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Public Perception of Ketintang Village, Gayungan District, Surabaya Against the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that infects the respiratory system. The disease caused by this virus is called COVID-19. Coronavirus can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and even death. According to data released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of confirmed positive cases as of May 14, 2020, was 16,006 people with a death toll of 1043 people. The case fatality rate or death rate caused by COVID-19 in Indonesia is around 6.5%. According to the voice of jatim.id, Ketintang Village there are 7 ODP, 1 PDP, and none of them are positive for Covid-19. The purpose of the study was to find out the Perceptions of the Ketintang Village Community, Gayungan District Against the Covid-19 Pandemic. This research is quantitative descriptive. The results of the research community perception, in this case, is the behavior of the community is good as many as 34 respondents or 68%, while the behavior is not good as many as 16 respondents or by 32%

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, Perception

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that infects the respiratory system. The disease caused by this viral infection is called COVID-19. Coronavirus can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and even death. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) better known as the Coronavirus is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. [1] This virus can attack anyone, from infants, children, to adults, including pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, although it mostly attacks the elderly.

Coronavirus infection is called COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) and was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. [2] This virus spreads rapidly to almost all countries, including Indonesia, in just a few months. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 virus outbreak as a worldwide pandemic. Coronavirus is an infectious agent that can infect the respiratory system. Commonly this virus causes mild respiratory infections, such as the flu, but this virus can also cause severe respiratory

infections, such as lung infections (pneumonia). In addition to the SARS-CoV-2 virus or Coronavirus, viruses that also included in this group are the virus that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the virus that causes Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). Although caused by viruses from the same group, namely coronaviruses, COVID-19 has several differences with SARS and MERS, including in terms of the speed of spread and the severity of symptoms [3].

Many people around the world are exposed to this Covid-19 virus, even becoming infected and then dying. This virus outbreak has claimed many victims as recorded in China, Italy, Spain, and other major countries in the world. The spread of this virus is difficult to identify because this virus can only be recognized for about 14 days. However, people who have been exposed to this virus have symptoms such as fever above normal human temperature or 38 C, respiratory problems such as coughing, shortness of breath, and other symptoms such as throat disorders, nausea, and runny nose. If these symptoms are felt, it is necessary to self-quarantine [4]

The spread of the Covid-19 virus is the cause of the highest rate in various countries in the world today. Many victims have died. Even many medical personnel became victims and died. This is a problem that must be faced by the world today, to carry out various policies, including in Indonesia itself. Indonesia is also feeling the impact of the spread of this virus. It is getting faster and faster to spread to several regions in Indonesia [5].

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, several countries have implemented policies to impose lockdowns to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus. In Indonesia itself, a Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy was implemented to suppress the spread of this virus and by applying an appeal to the public to practice physical distancing, namely an appeal to maintain distance between people, stay away from activities in all forms of crowds, gatherings, and avoid gatherings that involve many people. This effort is aimed at the community so that it can be done to break the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic that is currently happening.

The government's efforts to prevent the spread of the coronavirus through physical distancing are not running effectively. [6] According to data released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of confirmed positive cases as of May 14, 2020, was 16,006 people with a death toll of 1043 people. From these two figures, it can be concluded that the case fatality rate or death rate caused by COVID-19 in Indonesia is around 6.5%. According to the voice of jatim.id, Ketintang Village there are 7 ODP, 1 PDP, and none of them are positive for Covid-19. [7] Researchers take the problem formulation: How are the Perceptions of the Ketintang Village Community Gayungan District Against the Covid-19 Pandemic [8]

Based on the above background, the researchers wanted to examine the Perception of the Ketintang Village Community Gayungan District Against the Covid-19 Pandemic, with the research aimed to determine the perception of the Ketintang Village Community Gayungan District Against the Covid-19 Pandemic.

2. METHODS

This type of research used is quantitative research. This research was conducted in the Ketintang Village, Gayungan District, Surabaya during the Covid19 pandemic. Determination of respondents as research samples was carried out by the purposive sampling technique. This was done because the COVID-19 pandemic was still rampant, so the number of respondents was determined to be only 50 respondents. The data collection technique in this study was a questionnaire to obtain information from respondents,

especially those related to the characteristics and perceptions of the community in Ketintang Village, Gayungan District. The data analysis technique in this study is to use quantitative descriptive analysis.

