

Description of Adolescent Understanding of the Dangers of Drug Abuse

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Abstract

Drug abuse in adolescents is increasingly margined, drug abuse can cause a variety of negative impacts. Understanding is one of the most important aspects in the prevention of drug abuse. This research aims to determine the understanding of adolescents in SMK Negeri 9 Padang on the Dangers of Drug Abuse. This research uses quantitative descriptive methods. The population of this research was 435 students of class X of SMK Negeri 9 Padang. The research sample was 204 students. Based on research results 145 students (71%) Have an understanding of the dangers of drugs in the sufficient category, 55 students (27%) In good category, and 4 students (2%) In the less category. Understanding of students in SMK Negeri 9 Padang, the majority of which are insufficient category and some students are in the category of less must be sought to be more improved.

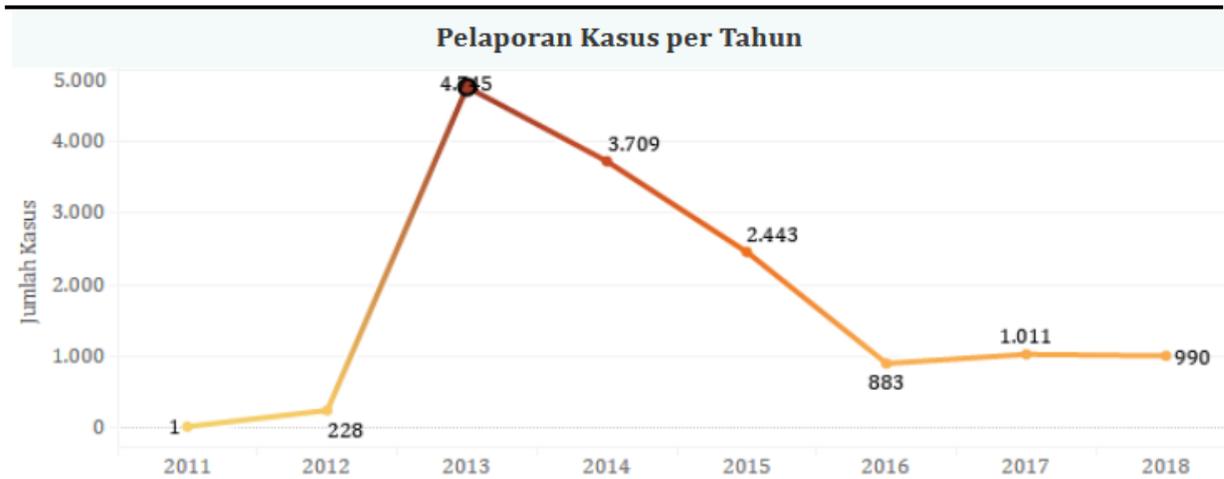
Keywords: Adolescents, drug hazards, understanding of drug abuse



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Introduction

The rise of abuse and the illegal circulation of drugs in Indonesia should have high attention from all components of the community (BNN, 2017). The development of drug abuse cases that occurred lately, is a very worrying situation and is an urgent state issue, not wrong if the Government stated that Indonesia is in an emergency situation drug (BNN, 2017). Statistical data on drug cases (BNN, 2019) as follows.



Source: Badan Narkotika Nasional 2019

Figure 1. Drug Case Statistics Data (2011-2018)

The highest increase in drug cases occurred in 2013 which was 4,745. In 2018, the number of drug cases was 990, although there was a decrease from the previous year, the number of cases in 2018 was still concerning and was in dire need of attention for resolution.

Based on data from the West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Agency (BNNP) on 18 July 2018, information was obtained that West Sumatra Province occupies the 3rd position of all provinces in Indonesia in terms of drug abuse (BNNP, 2017). In 2017 there were 269 drug users, consisting of:

Table 1. West Sumatera Province drug abuse Data

No	City/ Districts	Number of Drug Users
1	Padang	121
2	Payakumbuh	68
3	Padang Pariaman	21
4	Sawahlunto	34
5	Painan	18
6	Bukittinggi	43

Source: Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Sumbar 2017

Based on the data it can be noted that the city of Padang occupies the first position of the entire city/district in West Sumatra in the case of drug abuse with a total of 121 people (BNNP, 2017).

