

Original Article

Motivation Of Students In Preventing Scabies At Islamic Boarding School

Dodik Arso Wibowo¹, Alma Ainun Nadya¹

¹ STIKES Karya Husada Kediri, East Java, Indonesia.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article History

Submit : Jun 23, 2024

Revised : Jun 25, 2024

Accepted : Jun 27, 2024

Keywords:


Motivation, Santri, Scabies

Background: Islamic boarding schools are a place for students to learn about Islam. The term santri is used for people who study religion at Islamic boarding schools. The students live together, usually students are often associated with scabies disease due to several factors, one of the factors that is suspected to be the cause is the lack of motivation in the students. Motivating students aims for students to be more concerned about cleanliness. This study aims to determine the motivation in preventing scabies.


Methods: The research design was quantitative descriptive, with a research population of 120 respondents and a sample of 55 respondents. Sampling techniques with Purposive Sampling. The research was carried out from March 18 to April 30, 2024 at the Darunnjaah Islamic Boarding School with the variables of student motivation in preventing scabies. The research instrument with a data questionnaire was analyzed with percentages, interpreted quantitatively

Results: Based on the results of research from 55 respondents, most of the respondents had a strong motivation as many as 37 respondents (67%) and almost half of the respondents had moderate motivation as many as 18 respondents (33%) in preventing scabies.


Conclusion: The motivation of students in preventing scabies is influenced by several factors, namely gender, age, length of time students have lived in Islamic boarding schools, have received information about scabies and sources of information. It is hoped that the students will be more cooperative in seeking information related to scabies disease and its prevention to increase student motivation in preventing scabies and it is expected that the Islamic boarding school will often provide information about scabies disease and its prevention.

 Corresponding Author


: Dodik Arso wibowo

 Affiliation

: dodikarso@gmai.com

 Email

: STIKES Karya Husada Kediri, East Java, Indonesia

 Cite this as

: Arso Wibowo, D., & Nadya, A. A. . (2024). Motivation Of Students In Preventing Scabies At Islamic Boarding School. Journal of Applied Nursing and Health, 6(1), 247–255. <https://doi.org/10.55018/janh.v6i1.204>

Introduction

Islamic boarding schools are a place for students to learn about Islam. The term santri is used for people who study religion at Islamic boarding schools. Each student has a different background, both in terms of socio-economic, socio-cultural, age

differences, and behavioral differences in maintaining personal hygiene and the surrounding environment. The existence of these differences has the potential to cause disease seeds, because not all students can maintain personal and environmental hygiene, such as not changing clothes for



more than 1 day, dirty clothes are only dried in the sun without washing, often borrowing clothes or goods, not caring about room cleanliness, and not maintaining environmental sanitation. Conditions like this are the trigger for skin diseases, of which the skin disease in question is scabies. Scabies is an infection of the hominis variety *sarcoptes scabiei* mite that causes skin diseases. This disease is characterized by itching, especially at night. Scabies can attack all groups regardless of age, gender, social class, ethnicity, or race. Scabies are often ignored because they are considered non-life-threatening so that their treatment is not too prioritized, but if they continue to be ignored, scabies can turn chronic and severe, and can even cause complications. Factors that affect the incidence of scabies are, direct contact with scabies sufferers, environmental conditions that support scabies to develop such as residential density, poor sanitation, difficult access to clean water, and low levels of motivation in maintaining personal hygiene. For this reason, motivation is needed from the students to take action to prevent scabies. Motivation has a meaning as something that is a driving force to do or act. Low or high level of motivation in oneself is a determinant of a person's quality of life. There are many kinds of motivation to improve the quality of life, one of which is motivation in maintaining personal hygiene or self-care. The same is true for students, especially if they live together and in the same environment, having motivation in maintaining personal and environmental hygiene is an important thing that must be possessed because it will affect the quality of life of students.

According to WHO (*World Health Organization*) As many as 300 million people in the world are reported to be infected with scabies every year. In 2017 according to *International Alliance for the*

