

THE ROLE OF HOUSEWIVES IN COMBATING COVID-19 THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to get an information of the knowledge of housewives on masks. This study uses quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The number of respondents is 108 respondents who live in Batu Ampar (Condet) Sub District in East Jakarta. Primary data in this study was obtained by distributing questionnaires. The level of knowledge of masks is divided into 5 aspects, namely based on Remembering (C1), Understanding (C2), Applying (C3), Analyzing (C4), and Evaluating (C5). Research results obtained (C1) 59.26%, (C2) 77.04%, (C3) 65.90%, (C4) 85.80%, (C5) 85.19% of respondents can validate the use of masks. From the calculation results on the knowledge indicator, it was found that the frequency of the correct answer was 81 correct answers or 75%, then the knowledge of housewives on masks could be categorized as quite good at knowing about masks.

Keywords: housewife, knowledge, mask

INTRODUCTION

Before the Covid-19 pandemic masks were only used as a of work attire for a small group of professions, such as pharmacists, laboratory workers, factory workers, and medical personals. Even then, not all of them wear masks, during visits to doctors or hospitals, there are still many officers who did not use masks before the pandemic.

But now masks have become a basic need for the community to maintain health to avoid the Covid-19 virus [1]. In everyday life, masks have become an obligation, especially when doing activities outside the home [2]. The use of masks is also one of the 3M protocols [3], [4]. in fighting the spread of this virus, the 3M protocol campaign consists of; wear masks, wash hands, keep distance and avoid crowds. With this protocol, the use of masks is a very important obligation to be obeyed by all people in this pandemic era. Especially for those who still have to leave the house to work or buy daily necessities at the market or supermarket which are very vulnerable to the virus.

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic also has influenced the fashion world. One of the emerging fashion trends is the use of masks. There is a government recommendation that requires wearing a mask, hence, masks and fashion cannot be separated from our daily lives. When viewed in position, the mask is placed on the face so that the design and shape can be adjusted to the activities of the wearer. This trend of using masks will also last for a long time and can form a new habit, where even though the Covid-19 pandemic ends, people will continue to use masks in various activities [5].

Indonesia has now started the Covid-19 vaccination [6], nevertheless, people are still required to wear masks for the years to come, where the pandemic really ends and it could even be longer if people don't comply with the rules. The purpose of vaccination is not to be free of health protocols. The public still has to remain vigilant [7]. This is because vaccination cannot stop the spread of the virus. Seeing the importance of the role of masks at this time, the government issued strict penalties in the form

of social sanctions and fines for people who do not use masks in public places to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 virus

By seeing that masks have been included in the current basic needs and obligations, the role of housewives is very important and influential in the decision to buy and choose the type of mask that will be used by their family members because without realizing it, masks have also been included in the community's basic necessities fund. Providing the right masks for family members is one of the important roles of housewives during the pandemic [8]. Before conducting the research, the researcher conducted observations in the form of interviews with 10 housewives regarding their current knowledge of masks, the observations were carried out in Batu Ampar Sub District in East Jakarta City. The results of observations show that 8 out of 10 housewives still couldn't fathom the importance of mask in this perilous era.

Knowledge

Bloom's taxonomy has been widely used to describe cognitive learning levels. The initial taxonomy description, developed by Benjamin Bloom and his collaborators in 1956, includes six levels of educational objectives which consist of Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, and Evaluation [9]. This taxonomy was later revised in 2001 by one of Bloom's collaborators, David Krathwohl, and his group. The revised description used dynamic verbs instead of the original nouns to describe learner thinking, where Knowledge was changed to Remember, Comprehension became Understand, Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, and Synthesis was renamed Create [10].

Mask

During this COVID-19 epidemic, the usage of masks is suggested by Governments and WHO to control the further expanse of Covid-19. The usage of masks has followed

various guidance from several community health organizations and governments. The WHO and other public health organizations approve that mask can inhibit the expanse of respiratory viral diseases, especially in COVID-19 case [11].

