

The Relationship Between Individual Characteristics, Religius, And Social Support And Infectious Disease Prevention Behaviors In Islamic Boarding School “X”, 2022

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Keywords: Religiosity, Attitude, Social Support, Infectious Diseas

Abstract: Background: Islamic boarding schools are places that have a high risk of spreading infectious diseases. This can be caused because Islamic boarding schools have very dense housing and low cleanliness in the Islamic boarding school environment. Objective: To determine the relationship between individual characteristics, social support and religiosity with infectious disease prevention behavior at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School in 2022. Method: This research uses quantitative research methods with a cross-sectional study design, the number of respondents in this study was 116 respondents, and the sampling technique used in this research was simple random sampling. The data analysis carried out was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test and OR value. Results: It is known that of the total respondents, only 50% of respondents had good behavior. Of all the variables studied, only gender and knowledge variables did not have a significant relationship with infectious disease prevention behavior. In the attitude variable ($p=0.015$), religiosity ($p=0.016$), peer support ($p=0.09$), support from ustadz or uztadzah ($p=0.016$) have a significant relationship to infectious disease prevention behavior at the Al Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School -Kahfi. Conclusion: There are several research variables that have a significant relationship with infectious disease prevention behavior at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School, including attitude, religiosity, peer support, and support from ustadz or ustadzah. Suggestion: Managers at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School can maximize the facilities available in an effort to prevent infectious diseases, such as providing nutritious food for students, creating regular joint sports programs, creating award programs and carrying out punishments for students who violate agae motivating students to prevent infectious diseases in the Islamic boarding school environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a tropical country tends to have great potential for the spread of infectious diseases. The government has an important role in carrying out measures to prevent infectious diseases, such as making regulations related to preventing infectious diseases, health education and handling infectious diseases. Prevention of infectious diseases is caused by several factors, as determining factors that influence preventive behavior, namely attitudes and knowledge, because there is some information and motivation received by each individual. However, the religiosity factor tends to be more about religious knowledge which has an influence on life in society for each individual (Anderson, 2005). There is also

another factor that plays an important role, namely the social environment which has quite an important influence on individual behavior. Social support is obtained from various parties, such as family, friends, co-workers, health workers, religious leaders and community leaders.

Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School is one of the Islamic boarding schools in West Java which has quite a large spread of infectious diseases among all Islamic boarding school students. This is due to a lack of behavior to prevent infectious diseases and a lack of information related to preventing infectious diseases. The students at this Islamic boarding school are also dominated by the Madrasah Aliyah student group, namely 159 students (Al-Kahfi Islamic Boarding School Data, 2022).

2. METHOD

Cross-sectional study design and uses analytical study methods. The location of this research is at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School, Bogor Regency, with the time for data collection and collection in this research starting from November 2022 – January 2024. In this research the population used is all Madrasah Aliyah students who are at the Islamic Boarding School Al-Kahfi Integrated, with a total sample of 159 respondents. The inclusion sample used in this study was students aged 16-18 years, and the exclusion sample in this study was students who had special needs or had limitations in obtaining information. In this research, the sampling technique used simple random sampling, which is a technique used randomly on a population that has the same chance of being used as a research sample. The collection uses a questionnaire to collect data which has been divided into several parts, including the identity of the students, the students' knowledge of infectious diseases, the students' attitudes towards infectious diseases, the students' level of religiosity, peer support, and support from the ustadz/ustadzah..

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Results of Univariate Analysis at Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School in 2022

Variable	N	%
Infectious Disease Prevention Behavior in Santri		
Bad	58	50
Good	58	50
Gender		
Man	54	46.6
Woman	62	53.4
Knowledge		
Bad	52	44.8
Good	64	55.2
Attitude		
Bad	63	54.3
Good	53	45.7
Religiosity		
Bad	57	49.1
Good	59	50.9
Peer Support Support		
Bad	56	48.3
Good	60	51.8
Ustadz or Ustadzah support		
Bad	59	50.9
Good	57	49.1

Based on the results in table 1, it is known that of the 116 respondents the frequency of infectious disease prevention behavior at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School is that they have balanced behavior, that is, there are 58 respondents (50%) who have good infectious disease prevention behavior, and there are 58 respondents (50%) who have good infectious disease prevention behavior. %) who behave badly towards preventing infectious diseases. In the gender category, 62 (53.4%) were female and 54 respondents (55.2%) were male. There were 64 students (54.3%) who had poor knowledge of preventing infectious diseases, and 52 students (55.2%) had good knowledge of preventing infectious diseases. In the attitude variable, there are 54.3% or 63 santri who have a bad attitude towards infectious disease prevention behavior, and there are 53 santri (45.7%) who have a good attitude towards infectious disease prevention behavior. The good level of santri religiosity showed a percentage of 50.9% or 59 santri, and the poor religiosity level was 57 (49.1%). There are 60 students who have good peer support (58.1%), and there are 56 students who have bad peer support (48.3%). Then, the students who had good ustadz/ustadzah support were 57 students (49.1%) and the students who had bad support were 59 (50.9%).

Table 2. Data analysis

Variable	Preventive Behavior COVID-19 in Santri				P-value	OR (CI 95%)
	Not good		Good			
	n	%	n	%		
Gender						
Man	29	53.7	25	46.3	0.457	1,320
Woman	29	46.8	33	53.2		
Knowledge						
Bad	28	53.8	24	46.2	0.455	1,322
Good	30	46.9	34	53.1		
Attitude						
Bad	38	60.3	25	39.7	0.015*	2,508
Good	20	37.7	33	62.3		
Religiosity						
Bad	35	61.4	22	38.6	0.016*	2,490
Good	23	39.0	36	31.0		
Peer Support						
Bad	35	62.5	21	37.5	0.009*	2,681
Good	23	38.3	37	61.7		
Ustadz or Ustadzah support						
Bad	36	61.0	23	39.0	0.016*	2,490
Good	22	38.6	35	61.4		

Gender is a biological difference between each individual who is born, whether female or male (Hungu, 2016). There are also those who state another definition regarding gender, namely as an anatomical attribute which aims to differentiate between men and women which cannot be exchanged.