Control of Scabies The incidence of scabies varied from 0.5% to 48%. The prevalence of scabies in some developing countries is reported to range from 6-27% of the general population, and the highest incidence is in school-age children and adolescents. In Indonesia, in 2015, the number of scabies sufferers was 6,915,135 (2.9%) out of a population of 238,452,952 people. This number has increased in 2016 where the number of people with scabies is estimated at 3.6% of the population. In Indonesia, scabies is reported to be ranked 3rd out of the 12 most frequent skin diseases, with a prevalence of 4.60 – 12.95% (Ridwan et al., 2017). Based on Riskesdas data in 2018, the incidence of scabies was 6.9% in Indonesia. East Java Province has 72,500 (0.2%) of the total population of 36,269,500 people who suffer from scabies (Riskesdas, 2018). The results of the research at the Gading Mangu Perak Islamic Boarding School in Jombang were 52 students (72.2%) who experienced scabies, 40 students (55.5%) who changed clothes, 42 students (58.3%) who changed towels, 50 students (69.4%) who slept close together (Elzatillah S et al., 2019). The results of a preliminary study from Rahayu who conducted research at the Lirboyo Kediri Islamic Boarding School found that scabies cases ranged from 11% to 14% of 60 students (Erma Herdyana, 2016).

Scabies disease often spreads in densely populated areas such as Islamic boarding schools, where the area of the building is not proportional to the number of residents, rooms that are crowded with ventilation conditions, environmental sanitation, and poor clean living behavior of the students. Mite infection is caused by the infrequent change of clothes and borrowing clothes to make the transmission of scabies easier, in addition to the habit of sleeping together, room conditions that include room temperature and humidity also play a role

in the reproduction of mites *Sarcoptes scabiei*. Wetter and hotter temperatures can make mite activity higher. The entry of scabies mite disease will cause severe rashes and itching, especially at night and after bathing, the itching that occurs is due to sensitivity to the secret mite which takes approximately a month after infection. At that time, skin disorders began to look like dermatitis with the discovery of papules, vesicles, urtica. Skin disorders that appear to be wider than the location of the mite itself (Kurniawan et al., 2020). With such a condition, it will make discomfort and even interfere with the survival of the sufferer because of the very intense itching. In addition, the patient's confidence level will also decrease, because the patient will often do scratching activities without knowing the place and situation and also because of skin disorders that arise due to the scratching activity, such as dermatitis with the discovery of papules, vesicles, urticaria. Scabies disease requires pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, but before carrying out pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, high motivation is needed for patients or students to be willing and want to carry out the treatment (Khotimah et al., 2021).

The impact if students have a lack of motivation in maintaining personal hygiene and the surrounding environment is that their quality of life will decrease, students will feel uncomfortable because of the itching they feel, less healthy, easily attacked by diseases, lack of confidence, even if they are attacked by this scabies disease or other diseases, the healing will take longer and even allow the disease to get worse. But if students have high motivation, the quality of life will be high, students will feel comfortable, healthy, not easily attacked by diseases, have high confidence because their bodies are clean, and also if they have contracted this scabies

disease or other diseases, the healing process will also be faster.

The solution to increase the motivation of students in maintaining personal and environmental hygiene should be that Islamic boarding schools often conduct socialization about living in a clean and healthy way, give an overview of what happens if they maintain or lack of personal hygiene and the environment, check the environment regularly, schedule weekly cleaning events for Islamic boarding schools, give gifts to students with the cleanest room environment, and also sanction students who throw garbage carelessly. With these efforts, it will make the students more motivated in maintaining personal hygiene and the environment.

Based on this description, the researcher is interested in conducting a study with the title "Motivation of Students in Preventing Scabies at the Darunnajjah Islamic Boarding School, Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency"

Methods

The research was conducted with a quantitative approach with a descriptive research design. The variable in this study is the Motivation of Students in Preventing Scabies at the Darunnjah Islamic Boarding School, Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency. The research was carried out from March 18, 2024 to April 30, 2024. The population in this study is by taking 55 student respondents who live in Islamic boarding schools, using purposive sampling techniques. Data collection using questionnaires.

Results

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents By Gender

No.	Gender	Sum	Percentage
1.	Law Law	27	49%
2.	Woman	28	51%

Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents By Age

No.	Age	Sum	Percentage
1.	10 – 15	13	24%
2.	16 – 20	32	58%
3.	≥ 20	10	18%

Table 3 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Length of Stay in Islamic Boarding Schools

No.	Long Stay in Islamic Boarding School	Sum	Percentage
1.	1 – 6 months	4	7 %
2.	7 months – 1 year	8	15 %
3.	≥ 1 year – 3 years	14	25 %
4.	≥ 3 years	29	53%

Table 4 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Information Received

No.	Have Been Informed	Sum	Percentage
1.	Ever	30	55%
2.	Never	25	45%

Table 5 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Information Sources

No.	Resources	Sum	Percentage
1.	Electronic Media	9	16%
2.	Print	0	0%
3.	Friend	14	14%
4.	Health Workers	7	7%

Discussion

Based on the results of the research on the motivation of students in preventing scabies at the Darunnajah Islamic Boarding School, Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency on March 18 to April 30, 2024, of the 55 respondents, the results of the study were found that most of the respondents, namely 37 respondents (67%) had a strong motivation in preventing scabies, and almost half of the respondents, namely 18 respondents (33%) had moderate motivation in preventing scabies.

