
**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION
OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES ABOUT HALAL MEDICINES IN KELURAHAN
JATIKRAMAT BEKASI CITY**

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Abstracts

Introduction: Halal medicine is a very important issue to be discussed considering that there are still many medicines that are suspected of containing haram ingredients and are not yet halal certified. This proves that public awareness of halal medicine is still low. This research aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and perceptions of people's attitudes about the halalness of drugs in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City. **Methodology:** This research uses the method of cross-sectional sampling and the determination of the sample using the technique of purposive sampling. The sample size is 130, calculated using the formula Slovin with a precision of 10% (0.1). The instrument used is a questionnaire. The research was conducted from March to May 2023. **Research findings:** The sociodemographic results of the majority of respondents were female (58.5%), aged 26–35 years (31.5%), high school or vocational school education (43.8%), and mother's occupation: household (39.2%). The results of this study indicate that the respondents' knowledge about the halalness of drugs is categorized as good (51.5%). The results of respondents' perceptions about the halalness of drugs are categorized as good (60%). The results of the respondents' attitudes about the halalness of drugs are categorized as good (53.1%). **Conclusions:** this study is that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge of the halalness of drugs ($p = 0.009$) and respondents' perceptions of the halalness of drugs ($p = 0.000$).

Keywords: Attitude; Halal Medicine; Knowledge; Perception.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world. The growth rate of Indonesia's Muslim population is 16.7% per year. The increasing Muslim population in Indonesia has caused the halal lifestyle to become a trend that is currently popular in the world, starting from the halal food sector, halal travel, halal cosmetics, halal medicines and medical care (hospitals). Halal

medicines are a very important issue to discuss considering that many medicines are still found which are suspected to contain haram ingredients⁽³⁾.

Due to the discovery of medicines containing haram ingredients, the issue of halal and haram in products, including medicines, is a problem that cannot be ignored. Every Muslim individual must use halal products. Several research surveys regarding the

halal status of a product, including medicines, have been carried out by the World Halal Forum⁷. The survey results reveal the fact that the level of public concern about the halalness of medicines is lower than the level of public concern for the halal concept of food⁽⁸⁾. The level of public concern for halal medicines can be influenced by people's knowledge, perceptions and attitudes.

Research on halal medicines has been carried out previously, namely regarding the level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the community towards halal medicines in 2 Malang districts¹. This research used a cross-sectional approach with descriptive data analysis carried out on 384 respondents. The results obtained were that the majority of people's knowledge in Malang Regency was in the good category, namely 65%, people's perception was in the good category, 57% and people's attitudes were in the good category, 74%. Based on the suggestions contained in previous research, researchers are interested in conducting research related to the relationship between knowledge and perceptions of people's attitudes about halal medicine. The formulation of the problem in this research is how knowledge and perception relate to community attitudes regarding halal medicine in the community in the Jatikramat sub-district, Bekasi City. The general aim of this research is to determine the relationship between knowledge and perception of community attitudes regarding halal medicine in the community in the Jatikramat sub-district, Bekasi City. The specific objectives of this research are to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the community in the Jatikramat sub-district, Bekasi City, determine the knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the community towards

halal medicine in the community in the Jatikramat sub-district, Bekasi City, determine the relationship between knowledge and perception and attitudes of the community in the Jatikramat sub-district, Bekasi City.

2. Methods

This research is research with a cross sectional approach, namely the independent variables that occur in the research object are measured simultaneously. Data analysis was carried out in a prospective descriptive manner which aims to see the picture or phenomenon that will occur in the future in a certain population. The population in this research is the entire community of Jatikramat Village. The sample in this study was the Jatikramat Village community who met the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this study included respondents aged 17-65 years, willing to fill out the questionnaire completely and understanding the halal nature of medicines. Sampling used Non Probability Sampling with Purpose Sampling technique. Non Probability Sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide an equal opportunity for each individual in a population to be selected as a sample. Purposive sampling is a technique for taking samples with certain considerations (9).

