

THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE WITH CITIZENS' BEHAVIOR IN IMPLEMENTING HEALTH PROTOCOL IN THE NEW NORMAL TIME OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ARA CONDONG VILLAGE, KEC. STABAT KAB. LANGKAT, YEAR 2021

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is the result of "knowing." It occurs after a person feels an object, primarily through the eyes and ears. Behavior is the biological manifestations of the interaction between individual and environment, from the most obvious to the invisible, from the felt to the least regarded. Health protocols are the rules and regulations that all parties need to follow to carry out activities safely during the COVID-19 pandemic. This type of research is research that describes using a cross-sectional study design. The research objective is to determine the Relationship between Knowledge Level and Citizen Behavior in Carrying Out Health Protocols in the New Normal Pandemic Covid-19 Period in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Stabat Kab. Langkat 2021. In this study, the sampling technique was carried out by taking 10% of the existing Population. So in this study, 10% of 550 is 55. So the Sample in this study amounted to 55 people. The results of hypothesis testing to see the relationship between variable X and variable Y are with a significant level (α) = 5% (0.05) and $df = 1$. The results obtained are $p.value = 0.000$ at $df = 1$ where $sig < \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0, 05$) it can be seen that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of residents in carrying out health protocols during the New Normal Pandemic Covid-19 in Ara Condong Village, the districts of Stabat, Langkat. The results of this study are expected to the health workers in Ara Condong Village always to provide information about the implementation of health protocols so that public knowledge will improve and support good behavior

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1. Introduction

At the beginning of 2020, a new type of virus spread and shocked the whole world, namely a new type of coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2, and the disease caused by this virus is called Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) (Guan et al., 2020). This disease was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, precisely in December at the end of 2019. The beginning of the transmission of this virus can not be determined whether it occurs between humans to humans. However, currently, the coronavirus is still spreading rapidly in humans worldwide (Cherradi, 2020).

The number of cases of COVID-19 worldwide on November 8, 2020, reached 49,578,590 confirmed cases with a death toll of 1,245,717. America occupied the highest issues with 9,504,758 cases with 233,292 deaths, followed by India with 8,507,754 points with 126,121 deaths and Brazil

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with 5,590,025 cases with 161,106 deaths. Meanwhile, in Indonesia itself, there are 433,836 confirmed cases of Covid-19, with a death rate of 14,540 patients (WHO, 2020).

The increase in COVID-19 cases in a community is supported by the virus's rapid spread, either from animals to humans or humans. The transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus from animals to humans is mainly caused by consuming animals infected with the virus as a food source for humans, especially bats. Key reservoirs, namely alpha coronavirus, must mediate the process of transmitting COVID-19 to humans, and beta coronavirus, that can infect humans. Close contact with patients infected with COVID-19 will facilitate the process of sharing COVID-19 between humans. The method of transmitting COVID-19 is caused by the release of droplets containing the SARS-CoV-2 virus into the air by infected patients when coughing or sneezing. Droplets in the air can then be inhaled by other humans nearby who are not infected with COVID-19 through the nose or mouth. The droplets then enter through the lungs, and the infection process in healthy humans continues (Shereen, Khan, Kazmi, Bashir, & Siddique, 2020; Wei et al., 2020).

Research purposes

General purpose

To determine residents' level of knowledge and behavior in carrying out health protocols during the new average period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Leave in 2021.

Special purpose

To find out residents' level of knowledge in carrying out health protocols during the new average period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Leave in 2021. To find out the behavior of residents in carrying out health protocols during the new average period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Leave in 2021. To determine residents' level of knowledge and behavior in carrying out health protocols during the new standard period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Leave in 2021.

2. Method

Types of research

This type of research is a descriptive study using a cross-sectional study design. The purpose of the research is to determine the relationship between knowledge level and behavior of residents in carrying out health protocols during the new average period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat Year 2021

Population and Sample

Population

According to Arikunto (2016), the Population is individuals with the same characteristics even though the percentage of similarity is small, or all individuals will be used as research objects. The Population taken in this study is the community in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat has as many as 550 people.

