

## Factors That Affect Student Compliance In Implementing The Covid 19 Protocol During The Learning Offline At SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok

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### ABSTRACT

The emergence of the Covid 19 pandemic has changed various aspects including education. The strict covid-19 protocol must remain in place in the face of offline learning methods. The research method used is quantitative correlation with sectional cros approach. The sampling method using accidental sampling with a sample of 113 respondents. Data from the results of the study was then processed using logistic regression test.

Statistical test results showed the understanding variable p value = 0.042, supervision p value = 0.003, punishment p value = 0.038. The results show that there is a significant influence between the level of understanding, supervision and punishment with the compliance of students in carrying out the covid 19 protocol in offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok.

Student compliance in implementing the covid 19 protocol in offline learning is influenced by the factors of understanding, supervision and punishment given to students.

**Keywords:** Understanding, Supervision, Punishment And Compliance

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**BACKGROUND**

Sars-CoV-2 virus or better known as COVID-19 has become a worldwide pandemic. COVID-19 was first discovered in Wuhan in December 2019. The spread of COVID-19 that initially only occurred in China then spread to almost all countries including Indonesia. Based on worldwide COVID-19 incidence data on November 25, 2020, there have been 60,250,141 cases of people infected with Covid-19, The United States ranked first with an incidence rate of 12,958,805 followed by India which ranked second with an incidence rate of 9,225,045, while in Indonesia the confirmed cases were already at 511,836 cases (WHO, 2020).

A spokesman for the COVID-19 Handling Task Force said the addition of the case shows the level of community compliance related to the implementation of health protocols facing the COVID-19 pandemic is still not optimally implemented in the field. This makes the increase of patients with confirmed positive COVID-19 in hospitals increasing every day. Almost widely in various provinces in Indonesia showed an increase in COVID-19 cases, including in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) the last COVID-19 data in NTB in November was reported as many as 4,550 cases (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi NTB, 2020).

The emergence of the covid 19 pandemic makes various aspects change, without exception the world of education. The Covid-19 pandemic made the education system began to look for an innovation for the process of teaching and learning activities. The decree contained in letter No.179 of 2020 was issued by the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia which recommends that all activities in educational institutions must implement the COVID-19 health protocol and all material submissions will be delivered in their homes.

There are several learning methods that can be applied by students, teachers and schools to keep teaching and learning activities going. Online methods are familiar methods currently used in the learning process by utilizing the internet network. However, in the implementation process this method is considered less effective and even gets a poor response from parents of student guardians (Kemendikbud RI, 2020).

The problem caused educational institutions to make a change in learning methods from online methods to offline methods. Offline method is a learning model that is done face-to-face while paying attention to applicable health protocols. This method is designed to investigate the delivery of curriculum for those who lack or do not have the supporting facilities and infrastructure for online systems.

Offline learning system is still a debate in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic situation because it is at risk of causing the spread of Covid-19 in the school area. Schools as a means of education must certainly be prepared and able to behave with the current situation. Covid-19 health protocols in school areas must be implemented in the face of offline learning. The goal is to prevent the emergence of new clusters.

Student compliance in implementing health protocols is a very important part in dealing with offline learning processes in the midst of the current Covid-19 pandemic. Obedience is obedience to a prevailing command or rule. The aim is to create a condition that supports smoothness, order and a safe atmosphere in the learning process (Wawan, 2010).

There are several factors that can influence student compliance including power, parental attitude, assessment or understanding of the prevailing discipline, personality, influence of the situation, environmental factors, supervision, punishment, and the impact of violations on others (Kusumadewi, 2012).

SMAN 2 Pujut as one of the educational institutions has a series of rules or rules that must be adhered to by all students including the Covid-19 health protocol in the face of offline learning. The rules govern all activities that include activities both outside and inside the school as well as the logical consequences given in the event of a violation of the rules.

In fact, not all students are able to show good behavior, there are students who behave in accordance with the rules set by the school. Based on a preliminary study conducted on January 4, 2020 at SMAN 2 Pujut, there are still many violations of Covid-19 health protocols in the school environment as well as students not washing their hands before entering the school area and classrooms, wearing masks at the time of examination only and not keeping a safe distance from their classmates.

Various efforts made by the school to realize student compliance have not yet produced the expected results. The consequences that apply in schools do not have a deterrent effect on the students. It takes an effort to change the behavior of these students from disobedient to compliant in carrying out Covid-19 health protocols in schools.

Based on the background description above, researchers intend to conduct a study titled "Factors That Affect Student Compliance In Carrying Out Covid 19 Health Protocol During Offline Learning at SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok".