3. RESULT

Perception, is the first level in practice, namely knowing and selecting various objects in connection with the action to be taken, then in research perception is expressed in behavior. [9] The Covid-19 pandemic is still ongoing, while life must go on. Getting used to the "new" environment and habits. Although some of them are not new. [10] The habit of washing hands, for example, is mandatory before eating. Wearing a mask is recommended when leaving the house, let alone traveling in polluted areas. [7] When this new habit is required to comply with the protocol when leaving the house. Table 5.37 shows that residents comply with the main protocols using masks, cleaning hands with soap starting activities, and a healthy lifestyle by 100%.

Table 1. Behaviour of respondent

Behaviour	Agree		Disagree		Amount	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Maintain a distance	49	98	1	2	50	100
Using a mask	50	100	0	0	50	100
Wearing gloves	17	34	33	66	50	100
Bring hand sanitizer	42	84	8	16	50	100
Clean hands with soap	50	100	0	0	50	100
Avoid crowds	47	94	3	6	50	100
Avoid shaking hands	47	94	3	6	50	100
Avoid touching objects	44	88	6	12	50	100
Avoid public transportation	47	94	3	6	50	100
Healthy lifestyles	50	100	0	0	50	100
Take vitamins	42	84	8	16	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

4. DISCUSSION

Public perception in this case is community behaviour based on [11]. Behaviour has indicators. Each indicator has a score, then add up each indicator score, then look for the average. Bad behaviour is behaviour that is below average, on the other hand, good behaviour is behaviour that is above average. In line with research [12] perception of a good Covid is above average. [7] As can be seen in table 1 that the behaviour is above the average of as many as 34 respondents or by 68%.

Table 2. Behaviour of respondent

Behaviour	F	Percent
Not Good	16	32%
Well	34	68%
Amount	50	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2020

The good behaviour of respondents can be shown to deal with the increasingly widespread Coronavirus outbreak, the government encourages the public to implement social distancing or social restrictions. In line with research [13]and ([14] which show that perceptions of social distancing are needed to prevent the Coronavirus from spreading. Table 3 shows that residents care about the pandemic by 100%.

Table 3. Behaviour around the residence

Behaviour	Agree		Disagree		Amount	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Pandemic Care	50	100	0	0	50	100
There is ODP	16	32	34	68	50	100
Self-isolation slows spread	45	90	5	10	50	100
Gather	31	62	19	38	50	100
Disinfectant spray	48	96	2	4	50	100
Covid test	10	20	40	80	50	100
Hours Restrictions	41	82	9	18	50	100
Hand Wash Available at the Entrance	40	80	10	20	50	100
Residents Diligently Use Masks	47	94	3	6	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

The coronavirus pandemic has had a severe impact on the economy. Many companies could not survive due to the impact of policies to break the chain of transmission. These policies include a ban on gatherings, having to keep a distance, and even closing some offices to stop the transmission. The new policy must comply with the protocol. In line with research [15]and [16] which indicates that social distancing and new policies must comply with protocols to stop the spread of the virus. Table 4 describes the impact on workplaces of implementing protocols so that they can operate and not be infected with COVID-19 by 72%.

Table 4. Income and employment

Income and Employment	Agree		Disagree		Amount	
	F	%	F	F	%	%
Implement work-at-home activities	32	64	18	36	50	100
Workplace implementing protocol	36	72	14	28	50	100
Income effect	31	62	19	38	50	100
There are other ways to increase income	18	36	32	64	50	100
Government assistance	12	24	38	76	50	100
Save expenses	34	68	16	32	50	100
Expenditure increased	27	54	23	46	50	100
Online shopping choice during the pandemic	32	64	18	36	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions from this study are Public Perceptions of Ketintang Village, Gayungan District Against the Covid-19 Pandemic. Public perception, in this case, is community behavior based on [17] Good behavior is 34 respondents or 68%, while bad behavior is 16 respondents or 32%. The public should maintain their daily behavior according to the health protocol recommended by the government to assist the government in eradicating COVID-19. It is hoped that it

will be a reference for other researchers who will come to review research on COVID-19 again.

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