

Locus Control And Obedience in Covid-19 Prevention

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Locus control merupakan dimensi psikologi yang berperan penting dalam diri lansia dalam penerapan pencegahan Covid-19. Tujuan: untuk mengetahui hubungan locus control terhadap kepatuhan lansia dalam melakukan protokol kesehatan pencegahan Covid-19. Metode : Studi ini korelatif . Sampel penelitian sebanyak 209 lansia dengan cluster sampling berdasarkan 5 desa dan simple random sampling berdasarkan data populasi. Kajian ini akan dilaksanakan selama 1 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Deli Tua. Instrumen berupa kuesioner locus control. Hasil: Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa terdapat hubungan locus control terhadap kepatuhan lansia dalam proses penerapan pencegahan Covid-19 pada lansia. Kesimpulan: Observasi kepentingan terhadap locus control Menggunakan peningkatan kepatuhan

Kata kunci : Locus Control, Ketaatan, Pencegahan, Covid-19

ABSTRACT

Background: Locus control is dimensions psychology at play important in self elderly in application Covid-19 prevention. Purpose: for knowing knowing connection locus control to obedience elderly in doing protocol health Covid-19 prevention. Method : Study this is correlative . Research samples as many as 209 elderly with cluster sampling based on 5 villages and simple random sampling based on population data Study this will held in 1 year in Work Area Deli Tua Health Center . Instruments in the form of questionnaire locus control . Results: Research results obtained that there is connection locus control to obedience elderly in application proces Covid-19 prevention in the elderly. Conclusion: Importance observation to locus control To use increase obedience.

Keywords : Keywords : Locus Control, Obedience, Prevention, Covid-19

I. PENDAHULUAN

1. Latar Belakang

Problem current health _ this Becomes world spotlight and attention that is COVID-19 disease caused by the Corona Disease-19 Virus or what is popular with the term COVID-19. On March 12, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID- 19 as state emergency health society that becomes international attention. That thing signify that this virus already contagious population in various countries (WHO, 2020).Indonesia including rating 14th with _ number 144,000 deaths _ soul and case positive 4,246 which occurred on July 18, 2021. In North Sumatra number Dead occurred on May 31, 2021 with the number of 1,046 who died and 1,263 positive cases . In the Medan City area based on data from BPBD cases positive for covid-19 on June 4, 2021 reached 16,517 and 587 cases Dead due to covid -19 (Medan City, 2021). Seniors is something group advanced population _ age between 65-75 years is sufficient susceptible in problem health and psychology in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic . one _ effort from government in guard elderly so as not exposed plague this is with promote protocol health . Obedience elderly in obey protocol health is highly treated. One that affects _ obedience elderly that is locus. Locus (Locus of Control) is a source a person 's belief _ in control something events that happened good to him (Ministry of Health, 2021).

2. Perumusan Masalah

Dari latar belakang masalah yang telah diuraikan di atas, maka rumusan masalah yang akan dikaji dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana peran locus control dan Obedience dalam mencegah Covid-19.

3. Tujuan Penelitian

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan peran locus control dan Obedience dalam mencegah Covid-19..

4. Manfaat Penelitian

Manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan data peran locus control dan Obedience dalam mencegah Covid-19.

II. METODE

Research design

The research design that will used is correlation .

Population and Sample

The population 426 elderly. Determination big sample based on formula slovin with level 95% confidence . So that obtained amount sample as much 209 elderly.

Instruments

Study this use a number of questionnaire: 1) demographic data questionnaire, 2) Questionnaire Locus control Elderly, 3) Obedience Questionnaire

Data collection

Study conducted from May – September 2022 in Region Work Deli Tua Health Center.

Data Analysis

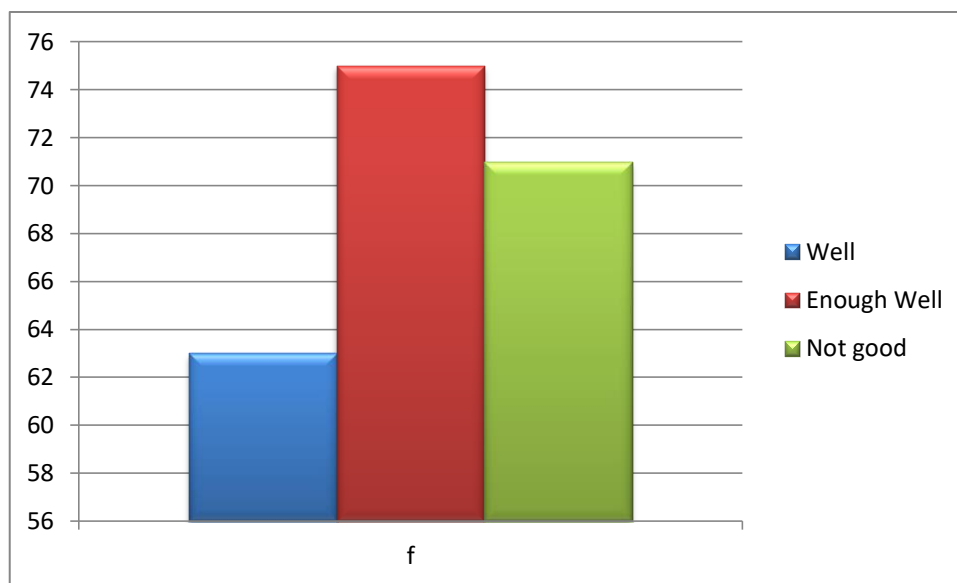
Bivariate data analysis using statistical test Pearson correlation.

