Public Opinion Analysis of Regional Election of Surabaya in Era of COVID-19 Pandemic

Horidah¹, Najma Zahira¹, Noel Pradipta¹, Suci Sukmajaya Rizky¹, Nur Chamidah²

¹Study Program of Statistics, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia ²Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia nur-c@fst.unair.ac.id

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the life of the social order of mankind, it is not only affecting the health aspect, but also penetrates social, economic, and government life, forcing us to create new norms and norms (updating habits, behavior, and various rules). On September 23rd, 2020, Indonesia plans to hold Regional Elections, but because the COVID-19 pandemic Indonesia delaying the implementation to December 9th, 2020. Some people are pro with the continued implementation of Regional Election as a form of democracy, yet not a few people are worried because the current pandemic is global with a high level of virus spread. The people of Surabaya are one of these groups of people. Surabaya is the city with the most cases in East Java with a moderate risk of spreading. The analysis is carried out using data results of the survey through the online platform with the people of Surabaya as the population and gained about 200 more samples of respondents. Using the statistical Chi-square Test, it was concluded there are no relations with gender or age for the opinion of Surabaya's people about holding Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic era and the knowledge of Surabaya community about the health protocols that must be applied when implementing the 2020 Regional Election in Surabaya. But there are relations with age for the knowledge of Surabaya community about the holding of regional head elections on December 9, 2020 and the opinion of Surabaya community about the holding of regional head elections will be held and also think that regional elections will increase COVID-19 cases.

Keywords-component; Regional Election, The People of Surabaya, Chi-Square Test, COVID-19

1. INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is currently hitting various countries around the world. This virus transmission occurs between humans in a widespread and fast manner [1]. The World Health Organization (WHO) has even declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic since March 11th, 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020). Humans get a serious threat because of it, including state-class superpower organizations. The COVID-19 pandemic not only affects the health aspect, but also penetrates social, economic, and government life, forcing us to create new norms and norms (updating habits, behavior, and various rules) [2].

Many countries have large-scale restrictive policies. Including other state agendas that are fundamental, such as general elections or national referendums. Indonesia is a democratic country and the fundamental characteristic of a democratic country is the existence of General Elections. Even though the General Election is not the only aspect of democracy, it is a very important part, because the Election acts as a mechanism for political change regarding the pattern of funding the direction of public policy/or regarding the periodic and orderly circulation of the elite [3].

On September 23rd, 2020, Indonesia plans to hold Regional Head Elections (Elections for each province and city/district) simultaneously in 270 regions, namely in 9 provinces, 224 regencies, and 37 cities. The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world and Indonesia has an impact on halting the stages of implementing the Regional Election and delaying the implementation to December 9th, 2020 [3].

The simultaneous regional elections in 2020 have reaped various opinions, interpretations, and tendencies for pros and cons. The fact is that this year's Regional Election is no longer just a discourse, especially with the situation and conditions that have occurred due to COVID-19 [4]. Some people are pro with the continued implementation of Regional Election as a form of democracy, yet not a few people are worried because the current pandemic is global with a high level of virus spread.

The people of Surabaya are one of these groups of people. Surabaya is the city with the most cases in East Java with a moderate risk of spreading. Therefore, this research entitled "Analysis of Public Opinion on the Implementation of Regional Election Surabaya 2020 in the Pandemic COVID-19 " wants to analyze how the people of Surabaya think about the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election that still implemented even though the COVID-19 pandemic is happening.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Surabaya Society

Society is one of the social units or unity of human life, in English terms is society, while the community itself comes from the Arabic language syakara which means to participate or follow or participate. In Arabic society means to get along with the scientific term interact. According to [5] states that people are a group of people who gather with each other, or scientifically they communicate with each other.

The people of Surabaya are natives of Surabaya whose identification can be seen from the identity of the population that proves the person is a Surabaya resident. The characteristic of Surabaya people is easy to get along with, the speech style is very open. Even if it looks like the temperament of Surabaya society is very democratic, tolerant, and happy to help others.

In terms of determining the leader the need for political participation from the community. According to [6] states that political participation is an attempt at terror by citizens in choosing their leader and influences the shape and path of general wisdom. This effort is made based on the awareness of their responsibilities walking towards a common life in one region or region or as well as a country. In this case, political participation emphasizes more the following points:

- The attitude of community members towards leaders.
- Cooperation between community members is influenced by the leadership of political decisions.
- Public citizenship should engage in political activities driven by ideal values.
- Community participation in voting is important in voluntary elections.

2.2 Regional Elections of Surabaya 2020

The implementation of regional elections is actually an important part of Indonesian state life in the Reformation era. The implementation of elections including regional elections is a form of implementation of the system of indirect democracy. In the system of indirect democracy or representative democracy, the implementation of regional elections aims to ensure that regional heads act on behalf of the people so that the elections must be conducted by the people themselves through elections [7].

