

Analysis Between Knowledge And Attitude With *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB) In DKI Jakarta

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Abstract.

This study aims to prove and analyze the influence of knowledge and attitudes with the Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) in DKI Jakarta. This research uses survey method, quantitative research type with explanatory format. This research was conducted on people domiciled in DKI Jakarta, from April to July 2021. The research population was all people domiciled in DKI Jakarta. The research sample is 200 people who live in DKI Jakarta. The research trial consisted of 30 people living in DKI Jakarta outside the sample used in the study. The results showed that there was a positive and significant influence between knowledge and attitudes together with the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. The coefficient of determination is 0.342 or 34.2% through the regression model = $31.311 + 0.876X_1 + 0.363X_2$. The contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable was highest on knowledge with a value of beta (β) = 0.499; tcount = 7,462; and sig. = 0.000. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that if you want to improve the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta, then factors such as knowledge and attitudes need to be improved together.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, PSBB policies in DKI Jakarta.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic gave rise to several terms regarding the policy of restricting activity or regional access known as Lockdown. In Indonesia, the policy implemented in the form of quarantine has been regulated in Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine which contains handling efforts through activity restrictions which are divided into several policies according to needs and case findings in the field. The Indonesian government has issued a government regulation policy number 21 of 2020 on 31 March 2020, regarding the *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB) policy, namely restrictions on the movement of people and goods to provinces, districts, or cities. Which in practice there are many violations of the quarantine rules that have been set. According to The Institute for Development of Economics and Finance, Indonesia (INDEF) is the least successful country in implementing movement restriction policies among Southeast Asian countries. The number of confirmed cases in Indonesia is considered the worst compared to neighboring countries. The implementation of PSBB in Indonesia has faced many obstacles since it was first launched. The success of PSBB is not only determined by the implementation of policies by the government but is significantly influenced by the

willingness of the community to participate by voluntarily staying at home and not visiting public places (Tri Sakti et al., 2021).

Functional knowledge is sufficient to assist individuals in making decisions. Individuals usually avoid uncertainty and situations where information is incomplete (Ali et al., 2021). Therefore, public information is one of the tools to influence behavior by increasing public knowledge about PSBB policies. Attitude towards a behavior is defined as a measurement of the evaluation and expression of personnel either contemplating someone or something that is replicated in the behavior of the personnel. So that an attitude towards a behavior is an action taken from a person in receiving the results that are believed to be from the behavior carried out. (Chan et al., 2020). Research related to public knowledge and attitudes with PSBB policies in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Indonesian government was slow to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of its spread in March 2020. The government then issued several policies such as *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* (PSBB - Social Restrictions) and social safety nets. Policies will only work if people follow them.

The community can be the key to the success of the policy, both as a supporter and an obstacle (Roziqin et al., 2021). One year after the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, governments around the world are adopting similar practices to contain the spread of COVID-19. However, there is variation in the degree of policy compliance, which directly contributes to the success or failure of policies across countries. As the pandemic continues, the fatigue of handling the pandemic also reduces people's willingness to comply. (Yen & Liu, 2021). Climate change and global pollution have become issues of the most concern in recent decades. The negative impacts of climate change and pollution on the environment and human well-being have become a significant concern. The findings show that firm norms and actualization needs are positively related to intentions among firms to be environmentally friendly. (Chan et al., 2020). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of knowledge and attitudes on PSBB policies, especially in DKI Jakarta as a gap theory from this research due to its specific location in an area. It is hoped that this research can contribute to the evaluation of quarantine policies during the pandemic and also have implications for policies that require public compliance in their implementation.

II. METHODS

Data collection in this study used a survey method by distributing online questionnaires. Measurements were made using a Likert scale with a scale of 1 – 5 (1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree once). The total measurement is 36 questions. Respondents were selected using the non-probability sampling method in DKI Jakarta with the sample criteria being domiciled in DKI Jakarta. The data collection technique begins with the distribution of the initial questionnaire (pre-test) to 30 respondents. This

study is a quantitative study using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) method, and processing and analyzing data using SPSS 26 software to test the validity and reliability with SPSS. Based on the processed data from the pre-test results, the researcher conducted a factor analysis to test the validity and reliability with SPSS.

