

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF PUNK CHILDREN TOWARDS PERSONAL HYGIENE

Khana Nur Mubsiroh¹, Suryanti^{2*}, Satino³

^{1,2,3}*Polytechnics of Health Ministry of Health Surakarta (INDONESIA)*

*Corresponding author : [suryantisolo1 @gmail.com](mailto:suryantisolo1@gmail.com)

Abstract

Background Backing: Personal hygiene is crucial for health, comfort, safety, and well-being, but many communities, including punk children, still lack awareness of its importance. Punk children are often viewed negatively due to their appearance and behaviors that deviate from social norms, leading to frequent health problems caused by poor hygiene. Providing education through technology-based media, such as websites, can be an effective solution to improve their knowledge and attitudes toward personal hygiene. **Objective:** To determine the improvement in knowledge and attitude towards personal hygiene. **Method:** Study This use pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design approach. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling with 44 respondents, with the research instruments being a knowledge questionnaire and an attitude questionnaire. Data analysis used is the Wilcoxon Test. **Results:** The Wilcoxon test obtained a p-value of 0.000, indicating that personal hygiene education can improve the knowledge and attitude of punk children. **Conclusion:** There is influence personal hygiene education with website-based media for knowledge and attitude punk children. Ongoing education can be conducted both in groups and individually to improve health and personal hygiene, thus preventing various diseases.

Keywords: Education, Personal Hygiene, Punk Children.

1. INTRODUCTION

Assumption somebody about cleanliness will affect health, for example when somebody sick, they usually consider cleanliness is problem small. For comfort, safety and health a person, cleanliness personal is very important [1]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) hygiene or cleanliness is action for guard health and prevent distribution disease. Cleanliness personal refers to maintaining cleanliness body like how much take a bath often, wash hands, cutting nails, and washing clothes [2]. Impact cleanliness self consists of from impact physical and psychological. Impact physique including somebody suffer disturbance health because no guard cleanliness self, and impact psychic is somebody feel no comfortable with himself alone because no guard cleanliness self [1].

Many people or community that still bad in personal hygiene one of the among them is punk children. Punk children are group teenagers gathering in one receptacle or group and follow style life, trends and certain fashions [3]. The majority punk children have same characteristics that is eccentric, unique, pants torn, colored flashy hair, tattoos, piercings, inappropriate clothing once washed, and painted lips black [4].

Punk music begins develop with rapidly in the 1970s, spreading from Europe to America, Asia, and almost all over the world. In Indonesia, Punk music began known since end the 1970s, but new develop rapidly in Jakarta in the 1990s [3]. In 2014, around 70 million people, or 25% of the total population, were punk children who are still on average under 17 years old [5]. The Central Statistics Agency stated that in 2022, children the streets are connected in community Central Java level punk children are estimated reached 649. With amount 445 males and 203 females [6].

Majority punk children don't enough in education. Factors low education cause knowledge and attitude they are also low, especially related problem health. Problems frequent health suffered punk children caused by lack knowledge and attitude they to importance guard cleanliness and health self they [7]. Granting education need media for make it easier Respondent

in understand material. Media in the delivery process promotion health have very important role [8]. One of the media that can developed with technology information is a web -based media. The advantages from the website namely efficient time in get information and nature flexible with easy used, practical brought everywhere, and only using android mobile phone. The website is also more easy accessed by the public in various area only with using the internet [9].

Based on previous research, according to Muliantino in 2023, health education is effective in increasing adolescents' knowledge and understanding of personal hygiene, which can then be applied by adolescents in their daily lives. This is evidenced by the average total knowledge of personal hygiene before the education, which was 14.45, and after the education, it increased to 18.77 [10]. Suseno in 2021, conducted a study on the impact of health education on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding personal hygiene, proven by the p-value result of 0.000 or $p < \alpha = 0.05$, which indicates that health education has an effect on the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding personal hygiene [11].

Based on problem main and supported by the description above, then researcher do study with title "influence " personal hygiene education with website -based media for knowledge and attitude punk children in Salatiga City" with the goal is for punk children to be able to access information and knowledge relevant health related to personal hygiene.

