

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING COVID-19 IN DONOROJO VILLAGE, JAYALOKA DISTRICT**Gendis Klaraputri**Bachelor of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia
Corresponding : gendisklara03@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Background: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by (SARS-CoV-2). The spread of the corona virus took place very quickly and spread to various countries in a very short time, a possible factor being the lack of public awareness in complying with health protocols such as maintaining distance, wearing masks, avoiding crowds, washing hands and so on. **Research objective:** to assess community perceptions about the importance of preventing COVID-19 in Donorojo Village, Jayaloka District. **Method:** This research uses quantitative descriptive. Sample: in this research, there were 98 people in Donorojo Village, Jayaloka District, using the Purposive Sampling technique. **The results** of this research show that the public's perception of the importance of preventing COVID-19 is in the moderate category, including the vulnerability felt by 66 people (67.3%), the severity felt by 59 people (60.2%), the benefits felt by 62 people (63.3%), barriers felt by 49 people (50.0%), cues to action by 69 people (70.4%), self-efficacy by 79 people (80.6%), and community perception about the importance of preventing COVID-19 in Donorojo Village by 68 people (69.4%). **Conclusion:** it was found that public perception of the importance of preventing COVID-19 is at a moderate level. In order for the community's perception to fall into the high category, the village government must be more concerned with collaborating with the community health center to hold health promotions.

Keywords: Perseption, COVID-19, Preventif**INTRODUCTION**

The world is shocked by the new that is spreading widely in various countries very quickly, the disease is called Corona Virus Disease 2019 or what is commonly called (COVID). COVID-19 is infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).¹ Coronavirus itself is a new type that has been discovered by humans since it appeared in Wuhan, China in December 2019, and was named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARSCOV2). Thus, this disease is called COVID-19.² Common signs and symptoms of COVID19 infection that often appear in people who are infected people usually experience symptoms of symptoms such as Fever or body temperature > 38°C, cough, runny nose, shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5 to 6 days with the longest incubation period of 14 days. the longest incubation period is 14 days.³ The number of positive cases of COVID-19, as of December 2021, worldwide has reached 273,668,314 people.

Meanwhile, the number of positive cases of COVID-19 for Indonesia is ranked 14th, with a total of 4,260,148 cases, and for South Sumatra, there are 59,972 patients confirmed positive for COVID-19.⁴ COVID-19 is transmitted through droplets or through saliva splashes during sneezing and coughing from symptomatic or asymptomatic people. This direct human to human transmission led to acases within 24 hour.⁵ In Indonesia, the government has issued a disaster emergency status, related to this virus pandemic. Steps taken by the government in order to resolve COVID- 19 in Indonesia, one of which is by socializing the Social Distancing movement, implementing work and study activities at home 19 in Indonesia, one of which is by socializing the Social Distancing movement, implementing work and study activities at home only, and Large-Scale Social Restrictions which aim to reduce and even break the chain of COVID-19, a person must maintain a safe distance, avoid crowds or crowds, not touch, shake hands with other people. However, there are still many people who ignore it, community non-compliance occurs due to a lack of public understanding of the dangers of disease, the benefits of treatment, and the magnitude of health access barriers.⁶

Implementation of COVID- 19 prevention behavior 19 prevention behavior applies to everyone because COVID-19 transmission can occur to anyone, including people over 17 years old. Because the age at risk is confirmed positive, namely between the ages of 17-65 years, because this age is a productive age and the possibility of getting a COVID-19 case will be greater, this is because productive age has a lifestyle, morbidity and high social interaction.

METHODS

This research design uses Quantitative method with a Descriptive approach. This research aims to describe community perceptions about the importance of COVID-19 prevention in Donorojo Village, Jayaloka District. The research was conducted in September-June using a questionnaire. The population in this study were community in Donorojo Village with predetermined criteria criteria that have been determined. How to take sampling method in the study using Purposive sampling technique with a population of 770 families with sample calculations using the Slovin formula obtained a sample as many as 98 people.⁷

RESULTS

Based on the results of research that has been conducted with 98 respondents, obtained results of respondent characteristics in the table as follows:

Table.1 Respondent Characteristics :

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
Teens (17-25)	39	39,80%
Adults (26-46)	31	31,70%
Elderly (46-65)	28	28,50%
Gender		
Male	45	45.9%
Female	53	54.1%
Jobs		
Village Treasurer	1	1.0%
Midwife	1	1.0%
Laborer	4	4.1%
Teacher	7	7.1%
Housewife	12	12.2%
Family planning cadre	1	1.0%
village head	1	1.0%
Collage Student	17	17.3%
Merchant	5	5.1%
Prison staff	1	1.0%
Student	12	12.2%
Farmer	25	25.5%
Government employees	2	2.0%
Village secretary	1	1.0%
Soldier	1	1.0%
Masseus	1	1.0%

Of the 98 respondents, the results of the age characteristics of the respondents were in the age range of 17-25 years as many as 39 respondents (39.8%), the gender of the majority of respondents was female, totaling 53 respondents (54.1%), the majority of respondents' occupations were farmers as many as 25 respondents (25.5%).

Table.2 Perceived Vulnerability

Perception of Vulnerability	F	%
Tall	16	16.3%
Currently	66	67.3%
Low	16	16.3%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents, the level of perceived vulnerability felt by the community was in the medium category, amounting to 66 people (67.3%).

Table.3 Perception of severity

Perception of severity	F	%
Tall	25	25.5%
Currently	59	60.2%
Low	14	14.3%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents, the level of perceived severity felt by the community was in the moderate category, amounting to 59 people (60.2%).

