

BELIEF, FRIEND SUPPORT, AND STUDENTS' BEHAVIOR IN COVID-19 PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia continues to experience additions in almost all parts of Indonesia and the implementation of the Covid-19 prevention protocol must be adjusted, including the field of Islamic religious education in Islamic boarding schools. This study aims to analyze the belief, support of friends, and behavior of students in preventing Covid-19. The research design is analytic observational with cross sectional approach, univariate analysis to identify each variable and bivariate analysis to test the effect using ordinal regression test. The sampling technique used was random sampling with a total sample of 124 respondents. The result of the research identification of students' belief is in the category of lack of belief related to the impact of Covid-19, the support of friends is in the category of not supporting to prevent Covid-19, and the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19 is in the less category. Based on the results of the research analysis, suggestions that can be made are providing education and socialization that the impact of Covid-19 increases trust and increases awareness among students, and Covid-19 prevention practices such as washing hands, wearing masks, and coughing or cold etiquette.

KEYWORDS: Belief, Covid-19, Friends Support, Student Behavior.

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkes RI), through a text numbered 328 regarding the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, continues to experience additions in almost all parts of Indonesia.^[1] The condition of increasing cases of the Covid-19 pandemic is followed by policies to prevent and control the spread of Covid-19 by washing hands, maintaining distance, using masks, avoiding crowds. The implementation of the Covid-19 prevention protocol has had impacts and is felt by all sectors that must make adjustments, including in the field of Islamic religious education in Islamic boarding schools. The implementation of learning in boarding school in the presence of a pandemic will still be carried out face-to-face or directly. The results of a preliminary study in the Raudlatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School environment in July 2020 stated that there had been direct face-to-face recitation activities with the initial acceptance of students being screened with rapid test equipment as a form of early prevention.

The results of other observations are that there are supporting facilities for washing hands with running water and adequate liquid soap, placing written appeals about the use of masks, setting a schedule for visits by the guardians of students. Another effort is by praying together to increase devotion to Allah ta'ala. Efforts have been made by over time, most of the students have begun to ignore the Covid-19 prevention protocol. According to the latest data in January 2021, in the Raudlatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School environment, there were 3 confirmed Covid-19 people with 1 person dying. The behavior of students who have not paid attention to the Covid-19 health protocol is not in accordance with the Covid-19 prevention appeal. In accordance with the Lawrance Green concept, health behavior can be influenced by the trust and support of friends.^[2] Plohl and Musil stated that in Slovenia they stated that belief had an effect on compliance with Covid-19 prevention guidelines with a significance value of P 0.001 which was applied in their country.^[3] Yu et al., explained that individuals continuing to connect with other friends

through the Covid-19 pandemic can increase their motivation and psychological or mental well-being.^[4]

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of belief and friend support on the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19.

METHOD

This research is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted at one of the Islamic Boarding Schools in Jember Regency

from March 01, 2021 to April 30, 2021. The research population was all 76 male students and 107 female students who had entered the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of samples using proportional random sampling technique is 52 male students and 72 female students. The independent variable of the study is the belief and support of friends, the dependent variable is the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19. Data collection methods and research instruments used were questionnaire sheets and observation checklist sheets. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate using ordinal regression statistical test.

RESULTS

1. Research Variable Identification Results

Table 1: Variable Identification Results.

Variables	Category	Total Students
Belief	Strongly unbelieve	6
	Do not believe	21
	Less believe	66
	Believe	28
	Strongly believe	3
Total		124
Friends support	Strongly unsupportive	24
	Unsupportive	46
	Supportive	35
	Strongly supportive	19
Total		124
Behavior	Less	13
	Enough	86
	Good	25
Total		124

The result shows that the students' belief in the category of strongly unbelieve is 6 students, the category of do not believe is 21 students, the category of lack of believe is 66 students, the category of believe students is 28, and the category of strongly belief is 3 students. Support from friends in the category of strongly unsupportive is 24 students, the category of unsupportive is 46 students, the category of supportive is 35 students and the category of strongly supportive is 19 students. The result of the identification of the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19 is in the category of less is 13 students, in the enough category is 86 students, in the good category in preventing is 25 students.

