



Social Dynamics Covid-19 and Student Perceptions in Papua

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Abstract

The social dynamics faced by the people of Jayapura City related to the Covid-19 outbreak, namely increasing anxiety and even fear of the sound of ambulance sirens carrying patients so that a negative stigma appears on residents exposed to the virus. The purpose of the research carried out is to describe and analyze student perceptions as part of the community regarding the knowledge, handling, and sound of the Covid-19 ambulance siren especially in Jayapura City, in July 2021. This research is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional design, a sample totaling 63 Cenderawasih University students obtained from direct interviews as well as filling out questionnaires and google forms online. Data analysis used Chi-Square, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression statistics. The univariate, bivariate, and multivariate values: (1) $P=0.099$, $P=0.32$, $P=0.486$, $P=0.242$, $P=0.996$, $P=0.066$, means that there is no relationship between age and gender with student perceptions of Covid-19; (2) $P=0.000$, $P=0.005$, there is a relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 and students' perceptions of vaccines; (3) $P=0.411$, $P=0.715$, there is no relationship between gender and age with students' perceptions of handling Covid-19; (4) $P=0.593$, $P=0.000$, there is no relationship between students' perceptions of the ambulance siren sound. Based on the results of the discussion in this study, namely: (1) Respondents have good knowledge or understanding of the endemic Covid-19 virus; (2) Most of the respondents saw the handling of Covid-19 in the fairly good range of categories; and (3) Respondents generally have a bad perception of the sound of ambulance sirens passing by carrying Covid-19 patients. Knowledge of influencing student perceptions is needed to provide comprehensive and equitable information to all communities about handling, prevention, and all information regarding joint efforts in overcoming COVID-19 in Papua.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is a disease outbreak that destroys the joints of humanity worldwide (Wu et al., 2020). How come? Data and facts show that the number of confirmed cases has reached 39 million (Salmon, 2021) and has even approached 100 million (Aisyah et al., 2020). Based on these data, the mortality rate is at least 2.41%-3.1% (15,393) per day (B. Broomell & B. Chapman, 2021), with an average additional 4 thousand cases per day (Dinnes, et al., 2021). On a national scale, the Covid-19 distribution rate in Indonesia as of July 2021 reached 295,228 people, or 12.93%. Active cases are positive Covid-19 (Varela et

al., 2021), and patients undergoing treatment or isolation (Sanborn et al., 2021). It shows that the percentage of active cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia has penetrated the world average, which is still at 6.32 percent. Then in a narrower sub-sector, namely in Papua Province, the number confirmed based on data from <https://covid19.papua.go.id/> reached 34,232 cases. The data is described as follows: treated 6,852 (20%), cured 26,561 (78%), died 819 (2%), contacts 1,440, suspects 1,876, total hospitals 45, total referral hospitals 16.

Launching National Geographic in July 2021 stating a new variant of Covid-19 had appeared (Tali, et al., 2021), namely Corona

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delta plus (B.1.617.2.1 or AY.1) (Hossain et al., 2021). Although in-depth research has not been carried out, this variant is said to have a higher transmission ability (Zhen, 2020). Several provinces in Indonesia, which had been able to control Covid-19, are now experiencing several explosions again with the new variant. So that the government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendagri RI), issue the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (Imendagri) Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Covid-19 Emergency for Java and Bali Regions. Furthermore, in practice, the PPKM is also implemented by several other regions in Indonesia to form the basis for controlling the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases. Handling and preventing this virus outbreak also creates a social dilemma in society, especially in Jayapura City, Papua.

Close contact and the level of spread of Covid-19 caused hospitals to become overwhelmed and confused in accommodating patients. Field observation data in Jayapura City shows that the average place to receive Covid-19 patients has exceeded capacity, and the amount of oxygen stock is limited. The handling of patients also has a psychological-social impact on the community. Especially on the traffic back and forth for Covid-19 patients, both those who will be taken to the hospital for confirmed cases and patients who die and are taken to the cemetery. The sound of ambulance sirens from several hospitals around Jayapura City crossing the highway around the Cenderawasih University (Uncen) Abepura campus at least 5-9 times a day on average. The sound of sirens and ambulance traffic is getting more and more anxious, raising concerns for the public.

