Covid-19 outbreak.

This will encourage good cooperation as Indonesian citizens with awareness and trust between the Government and the community to work together against the Covid-19 outbreak. The more they believe in the government's strategy and public

compliance, the more chances are that all Indonesian citizens will be free from this dangerous virus.

Therefore, the researcher took the title of research on The Covid-19 Pandemic: Public Response toward Local Government Regulations regarding New Habit Adaptation Policies (Case Study: Public Response towards the Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Health Protocol Violators in Banguntapan Sub-District.

B. Research Question

Based on the descriptions that have been described above, the problem formulations to be examined in this study are:

- ❖ How was the public response in terms of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects toward the new habits' adaptation regulations during the Covid-19 pandemic in Banguntapan Sub-district?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the existing problems:

- ❖ This research is to find out the public response in term of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor response from the society in Banguntapan Sub-district towards the Bantul Regional Government's policies regarding the Adaptation of New Habits

D. Research Benefits

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically. The benefits of this research are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

Both for researchers and readers, this research is expected to provide benefits in the form of knowledge to enrich references regarding how government actions and the community's impact and behaviour on the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred. This research is also expected to provide novelty in knowledge and information in social sciences, especially political science and government, so that in the future, it can be used as a reference as a basis for other research relevant to the problems or topics discussed in this research (Covid-19 Pandemic: Public Response towards Local Government policies regarding Adaptation of New Habits)

2. Practical Benefits

2.1. For Researchers

This research is expected to provide valuable experience for researchers, especially in scientific research, because, indirectly, researchers are allowed to develop the knowledge gained while in college during the research process. Through this research, researchers are also allowed to share their knowledge with the general public.

2.2. For Government Agencies

Agencies, the results of this research can be used as input and reference regarding the community's response and behavior during the pandemic that occurred. So, it is hoped that the Government will be better at designing programs or activities to help empower the community, especially during an emergency situation.

2.3. For the Community

This study's findings should be used as an evaluation by society to be stronger and wiser in the future in the state's life by following directives or appeals from the government. The public is also expected to be even more critical of the Government regarding the Government's policies.