## METHODS

The research method used is quantitative correlation with sectional cross approach. This research was conducted by distributing questionnaires directly to the research site to students who were conducting offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut. The research started from October 11 to October 25, 2020. The independent variables in this research are understanding, supervision and punishment. Dependent variables in this study are student compliance in carrying out health protocols covid 19. The samples collected in this study amounted to 113 students as respondents to the study, sampling method using accidental sampling techniques, namely by sampling that was used as a respondent by chance. Data from the results of the study was then processed using logistic regression test.

## RESULTS

### Univariate analysis

Distribution of variable characteristics

Table 1. Distribution of independent variable characteristics based on understanding, supervision, punishment in SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok.

No	Characteristics	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	<b>Understanding</b>		
	Less	21	18,6
	Enough	71	62,8
	Good	21	18,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
2	<b>Supervision</b>		
	Less	10	8,8
	Enough	25	22,1
	Good	78	69,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

3 <b>Punishment</b>		
Light	5	4,4
Moderate	63	55,8
Weight	45	39,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, it is known that almost all respondents have a good understanding of 78 respondents (69.0) that most respondents have good supervision as many as 78 respondents (55.8%), and most respondents received moderate punishment as many as 63 respondents (55.8%).

Table 2. Distribution of dependent variable characteristics student compliance in SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok

No	Characteristics	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1 <b>Compliance</b>			
	Disobedient	16	14,2
	Obedient	97	85,8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, it is known that almost all respondents have compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 protocol as many as 97 respondents (85.8%).

Table 3. Cross-Understanding Tabulation With compliance with Covid-19 protocol

		Compliance with Covid-19 protocol				Total	
		Disobedient		Obedient			
Understanding	Less	12	10,6%	9	8,0%	21	18,6%
	Enough	4	5,5%	67	59,3%	71	62,8%
	Good	0	0,0%	21	18,6%	21	18,6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>14,2%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85,8%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Based on the table above, it is known that almost half of respondents with sufficient understanding have compliance with the Covid-19 protocol, which is 67 respondents (59.3%).

Table 4. Cross supervision Tabulation With compliance with Covid-19 protocol

		Compliance with Covid-19 protocol				Total	
		Disobedient		Obedient			
Supervision	Less	10	8,8%	0	0,0%	10	8,8%
	Enough	3	4,4%	20	17,7%	25	22,1%
	Good	1	9%	77	68,1%	78	69,0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>14,2%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85,8%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Based on the table above, it is known that almost all respondents with good supervision have compliance with the Covid-19 protocol, which is 77 respondents (68.1%).

Table 5. Cross punishment Tabulation With compliance with Covid-19 protocol

		Compliance with Covid-19 protocol				Total	
		Disobedient		Obedient			
Punishment	Light	5	4,4%	0	0,0%	5	4,4%
	Moderate	10	8,8%	53	46,9%	63	55,8%
	Weight	1	9%	44	38,9%	45	39,8%
Total		16	14,2%	97	85,8%	113	100,0%

Based on the table above, it is known that almost half of respondents with sufficient skills have compliance with the Covid-19 protocol, which is 53 respondents (46.9%).

**Multivariate Analysis**

Table 6. Multivariate analysis with logistic regression Partial

	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Understanding	2,746	1,415	3,767	1	,042	15,578
Supervision	3,699	1,266	8,536	1	,003	40,391
Punishment	4,681	2,254	4,311	1	,038	107,842
Constant	-	8,175	6,983	1	,008	,000
	21,603					

Based on the results of a partial logistic regression analysis shows that: Understanding variable obtained p value of 0.042. Supervision variable obtained p value of 0.003. Punishment variable obtained p value of 0.038. It can be concluded that all variables affect the compliance of students running the covid-19 protocol in offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut. The lowest/smallest p value is found in the attitude variable, where the p value is  $0.003 < \alpha = 0.05$ . It can be concluded that supervisory variables are the dominant factor that affects student compliance in carrying out covid-19 protocol in offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut.

**DISCUSSION**

1. The influence of students' understanding with compliance with the Covid-19 protocol

Based on statistic test obtained p-value result 0.042. These results show that there is a significant influence between students' understanding and compliance with implementing Covid-19 health protocols during offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut Lombok Tengah.

The results above show that with a good understanding, students are also good in carrying out covid-19 health protocol compliance. The good understanding of the students above is supported by the operational standards of procedures and socialization of actions on how to implement good and correct health protocols in schools, thus allowing students to become commonplace in carrying out covid-19 health protocol compliance in offline learning.