3. Results

Table 1/Tables 1 and 2 in the text (Tables 1 & 2 within parenthesis). Table titles should go above the table. Title case, in bold, with the legend in sentence case and a period mark at the end.

Table 1: Sociodemographics of respondents in Jatikramat Subdistrict, Bekasi City

Sociodemographic	Frequencies of respondents (N=130)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	54	41,5
Female	76	58,5
Age(Tahun)		
17-25	33	25,4
26-35	41	31,5
36-45	32	24,6
46-55	18	13,8

56-65	6	4,6
Education		
Elementary School	14	10,8
Junior High School	29	22,3
Senior High School	57	43,8
College	30	23,1
Work		
Employed	15	11,5
Self-Employed	32	24,6
Civil Servants	1	8
Housewife	51	39,2
Teacher	19	14,6
Other	12	9,2

The following are the results of respondents' knowledge about the halalness of medicines carried out in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City:

Table 2. Respondents knowledge about halal medicine in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City

Knowledge	Frekuensi (n= 130)	Presentase (%)
Good	67	51,5
Enough	39	30
Less	24	18,5

The following are the results of respondents' perceptions regarding the halalness of medicines administered in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City:

Table 3. Respondents perceptions about the halalness of medicines in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City

Perceptions	Frequency (n= 130)	Presentage (%)
Good	78	60
Enough	35	26,9
Less	17	13,1

4. Discussion

Based on the results of research data on 130 respondents listed in Table 1, it can be seen that the people of Jatikramat Village who participated in this research were most aged 26-35 years, 41 people (31.5%) and at least 6 people aged 56-65 years. (4.6%). Thus, the majority of respondents who participated in this study belonged to early adulthood (26-35 years). One factor that influences a person's knowledge and attitudes is age. As a person gets older, a person's knowledge will develop according to the experience gained in living life¹⁵. In early adulthood, a person is able to think and play an active role in making decisions in his life⁽¹⁶⁾.

Based on the results of research data on 130 respondents listed in Table 1, it can be seen that the people of Jatikramat Subdistrict who have the highest educational background are SMA/SMK, namely 57 people (43.8%), then tertiary institutions, 30 people (23.1%) , 29 people from junior high school (22.3%) then 14 people from elementary school (10.8%) and there were no respondents who did not attend school. The results of this research are in line with previous research conducted in Malang Regency, where the majority of the population had a high school/vocational school education background, 45%¹. A person's educational background can influence how knowledgeable they are, because it is closely related to a person's ability to take and receive information. The higher a person's level of education, the broader their knowledge and the more information they obtain⁽¹⁷⁾.

Based on the results of research data on 130 respondents listed in Table 1, it can be seen that the people of Jatikramat Village who took part in this research mostly work as housewives, namely 51 people (39.2%), 32 people (24.6%) are self-employed, 19 teachers (14.6%), 15 employees (11.5%) and 12 others (entrepreneurs, nurses) (9.2%), and 1 civil servant (8%).

Based on previous research conducted in Malang Regency regarding the level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the community towards halal medicines, in this study the results showed that the majority of the people of Malang Regency had a good knowledge category of (65%) regarding halal medicines, especially in knowing the definition of halal and haram and the provisions of halal and haram in Islam¹. This is also in line with research conducted in the city of Yogyakarta which stated that the majority of

pharmacists had a good level of knowledge about halal pharmaceutical products (68.80%), especially knowing about the definition of halal medicine and the selection of raw materials for making halal medicine¹⁹. Knowledge is the result obtained from knowing something that happens after observing a particular object. A person's knowledge can be influenced by several factors including, level of education, information, culture and experience (11). One thing that influences knowledge is the level of education, the majority of people in Jatikramat Subdistrict have a high school/vocational school and tertiary education background. This is in line with research conducted previously in Malang Regency where the majority of people have a high school/vocational school and tertiary education background. Someone who has a higher level of education tends to be more receptive to information and the more experience they gain, in this case especially knowledge about halal medicines⁽²⁰⁾.

