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Community Behavior Against the Rise of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Anakalang Village

Origenes Umbu Djawa*, Nurwijayanti
Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia
*Corresponding author: origenesumbu18@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARSCoV-2) virus which has clinical signs resembling pneumonia infection (Huang et al., 2020). Behavior is the result of all kinds of experiences and human interactions with their environment which are manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes and actions. Behavior is an individual's response/reaction to stimuli that come from outside and from within him (Notoatmojo, 2010). Corona virus (Covid 19) is the largest group of viruses in the Nidovirales order. All viruses in the order Nidovirales are nonsegmented positive-sense RNA viruses. The type of research used is a correlational (relationship) analytic design. This study uses an analytical quantitative research approach. Based on the results of data processing using SPSS, it was found that most of the respondents behaved well, namely as many as 23 respondents with a percentage (56.1%) of a total of 41 respondents. the majority of respondents were not at risk of contracting covid-19, namely as many as 28 respondents with a percentage (68.3%) of a total of 41 respondents. Based on the results of the correlation test, namely the relationship between community behavior and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that the value of p = 0.848 so that p <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between community behavior and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency.

Keywords: Behavior, Covid-19
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INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease (COVID 19) is an infectious disease caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARSCoV-2) virus which has clinical signs resembling pneumonia infection (Huang et al., 2020). Although it is different from SARS-CoV which caused an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome in 2002-2003 in Guangdong Province of China, SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the same subgenus, namely Sarbecovirus. The hypothesis states that COVID-19 has an origin from bats, it has been detected that SARS-CoV-2 has a different clade from the SARS virus but has the same clade in the sarbevirus subgenus with the SARS virus originating from bats (ZC45 and ZXC21) (Zhu et al. al., 2020)

WHO Since January 2020 has declared the world into a global emergency related to this virus. This is an extraordinary phenomenon that is happening on earth in the 21st century, which in comparison can perhaps be compared to World War II, because large-scale events (international sports matches for example) are almost completely postponed or even cancelled. This condition has occurred only during the world war, there has never been any other situation that can cancel these events. As of March 19 2020, 214,894 people were infected with the corona virus, 8,732 people died and 83,313 patients who have recovered.

Ministry Data On September 11 2019, the government announced 210,940 cases, confirmed COVID-19 (3,737 new cases), 8,544 cases of death, and 150 217 cases of recovery from 490 districts/cities in all 34 provinces. The Provincial Government of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) has even announced five new positive cases of Covid-19 in the region. Thus, the total number of positive patients for Covid-19 will be 97 in NTT as of Sunday (31/05/2020).

Especially in Indonesia, the Government has issued a disaster emergency status starting from 29 February 2020 to 29 May 2020 regarding this virus pandemic for a total of 91 days. Steps have been taken by the government to resolve this extraordinary case, one of which is by socializing the Social Distancing movement. This concept explains that to be able to reduce or even break the chain of Covid-19 infection a person must maintain a safe distance from other humans of at least 2 meters, and not make direct contact with other people, avoiding mass gatherings. However, many people do not respond to this properly, for example the government has given students and students the holiday not to study or go to school or enforce work at home, however, this condition is actually used by many people for holidays. In addition, even though Indonesia is already in a state of emergency, tabliqh akbar will still be held, where thousands of people will gather in one place, which clearly can be the best mediator for the spread of the corona virus on a much larger scale. Apart from that, there are still many Indonesian people who take this virus lightly, by not heeding the government's warnings.

Based on the case above, research is carried out regarding the abnormal behavior shown by the phenomenon above, triggering researchers to analyze further psychologically why this can happen when the country is in a state of disaster and how to overcome it. In addition, researchers will also explain tips for maintaining mental well-being in dealing with this corona outbreak through a positive psychological approach.

METHODS

This study uses an analytical quantitative research approach. The analytical quantitative approach aims to analyze the relationship between variables and predict the results. The population of this study were all community members aged 26-45 years RT 02 RW 05 Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, a total of 41 people. The sample for this study were some community members aged 26-45 years in RT 02 RW 05 hamlet 4 Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province with a total of 41 people.

RESULTS

Table 4.1 Characteristics by Age in Anakalang village, Central Sumba Regency

Age	F	Persen
25-30 year	12	29,3
31-40 year	24	58,5
41-60 year	5	12,2
Total	41	100,0

Based on Figure 4.1, it is known that most of the respondents were aged 31-40 years, namely 24 respondents with a percentage (58.5%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Table 4.2 Characteristics based on Occupation in Anakalang village, Central Sumba district

Work	f	Percent
Doesn't work	11	26,8
civil servant	7	17,1
Fisherman	4	9,8
Farmer	19	46,3
Total	41	100.0

Based on Figure 4.2 it is known that most of the respondents work as farmers, namely as many as 19 respondents with a percentage (46.3%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Table 4.3 Characteristics by Gender Anakalang village, Central Sumba district

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Man	15	36,6
Woman	26	63,4
Total	41	100.0

Based on Figure 4.3, it is known that the majority of respondents were male, namely 26 respondents with a percentage (63.4%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Table 4.4 Characteristics based on last education in Anakalang village, Central Sumba district

Last Education	Frequency	Percent
SD	1	2,4
SLTA	18	43,9
D3	4	9,8
S1	18	43,9
Total	41	100,0

Based on Figure 4.4, it is known that most of the respondents had high school and undergraduate education, namely 18 respondents with a percentage (43.9%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Table 4.5 Characteristics based on the behavior of respondents in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency

Community Behavior	f	Percent
Less Good Behavior	18	43,9
Good Conduct	23	56,1
Total	41	100.0

Based on Figure 4.5 it is known that most of the respondents behaved well, namely as many as 23 respondents with a percentage (56.1%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Table 4.6 Characteristics Based on the rise of the Covid-19 pandemic, respondents in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency

The outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic	f	Percent
At risk of Covid-19	13	31,7
No Total Risk of Covid-19	28	68.3
Total	41	100.0

Based on Figure 4.6 it is known that the majority of respondents were not at risk of Covid-19, namely 28 respondents with percentage (68.3%) of a total of 41 respondents.