III. HASIL

Results

Table 1. Locus Control (n=209)

Locus	f	(%)
Well	63	30.4
Enough Well	75	35.7
Not good	71	33.9



Gambar 1 Tabel Grafik batang Locus Control

Based on table 2. Obtained that based on proportion that elderly have locus relative control _ same between the category .

Table 2. Normality test variable connection locus control to obedience elderly in apply proces for preventing covid-19 at the Puskesmas (n=209)

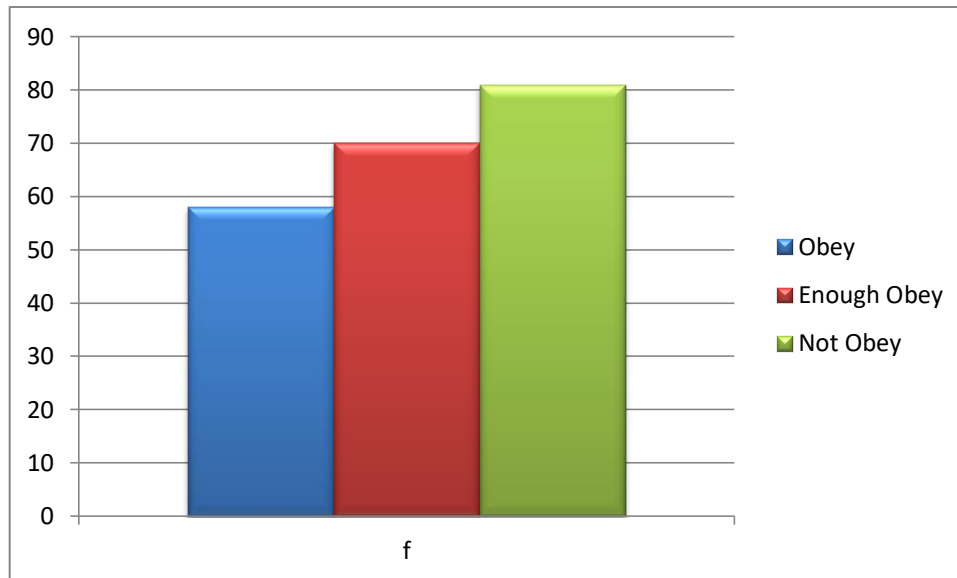
	Kolmogorov Smornov		
	Statistics	df	Sig
Locus control	0.9	209	0.8
Obedience	0.9	209	0.7

distribution test connection locus control to obedience elderly in apply proces for prevent covid-19 in the work area Public health center delituakin medium deli year 2022. Known

significance (p) on the normality test kolmogorov snornov locus control is 0.8 ($P > 0.05$) so that

Table 3. Obedience

Obedience Prokes	f	(%)
Obey	58	27.7
Enough Obey	70	33.5
Not Obey	81	38.8



Gambar 2 Tabel Grafik batang Obedience

Based on table 4. shows that from 209 person which have score majority no obey that is as many as 81 people (38.8%) in work area Deli Tua Health Center .

Table 4. Relationship between Locus Control and Obedience

Correlations			
		Lokus	Kepatuhan
Locus Control	Pearson Correlation	1	0,852
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	209	209
Obedience	Pearson Correlation	0,852	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	

	N	209	209
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Discussion

Connection locus control to obedience elderly in apply proces for prevent covid-19 in the work area Public health center Delitua . From result analysis correlation pearson got Among locus control with obedience is 0.852 according to level closeness. Among variable independent and variable related showing that there is relationship tall Among locus control with obedience elderly in application progress in the work area Public health center delitua 2022 (Sari, 2021). Seniors who don't can resolve all incident life could cause worry or even pressure by psychology that leads to inclination depression. Researchers has find that elderly felt could control incident his life and have ability for could adapt yourself and finish the problem he is facing for example incident life that experiences disease . Locus internal control leads to belief individual that behavior they alone can _ influence incident life. whereas locus control external is lead to the actions of others depending on luck or fate. Behavior Good compliance _ generally driven by a positive attitude to importance action obedience Covid -19 proces. According to Notoatmodjo (2018) Compliance is something change behavior that is not obey regulations that have been made.

IV. KESIMPULAN

Conclusion

Locus internal control leads to belief individual that behavior they alone can _ influence incident life. whereas locus control external is lead to the actions of others depending on luck or fate. Behavior Good compliance _ generally driven by a positive attitude to importance action obedience Covid -19 proces. Locus of control is how much individuals perceive that they themselves have control over their own actions as opposed to events in life occurring instead because of external forces. It is measured along a dimension of 'high internal' to 'high external'. A high internal perceive themselves as having a great deal of personal control and therefore is more inclined to take personal responsibility for their behavior, which they see are being a product of their own effect. High external perceive their behavior as being caused more be external forces or luck.

It is also worth mentioning that the term locus of control is not to be confused with attributional style. Locus of control refers to an idea connected with anticipations about the future while attributional style is a concept that is instead concerned with finding explanations for past outcomes. Locus of control refers to the extent to which individuals attribute the events in their lives to actions or forces beyond their control (Nasution & Ostermark, 2012). Locus of control is a common belief of people about the amount of control they have on the personal life incidence (Wibowo, 2015). Individuals with more internal locus of control believe that their personal characteristics (such as motivation and competencies) particularly affect the life outcome. On the other side, people with more external locus of control believe that the events in their life mainly depends on fate, luck, or condition in the external environment.

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