



STUDENT PREPARATION FOR RESTRICTED OFFLINE LEARNING (CASE STUDY OF POLITEKNIK INDONUSA SURAKARTA)

Cecilia Farrona Al Hadri^{1a)}, Sinta Novratilova^{1b)}, Adnan Nur Avif^{2c)}

¹Health Information Management Study Program, Indonusa Polytechnic Surakarta

²Pharmacy Study Program, Indonusa Polytechnic Surakarta

Jl. Palem no.8 Cemani, Grogol Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah, 57552, Indonesia

e-mail: ^{a)} cecilia@poltekindonusa.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The explosion of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia starting in early July 2021 has gradually decreased significantly. Community participation to comply with government regulations is one of the keys to this success. The government has allowed learning to be conducted face-to-face on campus with various predetermined conditions. The success of this limited face-to-face learning program cannot spare students' readiness to follow all the rules, including the implementation of health protocols and vaccinations. This study aims to determine the understanding of students' attitudes and behavior towards COVID-19 during online learning. The study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of Indonesian Polytechnic students. The data was taken using an online questionnaire and then analyzed. Based on the data obtained, the level of student knowledge about COVID-19 is good. Students' attitude towards COVID-19 is also good, and most students are ready to vaccinate for health reasons. Students' behavior has also shown positive behavior, which means students are ready to carry out face-to-face learning in a limited manner with strict health protocols.

Keyword: COVID-19, health protocol, face-to-face learning, vocational education

INTRODUCTION

The explosion of COVID-19 cases occurred in Indonesia from June 2021 until reaching its peak in mid-July 2021 (Republik Indonesia, 2021a). The explosion of cases that occurred was also influenced by the emergence of viruses with new variants, including alpha, beta, gamma, and delta, which were more dangerous than the previous virus (World Health Organization, 2021). The explosion of cases caused Indonesia's case fatality rate (CFR) to be high at 3.1%, and this figure exceeded the global CFR (Johns Hopkins University, 2021). Some patients helped due to limited health facilities, including limited COVID-19 isolation rooms and the availability of breathing apparatus.

The implementation of emergency community activity restrictions in Indonesia to suppress the spread of the virus evaluate every two weeks (Satgas Penanganan Covid-19, 2021). The spread of the coronavirus has been suppressed. It is necessary to have good cooperation between the community and the government (Haug et al., 2020; Juaningsih et al., 2020; Mahardika et al., 2020). The public must implement health protocols by always wearing masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds, and reducing mobility. The government continues to carry out testing, tracking, then treatment and care for people exposed to the coronavirus (Republik Indonesia, 2021b). The government has also accelerated vaccines for the people of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia, 2021).

The primary key in suppressing the spread of the coronavirus is to implement health protocols (Ansah et al., 2021). The application of health protocols is affected by the community's level of knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards COVID-19 (Yanti et al., 2020). People's attitudes and behavior play an important role in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 (Azlan et al., 2020; Muslih et al., 2021). In connection with the government's plan to impose limited face-to-face teaching (Republik Indonesia, 2021), the entire academic community must prepare it in the form of facilities and infrastructure to support the educational process. One of the main components of the teaching and learning process is that students' readiness to participate in the face-to-face learning process plays an essential role in the success of the program that the government has launched.

This study aims to describe Indonesian Polytechnic students' knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards the application of health protocols to prepare themselves for a limited face-to-face learning process. The results of this study expect to provide input and an overview to education providers and the government in implementing the face-to-face learning process, especially in the vocational field.

RESEARCH METHODS

Data were collected using a cross-sectional method on students of Polytechnic Indonusa Surakarta using the Google platform. The number of samples is determined using a sample size calculator Raosoft (raosoft.inc) obtained a sample of 470 students at a confidence level of 99% with a margin of error of 5%. Students were selected by non-random sampling method by purposive sampling. Students from 6 study programs were contacted through the student coordinator using the Whatsapp application. The approval of the research protocol was obtained from the Indonusa Polytechnic, Surakarta.

We used the cross-sectional method, information on students' knowledge, attitudes, and behavior towards controlling COVID-19 and preparation for face-to-face learning. Respondents' understanding of COVID-19 is projected in terms of knowledge levels which are grouped into three classes. Good knowledge if the correct answer score is more than and equal to 80% ($\geq 80\%$), knowledge is considered lacking if the correct answer is less than and equal to 50% ($\leq 50\%$). In comparison, the number of correct answers between 50-80% is considered to know good attitude is defined as the respondent's tendency to respond both positively and negatively related to COVID-19 and preparation for face-to-face learning. Behavior refers to the activities implemented related to the implementation of health protocols to prevent virus transmission. The grouping and explanation of categories in the attitude and behavior group are the same as the knowledge group.

Test the validity and reliability of the statements contained in the questionnaire. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 25 (SPSS 25) and analyzed univariately. The researcher ensures that the respondent's data is protected by complying with ethical principles as an ethical consideration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 538 students filled out all the questions completely. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 1. The majority of respondents are female; the majority of the respondents are female. This happens because female students at Polytechnic Indonusa are much more than male students, especially in health study programs.

Respondent's knowledge of the virus's name, type, and evolution that causes COVID-19 is quite good. In the statement of the process of transmitting the virus, there are still many wrong respondents. The process of transmitting the covid virus can only occur if the droplets from the patient

enter the human body (Bi et al., 2020; Shereen et al., 2020). The respondents well know prevention efforts, the risk of sufferers, and symptoms. Prevention efforts are carried out by implementing health protocols following the rules set by the government, namely washing hands, wearing masks, keeping a distance from crowds, and reducing mobility (Republik Indonesia, 2021b).

