

STUDENT EXPERIENCE AND COMPLIANCE WITH ACTIONS OF LEARNING FROM HOME DURING COVID 19 IN NTT

¹Sidarta SAGITA, ²Maria Agnes E. DEDY, ³Made ARTAWAN

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Indonesia

Corresponding author: Sidarta Sagita

Email: dr.sidarta.sagita@gmail.com

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Abstract:

On August 6, 2021, the State of NTT confirmed that 41,539 people tested positive for Corona and 790 people died. As one of the states most affected by COVID-19. Transmission of COVID-19 can be prevented through knowledge and attitudes, which influence appropriate preventive actions in communities. One of them is a health student. Health students, especially students, are actively participating in current health trends as they are at the forefront of future healthcare facilities. This study aims to apply the health protocols that have been established. First, most students maintain physical distancing or keep their distance when leaving the house or doing activities in crowds. This study used an analytical observational research method with a cross-sectional approach and a qualitative method with random interviews. Based on the results of the survey and discussion above, 86.9% of Nusa Cendana University students are motivated by good knowledge about COVID-19. 90.6% of students at Nusa Cendana University are motivated by their positive attitude towards COVID-19. 90.0% of Nusa Cendana University students are motivated to take preventive measures against COVID-19. Based on the conclusion, there is a significant one-way relationship between knowledge and behavior of preventing COVID-19 in online learning methods with sufficient correlation strength ($p < 0.05$ and $r = 0.415$) in Nusa Cendana University students. There is a significant one-way relationship between attitudes and behavior to prevent COVID-19 in online learning methods with sufficient correlation strength ($p < 0.05$ and $r = 0.450$) in Nusa Cendana University students.

Keywords: Covid-19, NTT, Compliance.

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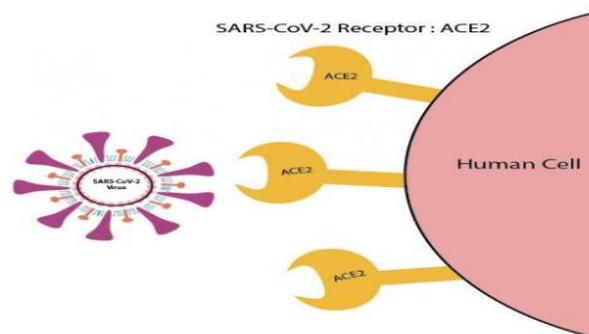


INTRODUCTION

Data released by WHO up to August 6, 2021 has recorded 200,174,883 positive confirmed cases and 4,225,892 people have died due to COVID-19. 3,568,331 cases confirmed positive 102,375 people died. In the province of NTT, on August 6, 2021, there were 41,539 confirmed cases of positive Corona, and 790 died. Positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Kupang City so far have amounted to 12,068 people and 267 people died. As one of the provinces with the highest impact of COVID-19, the people of East Nusa Tenggara still have poor knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding the prevention of the COVID-19 virus (Nurika Khalila Daulay, et al, 2021).

A person's knowledge and attitudes have an important role in the behavior of preventing the COVID-19 virus (Tio Kusuma and Nurchayati, 2021) (Khirina Fitri and Fitriyani Insanuri Qismullaj, 2021) (Yu Han and Hailan Yang, 2020) because, theoretically, a person's attitude and knowledge can directly influence individuals to behave in the prevention of COVID-19 (Recta Olivia Umboro, et al, 2021). Does not cause an increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 disease.

The transmission of COVID-19 can be prevented with knowledge and attitudes which then have an impact on good preventive behavior towards the community (Syaipuddin and Hasriana, 2021) (Heningtyas Nautika Lingga, et al, 2021), one of which is health students. Health students, especially students, as the front line in health care facilities in the future, actively participate in following the current trend of health problem issues (Hendra Dedi Kriswanto, et al, 2021). students as individuals whose lives they lead, have a high impact on health risks, and they need to increase self-awareness of health information that is important to them. Health issues and the best health solutions for them need to be understood and used as health information to improve their health.



Source: Eslami H, Jalili M. The role of environmental factors in transmission of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID19). *AMB Expr.* 2020;10 (92).

As part of health workers, students have been provided with efforts to prevent COVID-19 (Yoga Rosmanto, et al 2022) (Sukma Dewi, et al, 2022) at the lecture level or the general registrar, so early prevention is necessary and carried out in line with the increase in disease transmission (Mhd Syukri Pulungan, 2020).

Increasing efforts to prevent and control COVID-19 requires full encouragement and awareness of health workers, especially to be considered and realized to be applied by students of the Faculty of Medicine as the subject of this Research (Krida Singgih Kuncoro, et al, 2021) (Lina Noersanti, et al, 2022). Research on the Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes to Preventive Behavior in Medical Students at Syiah Kuala University, Malikussaleh University, and Abulyatama University show a consistent relationship between knowledge and attitudes with COVID-19 prevention behavior (Muhammad Saefi, et al 2020). Research in China in a study of 876 students from 10 universities in China obtained an excellent attitude in assessing preventive behavior against COVID-19 (Culp WC, et al, 2020). In Research conducted by researchers in Jordan and China regarding student behavior towards preventing COVID-19, in this study, students had fairly good behavior in preventing the virus (Naomi Lam, et al 2015) (M Saqlain, et al, 2020).

Therefore, this study was conducted to obtain information about "Student Experience And Compliance With Actions Of Learning From Home During Covid-19 In NTT".

METHOD

This study uses an observational analytical research method (Priya Ranganathan and Rakesh Anggarwai, 2019) with a cross-sectional approach and qualitative methods with random interviews where in this study, data collection on the variables studied was carried out at a time of learning activities.