Table.4 perceived benefits

Perceived benefits	F	%
Tall	30	30.6%
Currently	62	63.3%
Low	6	6.1%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents, 62 people (63.3%) had the level of perceived benefits felt by the community in the medium category.

Table.5 Perception of barriers

Perception of barriers	F	%
Tall	24	24.5%
Currently	49	50.0%
Low	25	25.5%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents, 49 people (50.0%) had their perceived level of perceived barriers in the medium category.

Table.6 Cues to action

Cues to action	F	%
Tall	24	24.5%
Currently	69	70.4%
Low	5	5.1%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents whose signal level for action was in the medium category, 69 people (70.4%).

Table.7 Self Efficacy

Cues to action	F	%
Tall	15	15.3%
Currently	79	80.6%
Low	4	4.1%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents whose level of self efficacy was in the medium category, 79 people (80.6%).

Table.8 Community perception about the importance of preventing COVID-19 in the village Donorojo Jayaloka District

Community perception about the importance of preventing COVID-19	F	%
Tall	30	30.6%
Currently	68	69.4%
Low	0	0%
Total	98	100.0%

Of the 98 respondents, it was found that the public's perception of the importance of preventing COVID-19 was in the moderate category, amounting to 68 people (69.4%).

DISCUSSION

Perceived susceptibility refers to an individual's beliefs regarding the likelihood of getting a particular disease or condition. The greater the acceptance of risk, the greater the possibility of creating behavior that can reduce risk. When individuals believe that they are at risk of a disease, they are more likely to do something to prevent the disease.⁸ The research results show that people have knowledge and self-awareness of the possibility of being vulnerable to exposure to COVID-19 so they can increase preventive behavior to avoid COVID-19. Perceived vulnerability has a positive relationship with prevention behavior and will increase over time due to an increase in COVID-19 cases. 19 so that respondents feel more vulnerable to infection.⁹ Severity perception is an individual's belief in the severity of an illness. Perceptions of the severity of the disease are often related to information and knowledge of treatment from the beliefs of individuals who have difficulties with the disease they suffer from or the impact of the disease on their lives.¹⁰

The research results show that the public is able to analyze the seriousness of the severity of the COVID-19 disease when exposed to it, thereby enabling the public to improve their ability to prevent behavior. The greater the risk of disease and the greater the seriousness that the individual perceives, the more likely the individual will take preventive action if they believe that a particular disease has the potential to have serious effects. In line with the Health Belief Model theory which

states that perceived severity determines whether or not individuals take preventive actions such as seeking information regarding the disease or preventing COVID-19 and apply them to everyday life. Perception of benefit is a person's belief that they will get benefits if they take health action for a particular disease. The greater the benefits felt from a preventive action, the greater the chance that a person will take action to prevent the disease.¹⁰ The research results show that the public has knowledge of the perceived benefits in preventing COVID-19, because they feel the value and usefulness of the behavior carried out. People will continue to carry out behavior if it is beneficial for themselves and their environment, but if there are no benefits obtained from the behavior then the behavior will not be carried out again. The public already knows and is aware of the benefits of social compliance in following health protocols, whether felt directly or indirectly in the form of avoiding the risk of contracting the corona virus. Perceived obstacles are a person's belief in the obstacles they face in order to take preventive action which is likely to influence the size of the individual's business. The obstacles faced will be greater if the perception of taking action is greater, but if the obstacles faced are small, the greater the person will be in taking preventative action.⁸ The researchers' results show that excessive barriers can become a barrier and prevent desired health behaviors. Someone who has a positive perception of controlling and taking responses to overcome the obstacles they face will make the individual aware and understand the situation they are facing. This can provide motivation to implement good and correct health protocols.

Cues to action or a signal to take action is something that causes someone to move to carry out preventive behavior. This signal is usually triggered by the influence of the mass media, government appeals, and people closest to them to carry out the behavior. Cues to action are events, people or things that encourage people to change their behavior. Examples of cue agents for action include family, friends, media, and health care providers. The research results show that the more positive the signal to act, the higher the possibility of complying with the health protocols implemented by the community. Self-Efficacy or self-success can be defined as the confidence a person has in his ability to overcome life's difficulties and challenges, control functions and events that influence life, assess situations accurately and find the right way to overcome difficulties and obstacles.

Self-efficacy refers to an individual's perception or individual belief about the ability to successfully carry out an action. If a person believes that a certain action can reduce vulnerability to a health problem or its perceived severity, then he or she will likely engage in that behavior. The research results show that people who have a high perception of efficacy are more likely to have a good response to COVID-19 compared to people who have a low perception of efficacy. Self-efficacy is an important determinant of health-related behavior change. Therefore, behavior change can be facilitated by increasing perceived self-efficacy. Prevention is a process, method, action to prevent or prevent something from happening. It can be said that an effort is made before an illness occurs. Prevention efforts are the initial effort in dealing with a disease. The research results show that public perception about the importance of preventing COVID-19 is in the medium category. Community behavior is very important to help the community recognize and overcome the current COVID-19 problem. This behavior must be based on the awareness of the community itself, which actually has various knowledge regarding health protocols or COVID-19. The higher the public's perception, the better the behavior in preventing COVID-19.

CONCLUSIONS

This research shows that perceptions of vulnerability and perceptions of obstacles have a direct influence on implementing health protocols. This research is a response to the current perceptions and needs of society. The underlying goal is to improve the current conditions and behavior of society. Perception has an important role in changing health behavior, including complying with health protocols. So one of the recommendations for efforts to change perceptions is to increase the quantity and quality of disseminating information regarding the implementation of health protocols directly or via social media.

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