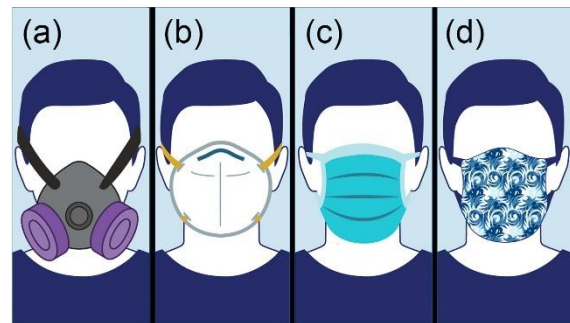


Figure 1. Schematics of various face masks [12], [13]. (a) An elastomeric respirator, equipped with a replaceable cartridge or filter, which is designed to be reusable. (b) A particle filtering respirator, commonly known as an N95 mask, which is designed to be disposable. (c) A surgical mask, also known as a medical, procedure, or dental mask, which is designed to be disposable. (d) A cloth mask, or a cloth face covering, which is not standardized or regulated.

As depicted on Figure 1, there are four general categories of face masks. Elastomeric respirators are designed to be reusable, N95 and surgical masks are designed to be disposable, while cloth masks are generally reusable, although they are not standardized or strictly regulated [14]. In general, any kind of face mask can impede or slow down the propagation of respiratory droplets and aerosols to a certain extent.

Housewives

Housewives are regarded as home managers regardless of their employment status. Housewives have a significant role in the house, in history they were found as contributing significantly to the household, including parental and economic activities. They participated in almost every aspect of family physiological as well as economic needs [15]. Whatever happens within the family

become the prime responsibility of the housewives.

During this pandemic their role is expanding, they become the key to protect their family from Covid-19. Housewives have to educate their family to adhere to health protocols during the pandemic, and they also have to provide appropriate protection for their family.

METHOD

This study uses descriptive a method with quantitative approach. Primary data was collected from respondents directly through a structured questionnaire. The respondents consist of 108 housewives who don't have a job outside home, has a child or several children, and live in Batu Ampar Sub District in East Jakarta City.

The questionnaire consisted of demographic data collection, such as age, highest education attained, and number of children. This questionnaire is self-administered, and if respondents were not clear with certain items, they could ask the authors directly. All of the questions are related to mask usage during COVID-19 pandemic such as types of masks, appropriate use of mask, appropriate mask maintenance, and also appropriate mask usage for children.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of the respondents are depicted from their number of children, residency, age, and education. While the respondents' knowledge of masks can be seen from 5 aspects, namely Remember (C1), Understand (C2), Apply (C3), Analyze (C4), and Evaluate (C5).

Based on data gathered from the questionnaire filled by 108 respondents, shows that the majority of housewives in Batu Ampar Sub District in East Jakarta City have more than 2 children with a percentage of 56.5% (61 out of 108 respondents), while 43.5% (47 out of

108) respondents have more 1 to 2 children. As can be seen on Figure 2.

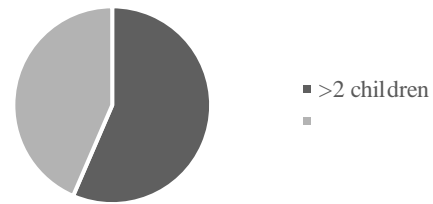


Figure 2. Respondents' Number of Children Distribution

Meanwhile, according to their residency, most of the respondents live on JL. Batu Ampar I, Batu Ampar Sub District, East Jakarta City, with a percentage of 27.8% (30 out of 108 respondents) as depicted in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Respondents' Residency Distribution

Respondents' Residency	Frequency	Percentage
JL. Batu Ampar I	30	27.8%
JL. Batu Ampar II	17	15.7%
JL. Batu Ampar III	16	14.8%
JL. Batu Ampar IV	25	23.1%
JL. Batu Ampar V	20	18.5%

The age of the respondents varies from 28 years old up to 62 years old as can be seen on Figure 3, with most of the respondents are those who are 51 years of age with a percentage of 8.3% (9 out of 108 respondents).

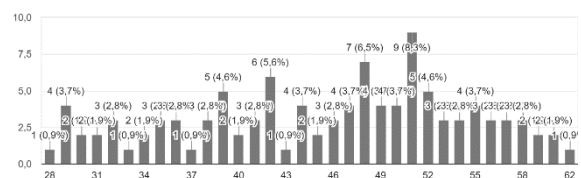


Figure 3. Respondents' Age Distribution

And based on their last education, it can be seen that most of the housewives in Batu Ampar Sub District in East Jakarta City are high school graduates, with a percentage of 66.7% (72 out of 108 respondents), and the second majority which is 17 out of 108 respondents (15.7%) hold a bachelor's degree, which can be seen on Table 2.