Scabies are an infestation of mites *Sarcoptes Scabie* which causes small brutes of redness and itching between the hands, wrists, elbows, armpits, around the nipples of women, on the male genitals, along the belt line and on the lower buttocks. This scabies disease often attacks students and students see from those who live together with different personalities and habits. Where some of them like to clean, are lazy, rarely take a shower, like to borrow friends' clothes, and others. That kind of thing can trigger them to get scabies. Factors that contribute to the occurrence of scabies are contact with the sufferer, environmental conditions, low level of hygiene, and low level of motivation (Husna et al., 2021).

Motivation is an effort that causes a person or group of people to be moved to do something because they want to achieve a goal or a tendency that arises in a person consciously or unconsciously to take action with a certain goal. The onset of motivation from a person is influenced by several factors, namely environmental factors, education level, past experiences, future goals (Abnisa, 2020). Motivating the students is an important thing to do. Students are motivated to always maintain their cleanliness to prevent students from being exposed to scabies, or if they have been affected so that they do not get scabies again.

From the results of the study with a total of 55 respondents obtained, most of the respondents had a strong motivation in preventing scabies, namely 37 respondents (67%). This is influenced by several factors, namely gender, age, how long the student has lived in the cottage, has received information and where the information was obtained.

The factor that affects the strong motivation of students in preventing scabies is gender, where in the study of 37 respondents who have strong motivation in

the female gender, 23 respondents (62%) were obtained. According to Ninla (2019) Mentioning gender are physiological and anatomical attributes that distinguish between men and women. Gender is also associated with the gender aspect, where men are required to play a masculine role and women play a feminine role, gender is also interpreted as cultural expectations for men and women. For example, men are known for being strong, rational, masculine and mighty, while women are known as gentle, beautiful, emotional, cleanliness-loving and motherly (Kartini & Maulana, 2019).

Javanese families educate girls from an early age to do housework and maintain the cleanliness of the house such as sweeping, mopping, washing, and others, women are also always advised to keep themselves clean. Meanwhile, boys since childhood are educated to do tasks or activities outside the home to be able to earn a living and be exempted from household chores (Goleman et al., 2019).

This makes women have a higher interest in maintaining personal hygiene and the environment, while men tend to be more interested in something that they consider to produce and override the interest or desire to maintain cleanliness.

Furthermore, the factor that affects strong motivation is age, from the results of this study, 25 respondents (68%) were found to be 16-20 years old with strong motivation. In accordance with the theory of age maturity, Age affects a person's grasp and mindset, where the older the person will be, the more mature the person will be, the more developed his mindset and grasp will be so that the more knowledge is obtained. A person's age will affect their motivation, it is based on a widespread belief in oneself that motivation will increase with age (Rahmawati et al., 2021).

According to the researchers' assumptions, respondents in the age range of 16-20 years have stronger motivation, compared to the age range below. In this age range, the respondent's grasp and mindset have become more mature, the respondent has been able to think about what is good and which is not good, and also the knowledge he has is also increasing. From his mindset and knowledge, this will affect his motivation.

Furthermore, the factor that affects strong motivation is the length of time respondents live in Islamic boarding schools, from the results of the study, most of the respondents lived in podok for ≥ 3 years with strong motivation as many as 20 respondents (54%). According to AS Sa'diyah (2022) The student environment is something that affects the behavior and habits of students. As a member of the community, students can be affected by the surrounding environment, the place they live in, and their peers. A clean living environment and diligent peer associations can make students more comfortable and at home in the environment. For example, a student with a habit of laziness will turn into a cleaner if the student lives with a friend who likes to clean and makes the student feel at home in that place. Likewise, on the contrary, a shabby and messy residential environment, lazy and mischievous peer associations will make you uncomfortable and even want to move out of the environment (Efendi & ., 2021).

In this case, the researcher assumes that the environment occupied by the students is a clean, healthy, harmonious environment, judging from the length of time the students have lived in this environment and the students feel at home to live in this environment, with an environment like this can give rise to motivation in a person.

Furthermore, the factor that affects strong motivation is information, from the results of the study, respondents who have received information that have strong motivation are as many as 28 respondents (93%). According to (Hidayat, 2020) Verbal and non-verbal information, real advice and help, as well as behavior provided by people who are familiar with the subject in their social environment can provide emotional benefits or influence the behavior of the recipient.

