

THE RELATIONSHIP OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS WITH ATTITUDE TO KNOWLEDGE OF PREVENTION THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KAGALUHAN CULTURE AT SMKN 1 CIAMIS

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, HIV AIDS was first discovered in the Province of Bali in 1987. Until now, HIV AIDS has spread in 407 out of 507 districts/cities (80%) in all provinces in Indonesia. Various prevention efforts have been carried out by the government in collaboration with various institutions inside and outside the country. The phenomenon of teenagers that has recently been revealed is the large number of teenagers who are pregnant out of wedlock, abortion, prostitution and the spread of pornographic videos. Information facilities about health and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially HIV/AIDS, in several senior high schools are still lacking, both in the form of educational literature and counseling from related parties. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS and their preventive attitudes at SMKN 1 Ciamis. **The method** used in this study is a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at SMKN 1 Ciamis, the number of samples was 120 students who were willing to be respondents. the results of this study the correlation coefficient value of 1.00. Correlation significance criteria can be said that there is a significant relationship, as evidenced by the Sig value. (2-tailed) the calculation result is smaller than the value of 0.05 or 0.01. **The result** is that there is a close relationship between the two variables used in this study, namely knowledge about HIV/AIDS and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention through the Cultural Attitude of Galuhan. It can be determined that the level of strength of the relationship between variables has a perfect relationship with the value of the correlation coefficient with the calculation results being smaller than the value of 0.05 or 0.01. So it can be concluded that knowledge has an influence on HIV/AIDS prevention attitudes through the application of Kagaluhan cultural attitudes.

Keyword: Knowledge, HIV/AIDS, Kagaluhan Culture

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, HIV AIDS was first discovered in Bali Province in 1987. To date, HIV AIDS has spread to 407 of the 507 districts/cities (80%) in all provinces in Indonesia. Various mitigation efforts have been carried out by the government in collaboration with various institutions at home and abroad. Based on data from the Ministry of Health in October 2014, it shows that from July to September 2014 the number of new HIV infections reported was 10,203 cases, while based on data from the Tasikmalaya Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, the number of HIV AIDS sufferers reached 160 people. In detail, 107 men and 53 women. Of this number, deaths reached 34 people. the number of new AIDS cases reported was 1,983 cases. According to the Directorate General of PPM and PL, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2013 stated that of this number, teenagers are one of the groups with a fairly large portion. The cumulative percentage of cases among teenagers is not as large as other age groups, but it still requires great attention. If the problems faced by teenagers are not addressed immediately, it will result in higher rates of HIV/AIDS and the loss of the productive life of sufferers, which ultimately results in the loss of productive age in Indonesia. The cultural attitude of Galuh is a characteristic of the Galuh community, where this is reflected in the traditional arts in the community. The following are some of the attitudes expressed in art, including having faith and devotion to God Almighty by always trying to obey His commands and stay away from His prohibitions, trust in living life, compassion and nurturing. With good attitudes and character, it is hoped

that it will be able to change the behavior patterns of teenagers in relationships (Nasronudin, 2007)

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research entitled *The Relationship between Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Attitudes to Prevent HIV/AIDS through the Implementation of Kagaluhan Culture at SMKN 1 Ciamis*. Kagaluhan culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, science, law, customs, and other abilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society which teaches about the philosophy of human life to guide humans to achieve safety in life and birth. inner. (Brata & Wijayanti, 2020)

METHOD

This research method uses a cross sectional approach. Data analysis used chi-square to determine the relationship between students' knowledge about HIV/AIDS and attitudes based on the application of Kagaluhan Culture.

Implementation at SMKN 1 Ciamis, in December 2022 – March 2023. The sampling technique was taken using purposive sampling, that is, samples were taken based on research needs. The total population in the study was 120 female students, Level XII who were willing to become respondents.

The data required is primary data obtained through filling out questionnaires related to knowledge and attitudes, including questions containing knowledge of HIV/AIDS with 25 True and False questions and a questionnaire regarding HIV prevention attitudes through the application of cultural attitudes of confusion with 15 questions of agreeing and disagreeing. Bivariate analysis is used to see the relationship between variables in accordance with the research objectives, so bivariate analysis is carried out to see the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using the Chi-Square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

This chapter describes the results of research on students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS with attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention through the implementation of Kagaluhan Culture at SMKN 1 Ciamis.

Table 1. Distribution of Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS with Attitudes to Prevent HIV/AIDS through the Implementation of the Culture of Kagaluhan at SMKN 1 Ciamis

Pengetahuan	Frekuensi	%
Good	28	28
Enough	62	62
Not enough	10	10
Total	100	100,0

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' knowledge was sufficient, 62 people (62%), 28 people (28%) had good knowledge and 10 people (10%) had poor knowledge.