Cross Tabulation Between Variables

Behavior	The Rise Of The Pandemic Of Covid-19				Total	
	At Risk Of Covid-19		Not At Risk Of Covid-19			
Less Good Behavior	N	%	N	%	N	%
	6	33.3 %	12	66.7 %	18	5.3%
Good Conduct	7	30.4 %	16	69.6 %	23	56.1%

Based on table 4.7 it can be seen that most of the respondents behaved well and were not at risk of being exposed to Covid-19 as many as 16 respondents (69.6%).

Analysis of workload data with work fatigue using the SPSS for Windows version 19.0 computer program as follows:

		Behavior	The Rise Of The Pandemic Of Covid-19
Behavior	Pearson Correlation	1	.031
	Sig. (2-Tailed)		.848
	N	41	41
The Rise Of The Pandemic Of Covid-19	Pearson Correlation	.031	1
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.848	
	N	41	41

Based on the results of the correlation test for the relationship between community behavior and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that the value of p = 0.848 so that p <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between community behavior and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency.

DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Community Behavior and the Rise of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Anakalang Village Based on the results of data processing using SPSS, it was found that the majority of respondents behaved well, namely 23 respondents with a percentage (56.1%) of a total of 41 respondents. The number of respondents who have good behavior by answering the questionnaire using a mask when interacting with other people. This is one of good behavior. Then it was also known that the majority of respondents were not at risk of contracting Covid-19, namely as many as 28 respondents with a percentage (68.3%) of a total of 41 respondents. This illustrates that people's behavior towards health protocols in Anakalang Village has started to know how to avoid Covid-19 by adhering to health protocols. Namely rarely doing activities outside the home and keeping a distance when communicating with other people, these are questions from the questionnaire distributed to respondents.

To find out the relationship between community behavior and the rise of the Covid-19 pandemic in Anakalang Village, researchers used a correlation test. Which aims to find a relationship between behavior variables and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and get results. Based on the results of the correlation test, namely the relationship between community behavior and the rise of the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that the value of p = 0.848 so that p <0.05, which means there is a significant relationship between people's behavior and the rise of the covid-19 pandemic in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency. The behavior of people who are aware of the dangers of Covid-19 is an example of good behavior from the Anakalang village community. So that it can be concluded that the community is starting to respect the health protocol in Sumba while being involved in Anakalang Village.

In early 2020, the world was shocked by the existence of a new virus variant called Corona. The disease is referred to as COVID-19, as a virus that attacks China, which was discovered in November 2019 to be precise in the city of Wuhan. Corona which was originally considered a normal virus. The prediction was then wrong, and this virus can kill humans while spreading very quickly. Symptoms that appear resemble flu, colds, coughing,

and fever. Until now, it has not been found with certainty regarding the cause of the corona virus, but it is known that this virus is spread by animals. This virus can also be transmitted from one species to another, including infecting and being transmitted to humans. The incident then spread to Wuhan and caused many victims, and spread to other provinces in China (Altuntas & Gok, 2021). This virus is extraordinary, in just a short time, this virus has claimed thousands of lives not only in China but also in various countries around the world such as Italy, Iran, South Korea, England, Japan, the United States, Germany and other countries including Indonesia (Wong et al., 2020). Policies limiting physical access to public services are not only in Indonesia, almost all countries affected by COVID-19 are facing the biggest challenge for school managers in trying to balance the important task of the health of students, teachers and patients with environmental care and changing policies locally or nationally (Iyer, Aziz, & Ojcius, 2020).

Behavior is all the biological manifestations of individuals in interacting with the environment, starting from the most visible to the invisible behavior, from what is felt to what is not felt (Okviana, 2015).

Behavior is the result of all kinds of experiences and human interactions with their environment which are manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes and actions. Behavior is an individual's response/reaction to stimuli that come from outside and from within him (Notoatmojo, 2010). Skiner (1938) in Notoatmodjo (2011).

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Human behavior is always changing, some of the changes are caused by natural events. If in the surrounding community there is a change in the physical or social, cultural and economic environment, then the members of the community in it will experience a change. This change in behavior occurred because it was planned by the subject himself. When an innovation or development program occurs in society, what often happens is that some people are very quick to accept the innovation or change (change their behavior). But some people are very slow to accept these changes. This is because everyone has a different willingness to change (Notoatmodjo, 2011).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the correlation test for the relationship between workload and work fatigue, it was found that the value of $p = 0.848$ so that $p < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between community behavior and the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Anakalang Village, Central Sumba Regency. The behavior of people who are aware of the dangers of Covid-19 is an example of good behavior from the Anakalang village community. So that it can be concluded that the community is starting to respect the health protocol in Sumba while being involved in Anakalang Village.

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