Previous research data, as follows: (1) There is a conclusion that the Task Force (Satgas) role for Handling the Covid-19 Virus in Perwata Sub-district, Kec. Teluk Betung Timur is good enough. However, the selection of mass media used has not been qualified. The information conveyed becomes less clear and does not reach the entire surrounding community (Sørensen

et al., 2021); (2) First, the general perception of the importance of social distancing (SD) implementation in dealing with outbreaks can not control the public. So they behave under this general perception. Second, the general perception of non-compliance coming from certain profession, education level, or income level is not proven (Nugroho, et al., 2021); and (3) The public does not have confidence in the Covid-19 disease and the community's actions to avoid the spread of Covid-19 and are not fully aware of the dangers of the coronavirus pandemic (Seale, et al., 2021). Public perception data about the handling of Covid-19 from various places in Indonesia shows the importance of effective communication media (Chilamakuri & Agarwal, 2021). Meanwhile, providing understanding and awareness for the community to jointly fight the virus pandemic outbreak that does not yet know the end point of its completion (Kurdi et al., 2020). It is also the same as public perception regarding knowledge and handling of Covid-19 in Jayapura. When there is no good communication, it will create unrest in the community and ambulances with sirens going back and forth. Preliminary data from June to early July 2021 shows that the people of Jayapura City are getting more and more anxious to the point of causing fear with the sound of ambulance sirens carrying Covid-19 patients. Even those not carrying Covid-19 patients.

This study was conducted to describe answers to questions about the perceptions of students from the Faculty of Sports Science, Cenderawasih University (FIK Uncen) as part of the community in Jayapura City, Papua, facing the phenomenon of ambulances carrying Covid-19 patients with the sound of their sirens, and their knowledge and handling. The benefits obtained from this research data are that it can provide an overview of social phenomena that develop in the community, so stakeholders who will take policies can consider various aspects. The present value of this research is to bring up the psycho-sociological aspects of society as scientific data, especially in Jayapura City, Papua during, the new variant pandemic.

Method

The study is a cross-sectional design study (Grandou et al., 2020), and a cross-sectional approach is an epidemiological study that measures risk factors (Lee et al., 2018), and their impacts studied at the same time (Xiu et al., 2021), refined with qualitative data and quantitative values in the form of numbers (Lester et al., 2020). The research took time in July 2021 within the FIK Uncen Abepura campus. The population in this study amounted to 595 people, and the sample involved in data collection was the 2018 class of students as many as 63 respondents using the purposive sampling technique (Palinkas et al., 2015). The determination of the sample in this study was based on three criteria, namely: inclusion, exclusion, and dropout (R. de Jesus-Moraleida, et al., 2020). The data collection techniques used in this study were through phone interviews and WhatsApp applications using instruments of questionnaires and interviews (Afolayan & Oniyinde, 2019). Then, the research data was processed using descriptive quantitative with percentage techniques and analysis using Chi-Square, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate on each component aspect (Schober et al., 2018). Decision making is based on the value of r-count (Corrected Item Total Correlation) > r-table of 0.333, for $df = 65 - 2 = 63$; $= 0.05$ then the question item is valid or not. Then for the reliability value of 0.600, state that the questionnaire is reliable or consistent.

