



The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitude with The Implementation of Health Protocol on Fishers at The Fish Auction Place (TPI) River Padang, Medang Deras District

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the health protocol is wearing a mask, washing hands and keeping a distance. rules or regulations that must be followed from all parties in order to be able to carry out activities safely during the pandemic. This study uses quantitative research methods that are analytical surveys using cross sectional. Samples were taken as many as 50 fishermen at TPI Sungai Padang from 50 populations with a sampling technique using total sampling. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the implementation of health protocols for fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) in the district of Medang swift, Batu Bata district in 2020. Data analysis was used with chi-square with $\alpha=0.05$. the results of the bivariate study showed that there was a relationship between knowledge of $0,010 < 0,05$. Then there is a relationship between attitudes and the implementation of health protocols, the result of which the P Value is $0,002 < 0,05$.

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Kata kunci:

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ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan protokol kesehatan adalah memakai masker, mencuci tangan dan menjaga jarak. aturan atau regulasi yang harus dipatuhi dari semua pihak agar dapat melakukan aktivitas dengan aman di masa pandemi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif yaitu survey analitik dengan menggunakan cross sectional. Sampel diambil sebanyak 50 orang nelayan di TPI Sungai Padang dari 50 populasi dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap dengan penerapan protokol kesehatan bagi nelayan di Tempat Pelelangan Ikan (TPI) Sungai Padang Kecamatan Medang Walet Kabupaten Batu Bata Tahun 2020. Analisis data yang digunakan dengan chi-kuadrat dengan $\alpha = 0,05$. hasil penelitian bivariat menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan sebesar $0,010 < 0,05$. Kemudian ada hubungan antara sikap dengan pelaksanaan protokol kesehatan yang diperoleh nilai P Value $0,002 < 0,05$.

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INTRODUCTION

Fisheries are natural resources that have an important and strategic role for national development. Utilization of

social capital in fishing communities is a very crucial alternative in order to cover the declining trend of natural resources and in the economic empowerment of fishing communities. Improving the quality of production factors is

one alternative to increase the catch of fishing communities, most of whom live in coastal areas. The income of fishermen depends on the catch (Kusumayanti, et al, 2018).

Indonesia is one of the strategically located countries in Southeast Asia because of its geographical location on the equator and its location between the Asian continents and is the fourth longest coastline in the world. As the largest archipelagic country with an ocean area of three quarters of the land area. According to a professor at the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, IPB, the production of the marine economic sector in Indonesia is the largest in the world with the potential to reach 1.2 trillion US dollars per year. Of the total population in Indonesia, 67.87 million people work in the informal sector and 30% of Indonesians work as fishermen. Thus, fishermen play an important role in the economy and development (Wahab, 2019).

Currently the whole world is facing the COVID-19 outbreak which has spread to all countries in the world. The first time COVID-19 started from China, and initially this virus came from the city of Wuhan, namely in December 2019. The initial spread was several people who were infected with the virus and were positive for COVID-19. 76,408 people recovered from COVID-19 and 3,318 people died from being infected with COVID-19. Since the beginning of the emergence of COVID-19 in China, this virus has continued to experience a drastic increase in the number of people who are positively infected with COVID-19, then it continues to other countries outside China and there are additional new cases infected with the virus and it spreads very quickly in other countries. others (Hardiyanto, 2020).

The first case of the corona virus appeared in the city of Wuhan, China, at the beginning it was suspected to be a pneumonia disease, and the symptoms were initially similar to flu, and the symptoms included cough, fatigue, fever, shortness of breath and no appetite. However, this virus is different from influenza, COVID-19 develops faster and can cause more severe organ failure. This disease occurs mainly in people who have a previous history of the disease (Mona, 2020).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the world has declared the COVID-19 emergency status to be more alert to this virus. Not only against the spread of this virus but also be aware of the impact of the virus on the world economy (Budiyanti, 2020).

