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Determining the public understanding on the public policy based on cosmopoliteness and innovativeness

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Abstract. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between Cosmopoliteness, and Innovativeness with the public understanding on public policy in Jakarta, Republik Indonesia. A survey method was applied with a correlational study. The respondents were the heads of families and 120 samples were chosen randomly. There were four instruments which measured the public comprehension (rel..922), Cosmopoliteness (rel. .912), and Innovativeness (rel. .935). Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA. The result of this research was revealed that there was positive and significant correlation among those variables. Therefore, it is concluded that to increase the public's understanding on public policy, reinforcement in aspects of Cosmopoliteness and Innovativeness need to be improved.

1. Introduction

The aim of the research is to find out how public understand the aspects of cosmopoliteness and innovativeness policy in Jakarta.

The level of public understanding of public policy as a component in the social system is influenced by many environmental factors and depends on the extent to which a person is able to adapt themselves in the face of changes in their environment [1].

There is a space for change through cosmopolitanization and innovativeness in individuals in society to adapt themselves in a changing environment. As cosmopolitan is characterized by the capacity of individuals to open dialogue with diversity, it certainly can have the breadth of social communication. Innovative individuals are characterized by ownership of attitudes to adopt new things to become more advanced than others because of their ability to follow change, accept new ideas, and be critical in understanding public policy.

According to people who have a higher level of openness to experience and learn new things will be more innovative than those who are reluctant to develops their potentials [2].

The process of someone adopting a new thing or innovation involves diffusion activities, which are defined as a process through which new innovation is communicated through a variety of specific channels. State that, the process of transmitting new information to the society can be done through online or virtual communication [3].

In the study of [4] it is found that information and exchange are the core of the public domain for the idea of citizenship and become a factor in the development of cosmopolitanism.

Recent developments in information technology have enabled individuals to receive access to information anywhere as a discursive activity in the public sphere. Because of that, the spread of information, nowadays has formed individuals or modern societies accustomed to information literacy.

The advancement of information and technology that drives public literacy, in the public sphere, is widely used by the state or government institutions, including the government innovations to improve the quality of democracy and efficiency in public services. Affirm that government policy involves massive publicity to create a broad perception, that the higher the public understanding on government policies, the greater the support will be gained [5]. Similarly according to the E.U study, [6] inform that: "Understanding can affect concerns and support for policies, as the struggle to frame the issue indicates".

Similarly, [7] says that the development of information literacy as a policy of countries to advocate the importance of the information is intended to build awareness and create connections. Because of this, [8] in their study provide recommendations on the importance of information literacy for the recognition of knowledge access to the public.

Interprets cosmopolitan as a predisposition that is specifically displayed, namely a set of attitudes, values, behavior, practices to be cosmopolitan, including: (1) cultural openness; (2) global pro-sociality; and (3) respect for diversity [9].

Cosmopoliteness according to [10] can also be applied to interpersonal communication, which is about the study of values, communication behavior and political participation including measures of "discussing diversity" measured on a scale of indicators how often respondents engage in busy discussions where others have many different points of view from they are on three types of topics, race relations, religious beliefs and general (radical) political views.

Distinguishes some of the following Cosmopoliteness aspects: (1) Diversity of Interest: (2) Cosmopolitan Identification; (3) Appreciation of Different Cultures; (4) Tolerance of Different Cultures; (5) Knowledge of Different Cultures; (6) Knowledge of Current Events and International Affairs; (7) Cultural Diversity of media content to which one is exposed; (8) Diversity of Interpersonal Communication Network [10].

Furthermore regarding to innovativeness, [11] states that: "Innovative is the degree to which individuals or other units of adoption are relatively earlier in adopting new ideas than the other members of a system". In his study, innovativeness is defined as the level of individual adoption of new ideas from other members in a social system. It relates to their understanding on public policies according to several indicators, including: (1) the level of activity to follow changes, (2) the acceptence toward new ideas to be implemented, (3) criticism toward the existing system, and (4) the courage to accept risks on new ideas, strategies or models.