In this case, the researcher assumes that if the respondents have received information, it will make the respondents more aware and clear in preventing scabies and obtain strong motivation to do so in daily activities so that the health of students is maintained.

Of the 30 respondents who had received information, from the results of the study, it was found that almost half of the respondents who received information from friends, namely 14 respondents (47%), almost half of the respondents who received information from electronic media as many as 9 respondents (30%), and a small part of the respondents received information from health workers, namely 7 respondents (23%). According to Suryana (2022) that the source of information is all things that can be used by a person so that they can know about something new, the source of information has characteristics, namely, it can be seen, read, learned and can be transformed to others. The types of information sources are also diverse, namely there are visual information sources or information sources that can be seen with the sense of sight, then there are sources of information from audio, namely sources of information obtained through the sense of hearing, and also sources of audiovisual information, namely sources of information obtained through the sense of sight and the sense of hearing.

In this case, the researcher assumes that the source of information is the beginning of information, which makes the reader of the information become more understanding about something that he has not understood or something new.

From the results of the study, as many as 18 respondents (33%) were found to have moderate motivation. This is influenced by several factors, namely age, of the 18 respondents with moderate motivation with the age of 10-15 years, as many as 9 respondents (50%). At that age is early adolescence, where this period is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. During this time various changes occur, including hormonal, physical, psychological changes. Adolescents are susceptible to disorders in the form of ideas, feelings and behavioral problems due to developmental tasks in adolescence, growth of intellectual capacity, and stress (Suryana, Hasdikurniati, et al., 2022).

Based on this, the researcher assumes that respondents with this age range are still in a growth period where respondents still need more attention and also at this age the mindset and grasp of the respondents are still unstable, and judging from their age, the knowledge possessed by the respondents is also still not optimal, which knowledge can demand a good and correct response.

The next factor that affects moderate motivation is that they have never received information about scabies disease. From the results of this study, 16 respondents (89%) were found to have moderate motivation who had never received information. According to Amalia (2020) mentioning that information is a data that has been processed in such a way as to increase the knowledge of someone who uses the data.

Based on this, the researcher assumes that the less information they have, the less knowledge is known, which makes

respondents less aware of scabies disease and how to prevent the disease. This ignorance can affect the motivation that respondents have because they do not know what impact will happen to them.

Conclusion

In this chapter, a conclusion will be presented that contains the answer to the problem formulation and from the results of the research on Motivation of Students in Preventing Scabies at the Darunnajah Islamic Boarding School, Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency. From the results of the research on Motivation of Students in Preventing Scabies at the Darunnajah Islamic Boarding School, Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency, it was found that most of the respondents had good motivation. Based on the results of the study, the researcher gave the following suggestions:

For Respondents: It is hoped that respondents will be more cooperative in seeking information about scabies disease and how to prevent it, both by asking friends, health workers, and through electronic media. The results of this research are expected to be used as a means of scientific thinking and can add knowledge insights for future researchers. The results of this research are expected to be used as a source for interested parties to further increase their knowledge and teaching materials and conduct further research on the motivation of students in preventing scabies. The results of this study can be used as health information about student motivation in preventing scabies. It is hoped that the administrators of the boarding school and students at the Darunnajah Islamic Boarding School will be more active in providing information and explanations about scabies disease, such as providing information on the sidelines of learning.

Authors Contributions

The manuscript represents the combined efforts of the authors, with one member involved in study design and data collection, another member contributing to literature review and analysis, and a third member focusing on manuscript drafting and revision. All authors have provided input and consented to the final manuscript submission

Conflicts of Interest

We hereby confirm that no relationships or activities that could be perceived as conflicts of interest have been associated with this research, ensuring its complete objectivity and credibility.

Acknowledgment

I am profoundly grateful to the respondents and the research location for their generous participation and the exceptional resources provided, which were crucial for the progress and success of this research.