This study's population was all University of Nusa Cendana Kupang students totaling more than 13000 people. The sample is part of the population taken as research subjects. The sample in this study were students of Nusa Cendana University, Kupang, who met the inclusion and

exclusion criteria. The sampling technique is simple random sampling. The total sample in this study was 579 subjects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Analysis of the Distribution of Respondents' Answers Regarding Knowledge of COVID-19

Question	True		False	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
SARS-COV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that can cause Corona Virus Disease	579	100	0	0 %
Coronavirus is heat sensitive and can be effectively inactivated by disinfectants.	520	90 %	59	10 %
COVID-19 infection can cause mild, moderate or severe symptoms. The main clinical symptoms that appear are fever (temperature > 38°C), cough and difficulty breathing or having no symptoms at all	545	94 %	34	6 %
Coronaviruses are called zoonotic viruses, which are viruses that are transmitted from animals to humans. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is thought to have originated in bats.	504	86 %	75	14 %
COVID-19 can be transmitted through droplets and airborne.	521	90%	58	10 %
COVID-19 can be prevented by using Antibiotics.	118	20 %	461	81%
People who can transmit COVID-19 are the only people who have symptoms.	101	17 %	478	83%
The incubation period of COVID-19 is 3-7 days.	142	24 %	437	76 %
The use of masks, covering the mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing, and washing hands with soap or disinfectant is not helpful for healthy people who do not have COVID-19 symptoms.	59	10 %	520	90 %

The statements listed in Table are statements given to respondents. Most students can answer well and correctly on all the statements given, and only a few can answer incorrectly. However, the statement that was answered most correctly was statement number 1, which is knowing the cause of COVID_19 and the abbreviation of COVID-19, as evidenced by 579 students (100%) who answered this statement correctly. While the statement that was answered the most incorrectly was statement number 8 related to the incubation period of COVID-19, as many as 138 people (24%) answered incorrectly regarding the statement.

Table 2. Analysis of the Relationship between Attitudes and COVID-19 Prevention Behavior

Variable	Preventive Behavior			Total n (%)	P value	
	Good n (%)	Fairly n (%)	Less n (%)			
Attitude	Good	493 (85,5%)	21 (3,8 %)	7 (1,3 %)	521 (90,6%)	-
	Enough	21 (3,1 %)	28 (5,0 %)	2 (0,02 %)	51 (8,1%)	-
	Less	5 (1,3%)	1 (0,01%)	1 (0,01%)	7 (1,3 %)	0,000

Based on Table, it was found that the results of the statistical test to determine the relationship between attitudes and COVID-19 prevention behavior showed a p-value <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is a statistically significant relationship or correlation between attitudes and COVID-19 prevention behavior in student of the University of Nusa Cendana.

This study found that a better attitude of students will make them behave well in complying with the prevention protocol that the government has set. This is based on the Spearman correlation test, which was carried out with p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and correlation coefficient value $r = 0.450$ ($0.450 =$ moderate correlation). In addition, other studies also mention that preventive behavior and attitudes have a significant relationship, this is evidenced by the results of the analysis using the Spearman correlation obtained ($p < 0.05$).

The majority of students are always carried out by the majority of students in implementing the health protocols that have been established, including; first, the majority of students have kept their distance or physical distancing when traveling out of the house or in a crowd. Physical distancing is considered to be able to help break the chain of spread of COVID-19 because the main spread of this virus is through droplets, so it is hoped that the droplets released do not reach other people and the person is not exposed to the virus. Second, the majority of students have also avoided traveling using online or public transportation. It is suspected that this can help break the spread of this virus when traveling. Someone who travels out of the house is very vulnerable to being exposed to this virus, starting from direct spread, such as when talking, shaking hands, and making direct physical contact or spreading indirectly, such as when droplets. Attaches to passenger seats, door handles, helmets and others when traveling online or on public transportation. Third, students have also avoided touching objects or objects in public places because they are considered a transit point for this virus before it spreads indirectly. Fourth, students also avoid crowds when they leave the house, this can reduce the transmission of the virus by keeping a distance to prevent transmission of COVID-19 if it is true that similar symptoms are symptoms of COVID-19.

The student attitudes are in line with the preventive behavior against COVID-19. This may be due to the obligation of students to educate the public to comply with the established prevention protocols and is also supported by current internet facilities that allow students to obtain wider information about COVID-19.

The students have good preventive behavior against COVID-19. This is likely because students have easy access to information about prevention protocols and also have an obligation to educate the surrounding community. A statement also supports this statement said by the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, which requires students to be the second guard in fighting COVID-19, namely by spreading information and also educating the public to be able to comply with the prevention protocol, educating the public to be able to comply with the prevention protocol.

Research Limitations is the development of Research on COVID-19 which continues to grow massively to this day. Many factors may affect social change in society, especially among students.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research and discussion results described previously, as many as 86.9% of Nusa Cendana University students are motivated by good knowledge about COVID-19. As many as 90.6% of Nusa Cendana University students are motivated by a good attitude towards COVID-19. As many as 90.0% of Nusa Cendana University students have good motivation for preventive behavior against COVID-19.

There is a significant unidirectional correlation between knowledge and behavior of preventing COVID-19 in learning with the online method with sufficient correlation strength ($p < 0.05$ and $r = 0.415$) for students at Nusa Cendana University. There is a significant unidirectional correlation between attitudes and behaviors to prevent COVID-19 in learning with the online method with sufficient correlation strength ($p < 0.05$ and $r = 0.450$) in students at Nusa Cendana University.

Suggestions for Educational institutions can involve students in health promotions that can help the community continue to carry out preventive behavior against COVID-19. The students who have good behavior are expected to be able to assist the government in educating the public.

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