

Peran Pengetahuan dan Sikap terkait Covid-19 terhadap Resiliensi pada *Freshgraduate* di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

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Abstrak

Terjadinya pandemi COVID-19 ini menyebabkan *freshgraduate* yang baru saja menyelesaikan pendidikannya kesulitan untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan. Tantangan dan perubahan di masa pandemi ini membuat *freshgraduate* perlu memiliki resiliensi. Penelitian ini dirancang untuk mengetahui peran pengetahuan dan sikap terkait COVID-19 terhadap resiliensi pada *freshgraduate* di masa pandemi. Pengetahuan COVID-19 merupakan kumpulan informasi terkait COVID-19 dan sikap merupakan kecenderungan individu terhadap penerapan protokol kesehatan. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed method* agar dapat memperdalam hasil kuantitatif dalam penelitian ini melalui metode kualitatif. Jumlah partisipan kuantitatif terdiri dari 202 orang dan tiga partisipan dipilih kembali untuk diwawancara. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan peran pengetahuan dan sikap terkait COVID-19 tidak signifikan terhadap resiliensi ($p = 0,153$ ($p > 0,05$)). Lebih lanjut pada hasil kualitatif ditemukan adanya faktor lain dalam proses pembentukan resiliensi *freshgraduate* yaitu adaptasi, kontrol diri, penerimaan, peristiwa unik, dan dukungan sosial.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan COVID-19, Sikap COVID-19, Resiliensi, *Freshgraduate*

The Role of Knowledge and Attitude of COVID-19 towards Resilience among Freshgraduate in Pandemic COVID-19

Abstract. Fresh graduates as individuals who have just completed their education due to the COVID-19 pandemic have made it difficult for them to find work. Challenges and changes during this pandemic make fresh graduates need to have resilience. This study was designed to determine the role of knowledge and attitudes related to COVID-19 against the resilience of Fresh graduates during a pandemic. Knowledge of COVID-19 is a collection of information related to COVID-19 and attitudes are individual tendencies towards the application of health protocols. To achieve this goal, this research used a mixed method. This approach is used to deepen the quantitative results in this study through qualitative methods. The number of quantitative participants consisted of 202 people and three participants were re-elected to be interviewed. The results of this study show that the role of knowledge and attitudes related to COVID-19 is not significant on resilience ($p = 0.153$ ($p > 0.05$)). Furthermore, the qualitative results found that there were other factors in the process of fresh graduate's resilience namely adaptation, self-control, acceptance, unique events, and social support.

Keywords: Knowledge of COVID-19, Attitude of COVID-19, Resilience, Freshgraduate