2. METHODOLOGY

Study This is type study qualitative pre- Experimental with one group pretest-posttest design approach. Method This involving questionnaire or measurement to variable before given treatment , namely pretest, then done treatment , and after That done measurement back , namely posttest [10] . Population in study This is amount all over Punk children in Salatiga City as many as 50 people, the number sample namely 44 subjects with the sampling technique used purposive sampling with criteria sample punk children in Salatiga City as well as have an Android cellphone. Instrument study being a knowledge questionnaire and an attitude questionnaire the validity and reliability tests have been conducted with the result of the Cronbach's alpha $\alpha > 0.388$, and used website media. Data analysis used namely the Wilcoxon test. In study It has been declared ethically feasible by the ethics committee of Regional General Hospital Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, number 2.567/XI/HREC/2024, there is ethics study started from (Informed consent) explains to subject purpose and objectives research (Autonomy) no to list name subject but his initials, (Confidentiality) researcher guard confidentiality and information subject.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Characteristics Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents

Characteristics Respondents	Item	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Type Sex	Man	41	93.2
	Woman	3	6.8
	Total	44	100.0
Age	<20	9	20.5
	20-30	27	61.4
	>30	8	18.2
	Total	44	100.0
Last education	Elementary School	10	22.7
	Senior High School	7	15.9
	Junior High School	21	47.7
	No School	6	13.6
	Total	44	100.0

Type sex respondent majority various sex man with percentage 93.2%. Male tend own desired nature free from rule good parents and also environment compared to with woman. Men have them too the nature of liking look for challenge, open, easy socialize and have Lots Friend than women. Research results this in accordance with research conducted by Anjori & Daharnis

(2023) which states that in matter deviation behavior teenager good school or not school, teenager with type sex man more many deviate than woman.

Age Respondent part big aged 20-30 years (adult early) as much as 61.4%. Adults beginning is a transitional period from adolescence towards adulthood. At this time also experienced crisis identity self so that they express it in accordance desire yourself. From the results study this in line with research conducted by Paputungan (2023) say after adolescence namely the time of discovery identity somebody at a time entering adulthood marked beginning with invention intimacy or isolation.

last education Respondent majority educated junior high school with amount as much as 47.7% and have an elementary school education with amount as much as 22.7%. At the level elementary and middle school education is still get basic learning compared to the level more education high. Because learning those who still base cause Lots do deviation. In research conducted by Priyanto et al., (2022) mention that education is one of those who provide child with various experience social and moral values. Through education child will get experience, habits, skills various attitudes and behavior.

3.2 Univariate Analysis

Table 3. Knowledge

Variable	Item	Pretest		Posttest	
		Quantity	Percentage(%)	Quantity	Percentage(%)
Knowledge	36-70 (good)	24	54,5	44	100,0
	0-35 (bad)	20	45,5	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	44	100,0
Attitude	34-45 (good)	9	20,5	43	97,7
	26-33 (sufficient)	30	68,2	1	2,3
	0-25 (poor)	5	11,4	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	44	100,0

The results of the research that has been done with total 44 respondents, before given education personal hygiene in children punk in the city Salatiga knowledge 45.5% of respondents were bad and 54,4% of respondents were good. After given education personal hygiene in children punk in the city Salatiga knowledge 100% of respondents were good and knowledge 0% of respondents were bad.

The attitude variable during the pre-test showed that 20.5% of respondents had a good attitude, 68.2% had a sufficient attitude, and 11.4% had a poor attitude. The frequency of the knowledge variable during the post-test showed that most respondents had a good attitude at 97.7%, 2.3% had a sufficient attitude, and 0% had a poor attitude.

3.3 Punk Children Knowledge Before And After Given Personal Hygiene Education With Website Based Media

Table 2. Knowledge

Variables	Knowledge					p value
	Min	Max	Median	Mean	SD	
Pretest	10	60	40	35.68	1,606	0.000
Posttest	40	70	50	54.32	1,317	

From the data obtained show that average pretest score 35.68, minimum score 10 and final score maximum 60. Factors that influence knowledge respondent about personal hygiene that is knowledge and motivation health that has not been once obtained and level education respondents who are partly big low. So that respondent not yet understand about proper personal hygiene. So, one of the effective way for increase knowledge child punk that is with given education personal hygiene. In research conducted by Rochmah (2020) state that habit Personal

hygiene is influenced by knowledge about importance cleanliness and its effects to health, but knowledge just no enough, someone must own motivation for guard cleanliness self.

Knowledge respondent after given education personal hygiene show improvement. Research results obtained child punk have knowledge good with the average posttest score was 54.32. This show that there is difference knowledge personal hygiene child punk before and after given education. Through education personal hygiene in research This beneficial for punk children, so child punk become more understand about personal hygiene. Research This in line with research that has been conducted by Putri et al. (2022) about influence education personal hygiene to knowledge and behavior the toucher food at PPMI Assalaam Sukoharjo state There is difference knowledge before and after education that is tested with the Wilcoxon test obtained p value = 0.001.

