

Behavior for Preventing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) among Sekaa Teruna Teruni of Kemoning Traditional Village: Descriptive Study

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ABSTRACT

The behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 is an activity both observable and unobservable by human interaction with the environment related to preventing the transmission of Covid-19 which is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. This study examined the behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 among Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village area. The research method is descriptive quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. The sample used was 87 respondents with a simple random sampling technique. The results showed that the respondent's age was 22 years (20.7%), female gender (59.8%), education at the university (71.3%), and students (46.0%) dominated. Respondents' knowledge was good (94.3%), enough (3.4%), less (2.3%), the attitude was good (96.6%), enough (2.3%), less (1.1%), STT actions are in good (88.5%), enough (11.5%), and STT behavior is in good (96.6%), enough (1.1%), less (2.3%). The behavior of preventing the transmission of COVID-19 in STT at Kemoning Village is in a good category. The advice is that it is hoped that STT will maintain good behavior in implementing health protocols and healthy behavior in the form of preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, behavior, prevention

INTRODUCTION

The discoveries of new diseases caused by various viruses are found along with the development of the times. At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the discovery of a new disease, namely Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus.

The ease of transmission of COVID-19 has resulted in many people being infected. Based on WHO data, as of August 29, 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 worldwide was close to 216 million people with the number of deaths recorded below 4.5 million. The Indonesian government, as of September 1, 2021, reported as many as 4,100,138 (10,337 new) confirmed cases of Covid-19, 133,676 (653 new) deaths, and 3,776,891 recovered cases from 510 districts in 34 provinces (WHO, 2021).

In Bali, as of September 1, 2021, the cumulative number of cases was 107,233 confirmed, 97,334 people recovered (90.77%), and 3,528 people (3.29%) died (Bali Provincial Government, 2021). In the last few months, there has been an increase in confirmed cases of COVID-19, one of which is in the Klungkung District. Based on data from the Klungkung Village/Kelurahan Regency Government in August 2021, Semarapura Kelod is the village/district with the first highest confirmed cases of COVID-19, namely 44 cases.

The government is accelerating the handling of the pandemic and has made various efforts to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. The government is also trying to enforce health protocols in which the public is always expected to be disciplined in implementing the 6M (Bali Provincial Government, 2021). Public awareness of the behavior to prevent the spread of COVID-19 is very important. Even though these two pandemics are under control, the risk of transmission always arises whenever health protocols are relaxed, so people's behavior in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 must also be considered so that the spike in new cases does not continue to occur, especially among the Sekaa Teruna Teruni (STT) who do more activities in the area. outside the home or a get-together somewhere in the village.

Sekaa Teruna Teruni (STT) is a collection, forum, and social organization for the development of the younger generation that grows and develops in Bali, which still exists today. STT members are teenagers or young people who are 16 years old or already at the high school equivalent level of school and are not married (Padmiari et al., 2015).

Human behavior is essentially an action or activity of humans, both observable and unobservable by human interaction with the environment, which is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Good behavior can be an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The research of Purnamasari et al. (2020) shows that 95.8% of the Wonosobo people have good behavior, the forms of behavior shown include compliance with using masks when outside the house, washing hands with soap or hand sanitizer frequently, avoiding crowds, and maintain physical distancing or social distancing. Bad behavior will lead to not complying with health protocols and efforts to prevent the transmission of covid-19, which will increase the number of cases and death rates resulting from the transmission of Covid-19 (Simbolon et al., 2020).

Purnamasari et al. (2020), in their research entitled Level of Knowledge and Behavior of the Wonosobo Regency Community About Covid-19 stated that knowledge about COVID-19 is very important for the community so that people are able to make decisions about inappropriate behavior in order to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. The results of the research show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and public behavior about Covid-19 with a p-value of 0.047 (<0.05) (Purnamasari and Raharyani, 2020).

A person's level of knowledge is also influenced by various factors such as education level, age, occupation, experience, interests, environment, and information obtained (Budiman and Ryanto, 2013). The research results by Rachmania (2020) stated that the average age of respondents was 33 years, which was included in the productive age. Age affects a person, so the way of thinking will develop along with age. Budiman and Riyanto (2013) explain that high or low education determines a person's ease in receiving information to increase their knowledge (Rachmani et al., 2020).

