ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS WITH COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE WITH WEARING MASK COVID-19 IN RW 07 GALUNG MALOANG DISTRICT BACUKIKI DISTRICT OF PAREPARE CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. At the end of 2019, based on epidemiological data, 66% of infected cases were related to one seafood market located in the city of Wuhan, China which then spread to various countries including Indonesia. Indonesia is one of the countries with an increasing number of cases every day, so the government is making various efforts to reduce Covid-19 cases. Objective: This study is to analyze the relationship between knowledge and awareness of community compliance with wearing masks in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City. Method: This study used a descriptive method with a total sample of 30 respondents from 285 respondents. The sampling technique is 1/n of the population (Suryono et al, 2013), if you are going to choose 30 out of 285 people with a systematic random technique, it takes $30/285 = 1/9$ part of the population. The initial number is determined randomly, furthermore, the subject is numbered from 1 to 285. Each 9th society will be taken as a sample and statistical analysis of Chi-Square with a meaningfulness level of 0.05. The results in this study are that the knowledge variable of perceived benefits has a meaningful relationship with the adherence to wearing a mask to the occurrence of Covid-19 with a p-value of 0.026, the variable of awareness there is a meaningful relationship with the adherence to wearing a mask to the incidence of Covid 19 with a p-value of 0.0 18 and there is no meaningful relationship between the variable incidence of Covid-19 and Mask-Wearing Compliance with a p-value of 0.711. The conclusion in the explanation is that knowledge and awareness related to mask-wearing compliance with the occurrence of Covid-19. Suggestions for related parties should further increase the knowledge and awareness of wearing masks regarding Covid-19 to increase mask-wearing compliance with the incidence of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Knowledge, Awareness, and Compliance Wearing Masks

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has required everyone to carry out the 5M health protocol, namely: Wearing masks, Washing hands with Swab, Maintaining distance, Avoiding crowds and Reducing Mobility, and implementing 3T, (namely: Tracing, Testing, and Treatment) as well as vaccines in daily life, especially during a pandemic. Because wearing a mask is often considered a trivial matter in a group of humans, even though wearing a mask can contribute to the improvement of prevention and breaking the chain of spreading Covid-19. Wearing masks and vaccines is the most important first step in preventing and controlling the spread and transmission of Covid-19.

According to UNICEF monitoring, 186 countries have currently implemented nationwide closures and 8 countries have implemented local closures. This has an impact on breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19 from one Country to another. The policies taken by many countries including Indonesia by tightening the implementation of 5M and 3T as well as fully vaccinating for all communities make the Government, SATGAS

and related institutions have to present extra strict supervision for people who do not comply with health protocols. The application of 5M and 3T as well as full vaccines for the community is at least very helpful in breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19. This is supported by the results of a scientific report issued by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on Kompas.com (Tuesday, 10/11/2020) saying that: " the use of masks is useful for blockading particles of virus that may be emitted by infected people", so adherence in wearing a mask is an important part in preventing spread and transmission of Covid-19. Cdc research shows that 92.5% of potentially contagious particles can be blocked if we wear a protective mask significantly. The rest experienced anxiety symptoms, which were positively correlated with the increasing number of people infected with Covid-19 as well as the strength when Covid-19 ended.

Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia on May 1, 2021, shows that in the development of Covid-19 Indonesia the number of positive confirmed cases of Covid-19 to 1,672,880 cases with 1,526,978 recovered and 45,652 deaths. The increasing development of Covid-19 in Indonesia is caused by the fact that people do not comply with health protocols which can cause various impacts. The impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic was felt by various circles of the wider community, including the community in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City. The impact that is felt, such as the large-scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) implemented by the Government so that people have difficulty doing work outside the home, family income is getting less, termination of employment, and the occurrence of increased spending on children's learning quotas online from home, thus adding new tasks for parents.