Delavar, et al (2012), said that knowledge is very important for a person's actions. The level of knowledge possessed will influence a person's attitude in performing actions.

With this knowledge a person will be more easily adapted to the surrounding circumstances. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the higher one understands the importance of doing activities to achieve goals.

This is in accordance with Fazni's research (2020), on the relationship of knowledge levels and attitudes with compliance with the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). The results of this study showed that there is a relationship between each knowledge variable and compliance using personal protective equipment ( $p= 0.026$ ) and attitude variables with compliance using personal protective equipment ( $p= 0.035$ ). It can be concluded that with good knowledge and attitude is able to improve compliance in using personal protective equipment.

A good understanding will be able to improve student compliance in carrying out covid-19 health protocols. This is indicated or attributed to a person's abilities derived from the science and skills learned thus allowing one to be able to carry out good health protocols. Knowledge or understanding of Covid-19 health protocols is one of the important factors that support the success of student compliance in carrying out Covid-19 health protocols during offline learning. (Listyana, 2015).

## 2. The influence of student supervision by compliance with the implementation of Covid-19 protocols

Based on statistical tests obtained p-value results of 0.003, these results show that there is a significant relationship with compliance with carrying out Covid-19 health protocols during offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut Lombok Tengah.

The results above show that with the better supervision carried out, students will also be more compliant in carrying out Covid-19 health protocols. The supervision is carried out starting from students entering the school area, student activities inside the school and when students leave the school area. This form of supervision is to ensure that all students wear masks and wash their hands before entering the school area, then ensure the distance of students during the learning process and prevent crowds from entering to ensure the safety of students at the time of death of the school area.

Awareness is a process to know whether there are deviations in the implementation of the plan to immediately make improvement efforts so as to ensure that the activities carried out in a real is an activity that is in accordance with what is planned. The purpose of supervision should be directed to efforts to raise awareness to comply with the rules or discipline of time in school, in order to improve the power and results in the implementation of discipline or discipline that applies in schools (Engkoswara, 2012).

Several factors that may affect supervision of students in improving compliance comply with the rules or regulations applicable in the school. These factors are associated with motivation factors, intention factors, school climate factors, leadership style factors of principals, reward and punishment implementation factors. Good supervision will result in a good level of compliance.

This was conveyed in a study conducted by Melina in 2017 on teacher supervision in the teaching and learning process on children's behavior in SMAN 2 Bayang, South Pesisir Regency using qualitative approach with a sample of 12 respondents. The results of the study showed that the supervision carried out by teachers on the children's learning process will have an impact on children's behavior in the classroom.

In the period of development, entering the adolescence of the students have the ability to resist the authority or rules that have been set by the school. Good supervision

is one of the solutions to overcome the problem of course by involving all elements in the school environment.

### 3. The Effect of Student Punishment by compliance with the implementation of Covid-19 protocols

Based on statistical test obtained p-value result of 0.038, this result shows that there is a relationship of self-efficacy with compliance with carrying out Covid-19 health protocols during offline learning at SMAN 2 Pujut Central Lombok.

The results above show that with the heavier the punishment given, students will also be more obedient in carrying out covid-19 health protocols. The punishment can be either social sanctions or physical sanctions. Severe penalties will have a deterrent effect for individuals who break the rules.

Punishment is part of an education to improve student behavior. Students who have bad habits then one of the tools that can be used is with punishment. Punishment helps children realize that their actions have consequences, both against others and for themselves. Penalties are applied when students violate the rules that have been imposed on the school (Ali, 2012).

In the learning process, punishment should be a strengthening for the child so as not to repeat the mistakes he made. If the punishment is accepted by the person who accepts without any sadness and remorse for the act of breaking the rules, then there is no follow by the attitude of repentance and deterrence to no longer want to repeat his actions, then the punishment has not functioned as planned (Arikunto in Suharsimi, 2012)

This was conveyed in a study conducted by Khasanah in 2017 on the effect of punishment on the discipline of grade V MIN Paju Ponorogo students with a sample of 34 respondents. The results showed a significant influence between the provision of punishment to the discipline of students of Class V MIN Ponorogo and Fcount by 6.66 and Ftable with a significance of 5% of 4.15.

The penalty must be given in accordance with the level of the offence committed and should the punishment be consistent so that the individual at any time violates the rules, the punishment is inevitable.

## CONCLUSION

Student compliance in implementing the covid 19 protocol in offline learning is influenced by the factors of understanding, supervision and punishment given to students. The supervision factor is the factor that most affects the student's compliance.

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