

The relationship of Religiosity With Attitudes of Adolescents In Prevention of HIV/AIDS Infection in Class XI SMAN 3 Palangka Raya

Ns. Syam'ani^{1*}, Desty Natalia Damayanthi², Berthiana T³

Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Keperawatan Politeknik Kesehatan Palangka Raya, Indonesia

*Cooresponden Author

Email: syam_ani@yahoo.co.id

Abstract.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome is one of the sexually transmitted diseases that attack the immune system of sufferers and can lead to death. This study uses the correlation with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used in the study simple random sampling. The results of the study showed respondents aged between 15-18 years old with 43 people sex men (53,1%), the female gender as much as 38 respondents (46.9%). The religiosity of young students the most in both categories as many as 53 respondents (65,4%) and attitude in the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection in the positive category as much as 64 respondents (79,0%). Based on the analysis provided by kendall's Tau (τ) there is a meaningful relationship between religiosity and attitudes in the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS with the result $p= 0.000$ which means p value <0.05 . Based on these results it can be concluded there is a relationship between Religiosity with Attitudes of Adolescents In Prevention of HIV/AIDS Infection in Class XI High school 3 Palangka Raya.

Keywords: Religiosity, Attitude, HIV/AIDS, Teen.

1. INTRODUCTION

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) and AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is one of the problems which remain to be the center of attention all over the world, as evidenced by the enactment of efforts to eliminate the problem of AIDS and HIV which is loaded in the agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in the year 2030, which is expected in the year 2030 no increase of HIV/AIDS in the world, reduce infection, as well as stop the progression of the disease. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), HIV/AIDS-related risky behavior of man, therefore this issue is not a health problem alone. People with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) including vulnerable populations problematic for social, economic, cultural, and political. Indonesia is one country that has the problem of HIV/ AIDS in the world. This causes HIV/AIDS remains as a burden of public health in Indonesia even in the world (WHO, 2010).

The case of HIV/AIDS infection in the world and in Indonesia that diterjadi on the age of the teenager is still a lot. Based on data from UNAIDS (the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS) mention in the world there are approximately 1.1 million adolescents aged between 10 to 19 years suffering from HIV in 2013 and by 2018 that number increased to 1.6 million patients. Then the prevalence of HIV in adolescents in Indonesia to 2018 amounted to 2.560 people, this number also increased from the year 2010, ie a total of 1,622 adolescents infected with HIV. Based on data from the national AIDS Commission (KPA) of Central Kalimantan Province, along the end of the year 2018 from 13 Districts and 1 City, there are as many as 1.221 HIV in Central Kalimantan. In the City of Palangka Raya according to data from the Department of Health of the City of Palangka Raya people living with HIV in the year 2018 in the City of Palangka Raya as much as 75 of patients, this

number increased from the year 2017, namely as many as 27 patients. From these data, it is clear that the people affected by the problem is already infected from the age of teens.

Cause a person can be infected with the virus Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) because of the direct contact between the layers of the skin (mucous membrane) or the bloodstream with body fluids that contain HIV, such as blood, semen, vaginal secretions, fluid preseminal, and breast milk. Transmission can also occur through sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral), blood transfusion, syringes contaminated, between mother and baby during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding, as well as other shapes with body fluids such (Sudikno, Bona, & Siswanto. Two thousand ten)

Sarwono (2012) revealed a lack of information about sex, because in general when entering the age of teenagers do not have enough adequate knowledge about sex can lead to teens at risk of becoming infected with HIV. This is because parents or teachers who do not want to open and declare to the children about sex. Parents or teachers feel fear of children into the bandwagon of doing premarital sex that can lead to their children infected with HIV/AIDS. In addition, the foundation of religion and the norms that can also affect the behavior of the teenager as expressed Jalaluddin (2016) religiosity is a condition that exists in a person that leads him to behave in accordance with the content of his obedience to religion. According to Asyarie (1988), one of the functions of religiosity in everyday life is the function of social supervision, where the teachings of religion by its adherents to be regarded as the norm, so in this case religion can serve as a social supervision individually or in groups. Therefore, as a value in life, the norms of the religion should be used as a reference in the it act and behave. Previous research showed there is a negative relationship between religiosity with deviant behavior. Someone who has a level of religiosity is low or does not obey his religion with the good can behave not in accordance with the teachings in his religion. (Amelia et al, 2014). Another study conducted by Salsabila (2017) show no significant relationship and positive between religiosity with knowledge of reproductive health, a positive relationship means that the higher the religiosity the higher knowledge of reproductive health.