This research is in line with research conducted in Bojonegoro district regarding the level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the community towards halal medicine, namely that 53% of respondents were in the very good category and 47% were in the good category⁽²¹⁾. This research is also in line with research conducted in Malang Regency which stated that as many as 57% of respondents had a good perception of the halalness of medicines¹. Perception is an automatic process that occurs very quickly and sometimes without realizing it, allowing a person to understand the stimulus received. One of the factors influencing a person's perception is experience/knowledge. Experience/knowledge can be a very important factor in interpreting the stimulus a person receives⁽¹¹⁾. A

person's good experience with an object tends to give a good and positive perception⁽²²⁾.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted in Malang Regency, namely that as many as (74%) of the community have a good attitude about halal medicine, (25%) have a sufficient attitude and as many as (1%) have a poor attitude¹. This research is also in line with research conducted in Bojonegoro Regency which stated that as many as (53%) respondent had a very good attitude regarding halal medicine (21). The results of this research and previous research both show a good attitude towards halal medicine. This is because several factors can influence attitudes, one of which is educational institutions and religious institutions⁽²⁴⁾. The majority of people in RW 09 Jatikramat Subdistrict have high school/vocational school and tertiary education. According to Sanifah (2018), the higher the level of education, the better the knowledge a person has. Good knowledge can influence a good attitude towards a particular object, especially in matters regarding halal medicine.

The *p-value* obtained from the Pearson chi-square test is 0.009 where the *p value* < 0.05 so that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between knowledge and people's attitudes about halal medicine. The results of this research are in line with previous research conducted in Manado City with a significance value of 0.00 < 0.05 which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of Muslim students at four state universities in Manado City regarding Halal Medicine⁽²⁶⁾. The existence of a relationship between knowledge and people's attitudes about halal medicine is because knowledge is one of the factors that can influence changes in a

person's attitude. Someone who has good knowledge tends to behave better in responding to something⁽²⁷⁾. This can be seen from the results of the analysis of the knowledge and attitudes of the people in Jatikramat sub-district regarding halal medicine who have good knowledge and attitudes. However, different results were obtained from research conducted in Yogyakarta which stated that there was no relationship between knowledge and pharmacists' attitudes regarding halal pharmaceutical products in pharmacies. This can be caused by several factors that influence pharmacists' attitudes regarding halal pharmaceutical products such as religious norms, halal awareness (halal awareness), halal certificates and other unknown factors⁽¹⁹⁾.

The p-value obtained from the Pearson chi-square test is 0.000 where the p value < 0.05 so that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between perceptions of people's attitudes about the halalness of medicines. The results of this research are in line with previous research on the relationship between perceptions of community attitudes in the city of Demak which stated that there was a relationship between perceptions of community attitudes with a significance value of $0.00 < 0.0528$. Then it is also in line with research conducted in the city of Blitar which stated that there was a significant relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes with a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$. Someone who has maturity in experience, is wise in making decisions and can control their emotions tends to have good perception. A person who has good perception will show a good attitude towards something, this is because at the perception stage an individual can realize and understand the existence of encouragement or

stimulus, with awareness and understanding as well as various factors that shape perception, this can shape a person's attitude especially in this research regarding halal medicine⁽²⁹⁾.

5. Conclusions

In this study, the majority of respondents were female at 58.5%, with ages 26-35 years at 31.5%, high school/vocational education at 43.8% and occupation as housewives at 39.2%. The results of the analysis of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the public regarding halal medicine are included in the good category, with results of 51.5%, 60% and 53.1% respectively. The results of the relationship between knowledge and public attitudes about halal medicines obtained a p-value of 0.009 (< 0.05), it can be stated that there is a relationship between knowledge and public attitudes about halal medicines. The relationship between perception and attitude obtained a p-value of 0.000 (< 0.05), so there is a relationship between perception and attitude of the community in Jatikramat Village, Bekasi City.

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