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence rate worldwide as of November 8, 2020 reached 49,578,590 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with the death rate caused by this virus reaching 1,245,717. The highest cases were occupied by America with 9,504,758 cases with a death rate of 233,292 cases, followed by India with 8,504,758 cases with a death rate of 126,121 cases and Brazil with a total of 5,590,025 cases with 161,106 deaths. case. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, there are currently 433,836 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with a death rate of 14,504 cases (Nurwinda Sari, et al, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in the world and triggered a negative impact, especially on coastal communities (Kurnia, 2020), especially those who work as fishermen and health protocols must be implemented in the workplace during the pandemic period (Buana, 2020). Including fishery businesses and the products they produce, all fishing and fishing activities must pay more attention to health protocols and COVID-19 prevention in their workplaces. Fishermen catching fish should be able to take better care of their health and hygiene. Fishermen's understanding of the health protocol issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Health needs to be well known. This

is because serving is one of the community groups that have chain interactions with the wider community. In general, in their daily life, fishermen interact with fellow fishermen, collectors, retailers, fishery product managers and the community around their homes. Seeing the large number of community groups that can interact with fishermen, fishermen should be aware of the dangers of the COVID-19 outbreak. The transmission of COVID-19 to fishermen will certainly have a major impact on fishery production, fishery marketing, to the level of consumption of fishery products and will affect global fisheries (Mardihia, et al, 2020).

The role of every community in efforts to prevent COVID-19 is very much needed to avoid contracting the virus. The government has issued preparedness guidelines in dealing with the spread of the virus. Prevention efforts that can be taken by individuals are: wearing masks, wearing gloves, using hand sanitizer/disinfectant, washing hands with soap, avoiding touching the face, avoiding shaking hands, avoiding long queues or meetings, avoiding touching objects/surfaces in public areas. , avoid taking public transportation, maintain a distance of at least two meters from other people when outside the house, and if you show symptoms of illness, immediately notify the people around you (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic is a problem faced by all countries, including Indonesia, which has implications for the fisheries sector. Fisheries sector actors are among those who are vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19. Especially in Batu Bara Regency, according to the task force for handling COVID-19, Batu Bara Regency, as of December 29, 2020, 259 and 232 confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been isolated or recovered, 8 people have died and 19 are still in treatment/isolation. And in Medang Deras Sub-district, Lalang Village, a total of 28 confirmed cases of COVID-19 died, 0 of those who recovered or who had completed isolation, as many as 23 and who are currently still being treated as many as 5. (siagacovid19.batubarakab.go.id).

when conducting a preliminary preliminary survey on fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medang Deras District, Batubara Regency, it was known that the fishermen ignored the application of health protocols. And many fishermen who ignore their safety and health do not understand the importance of implementing health protocols in the workplace and because of the lack of knowledge and attitudes of fishermen in implementing health protocols.

With reference to the results of the initial survey conducted, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitude with the Implementation of Health Protocols for Fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020.

METHOD

This research was conducted using a quantitative method that is an observational analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. A cross-sectional study design was used because in this design all variables were measured and observed at the same time. In this way researchers can conduct research more easily to find out the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the implementation of health protocols on fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medan Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020. The population in this study is all fishermen at the auction site.

Fish (TPI) Padang River, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020 as many as 50 fishermen. The sampling technique in this study used total sampling, which made the entire population the sample in the study. Data collection uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was obtained through interviews and direct observations of fishermen's workers in Sungai Padang, Medang swift sub-district, Batubara district. The interviews were conducted based on the questionnaire that had been prepared by the researcher. Secondary data in this study obtained indirectly. In this study, secondary data was obtained from the TPI manager in Sungai Padang, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. Preliminary survey was conducted by researchers to find out the number of workers, and the names of workers. After the data is collected, it is processed using the chi square test with a 95% confidence

level ($\alpha = 0.05$). The basis for decision making in this study is: if the p value is 0.05, then H_a is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the implementation of health protocols for fishermen in Padang River, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 distribution of respondents based on fishermen's knowledge with the implementation of health protocols at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020.

Pengetahuan	N	%
Baik	26	52
Tidak Baik	24	48
Total	50	100

Based on table 4.1, it is known that of the 50 respondents who have good knowledge, 26 (52%) respondents, and 24 (48%) poor knowledge of respondents. Fish Auction Place

(TPI) Sungai Padang District, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020

Sikap	N	%
Baik	30	60
Tidak Baik	20	40
Total	50	100

Based on the results of research on 50 respondents who have a good attitude totaling 30 (60%) and a bad attitude totaling 20 (40%) respondents.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents based on the implementation of health protocols for fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) in the Medang Rapid District, Batubara Regency in

Implementasi Prokes	N	%
Ya	11	22
Tidak	39	78
Total	50	100

Based on the results of the study, it is known that from 50 respondents there are those who apply the category "yes" as many as 11 (22%) respondents and those who do not apply are categorized as "no" as many as 39 (78%) respondents.

Table 4 Relationship between Knowledge and Implementation of Health Protocols for Fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020.