Sample

Arikunto (2016) argues that the Sample is part or representative of the Population being studied. According to Arikunto, if the number of subjects is large, it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25%. The researcher took the Sample of 10% of the Total Population with the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 10\% \times N \\n &= 10/100 \times 550 \\n &= 0,1 \times 550 \\n &= 55\end{aligned}$$

3. Result and Discussions

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Residents' Knowledge Levels in Implementing Health Protocols During the New Normal Period of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat Year 2021 (n=55)

No	Category	Count (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	39	70,9
2	Not Good	16	29,1
Total		55	100

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that from 55 respondents, the majority of good knowledge were 39 respondents (70.9%), and the minority was not good as many as 16 respondents (29.1%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Residents' Behavior in Implementing Health Protocols During the New Normal Period of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat Year 2021 (n=55)

No	Category	Count (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Do	43	78,2
2	Not do	12	21,8
Total		55	100

Based on table 2, it can be seen that from 55 respondents, the majority of residents' behavior in carrying out health protocols was carried out by 43 respondents (78.2%), and the minority was not carried out by 12 respondents (21.8%).

The results of hypothesis testing to see the relationship between variable X and variable Y are with a significant level (α) = 5% (0.05) and $df = 1$, the results are $p.value = 0.000$ at $df = 1$ where $sig < (0.000 < 0.05)$, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of residents in carrying out health protocols during the new normal period of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat.

4. Discussion

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Levels with Residents' Behavior in Implementing Health Protocols in the New Normal Period of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat Year 2021 (n=55).

The results showed that from 55 respondents, the majority of good knowledge were 39 respondents (70.9%) and the minority was not good as many as 16 respondents (29.1%) and the majority of residents' behavior in carrying out health protocols was carried out by 43 respondents (78.2%). And minorities were not carried out as many as 12 respondents (21.8%).

The results of the statistical test show that using a significant level of 0.05 and the statistical test results show that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of residents in carrying out health protocols during the New Normal Period of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Ara Condong Village, Kec. Kab. Stabat. Langkat can be seen from the significant value $0.000 < 0.05$.

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At the beginning of 2020, a new type of virus spread and shocked the whole world, namely a new type of coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 and the disease caused by this virus is called Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) (Guan et al., 2020). This disease was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, precisely in December at the end of 2019. The beginning of the

transmission of this virus can not be determined whether it occurs between humans to humans. However, currently, the coronavirus is still spreading rapidly in humans worldwide (Cherradi, 2020).

The number of cases of COVID-19 worldwide on November 8, 2020, reached 49,578,590 confirmed cases with a death toll of 1,245,717. America occupied the highest points with 9,504,758 cases with 233,292 deaths, followed by India with 8,507,754 cases with 126,121 deaths and Brazil with 5,590,025 cases with 161,106 deaths. Meanwhile, in Indonesia itself, there are 433,836 confirmed cases of Covid-19, with a death rate of 14,540 points (WHO, 2020).

The increase in COVID-19 cases in the community is due to the virus's rapid spread from animals to humans or between humans. The transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus from animals to humans is mainly caused by consuming animals infected with the virus as a food source for humans, especially bats. The process of transmitting COVID-19 to humans must be mediated by key reservoirs, namely alphacoronavirus and betacoronavirus that can infect humans. Close contact with patients infected with COVID-19 will facilitate the process of transmitting COVID-19 between humans. The method of transmitting COVID-19 is caused by the release of droplets containing the SARS-CoV-2 virus into the air by infected patients when coughing or sneezing. Droplets in the air can then be inhaled by other humans nearby who are not infected with COVID-19 through the nose or mouth. The droplets then enter through the lungs, and the infection process in healthy humans continues (Shereen, Khan, Kazmi, Bashir, & Siddique, 2020; Wei et al., 2020).