To date, there has not been much research on the Analysis of the Relationship between Knowledge and Awareness of The Compliance of Mask-Wearing Communities in Parepare City. Therefore, this study discusses the knowledge and awareness of the community based on compliance with wearing masks. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between knowledge and awareness of community compliance with wearing masks in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is observational. This research was carried out in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City in July 2021. This study analyzed secondary data. The research variables are Compliance with wearing masks in the community in RW 07 Galung Maloang

Village, Bacukiki Kota Parepare District (data obtained from observations in the research area), knowledge and awareness community (data obtained from questionnaires and direct observations at the research location). The data obtained were then analyzed univariate and bivariate.

RESULT

In this section, the results of the study are explained, namely: frequency distribution and the results of cross-tabulation between variables of knowledge, awareness, and compliance with wearing masks. The results of the variable frequency analysis can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Research Variable Refrequency Analysis Results

	Number of Covid 19 cases	Number of dead	Healing presentation	Community knowledge	Public awareness	Compliance with wearing community masks
Flatana	43,3	0	100	56,7	63,3	60,0
Minimum value		0	0	0	0	0
Maximum value	13	0	100	1	1	1

The data in Table 1 shows that for the number of positive cases of Covid -19 in Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City as of July 3, 2021, at least 0 cases and the highest 13 cases. The number of deaths is non-existent and the percentage of recoveries is 100%.

Based on the knowledge of the highest people who understand as many as 17 (56.7%) souls and the consciousness of the highest people who are aware of as many as 19 (63.3%).

Table 2. Categories of Research Variables Univariately

	Category	Sum	Percentage (%)
Mask Wearing Compliance	Obedient	12	40,0
	Disobedient	18	60,0
Total		**30**	**100**

	Category	Sum	Percentage (%)
Respondent's Knowledge	Understand	17	56,7
	Don't understand	13	43,3
Total		**30**	**100**

	Category	**Sum**	**Percentage (%)**
Respondent Awareness	Aware	19	63,3
	Unconscious	11	36,7
Total		**30**	**100**

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that for compliance with wearing masks per knowledge, most are in the categories of understanding (56.7%) and not understanding (43.3%). Meanwhile, awareness is the highest in the conscious category, namely (63.3%) and unconscious (36.7%).

Knowledge of Mask-Wearing Compliance with Covid-19

The results of the cross-tabulation between knowledge and compliance with wearing community masks can be seen in Table 3

Knowledge	Mask Wearing Compliance				Total		P*	Cramer's V	
	Obedient		Disobedient						
	N	%	N	%	N	%		Value	P*
Understand	10	58,8	7	41,2	17	56,7			
Don't Understand	2	15,4	11	84,6	13	43,3	0.026	0. 439's	0.016
Total	12	40	18	60	30	100			

Awareness	Mask Wearing Compliance				Total		P*	Cramer's V	
	Obedient		Disobedient						
	N	%	N	%	N	%		Value	P*

Aware	11	57,9	8	42,1	19	63,3		
Unconscious	1	9,1	10	90,9	11	36,7	0,018	0.480	0.009
Total	12	40	18	60	30	100		

Table 3. Results of bivariate analysis of the relationship between knowledge
and awareness of the propriety of wearing masks to the incidence of Covid 19
in RW 07 Block H of Perumnas Wekke'E, Parepare City in 2021

Covid 19 pandemic	Mask Wearing Compliance				Total		P*	Cramer's V	
	Obedient		Disobedient					Value	P*
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Positive	6	46,2	7	53,8	13	43,3			
Negative	6	35,3	11	64,7	17	56,7	0,711	0,110	0,547
Total	12	40	18	60	30	100			