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents

Variable	(%)
Gender	
Male	27,1
Female	72,9
Study Programe	
Health programe	48,1
Non Health programe	51,9
Student Years	
1	46,2
2	34,7
3	19,1
Have had covid-19	
Yes	3,5
No	36,5

The primary diagnostic tool for COVID-19 is the PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test, which respondents still do not fully understand. Several tools and methods have been used to detect the presence of the coronavirus in the body, including antigen tests, antibody tests, or tests using breathing air. However, the PCR test is still the gold standard for COVID-19 tests (Chaimayo et al., 2020). Statements regarding treatment therapy using antibiotics for the treatment of COVID-19 show a reasonably low value. The same thing was also found in a study in Malaysia (Chang et al., 2021); antibiotics are not to kill the virus that causes COVID-19. However, antibiotics are given if the patient is at risk of a bacterial infection or has had additional bacterial infections.

The attitudes of respondents regarding COVID-19 can be seen in Table 3. Statements regarding the dangers of COVID-19 information are not as bad as reported so far; most of the respondents, 61%, believe that COVID-19 is very dangerous as reported so far; this is a good indicator. Both are aware that the dangers of COVID-19 are already quite remarkable.

Personal hygiene, the application of health protocols, and the obligation to implement them in all places received good responses from respondents, indicating that respondents were aware of the importance of preventing the transmission of the disease. The same result was also found in a study conducted by Ganika and wiranti that attitudes are influenced by education level. The higher a person's level of education, the better the attitude towards preventing COVID-19 (Gannika, Lenny & Sembiring, 2020; Wiranti et al., 2020)

Table 2. Knowledge about COVID-19

Knowledge	(%)		
	yes	no	abstain
Causes COVID-19	79	6	15
Trasmission COVID-19	76	14	10
Prevention COVID-19	93	4	2
Symptoms COVID-19	95	2	3
Diagnosis COVID-19	57	33	10
Therapy treatment	51	31	18
Vaccination	89	8	3

Some respondents want to gather without implementing health protocols even though the number is small. Environmental influences are one of the main factors in implementing health protocols by respondents. More than 50% of respondents will follow environmental conditions in implementing health protocols. Prevention of transmission by implementing health protocols is influenced by socio-cultural conditions in the area (Bruns et al., 2020)

Respondents' confidence that COVID-19 will not infect them is pretty high. However, they are also afraid that if they contract the disease, this will be a contradiction where the high enough belief is not accompanied by readiness for what might happen. There are still many respondents who are afraid to undergo an examination to find out their health status. Public anxiety about being infected with COVID-19 was also found in the general public, which resulted in low interest in checking themselves at health centers in the Central Java area (Livana, et al., 2020). Most respondents are willing to be vaccinated for health reasons. However, until this article was written, vaccines'

availability in some areas was insufficient, even though face-to-face learning requires participants to have received the vaccine in some areas.

Table 3. Attitudes about COVID-19

Attitudes	(%)				
	SS	S	N	TS	STS
information on the dangers of covid	8	13	18	43	18
hygiene prevents transmission	45	49	5	1	0
implementation of health protocols	51	46	2	1	0
obligation to apply Heath Protocol	69	28	2	1	0
assemble without health protocol	4	4	11	44	36
environmental influence	21	37	9	26	7
get infected	21	26	25	18	10
afraid if infected	6	13	20	38	23
afraid to undergo examination	7	25	23	36	9

Description: (SS) strongly agree, (S) agree, (N) neutral, (TS) disagree, and (STS) strongly disagree

The implementation of health protocols by respondents can be observed in Table 4. The behavior of using masks, washing hands, and avoiding physical contact has been implemented well. However, many respondents still hold gatherings with other people and eat in places (dine-in) although low frequency. The government has made rules to limit restaurant opening hours during the implementation of emergency PPKM in several areas (Republik Indonesia, 2020), which aims to limit people's mobility.

Table 4. Behavior about COVID-19

Behavior	(%)			
	SS	SE	KD	TP
wearing a mask	88	9	4	0
wash hands	69	22	9	0
avoid shaking hands	41	26	30	2
avoid physical interaction	58	25	12	6
hanging out with friends	6	9	73	13
avoid closed places	39	36	21	4
dine in	5	11	69	15
changing masks regularly	79	18	2	0
taking vitamins/medicines	52	28	16	4
enough rest	38	34	26	2

Description : (SS) Always, (SE) Often, (KD) Sometimes, and (TP) never

Prevention of COVID-19 transmission that respondents did well was avoiding closed places, changing masks regularly, and taking vitamins/drugs. Consumption of vitamins and supplements by students during the pandemic has increased. The increase in consumption of vitamins and minerals by students is influenced by the financial condition of each student (Dewi et

al., 2020). The behavior of the respondents who are already suitable needs to be maintained to reduce the transmission rate of COVID-19. Student participation has a positive impact in overcoming the COVID-19 outbreak (Rochanah, 2020).

Students' enthusiasm in welcoming the resumption of face-to-face learning, even though it is limited, must be welcomed wisely. The vocational education system provides a more practical portion than theory. Although some practicums can be done online, some practicums cannot be done due to limited tools. Offline practicum is also very helpful for students to improve their hand skills to be more familiar with the tools used for their work later. The skills or skills of students become the flagship of the vocational education program.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data on the respondents' knowledge of attitudes and behaviors, the writer considers that the respondents are ready to take part in the face-to-face learning process on a limited basis. The next challenge is how the education providers facilitate safe and comfortable learning places for educators and students to make the learning process more effective and efficient. It is also necessary to control the process of running the educational process face-to-face so that if there is something dangerous, it can be resolved immediately.

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