Table 2. Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevention Attitudes Through the Implementation of the Cultural Attitude of Galuhan

Valid	Attitude	Frekuensi	%
	Positive	71	58,7
	Negative	50	41,3
	Total	121	100,0

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the majority of respondents had a positive attitude towards HIV prevention, namely 71 people (58.7%), and 50 people (41.3%) had a negative attitude towards HIV prevention. The attitude score is obtained from the median value, namely 45, where $(\text{number of questions} \times \text{highest score}) + (\text{number of questions} \times \text{lowest score}) / 2$. It is said to have a positive attitude if the value is greater than the median, and it is said to be negative if the value is less than the median.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of HIV Prevention Attitudes Through the Implementation of Cultural Attitudes of Distress Based on Gender

Gender			Attitude Category		Total
			Positive	Negative	
Man	Category Knowledge	Good	24	13	37
		Enough	10	13	23
	Total		34	26	60
Women	Category Knowledge	Good	27	8	35
		Enough	10	16	26
	Total		37	24	61
Total	Category Knowledge	Good	51	21	72
		Enough	20	29	49
	Total		71	50	121

Based on table 3, it can be seen that of the 60 male respondents, 37 people had a good level of knowledge and the majority had an attitude towards HIV prevention through good religious attitudes, namely 24 people. Meanwhile, of the 61 female respondents who had a good level of knowledge, 35 people had a good attitude towards HIV prevention through good religious attitudes, namely 27 people. And of all respondents who have a good level of knowledge, the majority have a positive attitude towards HIV prevention through the Kagaluhan Cultural attitude.

Table 4. Analysis of the Influence of Knowledge on HIV Prevention Attitudes Through the Implementation of the Cultural Attitude of Galuhan

			Knowledge Category	Attitude Category
Spearman's rho	Kategori Pengetahuan	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.299**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,001
		N	121	121
	Kategori Sikap	Correlation Coefficient	.299**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	
		N	121	121

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on table 5.4, it can be seen the coefficient values and criteria for the closeness of the relationship between the two variables used in this research, namely knowledge about HIV and attitudes towards HIV prevention through cultural attitudes of kegaluhan. It can be determined that the level of strength of relationship between variables has a perfect relationship with a correlation coefficient value of 1.00. The correlation significance criteria can be said to have a significant relationship, proven by the Sig value. (2-tailed) calculation result is smaller than the value of 0.05 or 0.01. So it can be concluded that knowledge has an influence on HIV prevention attitudes through the implementation of cultural attitudes of kegaluhan.

DISCUSSION

The research was carried out at SMKN 1 Ciamis, the sample size was 180 students who were willing to become respondents. Data collection was carried out in January 2023. The data in this study was collected from secondary data through records obtained at SMKN 1 Ciamis in the vulnerable months of December 2022 - January 2023, while primary data was obtained from distributing questionnaires. From the results of research by distributing questionnaires to respondents, it was found that there was a close relationship between the two variables used in this research, namely knowledge about HIV and attitudes towards HIV prevention through Cultural Attitudes of kegaluhan. It can be determined that the level of strength of relationship between variables has a perfect relationship with the correlation coefficient value with the calculation results being smaller than 0.05 or 0.01. So it can be concluded that knowledge has an influence on HIV prevention attitudes through the application of kegaluhan cultural attitudes.

These results are in accordance with the journal written by (Brata & Wijayanti, 2020) concerning Cultural and Social Dynamics in Sundanese Civilization. From a cultural point of view, the order of life of Sundanese society refers to kegaluhan values which promote high civilization which is reflected in knowledge, belief, art, morals, science, laws, customs, and other abilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society which teach the philosophy of human life to guide humans to achieve safety in life physically and mentally. kegaluhan culture, which is reflected in the kegaluhan cultural attitudes expressed in traditional arts in society, includes belief and devotion to God Almighty by always trying to obey His commands and avoid His prohibitions. This study shows that the culture and order of Sundanese society represent a high quality of meaningful life. (Brata & Wijayanti, 2020)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the calculation results, it can be seen the coefficient value and the criteria for the closeness of the relationship between the two variables used in this research, namely knowledge about HIV and HIV prevention attitudes through kegaluhan cultural attitudes. The results of the research reveal that there is a relationship between knowledge and HIV/AIDS prevention attitudes and kegaluhan cultural values which are reflected in the kegaluhan cultural attitudes expressed in traditional arts in society, including belief and devotion to God Almighty by always trying to obey orders and stay away from His prohibitions, trust in living life, provide a good influence in society, protect and embrace each other in goodness and live in harmony between communities. (Galuh University, 2020)

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