

ANALISA PELATIHAN LIFE-SKILL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, NORMA SUBYEKTIF DAN KONTROL PERILAKU (dalam rangka pencegahan HIV AIDS pada Siswa Madrasah Tsanawiyah di Kabupaten Tulungagung)

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of Life Skill Education towards the increasing of Knowledge, Attitude, Subjective Norm and Perceived Behavior Control (in HIV AIDS Prevention among Students of MTs In Tulungagung) Behavior of adolescents in HIV AIDS prevention need to be directed and one of the methods is to perform interventions on the factors forming their behavior. This research aimed to observe the effect of Life Skill Education through peer educator on knowledge, attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavior control as determinant factors in forming a planned behavior in accordance with the Theory of Planned Behavior. The observational study was conducted at three religious schools (Madrasah Tsanawiyah / MTs) of Tulungagung District. Questionnaires data were collected from total 223 samples at the two schools which had obtained the Life Skill Education and one school as the control group. The analysis results showed that the group who received LSE training had more positive knowledge, attitude and subjective norm towards performing HIV AIDS prevention behavior. Meanwhile, the group of students who did not receive training had a slightly higher results in perceived behavior control. The research also indicated the existence of a significant effect of training on life skill knowledge (the signification is about 0.047), but it had less significant effect on attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavior control ($\alpha > 0.05$). Lack of influence of the LSE training was identified in this study among other things caused by distortions of the information deliver processes. In addition, the MTs's curriculum has actually put the life skill education through the construction of religious norm. Life Skill training methods and curriculum themself is also a factor that needs to be improved to enhance the targeted 10 life skill competencies, which in turn will form a positive behavior in the prevention of HIV AIDS.

Keywords : Life Skill Education, Knowledge, Attitude, Subjective Norm, Perceived Behavior Control.

SUMMARY

Analysis of Life Skill Education towards the increasing of Knowledge, Attitude, Subjective Norm and Perceived Behavior Control (in HIV AIDS Prevention among Students of MTs In Tulungagung) The proportion of adolescents in Indonesia is very large in number, reaching almost 20 % of the total population. During the search for self identity, many teenagers have various behaviors which have negative effect for themselves or their surroundings. Negative behavior is closely related to knowledge, attitudes and norms followed by the adolescent. The number of AIDS cases in East Java are dominated by the age group of 25-29 year (29%), which means that they have started to exposure to the HIV virus at previous year (at age 15-19 years and categorized as teenagers). Prevention program by various parties need to be done to reduce the number of cases of HIV AIDS. One of them through Life Skills Education / LSE training with a peer education approach that consists of education and HIV-AIDS prevention information in the Islamic Junior High School (Madrasah Tsanawiyah / MTs) which aims to develop the knowledge, attitudes and actions associated with HIV AIDS prevention efforts. District Tulungagung is considered to be the right one to apply the LSE training among the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of the LSE training to enhance knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms and perception of control adolescent behavior in the prevention of HIV AIDS on students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah of district Tulungagung. Essentially, knowledge, attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavior control are recognized as determinant factors in forming a planned behavior in accordance with the Theory of Planned Behavior. This research was categorized as an observational study The population was all of the students in grade 8 MTs Bandung, Aryojeding and Pucanglaban. Respondents were divided into two groups: groups given training LSE and control group. Sampling was done by using random method. Total sample was 223 students consisting of 174 students in the group who received LSE training and 49 students in the control group. Data collection was carried out by filling out the questionnaires of knowledge, attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavior control. Research variables consisted of Life Skill Education / LSE Training as an independent variable and knowledge, attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control as dependent variables. Data processing with a computer statistical program was completed to determine the effect of Life Skills Education training for knowledge, attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control by using binary logistic regression with significance level α of 0.05. Results of the research analysis showed that the influence of the LSE training on knowledge gained significance level of 0.047. It means H_0 is accepted and there was an influence between the LSE training with the level of knowledge. For attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavior control, it was obtained a significance level > 0.05 which means that αH_0 is rejected that there was no significant influence between the LSE training on attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavior control. Based on the mean values of the obtained result, it showed that the group who received LSE training had more positive level of knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms in conducting and supporting HIV AIDS prevention. For control perceptions, it was found that students who do not receive training on the LSE has slightly higher mean values than students who received training.

In conclusion, the LSE training can improve the mean values of knowledge, attitude and subjective norm of students in supporting HIV AIDS prevention behavior, although it doesn't have any significant effect when observed by using statistical analysis. This is because of distortions in the delivery of information, so the training has not touched the realm of attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavior controls. In addition, the curriculum at the Madrasah Tsanawiyah already has the role of life skill education as enshrined in religious norms built into the curriculum, so that training LSE has a less significant influence on attitudes, subjective norms and perception behavior controls. Life Skill training of methods and curriculum itself is also considered as a factor that needs to be improved to enhance the targeted 10 life skill competencies, which in turn will form a positive behavior in the prevention of HIV AIDS. LSE training is suggested to be provided at all secondary schools in East Java.