Adolescents become one of the groups vulnerable to drug abuse (BNN, 2017). The head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) explains that narcotics abuse among adolescents is increasing. An increase of 24 to 28 percent of adolescents using narcotics. Adolescents who are exposed to narcotics are more vulnerable as long-term users (BNN, 2019).

Adolescence affects anticipatory behaviors to the dangers of drug abuse. Muslihatun & Santi research results show that the majority of adolescents (60.81%) Have a un anticipatory behavior towards the dangers of drug abuse, so that the majority of perpetrators in drug abuse are young people and adolescent (Muslihatun, W. N., & Santi, 2015). Most likely this is

due to the social condition of psychology that requires the recognition of identity and emotion that is still lability (Siregar, 2004).

Adolescence always wants to know and want to try, especially to things that contain danger or risk. Adolescents are the main target of the drug spread due to their lability and easily influenced adolescents' characteristics (BNN, 2017). Based on the data from Kemenkes RI most drug users set in the background of high school 19,730 people, followed by junior high school of 9,768 people. The most background of victims of drug abuse in high school and adolescent levels (Kemenkes, 2014).

Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) noted that of the 87 million children's population in Indonesia, 5.9 million of them became drug addicts. They become addicted to narcotics because they are influenced by those closest to them. This is by following the findings in the field, which is based on the results of an interview with one of the convicts in the penitentiary class II B Anak Air on 26 January 2019, obtained the information that the thing behind him wearing drugs is the influence of peers and try it out. So, the high environmental friendship and curiosity in adolescents is a major cause of drug abuse.

Drug abuse in adolescents poses a lot of negative effects. These drug abuse will undermine adolescent development and also cause problems. There were 183,000 deaths associated with drug abuse in the year 2012 with a death rate of 40 per one million people aged 15-64 (UNODC, 2013). Based on the results of a survey of the number of drug abuse in Indonesia, it can be known that the mortality rate among drug abuse was 11,071 per year or 30 people died a day due to drug abuse (BNN, 2017). The World Drug Report (2012) states that 13% of drug users with injections have contracted HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), hepatitis C (46.7%) and hepatitis B (14.6%). This continues to add to the global burden of disease and at least about one of every 100 deaths caused by drug abuse (NAPZA). Some research suggests that the use of NAPZA brought adverse impacts on the behavior and cognitive function of its users (Bergen, H. A., Martin, G., Richardson, Allison AS., & Rogers, 2004; Dulin, P.L., Hill, R.D., & Ellingson, 2006; Thomas, V.S., & Rockwood, 2001). Impacts on behavior include the emergence of depressive behavior (isolation of self from the environment, lack of self-care activities), aggressive behavior and antisocial behavior (disrupting order). The impact on cognitive function especially the emergence of negative thoughts such as feeling itself useless, guilty, helpless and untrustworthy. The abusers of NAPZA generally also have thought of rejecting him being having problems (denial) or consider the problem that is being faced (minimalize). If these impacts are not handled seriously, there are more complex problems such as suicide, family violence, crime, and sexual harassment.

The P4GN guidelines explain that drug countermeasures have been taken seriously by BNN and other relevant agencies, such as early detection of children who misuse drugs, individual counseling and user families, Social guidance through home visits, social environment creation and social supervision (BNN, 2019). However, the number of drug abuse is still marginally, especially among students and students.

This research aims to determine the description of adolescent understanding at SMK Negeri 9 Padang on the dangers of drug abuse.

Method

This research uses quantitative descriptive methods with a variable of adolescent understanding of the dangers of drug abuse. The population of this research is was 435 students of class X of SMK Negeri 9 Padang. The research samples obtained as many as 204 students. The instruments used in this research are the results of the development of researchers. The location of this research was conducted at SMK Negeri 9 Padang from August to September 2019.

Results and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, the research data are presented and analyzed by following the purpose of the research submitted previously to describe the understanding of adolescents in SMK Negeri 9 Padang on the dangers of drug abuse.

Table 2 will explain the description of the understanding of adolescents at SMK Negeri 9 Padang on the dangers of drug abuse.

