

# The Perception of Jambi Community About the Impact of Covid-19 and Efforts to Overcome It

Herlambang Herlambang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Nofrans Eka Saputra<sup>2</sup>, Supian<sup>3</sup>, Agung Iranda<sup>4</sup>,  
Marlita Andhika Rahman<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>2,4,5</sup> Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup> Department of History, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jambi University

\*Corresponding author. Email: [herlambang07@yahoo.co.id](mailto:herlambang07@yahoo.co.id)

## ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has created a multidimensional crisis in our lives, starting from economic issues, education, and social relations with other people. These various problems also impact the psychological issues we experience due to the coronavirus, resulting in the emergence of the public's perceptions about the impacts of the virus and the efforts to overcome it in daily life. This study aims to discover the Jambi community's perceptions about the effect of covid-19 and steps to overcome it. This research used an open survey method by preparing various questions along with the experts. This study's data analysis used the available survey's analytical content, categorization, and percentage data tabulation. The number of respondents involved was 564, consisting of the general public, medical personnel, and pregnant women. The results showed that the Jambi community's economic impact was reduced income, disrupted work, losses to the company, the decline in the community's economy, and cost problems in daily life. As for the impact in the world of education and social activities, namely disruption of learning and social activities, increased crime rates, unpreparedness to study online, unhappiness to hold religious holidays and national holidays. The impact of Covid-19 also felt psychological, namely anxiety, stress, fear, feelings of pressure, and panic. Besides that, there are also negative impacts due to covid-19 posts on social media, including hoax information and psychological disturbances. Accessing news about Covid-19, such as causing chaos and uproar, weakened body immunity, differences in the community's perceptions and opinions, disturbing the peace, and redundant information. Various efforts have to overcome the novel coronavirus with medical teams and psychological services and the government's role in minimizing anxiety and fear due to Covid-19. This study concludes that there is an impact of covid 19 on the Jambi community and community perceptions to overcome this impact

**Keywords:** Perception, the Impact of Covid-19, Jambi.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Our concern about the covid-19 pandemic is not just the threat of tens of thousands of lives but also a matter of daily needs to survive in this crisis. [1] prove that there is a socio-economic influence on human health. That means that social and economic disparities can affect individual health and safety. If the individual economically establishes, it will be easy for them to save themselves. However, the lower class economic community has to work hard to survive amid the spread of covid-19.

Various forms of government policies such as social distancing and lockdowns can also hurt economic activity, although, on the one hand, they can reduce the spread of covid-19 [2]. As happened in Finland, which starts [3], when the local government took an emergency policy, there were economic consequences, where the financial level dropped drastically.

In practical terms, the economic impact is felt, especially for workers in the private sector [4]. This various experience by almost all companies in countries in the world.

Many of those who work in the health sector has also felt the impact of covid-19. [5] proved that many losses

were experienced, especially in surgical practice, and generally, income in the health sector had decreased drastically.

Health workers in hospitals also suffer from psychological problems. Research conducted in the radiology department shows that workers experience depression, anxiety, and insomnia [4].

This unusual condition also has an impact on the world of education. [6] reveal that almost all schools in Sweden were closed during the pandemic, a model of distance education in crisis conditions introduces. The transition from traditional to digital education is a challenge to develop an effective pedagogical strategy. [7] there are psychological problems due to Covid 19 in education. He proved a correlation between covid19 concerns and somatic symptoms in elementary and college students in his research.

Apart from the economic, social, and educational impacts of Covid 19, there is no certainty when this pandemic will end. Meanwhile, the number of cases due to Covid 19 in Indonesia is increasing day by day. Based on data from the Covid-19 task force in Indonesia as of September 20, 2020, positive cases in Indonesia reached 244,676 people, total patients who recovered were 177,327 people and died as many as 9553. Currently, there are 57,796 active cases.

In Jambi Province, there were 386 positive cases, 255 people recovered, and eight people died. Based on the issue that occurred in Jambi Province, we need to pay attention to the various impacts felt by the people of Jambi Province. Some of the effects that must consider are economic, social, educational, and some adverse effects that can occur when individuals access information related to Covid 19 on the internet and social media. That led to various perceptions from Jambi Province residents regarding the impact of Covid-19 and the efforts that can make to overcome this impact.

## 2. METHOD

This research method using an open survey. The reason for using this method is to collect a large number of respondents. Available survey's objective is to have questions distributed to generate various responses, themes, and concepts from multiple sources that explore. Open surveys can also use to find out residents' perceptions of phenomena that occur to them bottom-up, in this case, Jambi Province residents.