Regarding to understanding, [12] argues that, "a comprehension is defined as "Here we are using the term comprehension" to include those objectives, behaviors, or responses which represent an understanding of the literary message contained in a communication". Activities or behaviors measured in comprehension are translation, interpretation, and extrapolation.

According to [13]: "Public policy also may be viewed as whatever governments choose to do or not to do". Similarly [14] states that public policy is: "whatever governments choose to do or not to do". The government acts can have just a great impact on society" [14].

Thus, the understanding of citizens as individuals towards public policy is related to their literacy ability in responding to every information spread. The globalization factor with the advancement of information and technology also spur citizens to accept things that are foreign or from outside enabling the occurrence of cosmopolitanization. In addition, global changes also relate to a number of individuals to receive new experiences that are considered better resulted in allowing individuals to adopt innovation amid the current changes.

The various thought literature and findings above, regarding the cosmopoliteness variable, and innovativeness at different individual levels it seems interesting to study, especially for urban communities in Jakarta (Indonesia), related to the level of literacy or understanding of existing public policies.

Thus, each of the variables, empirically can be further investigated together, namely the extent to which the variables are related to other variables as a new contribution in this study.

2. Methods

The aim of this research is to find out whether there is a relationship between Cosmopoliteness, and Innovativeness with the Community's understanding on public policy in Jakarta (Indonesia). This research was conducted in July 2016 until April 2017. This research applied correlational approach.The population of this study was the residents who lived in Jakarta region. The respondents were 120 heads of families.

In this research, there are 4 (four) variables involved: firstly, measuring the public's understanding on public policy as something that is done or not done by the government in three dimensions, namely translation, interpretation, and extrapolation (conclusion or calculation) with a reliability coefficient of 0.9225.

Secondly, measuring Cosmopoliteness with six indicators, including respecting differences in interests; identifying yourself in a broad association; appreciating cultural differences; having knowledge or insight into contemporary life and international relations; familiarizing yourself with the diversity of cultural media content; and building a different interpersonal communication network, through an instrument with a reliability coefficient of 0.912.

Thirdly, measuring innovativeness with four indicators, namely following changes; receiving new ideas to implement; criticizing the existing systems; and accepting the risk of a new idea, strategy or model that becomes the choice or decision through an instrument with a reliability coefficient of 0.935. To analyze the data collected, descriptive and inferential data analysis techniques were used.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

This research found that, firstly; there is a relationship between Cosmopoliteness (X_1) and the public understanding on public policy (Y). In accordance with the calculation of the significance and linearity of the Community Understanding on Public Policy (Y) of Cosmopoliteness (X_1), the regression equation is $\hat{Y}= 0.244 + 4.900$. From the analysis of variance (ANOVA), it is found that the score of the regression model is 31,489. Meanwhile at the real level α is 0.05, F_{table} is 3.89. Because F_{cal} is 31,489 > F_{table} is 3,89, the regression coefficient is significant. The result of the linearity test shows that F score is 0.167. Meanwhile at the real level, α is 0.05 and F_{table} is 1.60. Because F_{cal} is 0.167 < F_{table} is 1.60, the regression is linear.

The score of the regression equation model $\hat{Y}$ is 0.244 + 4.900 in which X_1 is linear (0.167 < 1.60). This results suggest that there is a tendency for the score of public understanding on public policy to change into 4.900 at a constant of 0.244.

The correlation coefficient between cosmopoliteness and public understanding on public policy is 0.240. The second order correlation is 0.219. The test results in table I below:

Table 1. Test of coefficient correlation ($RY_{1.2}$)

Sample (n)	Correlation Coeficient (zero)	Second order correlation	T_{cal}	T_{table}	
				0.05	*0.01*
120	0,240	0,219	2,686	1,980	2,617

The result of the t-test shows the value of $t_{cal}> t_{table}$ is 0.05 or 2.686 > 1.980. This means that the correlation coefficient between cosmopoliteness and public understanding on public policy is significant. From these results it can be said that there is a significant positive relationship between cosmopoliteness and public understanding on public policy. This means that the higher the cosmopoliteness, the greater the public understanding on public policy. The contribution of the relationship between cosmopoliteness and public understanding on public policy on the second order correlation is $(0.219)^2$ x 100% or 4.80%.