Rachmani et al. (2020), in their research on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of preventing COVID-19 in the people of Depok, West Java, stated that the incidence of diseases, especially those caused by viruses, can be influenced by attitudes that arise from a person. This study proves a significant relationship between attitudes and community practices regarding preventing covid-19 transmission ($p=0.0001$), people with good prevention practices are more commonly found in people with good attitudes toward preventing covid-19 by 69.0% compared to people with bad attitudes towards preventing COVID-19.

One of the STTs that have carried out efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 is the Sekaa Teruna Teruni of the Kemoning Traditional Village. From interviews conducted with the Head of STT in the Kemoning Traditional Village, it was found that the number of STT was 104 people. As for the efforts that have been made to prevent the transmission of covid-19 during this pandemic, namely spraying disinfectant liquids in village areas with the Village Covid-19 Task Force, helping to build portable sinks in the Kemoning Traditional Village Wantilan area, and distributing masks when there are events or activities in the village. However, there are still some STTs who get together but don't wear masks when chatting and rarely wash their hands when they get together.

The results of a preliminary study with 16 STT members to see the knowledge, attitudes, and compliance behavior of preventing the transmission of covid-19, it was found that the level of knowledge of STT was good in as many as 14 people (87.5%), enough for one person (6.3%) and less than one person (6.3%). Then the attitude toward STT was good for 16 people (100%). Good behavior or actions 11 people (68.8%), enough four people (25%), and less than one person (6.3%).

The Kemoning Traditional Village STT has an agenda of activities that are mandatory every month, namely "*ngayah menresik*" and other activities such as the anniversary of the STT and "*ngayah*" at the temple which STT and the village community usually attend. Third, the increase in Covid-19 cases and its impact. Research on the description of the behavior of preventing the spread of Covid-19 among cadets has never been done before. Therefore, the researchers examined the behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 among Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village area.

METHOD

The type of research used is descriptive quantitative. Data was collected in the Kemoning Traditional Village on 22-23 February 2022. The population in this study was 104 people with the number of samples used as many as 87 respondents at the Kemoning Traditional Village STT. The sampling technique used a simple random sampling technique. In this study, the sample used had inclusion criteria, namely being a member of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village and being willing to become a respondent by signing an informed consent during data collection. The ethical declaration number is LB.02.03/EA/KEPK/0012/2022.

This study uses a univariate variable or one variable, namely the behavior of preventing the transmission of coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Sekaa Teruna Teruni. The instrument used was a behavioral questionnaire to prevent transmission of coronavirus disease (Covid-19), which consisted of 35 questions and statements regarding knowledge, attitudes, and actions toward preventing the transmission of Covid-19, which were given to respondents online via a google form.

The questionnaire on preventing Covid-19 transmission behavior was obtained from the Denpasar Poltekkes repository, namely research by Dewi (2021) on the Effect of Health Education with Poster Media on Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Prevention Behavior at Sekaa Teruna Teruni and then modified by researchers.

The validity and reliability of the instrument were tested on 30 people at the STT in Banjar Pekandelan, Semarang Traditional Village, Klungkung District, Klungkung Regency. They obtained a valid questionnaire with $p > 0.361$ and reliable with a Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.60.

In this study, the data analysis used by the researcher is univariate analysis. The data obtained consisted of demographic data (age, gender, education, occupation) and data on behavior to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. The data on sex, age, education, and behavior to prevent Covid-19 transmission include categorical variables and are analyzed with descriptive statistics, using frequency distribution and describing the percentage of each variable.

RESULT

Respondents' Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age, Gender, Education, and Occupation (n=18)

Characteristics	Score	Frequency
Age		
Modus	22	18
Mean	21.84	
SD	2.56	
Min-Max	16-27	
Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Female	52	59.8
Male	35	40.2
Education		
Senior high school	25	28.7
College	62	71.3
Occupation		
Civil Servants/TNI/POLRI	3	3.4
Private employees	27	31.0
Self employed	17	19.5
Student	40	46.0

Based on table 1, it was found that respondents aged 22 years were the most dominant, namely 18 people, with a percentage of 20.7%. The respondents of the female sex were 52 people, with a percentage of 59.8% being the most dominant. Respondents with higher education were 62 people, with a percentage of 71.3% being the most dominating. Respondents with jobs as students were 40 people, with a percentage of 46.0% being the most dominating.