The validity test was carried out at $\alpha = 0.05$ and in rtable with $n = 30$ it was 0.361 (one way). To show reliability in this study, Cronbach's Alpha formula was used. If the Cronbach Alpha coefficient (r_{11}) is 0.7, it can be said that the instrument is reliable. All community knowledge variables were declared valid. Meanwhile, for the PSBB policy variable in DKI Jakarta, out of 21 questions, only 20 are valid and people's attitudes from 9 questions are only 8 valid. Thus, after analyzing the results of the pre-test, 42 questions, which were declared valid to be used as questionnaires in this study were 40 questions. The quota sampling technique in this study was people living in DKI Jakarta, amounting to 200 people as research samples.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study intends to reveal the influence of attitudes and knowledge on the DKI Jakarta PSBB policy. The first hypothesis is that there is a significant positive effect between knowledge on PSBB policies in DKI Jakarta. This means, the more people's knowledge increases, the greater the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. The highest indicator of the influence of knowledge on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta is: DKI Jakarta residents apply the PSBB policy. Statement points regarding DKI Jakarta residents applying the PSBB policy by avoiding crowds with other people. The highest indicator needs to be maintained and optimized by residents in DKI Jakarta. The lowest indicator of the influence of knowledge on PSBB policies in DKI Jakarta is: DKI Jakarta residents can evaluate PSBB policies. Statement points regarding DKI Jakarta residents having the ability to evaluate PSBB policies by holding wedding parties. The lowest indicator, it is necessary to increase efforts by residents in DKI Jakarta. The results of testing the second hypothesis indicate that attitudes have a positive and significant effect on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. The highest indicator of the influence of attitudes on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta is on: the conative component. Statement points regarding DKI Jakarta residents are aware of the importance of wearing masks when leaving the house.

The highest indicator needs to be maintained and optimized by residents in DKI Jakarta. The lowest indicator of the influence of attitudes on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta is on: the affective component. Statement points regarding Residents of DKI Jakarta are upset that they are prohibited from leaving their homes to earn a living. The lowest indicator, it is necessary to increase efforts by residents in DKI Jakarta. The results of testing the third hypothesis show that there is a significant positive effect between knowledge and attitudes together with the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. This means the more knowledge and attitudes of the community increase, the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta will also increase. The highest indicators of the PSBB

policy in DKI Jakarta are Restrictions on socio-cultural activities. Statement points regarding Residents of DKI Jakarta understand the restrictions based on the views of official customary institutions recognized by the government and statutory regulations. The highest indicator needs to be maintained and optimized by residents in DKI Jakarta. The lowest indicator of the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta is Restrictions on activities in schools. Statement points regarding Residents of DKI Jakarta understanding the termination of the teaching-learning process at school and replacing it with the teaching-learning process at home. The lowest indicator, it is necessary to increase efforts by residents in DKI Jakarta.

Findings regarding attitudes and knowledge that influence PSBB policies have contributed to strengthening several similar studies (Hadiwardoyo et al., 2020; Media & Afriyani, 2020; Meliza et al., 2020; Nasruddin & Haq, 2020; Thorik, 2020). All hypotheses built in this study have been proven that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and PSBB policies in DKI Jakarta. positive and significant effect on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. The first finding of this study is that knowledge has a positive and significant effect on PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta by the first hypothesis. Attitude has a positive and significant effect on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta by the second hypothesis. Knowledge and attitudes together have a positive and significant effect on the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta according to the third hypothesis. The more knowledge and attitudes of the community increase, the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta will also increase. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that if you want to improve the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta, then factors such as knowledge and attitudes need to be simultaneously improved as well. There are some limitations or limitations that need to be improved in this research.

First, research subjects in DKI Jakarta cannot generalize that the same research with more diverse subjects will give different results and findings. Second, research conducted by researchers relies on a single informant to provide a complex assessment of several characteristics, several researchers say that relying on a single informant tends to increase random measurement errors. Third, data is collected in the form of an instrument, namely a questionnaire. The answers given to the questions in the questionnaire cannot be ascertained as being truly objective, although it has been explained that filling out this questionnaire is solely for research purposes. Fourth, limitations in conducting research studies, lack of knowledge, lack of literature, time, effort, and cost. Fifth, data collection through this questionnaire still has weaknesses such as inadequate and dishonest answers, as well as incomplete or poorly understood questions by respondents. For the provincial government of DKI Jakarta; to improve the PSBB policy. This research has several important managerial implications to be carried out to improve the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta, it is necessary to hold massive socialization activities such as on social media, electronics, seminars, and workshops so that citizens can implement and integrate community knowledge and attitudes.

For residents of DKI Jakarta, efforts are needed to increase the knowledge and attitudes of the community together with the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta. For further research, the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta is not only influenced by the knowledge and attitudes of the community but there are many other variables such as locus of control, self-efficacy, personality, appreciation, trust, organizational commitment, citizen involvement, and so on. In addition, research development can be done by expanding the range of the population, methods, and samples of research locations. This study has several managerial implications that are important to do to improve the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta, namely: first, the research results can be used to evaluate the level of knowledge and attitudes of DKI Jakarta residents towards the PSBB policy. Second, to overcome the many PSBB violations in DKI Jakarta to increase the awareness of the people of DKI Jakarta based on their knowledge and attitudes. Third, to improve the PSBB policy in DKI Jakarta, it is necessary to hold massive socialization activities such as on social media, electronics, seminars, and workshops, so that citizens can implement and integrate knowledge and attitudes.

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