In a preliminary study conducted by the researchers on February 3, 2020 using the Interview about “the attitude of teens in the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS” padasiswa class XI in High school 3 Palangka Raya with a total sample of 10 respondents, the data obtained that 4 people were able to answer the questions correctly as well as have a positive attitude with the criteria of the respondents were able to answer the question correctly between 6-10 of 10 questions and 6 have a negative attitude with the criteria of the respondent is only able to answer correctly ≤ 5 of the 10 questions.

II. METHODS

Respondents

The respondents in this study were students of class XI in High school 3 Palangka Raya who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria numbered as many as 81 sampel. The sample aged between 15-18 years. Sampling technique that will be used by the researcher is simple random sampling.

Instrument

The research instrument or tools that used in this research is questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study consists of 3 parts, namely, Questionnaire A, contains general data in the form of the identity of respondents, consisting of name/initials, age, gender and class. Questionnaire B contains about the level of religiosity using a Likert Scale taken from Wicaksono (2014) with number of statement 29 statement. Questionnaire B has been tested validity and reliability by Wicaksono (2014) with results of 0.60 (valid) and reliability testing with the results $0,946 > 0,80$ then the instrument has a reliability choice. Questionnaire C, contains a statement of attitudes in the prevention of HIV/AIDS by students using a Likert Scale taken from Mukti (2018) with amount of 19 questions. The questionnaire C has

been tested for validity and reliability by Mukti (2018) with results >0,444 (valid) and the results of the reliability test of this questionnaire, all items reserved for declared reliable with 0,934.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study using univariate analysis and bivariate. Univariate analysis is the technique of analysis of one variable, each variable is analyzed without associated with other variables. The figures the results of the analysis are displayed with the shape of the numbers that have been processed into percentage, ratio, prevalence. Bivariate analysis is used to see whether there is a relationship between variables. Bivariate analysis in the study using an ordinal scale. The conclusions from the testing of hypothesis is there a relationship jikap value < 0.05 and no relationship jikap value > 0.05.this using the formula provided by kendall's Tau because on the second variable

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the age distribution of respondents entirely aged 15-18 years (100%) and no respondents aged less than 15 years. The frequency of the male sex as many as 43 respondents (53.1%) and that of the female gender as much as 38 respondents (46.9%). The majority of respondents have a religious good, as many as 53 respondents (65,4%), religiosity quite as many as 24 respondents (29,6%), religiosity less as much as 4 respondents (5.0%) of. It can be seen that average students students of Class XI High school 3 Palangka Raya has a positive attitude towards prevention of HIV/AIDS infection with the number of 64 students (79,0%), while students who have negative attitude towards the prevention of HIV infection/AIDS as many as 17 people (21,0%).

Table 1. The Results Of The Univariate Analysis

Variabel	Frekuensi (n)	Presentasi (%)
Age		
<15 Years	0	0
15-18 Years	81	100
Gender		
Men	43	53,1
Women	38	46,9
Religiosity		
Better	53	65,4
Enough	24	29,6
Less	4	5,0
Attitude		
Positive	64	
Negative	17	17,5

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that respondents who have a positive attitude and religiosity that good as much as 53 respondents (65,4%), which has a positive attitude and religiosity quite as many as 11 people (13,6%), then respondents have a positive attitude and religiosity less no or 0 respondents, and respondents with a negative attitude and religiosity also does not exist or is 0 the respondents, then respondents with a negative attitude and religiosity quite as many as 13 respondents (16,0%), then the last is respondents with a positive attitude and religiosity less as much as 4 people (at 5.0%).