The results of this study showed that in the category of knowledge with compliance with wearing masks from 17 respondents whose knowledge was understanding of wearing masks as many as 10 people (83.3%) who were obedient to wear wearing masks against the incidence of Covid -19 and 7 people (41.2%) who understood but did not comply with wearing masks against the incidence of Covid -19. Meanwhile, of the 13 respondents who did not understand wearing masks, 2 people (1 5.4%) were obedient to wearing masks, and 11 people (84.6%) who did not comply with wearing masks against Covid incidents -19.The results of the statistical test using the Chi-Square Test at a confidence level of 95% or $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a p-value = 0.026 and a value of Cramer's V = 0. 439 which means the value of p is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ so it can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship of knowledge with the adherence of wearing masks to the occurrence of Covid -19. Knowledge is an indicator factor of a person's ability to understand and implement the use of masks during the Covid -19 pandemic. Because the public's understanding of the use of masks during the Covid -19 pandemic is one of the factors that can break the chain of the spread of Covid -19 in an area, in particular infectious diseases. Generally, people who understand and obey wearing masks during the Covid -19 pandemic rarely get the Covid -19 virus. Therefore, the transmission of infectious diseases such as Covid -19 becomes easier from one person to another, if people do not comply with wearing masks (Pinontoan and Sumampouw, 2018; Fatimah 2008). This means that compliance with wearing a mask is a manifestation of the aspect of breaking the chain of the spread of Covid -19. The aspect of compliance with wearing a mask is an important aspect to prevent the occurrence of disease.

Several studies have been conducted to look at the relationship between knowledge of community mask-wearing adherence to the incidence of Covid -19. Research by Natasya Mariz (2020) showed that: "Hubungan Knowledge about Covid -19 with Compliance of Prevention Efforts in the People of Palembang City" obtained statistical test results with a p-value = 0.001 based on the level of meaningfulness p < 0.05. The statistical test states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and mask-wearing compliance (p = 0.001). Handwashing compliance (P = 0.004 and physical distancing compliance (p = 0.003). It means public knowledge of the usefulness of wearing masks during the pandemic Covid -19 became an important concern in Indonesia after the SARS case in Asia. Research from Paomey et al (2019) shows that the average Covid-1 case is 9 per day in Indonesia and the world which follows the pattern of compliance with people wearing masks.

According to data from the Crisis Center of the Ministry of Health (2020), the highest number of sufferers

or cases in DKI Jakarta Province is 1,232 positive. Cases with 99 deaths and 65 people recovered West Java Province with second place with 263 positive cases, 29 deaths, and 13 recoveries, and East Java was in third place with 189 positive cases, 14 deaths, and 38 recoveries. While South Sulawesi Province occupies the sixth position with 113 positive cases, 6 deaths, and 19 recoveries (Ministry of Health. RI., 2020). The highest incidence in South Sulawesi Province was in Makassar City with 49 positive cases, 125 PDP, and 373 ODP with 16 people dying (8 positives and 8 PDP) and 44 recovering (11 positives and 13 PDP). The second highest number of cases in Gowa District is 12 positive cases, 34 PDP, and ODP 114 with 2 deaths in PDP cases and 7 recoveries (4 positive and 3 PDP). Meanwhile, Sidrap District, which has a direct boundary with Medya Parepare City, is ranked fourth with 8 positive cases, 20 PDP people, 50 ODP without deaths, and 3 recoveries (2 positive and 1 PDP) (Provincial Government. SulSel.,2020). This can happen because the availability of personal protective equipment for health workers is still lacking, so many health workers have been exposed to the virus and some have even died (Ramadan, 2020).

The South Sulawesi region with the highest number of Covid -19 cases, namely Makassar City with 49 cases is included in the low category because the compliance of the community wearing masks is high, it can be concluded that the knowledge of the community who understand and should wear a mask in South Sulawesi Province which affects the occurrence of the Covid -19 incident.