3.4 Punk Children Attitude Before And After Given Personal Hygiene Education With Website Based Media

Table 3. Attitude

Variables	Attitude					<i>p value</i>
	Min	Max	Median	Mean	SD	
<i>Pretest</i>	20	44	30	30.45	0.839	0.000
<i>Posttest</i>	33	45	38	38.68	0.543	

From the data obtained show that average pretest score 30.45, minimum score 20 and final score maximum 44. As big child punk not yet own sufficient knowledge about personal hygiene so that attitude respondents also still bad. According to study Suprobo et al. (2022) knowledge is one of factor For to form attitude children and also through promotion health in schools will more support and shape child become students with character guard life clean and healthy.

Attitude Respondent after given education personal hygiene show improvement. Research results obtained child punk own attitude good with the average posttest score was 38.68. This show that there is difference attitude personal hygiene child punk before and after given education. Increasing correct knowledge and understanding of the respondent about personal hygiene will push the emergence attitude positive and motivational ending with change behavior. Research This in line with research that has been conducted by Wilantara et al. (2024) state There is influence between education personal hygiene with change behavior personal hygiene in mothers who have Children with dermatitis in Kemisan Hamlet Gading Kulon Village Subdistrict Banyuwangi Regency Probolinggo with p-value = 0.000 which means value $< \alpha = 0.05$.

3.5 Influence Personal Hygiene Education with Website- Based Media Regarding Punk Children' Knowledge and Attitudes

Based on results study education *personal hygiene* can increase knowledge with Wilcoxon test results show p- value = $0.000 < 0.05$. Knowledge involving five senses in the process of understanding. Punk children given education media- based website that can read via mobile phone so involving senses sight, touch and taste. Through sensing the knowledge can enter to brain so that can influence cognitive someone. According to Simbolon & Siregar (2021) state that knowledge obtained through cognitive processes, where somebody must understand or recognize moreover formerly a knowledge knowledge to be able to know knowledge.

Based on results study education personal hygiene can increase attitude with Wilcoxon test results show p- value = $0.000 < 0.05$. Attitude is a person's response to a stimulus that causes behavior. Attitude change occurs when persuasive information is understood and accepted by the recipient. This information then settles and is approved by the recipient to be applied in daily life. Attitude has 3 aspects: cognitive, affective, and conative. The cognitive aspect refers to the knowledge gained, the affective aspect refers to the emotional process that may arise, while the conative aspect refers to the response to take action. Attitude formation can be achieved through health education, counseling, and outreach.

This result supported by research The Last Supper (2019) state understand attitude as one of points important in competencies that you want achieved through education is basically very possible. Between attitude and knowledge possessed somebody clear there is difference despite

that attitude only is attitude view just. A knowledge about a object certain new will become an attitude, if knowledge the accompanied by with readiness with act accordingly with the object.

Based on the results of health education research conducted with website-based media. Websites have the advantage of being easily accessible anywhere and by anyone. Thus, punk children who are given websites can play anywhere and anytime without taking a lot of time. So, education with this method is effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of punk children. This study is in line with research conducted by Dewi & Kurniasari (2022) which shows that there is an increase in knowledge after being given education using media sites as evidenced by a p value of 0.000. The results of other studies conducted by Lathifa & Mahmudiono (2020) state that there is an influence of web-based educational media on unbalanced nutritional knowledge.

4. CONCLUSION

Personal Hygiene Education With Website Based Media influential in a way significant to the level of knowledge about personal hygiene of punk children, proven with p value of 0.000 and the mean value of 35.65 to 54.32. Personal Hygiene Education with Website- Based Media also has an effect to punk children' personal hygiene attitude is proven with p value 0.000 and seen from mean value from 30.45 to 38.68. Then you can In conclusion, personal hygiene education using website -based media has an influence to knowledge and attitude punk children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Saying Thank You Author Convey to punk children who became Respondent study This as well as all the party that has help especially in the service social city Salatiga which has help so that study This Can implemented in accordance with what was planned.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Fauziah and P. Aryani, "Penyuluhan Personal Hygiene Untuk Faktor Risiko Penyakit Menular Pada Siswa Pesantren Sabilunnajat Ciamis Jawa Barat," *J. Pengabd. dan Pemberdaya. Kesehat. Masy.*, no. 1, pp. 55–68, 2021.
- [2] R. L. Crain, "Hygiene," *Polit. Sch. Integr.*, pp. 106–137, 2019, doi: 10.4324/9781315134031-10.
- [3] F. M. Pramdani, "The Profile of the Marginal Punk Community and the Driving Factors for Punk," *Int. J. Polit. ...*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 64–74, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://ijobsor.pelnus.ac.id/index.php/ijopsor/article/view/39>
- [4] D. Erwinsyah and K. Sinduwiatmo, "Negotiating the Identity of Punk Children, Descriptive Study of the Phenomenon of Punk Children," *Indones. J. Innov. Stud.*, vol. 21, pp. 1–10, 2022, doi: 10.21070/ijins.v21i.831.
- [5] S. Patonah and A. A. Afandi, "Description Parenting Pattern Of Punk Children In District Bojonegoro," *Str. J. Ilm. Kesehat.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 1665–1669, 2020, doi: 10.30994/sjik.v9i2.305.
- [6] Propinsi Jawa Tengah, "Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Tengah," *Pemerintah Propinsi Jawa Teng.*, no. 12, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://dinsos.jatengprov.go.id/detail/pengumuman/profil-panti-pendowo-kudus>
- [7] N. S. Puteri, E. Azwar, and F. Fahdhienie, "Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat (PHBS) Pada Rumah Tangga," *Afiasi J. Kesehat. Masy.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 472–480, 2023, doi: 10.31943/afiasi.v8i2.291.
- [8] A. Ernawati et al., "Media Promosi Kesehatan Untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Stunting Health Promotion Media to Increase Mother's Knowledge about Stunting," *J. Litbang*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 139–152, 2022, [Online]. Available: <http://>
- [9] N. Syah and Peprizal, "Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Web Pada Mata