References

- Kartini, A., & Maulana, A. (2019). Gender and Sex Redefedence. *Journal of Women's & Islamic Studies*, 12(2), 217–239.
- Khotimah, H., Andayani, S. A., & Maulidah, R. (2021). Personal Hygiene Experience in Male Students with Scabies Disease at the Darullughah Wal Karomah Sidomukti Islamic Boarding School, Kraksaan Probolinggo. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 9(1), 70–95. <https://doi.org/10.33650/jkp.v9i1.2038>
- Kurniawan, M., Ling, M. S. S., & others. (2020). Scabies Diagnosis and Therapy. *Mirror of the Medical World*, 47(2), 104–107.
- Kurniawan Marsha, Ling Michael Sie Shun, F. (2020). Scabies Diagnosis and

- Therapy. *Mirror of the World of Medicine*, 47(2), 104.
- Mathematics, A. (2020). *The Relationship between Knowledge Level and Scabies Prevention at Putraannuqayah Boarding School, Guluk District, Sumenep Regency*. *Imartha*, 1–23.
- Menaldi, S. L. S., Bramono, K., & Indriatmi, W. (2017). *Skin and Venereal Diseases-7th edition*. Jakarta: Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia.
- Ninla Elmawati Falabiba. (2019). Basic Concept of Gender. *Gender Equality & Its Position*, 12–71. [http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/20488/7/7.2018205TMPI_BAB II.pdf](http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/20488/7/7.2018205TMPI_BAB%20II.pdf)
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Health Research Methods, Third Edition*. Pt Rineka. Jakarta.
- Nursalam. (2017). *Nursing Research Methodology: A Practical Approach 4th Edition*. Salemba Medika.
- Perdana. (2018). Motivasi Belajar. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Pertiwi, M. Y., & Hidajat, D. (2021). Scabies with Secondary Infections In Down Syndrome. *Journal of Medicine*, 10(4), 655–660.
- Rahmadani, I. A. S. (2018). *Survey on Customer Savings Motivation at Bank BRI Sebangka Kanca Duri Unit*. 9–19.
- Rahmawati, M., Nurmawaty, D., & Vionalita, G. (2021). Factors related to the work motivation of health workers at the Cijaku Health Center. *Health Publica*, 2(02), 126–137. <https://doi.org/10.47007/hp.v2i02.4653>
- Ridwan, A. R., Sahrudin, S., & Ibrahim, K. (2017). *The relationship between knowledge, personal hygiene, and housing density with symptoms of scabies disease in students at the Darul Muklisin Islamic Boarding School, Kendari City in 2017*. Haluoleo University.
- Riskesdas. (2018). East Java Province Report RISKESDAS 2018. In *Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia*.
- Rohmah, A. (2016). Proxy to Measure the Level of Trust and Motivation Level in Student Knowledge Sharing in the Accounting Information Application Class. *Darmajaya Business Journal*, 2(1), 14–20.
- Ryan, Cooper, & Tauer. (2021). Definisi Pondok Pesantren. *Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents*, VI(2), 12–26.
- Sardiman, A. M. (2020). *Interaction & motivation of teaching and learning*.
- Sariani, N. L. P., Pradhana, P. D., & Utami, N. M. S. (2020). Factors that affect the work motivation of employees of the Kumbasari Badung Market Cooperative. *Scientific Development Media*, 14(10), 3357. <https://doi.org/10.33758/mbi.v14i10.559>
- Sugiyono, S. (2018). *Educational Research Methods Qualitative, Quantitative and R\&D Approaches*. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Sungkar, S. (2016). Scabies: Etiology, pathogenesis, treatment, eradication, and prevention. Jakarta: FKUI Publishing Agency, 48–57.
- Suratni, E., & Susanti, E. (2018). *THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS OF THE ZAINUL ULUM GANJARAN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL, GONDANGLEGI DISTRICT, MALANG REGENCY ABOUT SKABIES DISEASE*. Putera Indonesia Academy of Pharmacy Malang.
- Suryana, E., Hasdikurniati, A. I., Harmayanti, A. A., & Harto, K. (2022). Early and Middle Adolescent Development and Its Implications for Education. *Scientific Journal of Mandala Education*, 8(3), 1917–1928. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v8i3.3>

494

- Suryana, E., Lestari, A., & Harto, K. (2022). Information Processing Theory and Its Implications in Learning. *Scientific Journal of Mandala Education*, 8(3), 1853–1862.
<https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v8i3.3498>
- Trasia, R. F., & others. (2020). Selection of Scabicides in the Treatment of Scabies. *Journal of Pharmaceutical And Sciences*, 3(2), 58–63.
- Uno, H. B. (2023). *Theory of motivation and its measurement: Analysis in the field of education*. Bumi Aksara.
- Widasmara, D. (2020). *The New Concept of Skabies*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Winarno, W., & Sunaryo, H. (2017). The Effect of Motivation, Discipline and Satisfaction on Employee Performance (case study on employees of Pt. Anugerah Putra Siantan Songsong Singosari Malang). *E-JRM: Electronic Journal of Management Research*, 6(05).