Open questions prepared by the research team with psychologists and health experts' involvement to represent the respondents or the population where the researcher collected data. The number of respondents in this study was 564 people, consisting of the general public (420), medical personnel (89), and pregnant women (55) people.

After collecting data in the field, the researcher analyzed it by first looking for keywords for the respondents' answers, then categorizing open coding and axial coding, then tabulating the data using percentage figures. Then the researchers described the results of the data analysis.

## 3. RESULTS

The economic impact of Covid 19 on Jambi residents

Survey conduct on three categories of people: the general public, medical personnel, and pregnant women. It finds that there was an economic impact that was felt, including; First, income problems experienced by the public in the general category are 337 responses with a percentage of 26.43%, 76 medical personnel with a percentage of 25.93%, pregnant women 45 with a rate of 25%. Second, the impact of covid-19 in terms of the economy is related to work. That can be in the form of disruption of work activities, difficulty finding work. This category answers as many as 298 responses with a percentage of 23.37% general category, 69 medical personnel with a rate of 23.55%, 41 pregnant women, and 22.78%.

Third, losses to companies such as layoffs and companies that have gone out of business. There were 11 responses with a percentage of 0.86% in the general category. Medical personnel four responses with a ratio of 1.37% and. The fourth impact is that the community's economy has decreased. Simultaneously, the general category is 230 responses with 18.04%, 53 medical personnel with a percentage of 18.09%, and pregnant women with 28 reactions with a ratio of 15.55%.

Fifth, problems of daily needs such as increased living costs and increased prices of essential goods, as well as food shortages as many as 398 respondents with a percentage of 31.22% in the general public, medical personnel 91 responding with a rate of 31.06% while pregnant women 66 responded with a ratio of 36.67%. The sixth impact is the absence of entertainment venues with a percentage of 0.08%.

**Table 1.** The impact of covid 19 on the economy in the general public in Jambi

No.	Economic Impact	Medic	
		f	%
1	Income problems	76	25,93
2	Disruption of Work Activities	69	23,55
3	Losses to companies	4	1,37
4	Decreased community's economy	53	18,09
5	Daily needs' problems	91	31,06
6	The absence of entertainment venues	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	1248	100

**Table 2.** The impact of covid 19 on the economy on medical personnel

No.	Economic Impact	Medic	
		f	%
1	Income problems	337	26,43
2	Disruption of Work Activities	298	23,37
3	Losses to companies	11	0,86
4	Decreased community's economy	230	18,04
5	Daily needs' problems	398	31,22
6	The absence of entertainment venues	1	0,08
	<b>Total</b>	1275	100

**Table 3.** The impact of covid 19 on the economy on pregnant women

No.	Economic Impact	Medic	
		f	%
1	Income problems	45	25
2	Disruption of Work Activities	41	22,78
3	Losses to companies	0	0
4	Decreased community's economy	28	15,55
5	Daily needs' problems	66	36,67
6	The absence of entertainment venues	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	180	100

### 3.1. The social and educational impact of Covid-19 on Jambi residents

for social and academic effects experienced by the people of Jambi during the Covid-19 pandemic, including First, disrupted learning, such as disruption of learning and teaching activities, lack of enthusiasm for learning, answer the general public as many as 610 responses with a percentage of 44.69%, Medical personnel were 119 responses with a rate of 42.05%, and pregnant women as much as 73 responses with a ratio of 41.71%.

Second, disrupted social activities such as obstruction of mass activities, hampered personal and family plans, lack of socialization with other people, and different impacts on each group. The general public answered this category with 523 responses with a percentage of 38.32%, medical personnel with 111 responses with 39.22%, pregnant women with 71 reactions with a ratio of 40.58%. Third, the increased crime rate, general as many as 230 responses with a percentage of 16.85%, medical personnel 53 reactions with 18.73%, and pregnant women 31 replies with 17.71%. Fourth, there is unpreparedness in online learning with a general category

of 0.07%. And the fifth impact is a feeling of unhappiness in welcoming the holidays with a percentage of 0.07%.

**Table 4.** The impact of covid 19 on social and education on the general public in Jambi

No.	Social and Educational Impact	General	
		f	%
1	Disrupted learning	610	44,69
2	Disrupted social activities	523	38,32
3	Increased crime rate	230	16,85
4	Unpreparedness in online learning	1	0,07
5	The feeling of unhappiness in welcoming the holidays	1	0,07
	<b>Total</b>	1365	100

**Table 5.** The impact of covid 19 on social and education of medical personnel

No.	Social and Educational Impact	General	
		f	%
1	Disrupted learning	119	42,05
2	Disrupted social activities	111	39,22
3	Increased crime rate	53	18,73
4	Unpreparedness in online learning	0	0
5	The feeling of unhappiness in welcoming the holidays	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	283	100