The results of the partial correlation coefficient describes the relationship between cosmopoliteness and public understanding on public policy, if the innovativeness controlled the result is the coefficient $ry_{1.2} = 0.219$ and $t_{cal} = 2.413 > t_{table} = 1.980$ (0.05).

Secondly, there is a relationship between Innovativeness (X_2) and the public understanding on public policy (Y). The result of the significance and linearity of the public understanding on public policy (Y) on innovativeness (X_2) shows that the regression equation $\hat{Y}$ is $0.275 + 8.472$. The result of variance (ANOVA) analysis on this model is 34.287. Meanwhile at the real level, the value of α is 0.05, F_{table} is 3.89. Because F_{cal} is $34.287 >$ and F_{table} is 3.89, the regression coefficient is significant. Furtehrmore, the result of linearity test shows that F value is 0.800. Meanwhile at the real level, α is 0.05, and F_{table} is 1.60. Because $F_{cal} = 0.800 < F_{table} = 1.60$, the regression is linear.

The regression equation model $\hat{Y} = 0.275 + 8.472 X_2$ is linear to (0.800 < 1,60).This means that there is a tendency for the score of public understanding on public policy to change into 8.472 at a constant of 0.275.

The correlation coefficient between innovativeness and public understanding of public policy is 0.200. The second order correlation is 0.171. The test results in table II below.

Table 2. Test of coefficient correlation ($RY_{2.1}$)

Sample (n)	Correlation Coeficient (zero)	Second order correlation	T_{cal}	T_{table}	
				0.05	0.01
120	0,200	0,171	2,223	1,980	2,617

The results of the t for $t_{cal} > t_{table}$ is 0.05 or 2.222 > 1.980. This means that the correlation coefficient between innovativeness and public understanding of public policy is significant. From these results it can be said that there is a significant positive relationship between innovativeness and public understanding of public policy. This means that the higher the innovativeness, the greater the public understanding on public policy will be.

The contribution of the relationship between innovativeness and public understanding on public policy on the second order correlation is $(0.171)^2$ x 100% indicating that 2.92% of the variation in public understanding on public policy is determined by innovativeness.

The results of the partial correlation coefficient describes the relationship between innovativeness and public understanding on public policy, if cosmopoliteness controlled by the result, the coefficient of $ry_{2.1}$ is 0.171 and $t_{cal} = 1.895 < t_{table}$ is 1.980 (0.05). This result indicates that the variables of innovativeness and public understanding on public policy do not show a significant relationship. However, there is a pure contribution which is the partial correlation coefficient of 0.171.

The third finding is a relationship between Cosmopoliteness (X_1) and Innovativeness (X_2) Together with Community Understanding on Public Policy (Y). The relationship between cosmopoliteness and innovativeness together with people's understanding on public policy result in the equation $\hat{Y} = 5.249 + 0.143 X_1 + 0.117 X_2$.The results of the test and multiple regression linearity are presented in table III below.

Table 3. Anova for multiple regression $Y = 5.249 + 0.143X_1 + 0.117X_2$

Varians Source	Dk	JK	RJK	F_{cal}	F_{table}	
					0.05	*0.01*
Regression	228.470	2	114.235	5.484	3.07	4.78
Residual	2437.397	117	20.832			
Total	2665.867	119				

Based on the above table III, it can be seen that there is a very significant relationship between cosmopoliteness and innovativeness together with public understanding of public policy (p < 0.05).

The plural correlation coefficient between cosmopoliteness and innovativeness together with the public's understanding of public policy (Ry.$_{12}$) of 0. 293, is presented in table IV below.

Table 4. Multiple correlation test (RY$_{12}$)

Sample (n)	Correlation Coeficient (zero)	*Second order correlation*	F$_{cal}$	F$_{table}$	
				0.05	*0.01*
120	0.293	0.086	5.484	3.07	120

Based on Table IV, it can be said that the better cosmopoliteness, innovativeness and individual modernity, the better the public comprehension on public policy. The contribution of the relationship between cosmopoliteness and innovativeness together with public understanding on public policy on the second order correlation is $(0.086)^2$ x 100% indicating that 0.47% variation in public understanding on public policy is determined by cosmopoliteness and innovativeness.

