ABSTRACT

THE INCREASING OF STUDENTS PERSONAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOR THROUGH STS (SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY) LEARNING MODEL IN AL-MUJADDADIYYAH ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL, DEMANGAN, MADIUN

Quasy Experiment Research

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Personal hygiene is a way to maintain cleanliness and heartiness to avoid illness due to poor personal hygiene and prevent psychosocial impact. The right personal hygiene must be applied in everyday life, especially to children and young adolescents because they are more susceptible about disease. This study was conducted to analyze the increase in knowledge, attitudes and actions of students through STS learning model in Al-Mujaddadiyyah Islamic Boarding School, Demangan, Madiun.

Design of this study was quasy-experiment with pretest-posttest control group design. The population in this study were young students who were studying Islamic Junior High School (MTs) in Al-Mujaddadiyyah Islamic Boarding School. Sampling method using stratified random sampling according inclusion and exclusion criteria, separated by the treatment group and control group respectively totaled 24 respondents each class (VII, VIII, IX) consists of 8 respondents with 4 men and 4 women. Data collected by using a questionnaire, and statistical analysis used the wilcoxon sign rank test and mann-whitney u test with a significance level ≤ 0.05 .

The results showed that there were significant increased in knowledge, attitude and action of personal hygiene students with STS learning model. Wilcoxon significant level of knowledge for treatment group was p = 0.000, the control group p = 0.317 and posttest mann-whitney test p = 0.000. Wilcoxon significant level of attitudinal for treatment group was p = 0.002, the control group p = 0.317 and posttest mann-whitney test p = 0.002, the control group p = 0.317 and posttest mann-whitney test p = 0.004. Wilcoxon significant level of action for the treatment group p = 0.000, the control group p = 0.317 and posttest mann-whitney test p = 0.004. Wilcoxon significant level of action for the treatment group p = 0.000, the control group p = 0.317 and posttest mann-whitney test p = 0.001.

It can be concluded that health education with STS learning model can improve knowledge, attitude, and, action in the treatment of adolescent personal hygiene. So, as health care, nurses can use STS learning model to obtain effective influence when providing health education to adolescents.

Keywords: personal hygiene, STS learning model, adolescent, islamic boarding school

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