**Table 6.** The impact of covid 19 on social and education for pregnant women

No.	Social and Educational Impact	General	
		f	%
1	Disrupted learning	119	42,05
2	Disrupted social activities	111	39,22
3	Increased crime rate	53	18,73
4	Unpreparedness in online learning	0	0
5	The feeling of unhappiness in welcoming the holidays	0	0
<b>Total</b>		283	100

**3.2. The negative impact of the many posts about Covid-19 in the media**

Covid-19 is an epidemic that frightens every community in the world. News related to information and posts about the epidemic can access through the media, both offline and online. The negative impacts that arise as a result of communication and posts about the covid-19 outbreak include:

First, hoax information makes people confused about getting reliable information. There are 94 respondents from the general category with a percentage of 20%. Eighteen respondents of pregnant women with a rate of 34%. And 15 respondents were medical personnel with a ratio of 19%. Second, it causes psychological disorders (panic, anxiety, stress) due to posts circulating through various media. One hundred seventy-two respondents with general category answered this category with a percentage of 37%. 26 pregnant women with a ratio of 49% and 39 medical personnel respondents with a rate of 51%.

Third, causing chaos and uproar that caused the situation during the Covid-19 period to get worse. Thirteen respondents from the general category with a percentage of 3%. Pregnant women with a rate of 2% and medical personnel with a ratio of 1.3%. Fourth, lowering the body's immunity due to posts that keep popping up, and sometimes it's unclear their authenticity. There are three respondents from the general category with a percentage of 1%. Pregnant women did not answer the same thing. There was one respondent from the type of medical personnel who responded with a rate of 1.3%.

Fifth, it creates different views in society because the only posts circulating are news that is still in doubt. Thirty-four respondents from the general category answered the fifth option with a percentage of 7%. In the variety of pregnant women, there are no answers that point to this option, so its states that there are no pregnant women who feel the negative impact that causes a difference in views about Covid 19. There are four respondents from the category of medical personnel who answered the fifth option with 5%.

Sixth, disturbing the peace because of the posts that keep popping up every day. There were 135 respondents from the general category who answered the sixth option with 29% and eight respondents from pregnant women who answered the fifth option with 15%. Besides that, 14 respondents from the medical personnel category answered the fifth option with 18%.

Seventh, the information is redundant, and it is not uncommon for the media to post using sentences that use the hyperbole figure. There were 14 respondents from the general category who answered the seventh option with 3%. In the variety of pregnant women, there are no answers that lead to that category. There are no pregnant women respondents who feel that the information circulating is excessive posting. Three respondents from the medical personnel category answered the seventh option with a percentage of 4%.

**Table 7.** The negative impact of the many posts about Covid-19 in the media on the general public

No.	Negative Impact on Covid-19 Post	General	
		f	%
1	Hoax information	94	20%
2	Psychological disorders (panic, anxiety, stress)	172	37%
3	Causing chaos and uproar	13	3%
4	Body immunity weakened	3	1%
5	Creating different views	34	7%
6	Disturbing the peace	135	29%
7	Redundant information	14	3%
<b>Total</b>		437	100

**Table 8.** The negative impact of the many posts about Covid-19 in the media on medical personnel

No.	Negative Impact on Covid-19 Post	General	
		f	%
1	Hoax information	18	34%
2	Psychological disorders (panic, anxiety, stress)	26	49%
3	Causing chaos and uproar	1	2%
4	Body immunity weakened	-	-
5	Creating different views	-	-
6	Disturbing the peace	8	15%
7	Redundant information	-	-
<b>Total</b>		437	100

**Table 9.** The negative impact of the many posts about Covid-19 in the media on pregnant women

No.	Negative Impact on Covid-19 Post	General	
		f	%
1	Hoax information	15	15%
2	Psychological disorders (panic, anxiety, stress)	39	51%
3	Causing chaos and uproar	1	1,3%
4	Body immunity weakened	1	1,3%
5	Creating different views	4	5%
6	Disturbing the peace	14	18%
7	Redundant information	3	4%
<b>Total</b>		77	100

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The impact of Covid 19 is related to the economy on Jambi residents, namely the problem of income, employment, losses to companies, decreasing community economy, problems with daily needs, not opening vacation spots, and entertainment. Some of the indicators above are in line with several other studies. Among them are what [1] did, that people need to work hard to meet their daily needs. The economy has also declined due to the emergency covid 19 policy [3]. And significant economic losses occurred in the private corporate sector [4].

In the social and educational area, [6] see that during Covid19, there were limitations in academic and social activities. Almost all schools and colleges are closed. Jambi residents also experience that because these limitations will disrupt learning activities at school and the community's daily social activities.