According to Achmadi (2008), a keypad wearing a community mask is one of the factors to prevent the spread of Covid -19. The results of this study are not only supported by the results of Natasya Mariz's research but also supported by the results of the research of Desmon Andreas Soaduon Lubis (2021) with the research title: "The Relationship between Knowledge Level and Attitudes and Behavior towards the Prevention of Covid-19 Infection in Semester VI Students of the USU Faculty of Medicine obtained the results of statistical tests with $p = 0.006$ and 0.036 values based on the meaningfulness level of $p < 0.05$. A result of the statistical test stated that there is a meaningful relationship between the Level of Knowledge and attitudes towards the Prevention of Covid-19 Infection in 6th Semester Students of the University of North Sumatra.

Awareness of Wearing Masks Compliance with Covid-19

The results of the cross-tabulation between awareness and mask-wearing adherence to Covid -19 can be seen in Table 3. A result of this study showed that respondents' awareness was most widely distributed, namely: respondents who were aware and obedient to use maskers as many as 11 people (57.9%) to the incidence of Covid-19, and 8 people (42.1%) who are aware but do not comply with wearing masks against the incidence of Covid-19. Meanwhile, of the 11 respondents who were unaware of compliance with wearing masks, 1 person (9.1%) obeyed wearing a mask and 10 people (90.9%) did not comply wear a mask against the incidence of Covid-19.

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square Test at a confidence level of 95% or $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a p-value = 0.0 18 and a value of Cramer's V = 0.480 which means that the p-value is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship meaning awareness by wearing a mask to the incidence of Covid-19.   Another study examined the effect of consciousness with adherence to masks on the incidence of Covid -19. Andhika Prasetyo's research (2020) aims to determine the influence of awareness on the incidence of covid-19. The results showed that there was a relationship between awareness and mask-wearing adherence to the incidence of Covid -19.

Covid-19 Incidents with Mask-Wearing Compliance

The results of cross-tabulation between the occurrence of Covid -19 and adherence to wearing masks can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. The Relationship between Covid 19 Events and Mask-Wearing Compliance
in RW 07 Block H Perumnas Wekke'E Parepare City in 2021

Covid 19 pandemic	Mask Wearing Compliance				Total		P*	Cramer's V	
	Obedient		Disobedient						
	N	%	N	%	N	%		Value	P*
Positive	6	46,2	7	53,8	13	43,3	0,711	0,110	0,547
Negative	6	35,3	11	64,7	17	56,7			
Total	12	40	18	60	30	100			

Results research shows that out of 13 respondents who are positive for Covid-19, there are as many as 6 people (46.2%) who are positive for Covid - 19 but obediently wore masks and 7 people (53.8%) who were positive for Covid -19 and did not comply with wearing masks. Meanwhile, of the 17 respondents who were negative for the incidence of Covid -19, 6 people (35.3%) were negative for the incidence of Covid -19 who complied with wearing masks and 11 people (64.7%) who were negative for Covid -19 did not comply with wearing masks.

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square Test at a confidence level of 95% or $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a value of p = 0.711 and a value of Cramer's V = 0.110 which means that the value of p is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is no meaningful relationship Covid-19 treatment with Mask Wearing Compliance.

Based on the results of this study, shows that the existence of an attitude of compliance with wearing masks in the community without paying attention to discipline in implementing health protocols correctly and responsibly can increase exposure to the Coronavirus -19 for everyone it can result in the risk of Corona 19. But not all adherence to wearing masks respondents can cause positive Covid -19, on the contrary, other factors can cause the occurrence of Covid -19, as researchers found in this study which showed that there were respondents who did not mem wear a mask but negative for COVID-19.

DISCUSSION

Covid-19 incident in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City

The results of a study of 30 respondents on the Incidence of Covid-19 on Compliance with Wearing Masks in RW 07 Galungan Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City in 2021 obtained data that were positive for Covid-19 as many as 13 people (43.3%) and those who were negative for Covid-19 as many as 17 people (56.7%).

