

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN SIKAP DAN PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP COVID-19 DALAM MENYIAPKAN ANAK USIA SEKOLAH MENGIKUTI PEMBELAJARAN TATAP MUKA

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Latar Belakang: Penurunan kasus Covid-19 menyebabkan perubahan kebijakan pada beberapa aspek, salah satunya pendidikan. Anak usia sekolah kembali melaksanakan pembelajaran tatap muka. Hal ini memerlukan dukungan dan edukasi dari orang tua. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji gambaran sikap dan pengetahuan orang tua terhadap Covid-19 dalam menyiapkan anak usia sekolah mengikuti pembelajaran tatap muka.

Metodologi: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden berjumlah 198 orang di MIN 1 Banyumas. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner sikap dan pengetahuan terhadap Covid-19. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan tendensi sentral pada analisis karakteristik usia.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa responden dengan nilai tengah usia 39 tahun, jenis kelamin perempuan (76,3%), berpendidikan terakhir Perguruan Tinggi (52,5%), dan berpendapatan > Rp 1.983.000 (64,6%). Mayoritas memiliki sikap negatif (54%) dan pengetahuan baik (58,1%).

Kesimpulan: Orang tua dengan anak usia sekolah (10-12) tahun di MIN 1 Banyumas memiliki sikap yang negatif dan tingkat pengetahuan yang baik terhadap Covid-19 dalam menyiapkan anak usia sekolah mengikuti pembelajaran tatap muka.

Kata Kunci: Pembelajaran Tatap Muka, Covid-19, Pengetahuan, Sikap

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ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF PARENTS' ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE ON COVID-19 IN PREPARING SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN FOR FACE-TO-FACE LEARNING

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Background: The decline in Covid-19 cases has led to policy changes in several aspects, one of which is education. School-age children return to face-to-face learning. This requires support and education from parents. This study aims to examine the description of parents' attitudes and knowledge about Covid-19 in preparing school-age children to take part in face-to-face learning.

Method: Descriptive quantitative research with cross sectional approach and Stratified Random Sampling technique. Respondents in this study amounted to 198 parents in MIN 1 Banyumas. The research instrument used an adoption questionnaire from the previous questionnaire, namely the attitude and knowledge questionnaire towards Covid-19. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution and central tendency in the analysis of age characteristics.

Results: The results showed that respondents with a median value of 39 years old, female (76.3%), last educated at university (52.5%), and income > Rp. 1,983,000 (64.6%). The majority have a negative attitude (54%) and good knowledge (58.1%).

Conclusion: Parents with school-age children (10-12) years old at MIN 1 Banyumas have a negative attitude and a good level of knowledge about Covid-19 in preparing school-age children for face-to-face learning.

Key Word: Face-to-face Learning, Covid-19, Knowledge, Attitude

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