The Result of the Influence of Research Variables

Table 2: Variable influence test results.

Variables	Significances	Odds Ratio
Believe	0,072	-
Friends support	0,010	1,999

The test result of the belief variable on the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19 with a significance value of $0.072 > 0.05$, which means it has no effect. The results of the friend support test have a significance value

of $0.010 < 0.025$ which means it has an effect and the odds ratio value is 1.999, which means that the chance of students getting support from their friends can increase Covid-19 prevention behavior by 1.999 times compared to students who do not get support from their friends.

DISCUSSION

1. The influence of Trust on Student Behavior in Covid-19 Prevention

The result of the study shows that the students' beliefs regarding the implementation of Covid-19 prevention behavior have not had an effect. The results of this study are in line with the statement of Prastyawati et al., that self-confidence shows no significant relationship with Covid-19 prevention behavior.^[5] The perception of confidence or self-confidence can affect the behavior of preventing Covid-19 depending on the level of a person in this condition. Based on the theory of the health belief model, it is explained that the majority of people will not try to do something new unless they think they can do it, so if someone believes the new behavior is useful, but thinks that they are unable to do it because of obstacles, then chances are they will not try it.^[6] In connection with this theory, in this study, it is possible that Raudlatul

Ulum Islamic Boarding School students have confidence in the lack of benefits in implementing Covid-19 prevention behaviors such as the use of masks, washing hands with the soap and running water or hand sanitizer, the application of physical distancing.

Another factor that could cause Covid-19 prevention behavior to be influenced by the beliefs of the students themselves can occur because some students strongly believe in the virus and the impact of Covid-19, but have difficulty or have not implemented preventive behavior in a disciplined manner. This condition is supported by research which states that it turns out that there are still students from the Faculty of Public Health, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta who find it difficult or hampered to carry out Covid-19 prevention behaviors properly, which these students strongly believe in Covid-19 and its impacts.^[5] Supported by Agung, stated that at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, the appeal to the public to behave in a healthy manner (washing hands, using masks, and maintaining distance) was still less effective, furthermore, when there was an increase in cases, people began to realize that they should apply the protocol to prevent transmission of Covid-19.^[7]

2. The Influence of Friends Support on Student Behavior in Covid-19 Prevention

According to the test result, there is an effect of the friends support in the Raudlatul Ulum Islamic boarding school environment on the behavior of preventing Covid-19. This condition can certainly be related to the gathering time of students in the Islamic boarding school environment for 24 hours. A teenager is more likely to spend time with friends in the surrounding environment, so that his/her friends around him/her can influence his/her behavior, whether it has a positive or negative impact.^[8] Supported by the results of Setyawati's research, that from 102 respondents with negative influences by friends on juvenile delinquency as many as 62 respondents (48.4%). Friends are people who are considered important by middle and late teens.^[8]

Thoits, in accordance with his theoretical concept, states that the environment around the individual plays a role in providing support in carrying out something, one of which is friends and companions.^[9] The support provided includes four types, they are emotional support, informative support, instrumental support, and positive assessment. Based on this statement, there is an adjustment process in a student, so that the behavior, interests, attitudes, and thoughts of teenagers are influenced by the surrounding environment, including friends in the Islamic boarding school environment because they often meet and gather every day. The results of the study stated that the child's self-concept can be dominated by the role of peers who always meet and gather in one environment^[8]. Supported by Kundari et al., peer support is very significantly related to children's behavior in carrying out Covid-19 prevention.^[10]

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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CONCLUSION

The result of the test on the influence of students belief on the impact of Covid-19 are still in the category of lack of belief, the category of friend support is unsupportive, and Covid-19 prevention behavior is in the enough category. The result of the influence test on the behavior of students in preventing Covid-19, belief has no effect and the support of friends has an effect. Suggestions can be made by Islamic boarding schools to provide socialization related to the impact of Covid-19 to increase belief, provide written information so that students can remember and remind each other between students, as well as education on washing hands and etiquette procedures for cough or colds to improve Covid-19 prevention behavior.

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