
Effectiveness Of Information Media Against Covid-19 Control In Elementary School Children In Jambi City

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Abstract

The government imposed the implementation of the new normal era so that the socio-economic life of the community could run well. New normal is a change in behavior or habits to continue carrying out activities as usual but by always implementing health protocols in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The implementation of health protocols has not been maximally implemented by the community, especially including school children. The implementation of health protocols in controlling Covid-19 needs to be conveyed to students with the right information media so that students understand and want to implement health protocols both at school and activities outside school. Delivery of appropriate extension methods can improve the effectiveness of the information submitted. Media information will be effective if in accordance with the level of audience or recipient of the message. Delivery in adults will be different from the age of children. Media information that attracts attention will add to the understanding of the target group. The purpose of this study is to know the difference in knowledge based on the type of covid-19 prevention and control education media. This study was conducted by conducting Quasi experiments with research design using Pre and Post Test only Design. The results showed 1) there is a significant difference in the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of print media to control Covid-19 with p-Value = 0.001. 2). There was a significant difference in the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of video media to control Covid-19 with p-Value = 0,000.3). There was a significant difference in the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of teaching aids media to control Covid-19 with p-Value = 0.000.

Keywords: Covid-19, Health Protocols, Information Media

INTRODUCTION

At this time the government imposed the implementation of the new normal era so that the socio-economic community can run well. New normal is a change in behavior or habits to continue carrying out activities as usual but by always implementing health protocols in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. This appeal from the government advocates that we can live "side by side" with a virus that has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives around the world.

Health protocols are rules and regulations that need to be followed by all parties in order to be able to move safely during the COVID-19 pandemic. Everyone has an important role in the transmission and Prevention of covid-19. Transmission of Covid-19 is due to viral contamination the presence of transmission. The Ministry of Health has issued a specific prevention and control health protocol through the decree of the Minister of health of the Republic of Indonesia number HK.01.07/MENKES / 382 / 2020 concerning health protocols for the community in places and public facilities in the context of preventing and controlling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Health protocols implemented for the protection of individual health are: a). Use personal protective equipment in the form of a mask that covers the nose and mouth to the chin, b) clean

hands regularly, c). Maintain a distance of at least 1 meter with other people to avoid being exposed to droplets from people who talk, cough, or sneeze, and avoid crowds, and jostling, d). Increase endurance by implementing clean and Healthy Living behavior (PHBS).

In general, health protocols are the implementation of clean and healthy living behaviors. According to the regulation of the Minister of health of the Republic of Indonesia number: 2269/Menkes/Per/XI/2011 on guidelines for fostering clean and Healthy Living behavior (PHBS), it is explained that PHBS is a set of behaviors practiced on the basis of awareness as a result of learning, which makes a family, group or community able to help themselves (independently) in the field of Health and play an active role in realizing public health.

This shows that PHBS is a key ingredient in the control of Environmental-based diseases, especially those that are transmitted through breathing. The implementation of the health protocol is part of the PHBS program that has been launched by the government since 2011. The implementation of health protocols not only prevents the occurrence of Covid-19 which is experiencing a pandemic at this time, but also all other respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and upper respiratory tract infections (ISPA).

The implementation of health protocols has not been maximally implemented by the community, especially including school children. The application of health protocols in Covid19 control needs to be conveyed to students with the right information media so that students understand and want to implement health protocols both at school and outside school activities.

The delivery of counseling is an effort that can be done to control Covid-19. Delivery of appropriate extension methods can improve the effectiveness of the information submitted. Media information will be effective if in accordance with the level of audience or recipient of the message. Delivery in adults will be different from the age of children. Media information that attracts attention will add to the understanding of the target group. Therefore, this study will discuss the effectiveness of Information Media to control Covid-19 in elementary school children in Jambi city.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is a Quasi-experimental research with research design using Pre and Post Test only Design. The population in this study were all public elementary schools as many as 3 schools in the Sukakarya Village, Kotabaru District, Jambi city. The subjects were taken using Purposive Sampling technique. Samples in this study were students in Grade 4, grade 5 and Grade 6 (age 10-12 years). Samples of students were taken as many as 30 students each treatment (3 media) in 3 schools with a total sample of 270 students.

Before the actual experimental process is carried out, the instrument is tested first with validity and reliability tests. Validity and reliability testing was conducted to 10 students using the method of pre-experimental one shot case study, namely the provision of treatment to students and directly conducted posttest 5.