Covid 19 also experienced the impact when there were many posts about Covid 19 to Jambi residents in the form of spreading hoax information, psychological disorders, decreased endurance, differences in views and perceptions between communities, and disturbing peace and excessive intake.

If you look at the survey results above, many studies are linearly in line with these findings. Research conducted [8] proved an increase in the spread of hoax news related to Covid-19. Altruism is a factor that influences and predicts the reach of this fake news. In Pakistan, there are also differences in people's views and perceptions related to Covid19 [9] [10]. In other studies it has also shown that social media's problematic use can impact psychological problems such as stress and insomnia [11].

The government is carrying out efforts to overcome the impact of covid 19. In a survey of Jambi residents, the government's role in reducing various psychological pressures during Covid19 is by providing accurate, transparent, and proportional information, socialization and education, economic assistance, clear and firm policies and attitudes, providing consultation and health facilities. There are several similarities with what the Malaysian government has done in collaborating with health workers to obtain accessible health facilities and consultations. Meanwhile, the difference is that the Malaysian government emphasizes the control of the community movement. [12]. In China, the government provides health facilities by establishing a hospital for COVID-19 patients [13]. The Australian government applies strategic health, economic and resilience system [14]. The Nepalese government imposed a school lockdown before the management of the handling of covid transmission19. [15].

#### 5. CONCLUSION

This research shows an impact of covid 19 on the Jambi community, and there is a community perception to overcome this impact. Both the economic, social, educational, and adverse effects when accessing media. Efforts to overcome the effects of Covid19 by collaborating with health teams and psychological services and the government's role in minimizing covid-19 fear and anxiety. Various efforts to overcome it with medical teams and psychological services, and the government's role in reducing stress and fear due to Covid-19.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] L.D. Martin, et al. (2020). How socio-economic and atmospheric variables impact COVID-19 and Influenza outbreaks in tropical and subtropical regions of Brazil. *Environmental Research*
- [2] B.N. Ashraf, (2020). The economic impact of government interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic: International evidence from financial markets. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance*, 27 (2020) 100371
- [3] H. Tiirinki, et al. (2020). covid19pandemic in Finland -preliminary analysis on health system response and economic consequences. [Health policy and technology, xxx (XXXX) xxx
- [4] M. Florin, et al. (2020). The socio-economic and psychological impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on private practice and public hospital radiologists. *European Journal of Radiology*, Volume 132, November 2020, 109285
- [5] S. Sivakanthan, J. Pan, L. Kim, R. Ellenbogen, R. Saigal, (2020). Economic Impact of COVID-19 on a High-Volume Academic Neurosurgical Practice. *World Neurosurgery*, August 10, 2020
- [6] N. Bergdahl, & J. Nourl, (2020). Covid-19 and crisis-prompted distance education in Sweden. *Technology, Knowledge and Learning* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10758-020-09470-6>
- [7] S. Liu, Y Liu, & Y. Liu, (2020). Somatic symptoms and concern regarding Covid-19 among Chinese college and primary school students: A cross-sectional survey. *Psychiatry Research*, Volume 289, July 2020, 113070
- [8] Apuke, & Omar. (2020). Fake news and COVID-19: modeling the predictors of fake news sharing among social media users. *Telematics and Informatics*, July 30, 2020, 101475
- [9] W. Ejaz, & M. Ittefaq, (2020). Data for understanding trust in varied information sources,

news media, and perception of misinformation regarding covid-19 in Pakistan. *Data in Brief*, 0 0 0 (2020) 106091

- [10] B. Kennedy, et al. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic in Ireland: An overview of the health service and economic policy response. *Health Policy and Technology*, September 17, 2020;12:22
- [11] C.Y. Lin, A. Brostrom, M.D. Griffiths, & A.H. Pakpour, (2020). Investigating mediated effects of fear of covid-19 and covid-19 misunderstanding in the association between problematic social media use, psychological distress, and insomnia. *Internet Interventions*, 21 (2020) 100345
- [12] A.U.M. Shah, et al. (2020). the covid-19 outbreak in Malaysia: Actions taken by the Malaysian government. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases* 97 (2020) 108–116
- [13] Q. Lin, et al. (2020). A conceptual model for the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in Wuhan, China, with individual reaction and governmental action. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 93 (2020) 211–216
- [14] S. Higginsons, et al. (2020). COVID-19: the need for an Australian Economic Pandemic Response Plan. *Health Policy and Technology* 28 August 2020
- [15] S. Panthee, et al. (2020). Covid-19: the current situation in Nepal. *New Microbes and New Infections*, Volume 37 Number C, --- 2020