

Original Research Article

DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING THE COVID-19 HEALTH PROTOCOL IN TANGGUMONG VILLAGE, SAMPANG DISTRICT, REGENCY

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Abstract

Background: SARS-CoV-2 or Corona Virus or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 is a virus that infects the respiratory system. This disease is called COVID-19. compliance with health protocols, including wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance.

Objectives: Identify how the public's compliance in implementing the Covid-19 health protocol.

Methods: The research design in this study used a cross-sectional design. The population in this study is as many as 297 people. The sample taken is 170 respondents. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with random sampling technique. The data collection technique used a questionnaire sheet.

Results: Based on the research results, the description of the level of community compliance in implementing the Covid-19 health protocol shows that almost half of the behavioral compliance of the Covid-19 health protocol in Tanggumong Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency, showed disobedience of 65 (38.2%).

Conclusion: Various countermeasures have been taken by the government to reduce the serious impact of the corona virus pandemic. One of the efforts to provide a good and broad understanding or knowledge of public knowledge about Covid-19 by complying with health protocols includes keeping a distance/stay away from crowds, washing hands, and wearing masks.

Keywords: COVID-19, Health Protocol

INTRODUCTION

The world health problem that is currently of concern is the spread of the corona virus and requires special attention from health practitioners, health scientists and even the public. Corona Virus Diseases-19 (COVID-19) has been designated by WHO (World Health

Organization) or the World Health Organization as a Public Health Emergency that Concerns the World on January 30 2020 and finally designated as a Pandemic on March 11 2020 (Keliat BA, 2020).

Phenomena on the ground show that there are still many parts of the general public,

teachers, drivers (drivers), offices and civil servants who do not want to comply with health protocols, some consider Covid-19 not to be serious. Most of the community's non-compliance with health protocols occurs due to their lack of knowledge about the dangers of disease and the benefits of treatment and the large barriers to access to health (Keliat BA, 2020).

Dr. Dewi Nur Aisyah in a discussion on BNPB Indonesia's YouTube channel explained, she said that there were 602,372 residents who did not comply with the health protocol at the end of October 2020. Head of Public Relations of the East Java Regional Police Tronoyudo Wisnu Andiko explained that the community was registered 67,086 violated the health protocol in justice operations in East Java and based on data from the East Java Covid-19 task force task force, the five regions with the lowest level of compliance in keeping the distance were Lumajang 41.05%, Probolinggo 52.06%, Bangkalan 58.83%, Sumenep 59.63%, and Sampang 60.6% (SATGAS COVID-19, 2020).

Lack of awareness among residents for not adhering to health protocols is the cause of cases of the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Knowledge dominant which is very important for the formation of one's behavior. Behavior that is not based on proper knowledge and awareness will not be consistent and last long. So, knowledge is very important to be the main basis for a person's behavior to change and last a long time (Soekidjo, 2012)

Various countermeasures have been made by the government to reduce the serious impact of the corona virus pandemic. One of the efforts to provide a good and broad understanding or knowledge of the community's knowledge about Covid-19 by complying with health protocols includes keeping distance/staying away from crowds, washing hands, and wearing masks.

Objective(s): The aim of this study is to Knowing the description of community compliance in Tanggumong Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency in implementing the Covid-19 health protocol.

METHODS

Study Design

The research design used is descriptive quantitative. This type of research is a type of descriptive cross sectional research which is a research design by measuring or observing at the same time, or examining exposure status and disease status at the same point (Hidayat, 2014).

Setting

This research will be conducted in Tanggumong Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency in July-August 2021.

Research Subject

The population in this study is the people of Tanggumong Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency. The sampling technique used is Simple Random sampling (simple) and uses the Slovin formula. So that the number of samples obtained was 170 respondents.

Instruments

The instruments used in collecting research data were questionnaires which were distributed to respondents and interviews were conducted with the people of Tanggumong Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

Data Analysis

Data processing using a computerized system. The results of the validity test and the reliability value carried out by the researcher showed a validity value of 0.4034-0.849 and a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.916. The analysis used was univariate, namely age, gender, education level, occupation, and compliance.

Ethical Consideration

Research that uses humans as subjects must not conflict with ethics. Research objectives must be ethical in the sense that the rights of respondents must be protected, namely Informed Consent, Anonymity and Confidentiality.

RESULTS

The implementation of data collection has been carried out by researchers, namely distributing questionnaires to the subject.

Table 1. Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the age of Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
17-25 Year	70	41.20
26-35 Year	40	23.50
36-45 Year	60	35.30
Total	170	100.00

Source: Primary Data, July-August 2021

Based on Table 1 above, it was found that almost half of the respondents were aged 17-25 years, amounting to 70 (41.20%).

Table 2. Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on gender Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Man	80	47.10
Woman	90	52.90
Total	170	100.00

Source: Primary Data, July-August 2021

Based on Table 2 above, it shows that the gender of the respondents was mostly female, amounting to 90 (52.90%). The majority of the female gender in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on education in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary School	55	32.40
Junior High School	60	35.30
Senior High School	40	23.50
Bachelor	15	8.80
Total	170	100.00

Source: Primary Data, July-August 2021

Based on Table 3 above, it shows that the last type of education of the respondents, almost half of them had junior high school education, a number of 60 (35.30%). The majority of education categorized as junior high school is in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents based on work in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency

Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Doesn't work	30	17.60
Self-employed	50	29.40
Farmer	55	32.40
Teacher	5	2.90
civil servant	5	2.90
Housewife	25	14.70
Total	170	100.00

Source: Primary Data, July-August 2021

Based on Table 4 above, it shows that almost half of the work of the respondent farmers is 55 (32.40%). The majority are in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents based on compliance with the Covid-19 health protocol in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency

Obedience	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not obey	65	38.20
Less obedient	55	32.40
obey	50	29.40
Total	170	100.00

Source: Primary Data, July-August 2021

Based on Table 5 above, it shows that almost half of them show non-compliance with 65 (38.20%). The majority by showing disobedient behavior.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that almost half of compliance with the Covid-19 health protocol showed 65 non-compliant behaviors (38.20%).

Factors that influence compliance are age, education, knowledge. From the results of the study it was found that there were some people who showed disobedience followed by the dominance of respondents, almost half of whom were in their late teens. The data above shows that compliance will usually increase with increasing age (Kasmawati, et al., 2020). This is in accordance with the opinion (Wiranti, 2020) which states that age is related to the

level of compliance, although sometimes age is not the cause of non-compliance, but the older the patient is, the better able to understand and absorb information.

In line with research (Novi, 2021) which explains that respondents with higher education (Higher Secondary) are more likely to comply than respondents with lower education (lower Middle). the death rate and spread of covid-19 can be reduced by changing people's behavior by complying with health protocols.

CONCLUSION

Nearly half of the community's compliance with the Covid-19 health protocol showed disobedience in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

SUGGESTIONS

a. For Institutions

It is hoped that the results of this study can be additional information and can be used as reference and reading material in the library.

b. For Health Workers

Will have a better understanding of compliance with health protocols in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

c. For Respondents

Can provide motivation to further improve compliance with health protocols in Tanggumung Village, Sampang District, Sampang Regency.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

There is no conflict or any interest in conducting this research.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

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Master of plan, Collecting data

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Arrange the content and write the article

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