The contribution of each variable can be known by controlling other independent variables. The results of the analysis above show the relationship ratings in table V below.

Table 5. Partial correaltion rank

Correlation	Correlation Coeficient	Rank
r$_{y1.2}$	0,219	First
r$_{y2.1}$	0,171	Second

The explanation of table V above is, *first*: the contribution of pure cosmopoliteness to people's understanding if innovativeness is controlled, then the partial correlation coefficient is 0.219. *Second*; contributions are purely innovativeness to people's understanding if cosmopoliteness is controlled, then the partial correlation coefficient is 0.171.

3.2. Discussion

From the findings above, the cosmopolitan itself is related to the public understanding on public policy which is interpreted as a government strategy in dealing with urban problems and population. Through globalization, every time people may receive information from various media and interact with others from out of their local custom. This fact has been emphasized by [11] stating that people who communicate with networks from external sources (cosmopolitan) outside their social systems will learn the new information to expect the development of public policy happens.

Citizens who are literate from outside, either through media coverage and social interaction networks to discuss public affairs issues or about changes that occur in their environment contribute to the level of their understanding of the policy.

It turns out that information literacy obtained by making use of information and communication technology, accompanied by its tolerance for different views, openness to things considered foreign contributes to the shaping of knowledge and enriching its thinking as citizens regarding a number of public policies that have been or are being implemented in Jakarta. This is in line with the study conducted by [8] showing information literacy for the recognition of knowledge access to the public in reducing gaps and the need to be developed in all areas of life is important. Similarly, [7] states that information literacy is important to build awareness and create connections, and as part of human rights which is very important in achieving the success of personal, social, and economic citizens.

Innovativeness has been proven to be related to people's understanding on public policy. Innovativeness is related to behavioral change from acceptance of a thing that has novelty, either in the form of adopting ideas, methods, or habits in the changes faced [2]. Various things that lead to the change there are adoptions of innovation that occur because it is a relatively new thing from the individual's activities in his social life.

As found in individuals who adopt innovation that is marked attitudes or behavior to accept the risk of change in following policies that are in line with relatively new progress. Online application system regarding to administrative practices in services that support the public interest, such as for the fulfillment of aspects of transparency, accountability, and efficiency is an example.

As new innovations in public services, the results of public policy are understood by the community as a breakthrough in progress in accordance with technological developments, also due to serving the interests of city residents who have a busy level of activity, and of course to be more easily accessible.

Through innovativeness there is an increase in people's understanding of public policies that occur in their environment because of their adaptation to the latest developments in urban development. Citizens have the awareness to take the decision to adopt innovation as the demands of a changing era, as well as an opportunity to keep up with the fast and open development progress. The awareness of innovation adoption is also based on the risk of experience in following daily developments in public services in the capital.

There is a relationship between cosmopoliteness and innovativeness together with the public understanding on public policy. Support for progress and experience on innovation practices that occur in various countries, both obtained dialogically, directly and indirectly through information media, encourages citizen initiatives to respond to changes in public policy as well as empathy for the progress of the modern world.

From this research, it is revealed that citizens' understanding on public policy is supported by its cosmopolitanity and ability to accept innovation. Thus, the cosmopolitan experience and ability to adopt a person's innovation relate to his ability to understand the progress of the world of public services in adapting to the progress and demands of the global world.

4. Conclusion
Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that in order to improve someone understanding on public policy, it is necessary to pay attention to cosmopoliteness and innovativeness aspects. It means that if cosmopoliteness and innovativeness is increasing, the understanding on public policy in the social environment is also increasing.

Considering that cosmopoliteness and innovativeness bring the lives of individuals to get used to new things, creativity, openness to experiences something come from outside, and critical thinking in adapting the changes that occur regarding to the affairs of the public interest are needed. They might be gained through a number of interaction, experiences or strong use of information received. These then would affect the level of public understanding on public policy in social environment

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