Knowledge, Attitude, Action, and Behavior on Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) among Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge, Attitude, Action, and Behavior on Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge		
Good	82	94.3
Enough	3	3.4
Not enough	2	2.3
Attitude		
Good	84	96.6
Enough	2	2.3
Not enough	1	1.1
Occupation		
Civil Servants/TNI/POLRI	3	3.4
Private employees	27	31.0
Self employed	17	19.5
Student	40	46.0
Action		
Good	77	88.5
Enough	10	11.5
Behavior		
Good	84	96.6
Enough	1	1.1
Not enough	2	2.3

Based on table 2, it was found that the knowledge of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni was in a good category for as many as 82 people, with a percentage of 94.3%. The attitude of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni was in a good category for as many as 84 people, with a percentage of 96.6%. The action of Sekaa Teruna Teruni was in a good category for as many as 77 people, with a percentage of 88.5%. The behavior of the Sekaa Teruni Teruni was in a good category for as many as 84 people, with a percentage of 96.6%.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of this study, it was found that the behavior of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village was in a good category, namely 84 people (96.6%), and in the less category as many as 2 people (2.3%). Human behavior is essentially an action or activity of humans, both observable and unobservable by human interaction with the environment which is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions (Notoatmodjo, 2014). The behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 is an activity or human activity that can be observed or not observed by human interaction with the environment related to preventing the transmission of Covid-19 which is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions.

Good behavior can be an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 (Octa, 2019). The research of Purnamasari et al. (2020) shows that 95.8% of the Wonosobo people have good behavior, the forms of behavior shown include compliance with using masks when outside the house, washing hands with soap or hand sanitizer frequently, and avoiding crowds. and maintain physical distancing or social distancing. Based on Field Selly et al. (2021) research, parents who use authoritative parenting would make children behave well. If parents use authoritarian parenting, the child's health behavior will decrease. Applying authoritative parenting will be easier to take an optimal approach. Activity restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for teenagers, also impact adolescent behavior. Restrictions in activities with youth groups are the main things that cannot be done by teenagers who are members of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni.

Regarding the research of Zainuri et al. (2022), the covid-19 can affect a teenager's physical and mental health. The prevalence of psychological disorders in adolescents is relatively high. There are four psychological symptoms: stress, depression, anxiety, and sleep disturbances.

Compliance is positive or good behavior from the community. On the other hand, bad behavior will lead to not complying with health protocols and efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, which will increase the number of cases and death rates resulting from the transmission of Covid-19 (Simbolon et al., 2020). This research is in line with research by Tulandi et al. (2020) regarding the Description of Covid-19 Prevention Behavior in Senduk Village, Tombariri District, Minahasa Regency; the results show as many as 81 respondents (87.1%) are in a good category while 12 respondents with a percentage of 12,9% are in the sufficient category. This is due to the knowledge and attitude factors possessed by the respondents (Tulandi et al., 2020).

The researcher's opinion is that the behavior of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village is good because of good knowledge and attitude, as well as good actions. However, there are still some who, in practice, are still sufficient and lacking, STT members are teenagers to adults with different age ranges according to the policies of each STT, and teenagers sometimes need to remember to apply health protocols correctly when meeting or gathering with friends. Friends and the factors that influence behavior are personal and situational.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded as follows. Most of the 22-year-old cadets of Kemoning Traditional Village, as many as 18 people (20.7%), 52 women (29.8%) and 35 men (40.2%), with tertiary education as many as 62 people (71.3%) and senior high school as many as 25 people (28.7%), and with work as students as many as 40 people (46.0%), entrepreneurs as many as 17 people (19.5%), 27 private employees (31.0%), civil servants/TNI/POLRI 3 people (3.4%). Knowledge about preventing the transmission of Covid-19 among the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village in the good category of as many as 82 people (94.3%), enough for three people (3.4%), less than two people (2.3%). Attitudes towards preventing the transmission of Covid-19 among the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village were in a good category, as many as 84 people (96.6%), enough for two people (2.3%), less than one person (1.1%). Measures to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 among the teruni teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village in the good category as many as 77 people (88.5%), enough for ten people (11.5%). The behavior of preventing the spread of Covid-19 among the Sekaa Teruna Teruni in the Kemoning Traditional Village was in a good category, as many as 84 people (96.6%), enough for one person (1.1%), less than two people (2.3%). The advice is that it is hoped that STT will maintain good behavior in implementing health protocols and healthy behavior in preventing the transmission of Covid-19.

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