The implementation of regional elections as an electoral mechanism must be based on the spirit of people's sovereignty and carried out democratically. One of the main prerequisites for realizing a democratic election is political participation [7]. In line with that, [8] also suggested that political involvement in a democratic country is indeed a good thing because it makes democracy more meaningful because it will cause the government to be more responsive and develop the personality of individuals in society into morals and responsible citizens. The existence of community participation in the regional elections is crucial because the regional elections will give birth to regional leaders whose election success is a reflection of the quality of democracy. Therefore, the participation of citizens when choosing a leader must exist even though the involvement of citizens stops more in the electoral process [7]. For Indonesians who are exploring democracy, general elections are an important feature that must be held periodically at certain times [9]. Ideally, elections can be a symbol as well as one of the benchmarks of democracy because the election results become a reflection of people's participation and aspirations if held in an atmosphere of openness with freedom of speech and association [10].

Surabaya is one of 270 regions in Indonesia that will run concurrent elections on December 9th, 2020, which were originally held on September 23rd, 2020. The stages of simultaneous regional head elections in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic have been decided to begin, in the city of Surabaya, East Java, which will hold elections this year and be dubbed the 'black zone', due to the high number of COVID-19 cases occurring in the city of Surabaya.

2.3 COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the life of the social order of mankind [11]. [12] said that the COVID-19 outbreak reinstated the order of human life. In Indonesia, based on worldometers.info data dated December 2, 2020, the number of infected people reached 400 thousand people with 13.612 and 37.924 deaths and recoveries, respectively.

Following the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Government made a policy of social restrictions (PSBB) to reduce the spread of the coronavirus in several vulnerable provinces or the red zone. Besides, among others, bypassing through self-quarantine or staying at home or staying at home to reduce associations which are the cause of the rapid spread of this virus between humans. Limiting meeting people, including working from home is the popular term Work from Home (WFH) [11].

2.4 Contingency Table

A contingency table is a table used to measure the relationship (association) between two categorical variables where the table summarizes the shared frequency of observations in each variable category. Suppose n samples are cross-classified based on two attributes in a table of size i \times j, i is the category of the variable x and j is the category of the variable y. The cells in the table represent the probability i j appear.

2.5 Chi-Square Test

Chi-square test is one type of nonparametric comparative test that is carried out on two variables, where the data scale of the two variables is nominal [13]. If of 2 variables, there is 1 variable with a nominal scale, then the Chi-square test is carried out by referring that the test must be used at the lowest degree. The Chi-square test is the most widely used nonparametric test. However, it is necessary to know the requirements of this test are the frequency of respondents or samples used is large, because there are several conditions under which the Chi-square test can be used, namely [14]:

- there is no cell with a reality frequency value or also known as Actual Count (F_o) of 0 (Null);
- if the contingency table is 2 × 2, then there must be no cells that have the expected frequency or also known as the Expected Count (F_h) less than 5;

• if the table form is more than 2 × 2, for example 2 × 3, then the number of cells with an expected frequency of less than 5 should not be more than 20%.

2.6 Validity Test

A measuring instrument is said to be valid if the instrument measures what should be measured [15]. The validity test was carried out on the questionnaire by correlating the item score with the total item score. A statement is said to be valid if the correlation coefficient (r_{count}) is greater than the critical value (r_{table}) it is said to be valid. In addition, if the level of significance is smaller than 0.05 (5%) it is said to be valid [16].

2.7 Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answer to a statement is consistent over time [17]. This test is done by calculating the Chronbach Alpha value for each question item. [18] says that the basis for decision making in the reliability test is if the value of Chronbach Alpha> r_{table} , then the questionnaire is said to meet the reliability assumption.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1 VALIDITY TEST

From the questionnaire used to obtain data, obtained 5 question items that will be tested for validity. The validity test analysis obtained the following results:

Oractica	Results					
Questions	P-value	Decision	Conclusion			
Do you agree with the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic as it is now (by implementing health protocols)?	0.000	p-value<α	Valid			
Did you know that on December 9, 2020 the Surabaya 2020 Regional Election will be	0.000	p-value<α	Valid			

 Table 1: Validity test

held?			
Do you already know the health protocols that must be applied when implementing the 2020 Regional Election in Surabaya?	0.000	p-value<α	Valid
Do you think that the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election will increase the number of COVID-19 cases in the city of Surabaya?	0.002	p-value<α	Valid

From the Table 1, it is known that all question items are valid because the p-value is less than α , so it can be seen that all question items have met the validity assumption.