Table 2. The Results Of The Bivariate Analysis

Variable	Attitude				p-Value
	Positif		Negatif		
	N	%	N	%	
Religiosity					
Better	53	65,4	0	0	0,000
Enough	11	13,6	13	16,0	

REFERENCE

- [1] Aini, L.N. 2011. *Hubungan Pemahaman Tingkat Agama (Religiusitas) Dengan Perilaku Seks Bebas Pada Remaja Di SMAN 1 Bangsal Mojokerto*. (Online).
- [2] Bintari, N. P., Dantes, N., & Sulastrri, M. 2014. *Korelasi Konsep Diri Dan Sikap Religiusitas Terhadap Kecenderungan Perilaku Menyimpang Dikalangan Siswa Pada Kelas Xi Sma Negeri 4 Singaraja Tahun Ajaran 2013/2014*. 2(1): hlm. 1-10.
- [3] Gunawan. 2014. *Hubungan Antara Tingkat Religiusitas Dengan Tindakan Pencegahan HIV/AIDS Pada Siswa di SMA Islam Sultan Agung 3 Semarang*. (Online). Dalam Jurnal Repository Unnisula. (<http://repository.unissula.ac.id>).
- [4] Mukti, G A. 2018. *Pengaruh Peer Education Terhadap pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Tentang HIV/AIDS Di SMA N 1 Kretek Bantul Tahun 2018*. (Online). Dalam **Jurnal Repository Poltekkes Jogja** (<http://eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id>) .
- [5] Palupi, A. 2013. *Pengaruh Religiusitas Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja Pada Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 02 Slawi Kabupaten Tegal*. (Online) Dalam Scientific Journals Universitas Negeri Semarang (<https://journal.unnes.ac.id>).
- [6] Pratiwi, RY. 2013. *Kesehatan Remaja di Indonesia*. (Online). (<http://idai.or.id/public-articles/seputar-kesehatan-anak/kesehatan-remaja-di-indonesia.html>).
- [7] *Profil Kesehatan Kota Palangka Raya Tahun 2018*. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Palangka Raya. (Online), (<https://dinkes.palangkaraya.go.id>),
- [8] Sarwono, S. W. 2000a. *Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial*. Jakarta : PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- [9] Sibagariang, E. E, Julianie, Rismalinda, & Nurzannah, S. 2010. *Metodologi Penelitian Untuk Mahasiswa Diploma Kesehatan*. Jakarta : CV. Trans Info Media
- [10] Siregar, F. A. 2004. *Pengenalan dan Pencegahan AIDS, Makalah, Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat USU : Medan*. (Online). (<http://library.usu.ac.id>).
- [11] Sudikno, Bona, S. & Siswanto. 2010. *Pengetahuan HIV dan AIDS pada Remaja Indonesia*. 1(3): hlm. 145-154, (Online). Dalam Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi (<http://ejournal.litbang.depkes.go.id>),
- [12] Sulistami, S. 2014. *Psikologi & Kespro Remaja*. Jakarta : Mustika Pustaka Negeri
- [13] Tampi, D. Kandou, G. & Ratag, G. 2013. *Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap dengan Tindakan Pencegahan HIV/AIDS pada Siswa SMA Manado International School*. (Online). (<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id>).
- [13] *UNAIDS Data 2018*. UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS) (Online). (<https://www.unaids.org>).
- [1] UNAIDS, 2018. *Indonesia*. (Online). (<https://www.unaids.org/en>).
- [15] WHO, 2010. *The World Health Report*. (Online), (<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hiv-aids>).
- [16] Wicaksono, A P. 2014. *Hubungan Antara Religiusitas Dengan Agresifitas Siswa Kelas XI SMA N 4 Kota Bengkulu*. (Online). Dalam Jurnal Repository UNIB (<http://repository.unib.ac.id>).