Results and Discussion

Validity testing was carried out using the SPSS for Window Version 23.0 program. In this study, validity testing was only carried out on 65 respondents, where decision-making was based on the value of r-count (Corrected Item Total Correlation) > r-table of 0.333, for $df = 65 - 2 = 63$; $= 0.05$, then the question item is valid or not. The following is the data on the characteristics of the respondents in the univariate analysis shown in table 1 below:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Characteristics Data

Characteristics	Quantity (n)	Percentage (%)
1. Gender		
Male	24	38.10
Female	39	61.90
Total	63	100.00
2. Age (Years)		
20	14	22.22
21	28	44.44
22	21	33.33
Total	63	100.00

Source: Primary Research Data 2021

Table 1 describes the data as follows: (a) The respondents' gender characteristics are divided into male, as many as 24 people (38.10%), and female, as many as 39 people (61.90%). Totally, 63 people (100%). And (b) Data on the age of respondents are divided into 14 people (22.22%) 20 years old, 28 years old (44.44%), and 21 people (33.33%) age 22 years old. Furthermore, the data described include: First, data on the frequency and percentage of students' perceptions of Covid-19 knowledge are: (1) Very good, nine people (14.29%); (2) Good, 30 people (47.62%); (3) Pretty good, 13 people (20.63 %); (4) Not good, seven people (11.11%), and (5) Very not good, four people (6.35%). Based on this data, a common thread was that the majority of students at Cenderawasih University have good knowledge (understanding) about the Covid-19 virus that is endemic in the world, especially in the City of Jayapura, Papua; Second, data on student perceptions of the handling of Covid-19 are: (1) Very good, four people (6.35%); (2) Good, 19 people (30.16%); (3) Pretty good, 32 people (50.79%); (4) Not good, eight people (12.70%); and (5) Not good as much as 0%. Based on this data, most of the respondents from sports students at Cenderawasih University saw the handling of Covid-19 in a fairly good range; Third, data on the frequency of student perceptions of the Covid-19 ambulance siren sound include: (1) Very good as many

as 5 people (7.94%); (2) Good as many as 10 people (15.87%); (3) Pretty good as many as 18 people (28.57%); (4) Not good as many as 23 people (36.51%); and (5) Very not good as many as 7 people (11.11%). Based on this data, the majority of respondents have quite good and bad perceptions. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 ambulance going back and forth with its siren sound is not acceptable to the public. Then, bivariate analysis in this study used the chi-square test.

The results were presented in tabular form by displaying the p-value, confidence interval (CI), prevalence ratio (PR), mean, median, standard deviation, minimum and maximum of respective variables. The results of the bivariate analysis between age and gender groups with student perceptions, knowledge with student perceptions, respondents on handling Covid-19, and perceptions of the sound of the Covid-19 ambulance siren in Jayapura City in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Results of Bivariate Analysis of Research Data

Gender	Perception Range		Total %	P Value	PR (95% CI)
	Positive	Negative			
	%	%			
Male	65.0	35.0	100	0.099	1.964 (0.979-3.940)
Female	48.6	51.4	100		
Total	63.0	37.0	100		
Knowledge	Perception Range		Total %	P Value	PR (95% CI)
	Positive	Negative			
	%	%			
Good	74.2	25.8	100	0.000	2.447 (1.627-3.679)
Not Good	54.1	45.9	100		
Total	63.0	37.0	100		
Handling Covid-19	Perception Range		Total %	P Value	PR (95% CI)
	Positive	Negative			
	%	%			
Good	64.2	40.7	100	0.411	0.811 (0.524-1.257)
Not Good	59.3	35.8	100		
Total	63.0	37.0	100		
Ambulance Sirens	Perception Range		Total %	P Value	PR (95% CI)
	Positive	Negative			
	%	%			
Male	60.6	36.1	100	0.593	1.149 (0.752-1.756)
Female	63.9	39.4	100		
Total	63.0	37.0	100		