3.2 Reliability Test

The result for the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.370 with a r_{tabel} value of 0.1238 with α =5% and 232 degrees of freedom. So, it can be concluded that because the value of Chronbach Alpha>r_table, that the results of the reliability test analysis have been fulfilled for the questions asked in the public opinion analysis survey Surabaya regarding the implementation of the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3 Presentation Data

Researchers got data from a questionnaire filled out by 234 respondents with online survey. The population used is the people of Surabaya. The data obtained are in the form of closed answers from predetermined answer choices. Four questions are used for testing, namely:

- Do you agree with the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic as it is now (by implementing health protocols)?
- Did you know that on December 9, 2020 the Surabaya 2020 Regional Election will be held?
- Do you already know the health protocols that must be applied when implementing the 2020 Regional Election in Surabaya?
- Do you think that the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election will increase the number of COVID-19 cases in the city of Surabaya?

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The results of the sources' answers to the four questions will be displayed in the following tables.

Table 2: Presentation data for question 'Do you agree with the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic as it is now (by implementing health protocols)?'

A		Men		Women			
Asnwer	17-25	26-45	>45	17-25	26-45	>45	
Agree	11	8	7	20	5	11	
Dissagree	16	9	9	40	5	5	
Neutral	10	6	9	38	11	14	

Table 3: Presentation data for question 'Did you know thaton December 9, 2020 the Surabaya 2020 Regional Electionwill be held?'

Acmwon		Men		Women			
Ashwei	17-25	26-45	>45	17-25	26-45	>45	
Know	31	17	21	86	15	25	
Don't Know	6	5	5	12	6	5	

Table 4: Presentation data for question 'Do you already know the health protocols that must be applied when implementing the 2020 Regional Election in Surabaya?'

Agnerica		Men		Women			
Asnwer	17-25	26-45	>45	17-25	26-45	>45	
Know	24	12	17	39	7	19	
Don't Know	13	11	8	59	14	11	

Table 5: Presentation data for question 'Do you think thatthe 2020 Surabaya Regional Election will increase thenumber of COVID-19 cases in Surabaya?'

Men			Women			
Ashwei	17-25	26-45	>45	17-25	26-45	>45
Yes	76	8	11	27	13	15
No	22	13	19	10	10	10

3.4 Analysis of The Relationship of Each Question with Gender and Age

The analysis in this study using chi-square test, because in its development chi-square test can also be used to test the hypothesis whether some of the variables selected are mutually independent. The level of significance or error rate used in this study is equal to 5%. Here are the results of the analysis are presented in Table 6.

Question	df	$\chi^2_{\alpha;\nu}$	χ^2	Decision
Do you agree with the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election during the COVID-19 pandemic as it is now (by implementing health protocols)?	12	21.0261	8.005	Accept <i>H</i> ₀
Did you know that on December 9, 2020 the Surabaya 2020 Regional Election will be held?	7	14.067	27.895	Reject H ₀
Do you already know the health protocols that must be applied when implementing the 2020 Regional Election in Surabaya?	7	14.067	0.630	Accept H ₀
Do you think that the 2020 Surabaya Regional Election will increase the number of COVID-19 cases in the city of Surabaya?	7	14.067	35.29	Reject H ₀

Table 6: Chi Square Test

For questions that give the decision to reject H_0 , further testing will be carried out by using the chi square test individually for the relationship with gender and age. The results for the further testing will be displayed in Table 7 and 8.

Table 7: Further Test for question 'Did you know that onDecember 9, 2020 the Surabaya 2020 Regional Election will
be held?'

Relationship with	df	$\chi^2_{\alpha;v}$	χ^2	Decision
Gender	12	3.8415	3.556	Accept H ₀

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Age	2	5.991	27.895	Reject H ₀
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From table 7 it can be seen that the knowledge of the Surabaya community about holding regional elections has a relationship with age. It can also be seen that at the aged between 17 to 25 years are more likely to know more about the holding of regional elections on 9 December 2020 than other ages.

Table 8: Further Test for question 'Do you think that the2020 Surabaya Regional Election will increase the numberof COVID-19 cases in Surabaya?'

Relationship with	df	$\chi^2_{\alpha;\nu}$	χ^2	Decision
Gender	1	3.8416	0.021	Accept H ₀
Age	1	3.8416	20.620	Reject H ₀

Just like before, in table 8 we can see that there is a relationship between the opinion of the Surabaya community regarding the increase in COVID-19 cases after the regional head election with age. People between the ages of 17 to 25, have more tendencies to think that regional head elections can increase COVID-19 cases compared to people who are at other vulnerable ages.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted, several conclusions can be drawn from several questions raised in the survey. For the analysis of the relationship regarding the opinion of Surabaya's people regarding regional elections, the results show that there is no relationship between opinion with age or gender. This is also the case for the question of whether the people of Surabaya know the health protocol used in regional elections.

However, the question of the knowledge of Surabaya's people regarding the holding of the regional election on December 9 shows that there is a relationship between the knowledge of the Surabaya community and age. Meanwhile, questions regarding the opinion of the people of Surabaya regarding whether the regional election will increase the number of COVID-19 cases in Surabaya shows that there is a relationship between age and the opinion of the people of Surabaya.

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