The best way to prevent this disease is to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 through isolation, early detection and elemental protection, namely protecting yourself and others by frequently washing hands with running water and soap or using hand sanitizer. By using masks and not touching the face area before washing hands and applying correct coughing and sneezing etiquette (Directorate General of P2P Kemkes RI, 2020). However, restrictions on community activities affect business activities, which then impact the economy. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report this August stated that Indonesia's economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 was minus 5.32 percent and so on. Previously, in the first quarter of 2020, BPS reported that Indonesia's economic growth only grew by 2.97 percent, down far from an increase of 5.02 percent in the same period in 2019 (Ika, 2020).

With the enactment of the new normal, people must carry out activities outside the home while still complying with the health protocols that the government has regulated wearing masks when leaving the house, frequently washing hands with soap, maintaining distance and avoiding crowds of people to prevent transmission of the coronavirus. In this new average era, efforts to break the Covid-19 chain require good understanding and knowledge from all elements, including the community. Knowledge is information that has been combined with experience and the potential to act, which then sticks in a person's mind (Albert, 2020).

Fighting the increase of COVID-19, various preventive measures must be implemented, both by the government and the community. Preventive efforts are the best practice to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, given that no treatment is considered effective against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Currently, there is no vaccine for SARS-CoV-2 available. It has met various phases of clinical trials, so the best preventive effort is to avoid exposure to the virus based on PHBS (Clean and Healthy Living Behavior). To achieve this goal, the main steps that the community wants to take are the use of masks, covering the mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing, washing hands regularly with soap or disinfecting them with a hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol. Avoiding contact with infected people; keep your distance from people; and refrain from touching the eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands (Di Gennaro et al., 2020).

Knowledge is also the most binding domain in the formation of behavior. It is an individual's response or reaction to stimulate the environment, and it is also part of a person's actions that can be learned and observed. One of the factors that influence human behavior or society is the level of knowledge. In Indonesia, in the case of COVID-19 in the new standard era, public knowledge about health protocols is needed as the basis for the community to show COVID-19 prevention behavior (Donsu, 2017).

Ne Putu Emy's research (2020) shows that the analysis results of getting public knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic are in a suitable category, namely 70%. The distribution of community behavior shows that the community has complied with health protocols during the

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COVID-19 pandemic. Most of the community case categories are low risk (85.33%).

The results of Yehuda's research (2020) using the Spearman correlation analysis found that the level of public knowledge about Covid-19 was included in the high category (52%). And for the behavior of the community is in a suitable category (78%). There is a significant relationship between knowledge and public behavior about Covid 19 with a p-value of 0.065.

Another study said that five factors had a significant relationship with community compliance with health protocols, namely age (p 0.001), education (p 0.035), knowledge (p 0.015), attitude (p 0.006), and motivation (p 0.001). And the results multivariate analysis obtained a value of $p = 0.001 (< 0.05)$ so that it is known that this variable has a significant effect on community compliance with health protocols (Novi Afriyanti, 2021).

Based on this, it is hoped that the health workers in Ara Condong Village will always provide information about the implementation of health protocols so that public knowledge will improve and support good behavior.

Researchers assume that the higher or better the level of personal knowledge, the better the individual will be to behave well and carry out health protocols to avoid unwanted things such as contracting a disease.

5. Conclusion

For Research Places. This research is expected to inform the public on how important it is to implement health protocols during the new normal period during the pandemic to avoid Covid-19.

For Educational Institutions. This research is expected to be a new reference to increase knowledge and attitudes towards applying health protocols in the new normal during the COVID-19 pandemic.

For Nurse. This researcher is expected to provide information on how vital knowledge and attitudes are in implementing health protocols in the new normal COVID-19 period.

For Further Research. The results of this study are expected to be used as primary data and references for further research with different types of analysis and variables.

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