Pengetahuan	Implementasi Protokol Kesehatan				Total	P-Value	
	Tidak		Ya				
N	%	n	%	n	%		
Baik	16	32	10	20	26	52	0,010
Tidak Baik	23	46	1	2	24	48	
Total	39	78	11	22	50	100	

Based on table 4.4, it can be seen that from 26 (52%) respondents with the knowledge category "Good" as many as 16 (32%) people did not apply the health protocol and as many as 10 (20%) people applied the health protocol. Meanwhile, the knowledge category was "not good". As many as 24 (48%) people who do not apply the health

protocol as many as 23 (46%) people and yes apply the health protocol 1 (2%).

Table 5 Relationship between Attitudes and Implementation of Health Protocols for Fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI) Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency in 2020.

Sikap	Implementasi Protokol Kesehatan				Total	P Value	
	Tidak		Ya				
n	%	N	%	n	%		
Baik	19	38	11	22	30	60	0,002
Tidak Baik	20	40	0	0	20	40	
Total	39	78	11	22	50	100	

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that from 30 (60%) respondents with a "good" attitude category, 19 (38%) people did not apply the health protocol and 11 (22%) Yes applied the health protocol. While 20 (40%) respondents in the "not good" category as many as 20 (40%) respondents did not apply health protocols and Yes applied health protocols as many as 0 (0%) respondents.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out from 50 respondents, knowledge is categorized as "good" as many as 26 (52%) people and knowledge is categorized as "not good" as many as 24 (48%) people. Knowledge is the ability to recall an object, idea, procedure, principle or theory that has been used in experience without manipulating it. Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping one's actions. So from this definition it can be concluded that knowledge is a process of remembering and recognizing objects that have been studied well through certain five senses (Lestari, 2015).

Based on the results of research that has been carried out on 50 respondents, positive attitudes are categorized as "good" as many as 30 (60%) people and negative attitudes in the "not good" category as many as 20 (40%) people. Attitude is also a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object that already involves the relevant opinion and emotion factors (happy, not happy, agree, disagree, neither is good, and so on). Attitude is also a syndrome or a collection and stimulus response of an object (Notoadmodjo, 2012).

From the research conducted on 50 respondents, 11 (22%) people found that "yes" implemented health protocols and 39 (78%) people "no" implemented health protocols. Health protocols are rules or regulations that need to be followed by all parties in order to be able to carry out activities safely during the COVID-19 pandemic. The health protocol is intended so that people can continue to do their activities safely and not endanger the health or safety of others. The community has an important role in breaking the chain of transmission of COVID-19 so as not to cause new transmission sources/clusters in places where movement of people, interaction between humans and gatherings of many people occur (Arifin.2020).

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, it can be seen that from 26 (52%) respondents with the "Good" knowledge category as many as 16 (32%) people "no" implementing the health protocol and as many as 10 (20%) "Yes" applying the health protocol. knowledge of the "not good" category as many as 24 (48%) people who "No" apply the health protocol as many as 23 (40%) people and "Yes" apply the health protocol 1 (2%). The results of statistical tests using Chi-Square obtained p value (0.010) < (0.05) this means that the results of statistical research are significant (significant) with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) which indicates there is a relationship between knowledge and implementation Health protocol for fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI), Medang Rapid District, Batubara Regency in 2020.

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, it can be seen that from 30 (60%) respondents with a "good" attitude category, 19 (38%) people did not apply the health protocol and 11 (22%) Yes applied the health protocol. While 20 (40%) respondents in the "not good" category as many as 20 (40%) respondents did not apply health protocols and Yes applied

health protocols as many as 0 (0%) respondents. The results of statistical tests using Chi-Square obtained p value (0.002) < (0.05) this means that the results of statistical research are significant (significant) with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) which indicates there is a relationship between knowledge and implementation Health protocol for fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI), Medang Rapid District, Batubara Regency in 2020.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, a conclusion can be drawn as follows: Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be seen that from 50 respondents, 26 (52%) people got "good" knowledge, and knowledge was categorized as "not good" as many as 24 (48%) people. Based on the results of research that has been done with 50 respondents it was found that attitudes that affect health protocols are "good" as much as 30 (60%) and attitudes that affect the implementation of health protocols are "not good" as many as 20 (40%) people. Based on the results of research that has been carried out from 50 respondents, 11 (22%). And 39 (78%). There is a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of health protocols for fishermen at the Padang River Fish Auction Place (TPI), Medang Rapid District, Batubara Regency in 2020 (P Value 0.010) Medang swift coal district in 2020 (P Value 0.002).

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