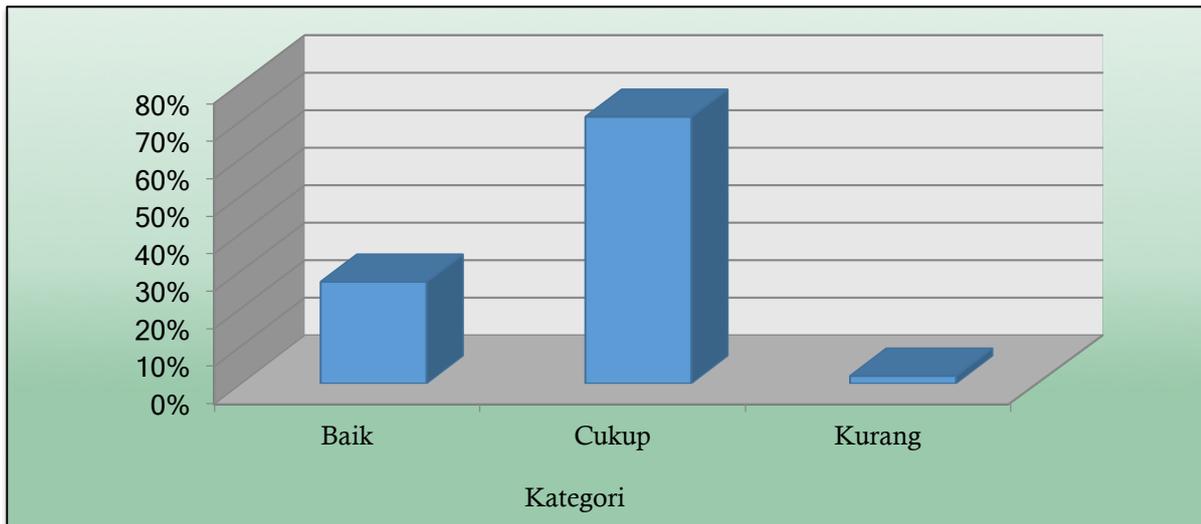
Table 2.
Students ' understanding of the dangers of drug abuse at SMK Negeri 9 Padang
(n = 204)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Understanding	Good	55	27
	Enough	145	71
	Less	4	2
Total			100

Source: Research data 2019

Based on table 2, the result is that more than half of respondents have sufficient understanding (71%) about the dangers of drug abuse.

More details about the understanding of adolescents in SMK Negeri 9 Padang against the dangers of drug abuse in table 2 above can be poured graphically on the following bar chart:



Picture 2. Distribution of students' understanding of the dangers of drug abuse at SMK Negeri 9 Padang.

Based on the picture above, most students are 145 students (71%) have an understanding of drug hazards insufficient categories, 55 students (27%) in the good category, and 4 students (2%) in the category less. Thus shows that in general students' understanding of the dangers of drug abuse in SMK Negeri 9 Padang is currently still in the medium category. Understanding students in SMK Negeri 9 Padang, the majority of which are insufficient category and some students are in the category of less must be sought to be more improved.

The results of this research correspond to the research results of Pingpong Rohmad Istiadi which shows that most students are 40 students (48.78%) have an understanding of drug hazards in medium category, 8 students (9.76%) in a very high category, 26 students (31.71%) in the high category and 8 students (9.769%) in the low category (Istiadi, 2012). Thus shows that in general, an understanding of the dangers of drugs from grade XI students SMA N 1 Kayen District of Pati District is currently still in the medium category. Furthermore, the research of Rahayu (2014) shows that 70% of junior high School 2 Ngoro students lack understanding about the dangers of drugs. Understanding is one of the most important aspects in the prevention of drug abuse. A lack of understanding of drug hazards makes students not to know the worst impact of drug harm and makes it easy for students to get stuck in drug abuse (Rahayu, 2014).