Source: Primary Research Data 2021

The data in Table 2 explains that: First, the statistical test obtained a P-value (0.099). So it can be concluded that there is no relationship between age and gender in student perceptions of Covid-19 in Jayapura City. Based on the analysis, there were two PR dummy homeworks. namely the PR of the adult age group obtained 1.964 with 95% CI (0.979-3.940). It means the male age group was 1.9 times more difficult to receive the covid-19 vaccine, and from the results, the female age group got a PR result of 1.528 with 95% CI (0.730-3.197). It means

this age group is 1.5 times easier to receive the Covid-19 vaccine; Second, the statistical test obtained a p-value (0.000), so there is a relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 and students perceptions of the covid-19 vaccine in Jayapura City. Based the analysis, the PR value was 2.446 with 95% CI (1.627-3.679), meaning that students with poor knowledge of Covid-19 were 2.4 times more difficult to accept Covid-19 than those with good knowledge. Third, the statistical test obtained a p-value of 0.411, so there is

no relationship between gender and age with student perceptions of the Covid-19 handling in Jayapura City. Based on the results of the analysis, the PR score was 0.811 with 95% CI (0.524-1.257), meaning that students who had a good perception were 0.8 times more difficult to accept Covid-19 treatment than students with bad perceptions of handling Covid-19; and Fourth, the results of the statistical test obtained a P-value (0.593). So there is no relationship between students' perceptions of the sound of the Covid-19 ambulance siren in Jayapura City. Based on the analysis, the PR

value was 1.149 with 95% CI (0.752-1.756), meaning that students with a good perception were 1.1 times more difficult to receive the Covid-19 ambulance siren sound than students with a bad perception of receiving the Covid-19 ambulance siren sound. Furthermore, the results of the multivariate analysis were carried out to analyze the relationship between the independent variables, which were more dominant in influencing the dependent variable in this study. The following are the stages in conducting multivariate data analysis as described in table 3 below:

Table 3. Bivariate Selection in Multivariate Modeling

	Variable	P-Value	PR crude	95% CI
Sex	Male	0.323	2.075	0.488-8.824
	Female	0.486	1.934	0.302-12.371
Age	20	0.242	1.4,83	0.766-2.872
	21	0.996	0.396	0.239-4.155
	22	0.066	0.289	0.968-2.651
	Knowledge of Covid-19	0.005	1.602	0.300-3.245
	Handling Covid-19	0.715	0.829	0.301-2.272
	Ambulance Siren Sound	0.000	0.034	0.016-0.072

Source: Primary Research Data 2021

Multivariate modeling analysis by selecting (removing) the variables gradually. Starting from the variable with the highest P-value (P-value > 0.05) among other variables. If the PR value of all independent variables changes > 10%, then the variable is confounding and must be included in the multivariate modeling analysis. Then, if the PR value is < 10%, the variable must be excluded from the multivariate modeling analysis because it is not confounding. After the selection, several confounding variables and variables were excluded because PR < 10%.

In general, the field research yielded the following results: (1) Most respondents in this study were female and mostly 21 years old; (2) In general, respondents have good knowledge (understanding) about the Covid-19 virus as a pandemic outbreak; (3) Most respondents saw the Covid-19 handling in a fairly good range; and (4) Most respondents have quite good and bad perceptions of Covid-19 ambulance traffic, so the siren is not acceptable to the public. The research carried out has several specific objectives, namely to describe and analyze the perceptions of sports students regarding

the knowledge, handling, and sound of the Covid-19 ambulance siren in Jayapura City. Furthermore, the analysis is as follows:

First, respondents have good knowledge or an understanding of the Covid-19 virus that is endemic worldwide, especially in Jayapura City. The results are related to the one showing a significant relationship between knowledge and perception with preventive measures against Covid-19 disease (Coche & J. Lynn, 2020). It can then mean that knowledge is a vital basis for the formation of community action because good knowledge can create good behavior, especially Covid-19 (Susana, 2020). Therefore, it is hoped that the level of knowledge of sports students will also affect compliance with using masks and hand washing compliance as an effort to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Compliance is a positive behavior from students as part of society. On the other hand, bad public behavior will increase the number of cases and death rates due to corona virus transmission.