The results of the analysis show that there is no significant relationship between the gender variable and infectious disease prevention behavior. This is in line with research conducted by (Agustina and Budiono, 2021) on Santri at the Al-Asy'ariyyah Kalibeber Islamic Boarding School, Wonosobo Regency. In this study, the results showed that there was no significant relationship between gender and infectious disease prevention behavior. The absence of a significant relationship could possibly be caused by gender only being a biological difference, but not a difference between the roles and responsibilities of each individual (Kartini and Maulana, 2019).

Knowledge is an important thing for every individual to have, because knowledge can have an impact on a person's behavior and attitudes (Wahyudi et al, 2021). There are 5 levels of knowledge, namely knowing, understanding, application, analysis and synthesis (Agiviana, 2015). Knowledge can come from within oneself as well as experience and information from outside (Notoatmodjo, 2005). This research shows that santri have limited sources of knowledge, this is because santri only receive information from teachers within the Islamic boarding school, and santri will gain new knowledge if they leave the Islamic boarding school. So that. Santri receive less information related to behavior to prevent infectious diseases (Wahyudi et al, 2021).

Attitude can be defined as a reaction that arises from a certain object such as a person, information or certain objects (Gerungan, 2004; Sarlito and Eko, 2009). Attitude can also be interpreted as a response or view of a person that is born because it is formed, studied and changed. There are 4 levels of attitude, namely accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible (Nurmala et al, 2018). In this study, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between attitudes and behavior in preventing infectious diseases at the Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School. This is in line with research conducted by (Rahmani et al., 2021) on students at the Abu Hurairah Islamic Boarding School, Mataram City which stated that there was a significant relationship between attitudes and behavior in preventing infectious diseases. It is also

known that students who have bad attitudes tend not to carry out behavior to prevent infectious diseases.

Religiosity can be interpreted as an individual's ability to know, appreciate and apply the values or norms of the religion they believe in to life (Jalaluddin, 2012). Religiosity has benefits, namely for calm, increasing feelings of security, and increasing one's self-confidence (Karim & Yoenanto, 2021). In this study, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between religiosity and infectious disease prevention behavior. Apart from that, people with a low level of religiosity are 2,490 times more likely to have poor preventive behavior. This can be caused because religiosity can be used as a control for someone's feelings when they are feeling anxious, or there are other psychological disorders. Other research that is in line with this, namely research conducted by (Thomas & Barbato, 2020), states that there is a significant relationship between religiosity and infectious disease prevention behavior.

Peers are a group of children who are of the same age or so have the same level of maturity and maturity as children of their age (Santrock, 2007). Someone who has support from peers tends to have more information because they can exchange ideas and information, apart from that, peers also have an important role in providing support and motivation in implementing infectious disease prevention behavior (Rahmani et al., 2021). This research shows that there is a significant relationship between peer support and infectious disease prevention behavior. There is also other research (Safitri, 2021) which states that there is a significant relationship between peer support and the implementation of infectious disease prevention behavior. This can be caused by peers as supporting figures in providing attention and motivation in implementing infectious disease prevention behavior. In addition, the results of this study show that someone who does not have support from peers is 2,682 more at risk of not carrying out infectious disease prevention behavior.

Not only peers, but ustadz and ustadzah also have an important role for students, because ustadz and ustadzah act as teachers and caregivers in Islamic boarding schools which is a strengthening factor in health behavior (Putri et al., 2017). Ustadz and ustadzah can provide information regarding ways to prevent infectious diseases in Islamic boarding school environments (Salawah, 2022). In this research, it is known that there is a significant relationship between the support of a ustadz or ustadzah, this is in line with research conducted by (Agustina, 2021) which states that there is a

relationship between the support of a ustadz or caregiver and the prevention of infectious diseases. The existence of this relationship can be caused because the students tend to follow the preventive behavior carried out by the ustadz and ustadzah, as well as being a form of health promotion carried out in the Islamic boarding school environment. The results of this study also show that someone who has poor support is 2,490 less likely to carry out infectious disease prevention behaviour.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the gender frequency distribution tends to be more female (53.4%) than male (55.2%). The frequency distribution of good attitudes is 54.3%. The frequency distribution of religiosity is good at 50.9%. The frequency distribution of good peer support was 51.7%. The frequency distribution of unfavorable support from ustadz and ustadzah was 50.9%. The variables that have a significant relationship with infectious disease prevention behavior among Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School students are the attitude variable with a p-value of 0.457, the religiosity variable with a p-value of 0.016, the peer support variable with a p-value of 0.009 and the ustadz support variable. or ustadzah with a p-value of 0.016. Meanwhile, the variables that do not have a significant relationship with infectious disease prevention behavior among Al-Kahfi Integrated Islamic Boarding School students are the gender variable with a p-value of 0.457 and the knowledge variable with a p-value of 0.455.

5. SUGGESTION

Based on the research results and discussion in this study, several suggestions can be given, namely actively participating in health promotion in the Islamic boarding school environment related to preventing infectious diseases, maintaining the cleanliness of the Islamic boarding school environment. Involve all parties in the Islamic boarding school to implement infectious disease prevention behavior.

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