A good understanding of the dangers of drug abuse must be possessed by teenagers. If not then it can cause many negative impacts that can bring students closer to drug abuse and will eventually be lost generation because drug abuse penetrated all layers of age. Victims of drug abuse are not only adults, high school students, but have already arrived at elementary school students. Adolescence becomes one of the groups vulnerable to drug abuse (BNN, 2017). Adolescence is one of the periods in the range of human life. Youth can be interpreted in two ways by explaining the definition and the age period. In terms of definition, teenagers can be said to be individuals who have experienced puberty or have proper functioning of reproductive hormones characterized by women experiencing menstruation and men's wet

dreams. In terms of adolescence can be said as an individual who is at an age range between 13-21 years (Prayitno, 2006).

Adolescence is often called the transition period, which is the transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time the closeness between teenagers with parents and siblings has begun to diminish, no longer as in childhood, teenagers tend to be interested in social life by finding as many friends as possible. The youth spent more time with peers compared to family members (Suryani, 2014). At this time each youth is also trying to find a personal identity characterized by rebellious behavior against the rules, authority, and dominance of parents and adults, the label of psychiatric conditions, easy to change attitudes and establishment, and easily affected and Follow the trend or fashion especially of its peers, including drug lifestyle. Adolescence always want to know and want to try, especially to things that contain danger or risk. Adolescents are a major target of drugs spread due to their lability and easily influenced adolescents' characteristics (BNN, 2017).

The phenomenon that occurs in the field that the range of adolescents who are affected in the misuse of drugs is because teenagers are less informed about the dangers posed due to drug abuse, free association to bring closer themselves to drugs. Generally, children and adolescents receive information about drugs from outside the home, most of their peers. Very dangerous when the child knows something new only half-half. Drug abuse can be prevented and should even be prevented. It is better to prevent it from treating or doing repressive action (Jannah, N., Batubara, A., & Dwinata, 2017). Efforts to prevent drug abuse should be conducted, this is done for one to have awareness, thinking and a positive attitude that can refrain from negative deeds such as drug abuse (Arip., 2012).

At this time adolescents have not considered foreign smoking behavior and drinking alcoholic beverages, but as it is known that smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages are a person's initial door to fall into abuse Drugs. This is evidenced by the findings of the researchers, were 31.9% of the respondents claimed to have smoked and known as 28.6% of the respondents admitted to never drinking alcoholic beverages. Some of the respondents even started at a very young age of 10 years for smoking and 11 years old on the behavior of drinking alcoholic beverages (Fitriani, O., Handayani, S., & Asiah, 2017). Taken together, adolescence is a highly critical phase for the development of healthy or unhealthy substance use patterns (Young, S. E., Corley, R. P., Stallings, M. C., Rhee, S. H. & T. J., & Hewitt, 2002).

Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping one's actions. The behavior-based on knowledge will last longer and likely to be a behavior inherent to a person than if not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Lack of knowledge of the adverse effects of narcotics and psychotropics strongly affects the level of its usefulness. With such knowledge is expected to avoid or eliminate the chance of narcotic and psychotropic abuse in adolescents (Herman, H., Wibowo, A., & Rahman, 2019). This is by following the results of research indicating the relationship between adolescents' knowledge of drugs on the risk of drug abuse in adolescents at SMAN 24 Jakarta (p-value 0.048) (Fitriani, O., Handayani, S., & Asiah, 2017). The limitations of adolescents' understanding and knowledge of drugs can certainly bring adolescents to risky behaviors including abuse of drugs. Individual competence in dealing with molecule substances is crucial for the development of healthy substance use behavior and prevention of substance misuse or addiction (Nagy, E., Verres,

R., & Grevenstein, 2017). If adolescents are not equipped with a good understanding, curiosity will lead to drug abuse. A good understanding is one way to prevent drug abuse in adolescents. A good understanding, the youth can argue and behave to avoid drug abuse.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and data analysis on the understanding of adolescents at SMK Negeri 9 Padang on the dangers of drug abuse can be concluded that students' understanding is generally in the category of medium with a percentage of 71%, understanding students good category with a percentage of 27% and in the less category with a percentage of 2%. This means that more than half of students have an adequate understanding of the dangers of drug abuse. Understanding is one of the most important aspects in the prevention of drug abuse. If adolescents are not equipped with a good understanding, curiosity will lead to drug abuse. A good understanding is one way to prevent drug abuse in teenagers. A good understanding, the youth can argue and behave to avoid drug abuse.

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