This research will be conducted at the Primary School Village Suka Karya Jambi. Tools or instruments used are videos, leaflets, props (masks, hand washing tools), cameras and . Stationery.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Differences in the use of print media on the knowledge of primary school children in controlling Covid - 19

The results of the study on the level of knowledge of elementary school children regarding the control of Covid-19 by providing information using print media are shown in Table 1. the following:

Table 1 distribution of knowledge using print Media

No	Sample	Good Knowledge Level	
		Before	After
1	Elementary school I	8 (27%)	12 (40%)
2	Elementary school II	6 (20%)	10 (33%)
3	Elementary school III	15 (50%)	17 (57%)
	Average	10 (33%)	13 (43%)

Based on the above, it can be seen that students who had good knowledge before being treated with print media averaged 10 students (33%) while after being treated with print media was 13 students (43%). T test results on the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of print media to control Covid-19. the decline can be seen in Table 5.4 below:

Table 2
 T Test Results Of The Difference In Knowledge Of Elementary School Children Before And After The Use Of Print Media Against Covid-19 Control

Students ' Covid-19 Control Knowledge	Mean	Std Deviation	P Value
Before and after the use of print Media	0,111	0,316	0,001

The delivery of information using print media requires seriousness from the reader. The condition of print media that is not attractive will cause a lack of attraction for people to read. This is what causes brochures or leaflets about dengue to be ineffective in delivering information.. Especially if it is applied to children who have not focused on reading and understanding what is written. Mentoring efforts by teachers or parents is the right way to anticipate the shortage of Information media in the form of print media.

Elementary school children when given a reading does not immediately read or pay attention to it. Some read but don't understand it well. In general, not all reading can be immediately remembered or carried out according to instructions.

Print media requirements include easy to understand, using simple language, brief, and focused on the target information to be conveyed. Print Media required an effort to disseminate information quickly and accurately so that print media such as brochures or leaflets to the hands of the target or the community to be achieved.

The delivery of health education materials requires the right tools or media. Some media in the delivery of extension materials can be delivered with good results such as by using brochures or print media.

Differences in the use of video media on the knowledge of elementary school children in controlling Covid - 19

The results of the study on the level of knowledge of elementary school children regarding the control of Covid-19 by providing information using video media are shown in Table 3. the following:

Table 3 distribution of knowledge using Video Media

No	Sample	Good Knowledge Level	
		Before	After
1	Elementary school I	10 (33%)	28 (93%)
2	Elementary school II	12 (40%)	26 (87%)
3	Elementary school III	10 (33%)	27 (90%)
	Average	11 (37%)	27 (90%)

Based on Table 3 above, it can be seen that students who had good knowledge before being treated with print media averaged 11 students (37%) while after being treated with print media was 27 students (90%). T test results on the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of video media to control Covid-19. perpenurunan can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4

T-Test Results Of The Difference In Knowledge Of Elementary School Children Before And After The Use Of Video Media To Control Covid – 19

Students ' Covid-19 Control Knowledge	Mean	Std Deviation	P Value
Before and after the use of Video Media	0,544	0,501	0,000

Based On Table 4. shows that there is a significant difference in the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of video media to control Covid-19 with p-Value = 0.000.

The use of Information media in the form of video is very popular and is in great demand by elementary school students. The information conveyed through the video is more clear and interesting. Videos equipped with vivid images and the presence of music cause students to take

seriously and to the finish. This causes the information presented to be complete and understood. The delivery of information or counseling to elementary school students using video is the right means because children like or love the spectacle in the form of video or audio visual. Health promotion through audiovisual is the right medium in improving the knowledge of students and schoolgirls.

Video Media is one of the media delivery of information in the field of new health. Advances in Information Technology promote a more varied health promotion system. Making video does require a considerable cost but the results obtained both media display and delivery output is expected to be better.

The delivery of health education materials requires the right tools or media. Some media in the delivery of extension materials can be delivered with the results by using extension media in the form of film. The use of video as a medium of extension can improve public knowledge.

Differences in the use of teaching aids media on the knowledge of elementary school children in controlling Covid - 19

The results of the research on the level of knowledge of elementary school children regarding Covid-19 control by providing information using teaching aids are shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5 distribution of knowledge using Video Media

No	Sample	Good Knowledge Level	
		Before	Sesudah
1	Elementary school I	8 (27%)	15 (50%)
2	Elementary school II	10 (33%)	18 (60%)
3	Elementary school III	6 (20%)	16 (53%)
	Average	8 (24%)	16 (53%)

Based on Table 5 above, it can be seen that students who had good knowledge before being treated with print media averaged 8 students (24%) while after being treated with print media was 16 students (53%).

test results on the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of teaching aids media to control Covid-19. perpenurunan can be seen in Table 6 below:

Table 6

T Test Results Of The Difference In Knowledge Of Elementary School Children Before And After The Use Of Teaching Aids Media Against Covid-19 Control

Students ' Covid-19 Control Knowledge	Mean	Std Deviatio n	P Value
Before and after the use of media props	0,167	0,375	0,000

Based on Table 6 shows that there is a significant difference in the difference in knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of teaching aids media to control Covid-19 with p-Value = 0.000.

Counseling directly to students can provide understanding and insight directly. Delivery with props done directly will motivate students to focus although often when the delivery is done monotonously and uninteresting will cause students not to concentrate. Well-conducted counseling will improve students' comprehension and knowledge.

Knowledge and sikap will increase after a good extension work. Teaching aids used in counseling have a major role in the delivery of information. Good props and in accordance with the actual conditions will be more interesting and students will pay attention to the counseling delivered such as phantom props that resemble human body parts are very effective in increasing student knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant difference in the difference in the knowledge of elementary school children before and after the use of Information media, namely print media, video and teaching aids media to control Covid-19. Video Media is better as a medium of extension to elementary school students.

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