Table 2. Respondents' Education Distribution

Respondents' Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
High School	72	66.7%
Diploma I/II	7	6.5%
Bachelor's Degree	11	10.2%
Master's Degree	17	15.7%
Doctoral Degree	1	0.9%

On the questionnaire, respondents have to answer 37 questions which correlates to 5 aspects of knowledge, questions 1 to 4 correlates to the Remember (C5) aspect. On this aspect, it can be said that 59.26% of the housewives in Batu Ampar District in East Jakarta City are able to identify different types of masks, which can be described on Table 3.

Table 3. Remember (C1) Aspect of Knowledge

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
1	89	82.41	19	17.59
2	86	79.63	22	20.37
3	41	37.96	67	62.04
4	40	37.04	68	62.96
Average	64	59.26	44	40.74

Questions 5 to 19 correlates to the Understand (C2) aspect, where it indicates that whether the respondents can compare the efficiency of different types of masks, mask characteristics, and can identify masks from pictures. From the result on Table 4 it can be seen that 77.04% of the respondents are able to do what the indicator suggests.

Table 4. Understand (C2) Aspect of Knowledge

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
5	56	51.85	52	48.15
6	71	65.74	37	34.26
7	75	69.44	33	30.56
8	92	85.19	16	14.81
9	87	80.56	21	19.44
10	88	81.48	20	18.52
11	86	79.63	22	20.37
12	86	79.63	22	20.37
13	89	82.41	19	17.59
14	100	92.59	8	7.41

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
15	79	73.15	29	26.85
16	91	84.26	17	15.74
17	91	84.26	17	15.74
18	81	75.00	27	25.00
19	76	70.37	32	29.63
Average	83.2	77.04	24.8	22.96

The Apply (C3) aspects is measured by questions 20 to 31 as can be seen on Table 5, where 65.9% are able to use mask correctly, determine the appropriate use of mask for children, and carry out proper mask maintenance.

Table 5. Apply (C3) Aspect of Knowledge

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
20	96	88,89	25	11,11
21	84	77,78	37	22,22
22	62	57,41	59	42,59
23	52	48,15	69	51,85
24	74	68,52	47	31,48
25	78	72,22	43	27,78
26	67	62,04	54	37,96
27	59	54,63	62	45,37
28	59	54,63	62	45,37
29	51	47,22	70	52,78
30	96	88,89	25	11,11
31	76	70,37	45	29,63
Average	71,17	65,90	49,83	46,14

Whilst questions 32 to 34 correlates to the Analyze (C4) aspect. It can be said that 85.8% of the housewives in Batu Ampar District in East Jakarta City are capable of detecting incorrect use of mask, as can be seen from Table 6.

Table 6. Analyze (C4) Aspect of Knowledge

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
32	91	84.26	17	15.74
33	96	88.89	12	11.11
34	91	84.26	17	15.74
Average	92.67	85.80	15.33	14.20

And the last aspect which is Evaluate (C5) measured from the answers of questions

35 to 37 indicates the ability of the respondents to validate the use of mask, Table 7 suggests that 85.19% of the respondents are capable of doing so.

Table 7. Evaluate (C5) Aspect of Knowledge

Question Number	Respondents' Answers			
	Correct	%	Incorrect	%
35	94	87.04	14	12.96
36	90	83.33	18	16.67
37	92	85.19	16	14.81
Average	92	85.19	16	14.81

From Table 8, it can be concluded that housewives' knowledge of Remember (C1), Understand (C2), Apply (C3), Analyze (C4), and Evaluate (C5) aspects are not so different. As can be seen from Table 8, the correct answers frequency is 81 or 75% and the frequency of incorrect answers is 27 or 25%.

Table 8. Knowledge Category

	Frequency	Percentage
Correct	81	75%
Incorrect	27	25%
Total	108	100%

There are three types of knowledge level measurement, namely: (1) good level of knowledge if the score obtained is in the range of 75% to 100%, (2) knowledge level is quite good if the score obtained is between 60% to 75%, and (3) knowledge level is not good if the score that is obtained is less than 60%.

Therefore, as depicted on Table 8, it can be said that housewives' knowledge regarding masks can be categorized as good, since the obtained score is 75%.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge of housewives regarding mask in Batu Ampat Sub District in East Jakarta City is good with a score of 75% or 81 correct answers.

From the questionnaire it can also be said that the respondents are able to compare the efficiency of different types of masks, mask

characteristics, identify masks from pictures, use mask correctly, determine the appropriate use of mask for children, carry out proper mask maintenance, detect incorrect use of mask, and validate the use of mask.

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