Second, most respondents saw the handling of Covid-19 in the fairly good category. Previous research had also emphasized this

aspect, namely poor belief in accelerating the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic and when the end of the spread of the virus caused people to not comply with health protocols (Hibbing et al., 2021). The daily needs of the community to meet the needs of life also provide psychological and economic pressure to carry out activities as usual even though PPKM is implemented (Muninggar et al., 2021). The process of handling the pandemic is also constrained by some community groups who still underestimate the spread of Covid-19 and don't even bother about enforcing health protocols, appeals from the government and the WHO (World Health Organization). In addition, there is even a stigma that Covid-19 is a conspiracy. So until now, there is still opposition, disagreement, and people continue to gather or group without paying attention to physical distancing/social distancing. Most people who feel immune and safe from the Covid-19 virus without complying with health protocols must continue to be given humanist education related to awareness of preventing and tackling pandemic outbreaks together with the support of all parties.

Third, respondents generally have a bad perception of the sound of ambulance sirens passing by carrying Covid-19 patients. The results of this study correlate with data findings in the field that there is an increasing number of reports of public stigmatization of people affected by Covid-19 transmission in several areas as a result of disproportionate information and opinion media (Merlin & Vanchapo, 2021). Building good communication and stigma about Covid-19 is vital because if there is a bad stigma, it can make confirmed positive people choose not to get checked out rather than being discriminated against (Endika & Azam, 2021). Two-way communication between the community and the government can be one of the ways to deal with a stigma so that it helps the community to find out factual information about Covid-19. Therefore, several steps and efforts are needed to make the community calmer in dealing with the pandemic, namely: (1) Disseminate correct information about Covid-9 based on facts, using language that is easy to understand; (2) Provide support to confirmed people or post-

Covid-19 patients and health workers who handle them; (3) Disseminate positive news and information in the context of preventing and handling pandemic outbreaks; (4) Promote content or information about basic infection prevention measures, symptoms and when to seek Covid-19 health care, and create a positive environment that shows concern/empathy.

Based on the discussion of this research, understandable that a person's gender, whether male or female, has the same potential for intelligence and knowledge. Knowledge is the result of the knowing process and happens after people sense a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognition is a very important domain in shaping one's actions. Experience and research prove that behavior based on knowledge will last longer than one that is not. The knowledge, in this case, is related to the Covid-19 virus pandemic and the genetic mutations it carries. Then speaking of epidemics and social problems, this too is closely related to how policymakers control matters.

Control policies issued by the Government related to the Covid-19 pandemic focus on preventing transmission in society. Furthermore, in principle, the Government's policy in preventing the transmission possibility is simply divided into three parts. Namely around the place of residence, while traveling, and when doing activities outside the home. For this reason, to regulate aspects of life and the number of people who are not small, it is necessary to have certain policies serving as guidelines and the dynamics of periodic renewal. These efforts are the government's reflection to always be responsive in carrying out their duties and making decisions. However, behind the handling and prevention carried out, the implementation of the policy looks like, and the cooperation of all parties and community support is vital to bring many significant results. Furthermore, to handle and prevent the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in Jayapura City, communication is needed in implementation in the field. It is an obstacle, one of the things that happen is how the sound

of vehicles carrying Covid-19 patients, both newly exposed and dead victims. The impact that arises is stigma and psychological fear. Self-concept is a person's picture of himself, formed through experiences gained from interaction with his environment. Interactions occurred between individuals and other people, namely family, peers, and teachers at school, will direct an individual's self-concept into a positive or negative self-concept. Self-concept can be psychological, physical, and social and can develop into a positive or negative self-concept through interactions with other people or the surrounding environment.

Conclusion

Based on the background and research results, we concluded that students, as respondents, have good knowledge or understanding that the Covid-19 virus is endemic worldwide, especially in Jayapura City, Papua Province. Then, most of the respondents say that the handling of Covid-19 was in a fairly good category, and respondents generally had a bad perception of the sound of ambulance sirens passing by carrying Covid-19 patients. Suggestions recommended are the need to increase efforts to prevent Covid-19 by washing hands using soap and running water, obediently wearing masks, maintaining a safe distance, consuming nutritious intake, and exercising enough or maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Then, awarding the government and health workers struggling to overcome the pandemic outbreak. We like to acknowledge the grant from the Faculty of Sports Science, University of Cenderawasih.

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