

# Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia Tingkat I Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021 terhadap COVID-19 = Knowledge and Behaviour towards COVID-19 in First-Year Universitas Indonesia Students at 2020/2021 Academic Year

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20523369&lokasi=lokal>

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 menjadi masalah kesehatan di seluruh dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Pencegahan dan pengontrolan COVID-19 menjadi sangat serius. Mahasiswa perlu berperan di komunitasnya untuk membantu mengatasi wabah. Dalam melakukan perannya, mahasiswa perlu memiliki pengetahuan dan perilaku terhadap COVID-19 yang baik. Mengingat banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku, hubungannya dengan pengetahuan pun perlu diteliti. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku mahasiswa tingkat I Universitas Indonesia tahun ajaran 2020/2021 terhadap COVID-19.

Metode: Penelitian potong-lintang ini mengambil sampel dari mahasiswa tingkat I Universitas Indonesia tahun ajaran 2020/2021 dari bulan April-Agustus 2021. Pengetahuan dan perilaku dinilai dengan Kuesioner Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Mahasiswa terhadap COVID-19. Analisis hubungan antar variabel diuji dengan uji chi-square. Seluruh analisis data dilakukan dengan Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS versi 20).

Hasil: Subjek berjumlah 309 orang. Gambaran pengetahuan subjek yaitu mayoritas cukup baik (71,5%), diikuti sangat baik (26,9%), dan kurang baik (1,6%). Gambaran perilaku subjek yaitu mayoritas cukup baik (78%), diikuti sangat baik (7,1%), dan kurang baik (14,9%). Hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku didapati tidak bermakna ( $p > 0,05$ ). Pengetahuan secara bermakna berhubungan dengan jenis kelamin dan riwayat akselerasi, sedangkan perilaku dengan jenis kelamin dan rumpun fakultas.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan dan perilaku terhadap COVID-19 yang cukup baik. Namun, hubungan antara keduanya tidak bermakna. Dengan demikian, mahasiswa dan universitas perlu mengevaluasi usaha pemberdayaan mahasiswa selama ini dalam mengambil perannya di masyarakat untuk pencegahan COVID-19. Penelitian lanjutan untuk meneliti faktor lain yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku COVID-19 masih diperlukan.

.....Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has become a global health issue, including in Indonesia. Hence, prevention and management of COVID-19 is very important. College students need to play a role in their community to help managing this pandemic. Therefore, they need to have good knowledge and behaviour towards COVID-19. Since there are many factors influencing one's behaviour, its relationship with knowledge needs to be assessed. This research aims to know the relationship between knowledge and behaviour of first-year students of Universitas Indonesia 2020/2021 towards COVID-19.

Method: Samples for this cross-sectional study come from first-year students of Universitas Indonesia 2020/2021 and were collected in April-August 2021. Knowledge and behaviour were assessed by Kuesioner Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Mahasiswa terhadap COVID-19. Relationship between two variables was analyzed using chi-square test. All analyses were performed with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20).

Result: Subjects are 309 students. Majority of them have moderate knowledge (71,5%), with 26,9% and 1,6% of them have very good and poor knowledge respectively. Majority of them also have moderate behaviour (78%), with 7,1% and 14,9% of them have very good and poor behaviour respectively. The relationship between knowledge and behaviour towards COVID-19 is shown to be insignificant ( $p>0,05$ ). Knowledge is found to be related significantly with gender and acceleration history, whereas behaviour is found to be related significantly with gender and cluster of faculty.

Conclusion: The majority of the students have moderate knowledge and behaviour towards COVID-19. The relation between two variables is insignificant. Therefore, students and university need to evaluate the efforts made to involve university students in COVID 19 prevention in society. Further research about other factors that could influence one's behaviour towards COVID-19 is still needed.