Knowledge

The results showed that compliance with wearing masks is caused by many factors, including knowledge. In theory according to Bachtiar quoted by Puput Lestari (2015) in his research confirms that 'the knowledge obtained by a person through sensing, eyes, and ears to an object being studied'. Through learning, the man knows the object he is studying so that he can mention, decipher and analyze the certain object. The ability to correctly explain the objects known to him to properly interpret the material. A person who has understood the object is studying must be able to apply his ability or understanding to use the material learned in the actual situation.

The results of community knowledge research in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City, on the incidence of Covid -19 showed that of the 17 respondents whose knowledge was understood and 10 people (83.3%) were obedient to the incidence of Covid -19 and 7 people (41.2%) who understood but did not comply with wearing masks against Covid-19. Meanwhile, of the 13 respondents who did not understand wearing masks, 2 people (1 5.4%) were obedient to wearing masks, and 11 people (84.6%) did not comply with wearing masks and did not comply with wearing masks during covid-19 incident. Based on the results of this study as we revealed in Table 2, it shows that for compliance with wearing masks per community knowledge in RW 07 Galung Maloang village, Bacukiki is the most many in the categories of understanding (56.7%) and not understanding (43.3%).

Awareness

Indicator people who have a high awareness are to have knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and actions. In the theory, it is briefly explained that the indicators of consciousness are knowledge and understanding. Knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions. From experience and research, it is proven that consciousness based on knowledge will be more lasting than the consciousness that is not based on knowledge.

The results of a study on public awareness of wearing masks in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City, on the incidence of Covid -19 showed that respondents' awareness was the most distributed, namely: respondents who were aware and obediently used masker as many as 11 people (57.9%) to the incidence of Covid-19 and 8 people (42.1%) who were aware but not obediently wear a mask against the occurrence of Covid-19. Meanwhile, of the 11 respondents who were unaware of compliance with wearing masks, 1 person (9.1%) obeyed wearing a mask and 10 people (90.9%) did not comply wear a mask against the incidence of Covid-19. The results of a study in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City showed that compliance with wearing masks per awareness is most in the conscious category (63.3%) and unconscious (3 6.7%).

Mask Wearing Compliance

According to Notoatmodjo (2014), compliance is a "change in behavior from behavior that does not obey regulations to behavior that obeys regulations". For example, people from not complying with the 5M health protocol have become very serious about paying attention to health protocols to break the chain of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, yes, it has hit the world encouraging everyone to use masks to break the chain of the spread of the Covid virus - 19 deadly. Therefore, Wardhani (2016) says that compliance refers to "behavior that occurs in response to an immediate request order originating from another party".

The results of community compliance research in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City, wearing masks against covid-19 events showed that respondents' compliance was most distributed namely: out of 13 respondents who were positive for the Covid-19 event, there were 6 people (46.2%) who were positive for the Covid-19 event who obeyed to wear masks and 7 people (53.8%) who were positive for covid-19 did not comply with wearing masks. Meanwhile, of the 17 respondents who were negative for the incidence of Covid -19, 6 people (35.3%) who were negative for the incidence of Covid -19 obeyed to wear masks, and 11 people (64.7%) who were negative for the incidence of Covid -19 did not comply with wearing masks. The results of a study in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City showed that for compliance

with wearing masks, the most were in the non-compliant category (60.0%) and compliant (40.0%).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that knowledge and awareness have the potential to be factored into the compliance of people wearing masks to the occurrence of Covid -19. However, further research needs to be carried out to see the compliance of wearing masks from public knowledge and awareness of the incidence of Covid-19, especially in RW 07 Galung Maloang Village, Bacukiki District, Parepare City. Because it is not always the case that respondents who comply with wearing masks and following health protocols are not positive for Covid-19. However, not all respondents who do not wear masks have escaped positive for Covid-19, on the contrary, other factors can cause the occurrence of Covid -19, as researchers found in this study which shows that there are respondents who do not comply with wearing masks but are positive for Covid-19. In addition, studies related to Covid -19 should be carried out to prevent and control this disease.

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