- Pelajaran Instalasi Penerangan Listrik,” *J. Imiah Pendidik. dan Pembelajaran*, vol. 4, pp. 455–467, 2020.
- [10] M. R. Muliantino and R. Sarfika, “Edukasi Personal Hygiene pada Remaja di Kelurahan Ampang,” *J. War. Pengabd. Andalas*, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 327–331, 2023, doi: 10.25077/jwa.30.2.327-331.2023.
- [11] M. R. Suseno, B. Y. Fitri Hamidiyanti, and W. Ayu Ningsih, “Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Menggunakan Media Video Dan Alat Peraga Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Putri Tentang Personal Hygiene Pada Masa Menstruasi Dalam Layanan Homecare,” *J. Kebidanan*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 59–69, 2021, doi: 10.35890/jkdh.v10i2.216.
- [12] Martono, *Modul Riset Keperawatan New Normal Covid 19*. 2021.
- [13] M. F. Anjori and D. Daharnis, “Peer Conformity in Terms of Gender,” *J. Neo Konseling*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 77, 2023, doi: 10.24036/00724kons2023.
- [14] F. Paputungan, “Karakteristik Perkembangan Masa Dewasa Awal,” *Media Online) J. Educ. Cult.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 2986–1012, 2023.
- [15] P. Priyanto, Nengsih Yulianingsih, and K. Kayubi, “Penyebab Penyimpangan Perilaku Remaja Punk Di Kabupaten Indramayu Tahun 2022 (Studi Fenomenologis terjadinya Penyimpangan Perilaku Remaja Punk),” *J. Res. Dev. Public Policy*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 25–38, 2022, doi: 10.58684/jarvic.v1i4.19.
- [16] N. N. Rochmah, “Hubungan Usia Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Dengan Perilaku Personal Hygiene Di Lapas Kelas li B Banyuwangi,” *Maj. Kesehat. Masy. Aceh*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2020, doi: 10.32672/makma.v3i1.1462.
- [17] S. N. A. H. Putri, D. Marfuah, and D. P. D. Kusudaryati, “Pengaruh Edukasi Personal Hygiene terhadap Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Penjamah Makanan di PPMI Assalaam Sukoharjo,” *Pros. 16th Urecol Seri MIPA dan Kesehat.*, pp. 1514–1526, 2022.
- [18] N. R. Suprobo, R. Putri Novembriani, E. Danik Kurniawati, and W. Kirana Hasanah, “Edukasi Kebersihan Diri (Personal Hygiene) pada Anak untuk Meningkatkan Kebersihan Diri Anak,” *J. Pengabd. Masy. Nusantara.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–32, 2022, doi: 10.29407/dimastara.v2i1.19288.
- [19] R. W. Wilantara, N. N. Rahmad, and T. Suhartini, “Pengaruh Edukasi Personal Hygiene Terhadap Perubahan Perilaku Personal Hygiene,” vol. 2, 2024.
- [20] N. Simbolon and A. K. Siregar, “Sumber Ilmu Pengetahuan Dalam Manajemen Pendidikan,” *Darul Ilmi J. Ilmu Kependidikan dan Keisl.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 69–83, 2021, doi: 10.24952/di.v9i1.3526.
- [21] A. Dahniar, “Memahami Pembentukan Sikap (Attitude),” *J. Balai Diklat Keagamaan Bandung*, vol. XIII, pp. 202–206, 2019.