
The Influence of Behavior of Students of SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja, Donggala Regency on Perceptions of Danger of Drugs

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ABSTRACT

Drugs are drugs used for medical purposes. Its use is based on a doctor's prescription and under government supervision. Drug use without a doctor's prescription can cause dependence and health problems. This study aims to determine the effect of student behavior in SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja, Donggala Regency, on the Perception of the Danger of Drugs. This type of research is an analytical survey method using a cross sectional approach. Determination of the sample in this study was done by random sampling. Samples were taken as many as 35 people and using Chi-square test data analysis. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of students' knowledge with the perception of the dangers of drugs as evidenced by statistical tests with p value = $0.028 < 0.05$, there is an influence of students' attitudes with perceptions of the dangers of drugs as evidenced by statistical tests with p value = $0.044 < 0.05$ and there is no effect of students' actions with the perception of the dangers of drugs as evidenced by statistical tests with $p = 0.328 > 0.05$. This study suggests to always provide information related to the dangers of drugs to students through socialization or counseling so that students better understand and understand the dangers of drugs to reduce the risk of drug abuse.

INTRODUCTION

Initially, drugs (narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances) were used for medical purposes (narcotics). Its use is based on a doctor's prescription and under government supervision. But some people use drugs not for medicine but for drunkenness. In Indonesia, the drug is called Narkoba which stands for narcotics, psychotropics and other dangerous substances (1). Drug abuse itself has recently become a hot topic of discussion. Mass circulation of drugs by individuals in the community is an important matter that deserves attention, because currently drugs are not only spreading among workers or adult groups, but drug trafficking has also penetrated elementary, middle and high school students.

Adolescence is an age that is vulnerable to drug abuse because the emotional and psychological levels are still very unstable, so it is easy to influence deviant behavior. They tend to have a high curiosity about drugs and want to try them. Curiosity about narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances is one of the motivations for a person to carry out deviant behavior (2). Among students, especially junior high school students, the initial introduction to drugs usually begins with smoking and drinking alcohol (3). One of the factors that cause students to use drugs is because of curiosity and their peers and family environment. The ease of obtaining drugs is a driving force for people to become drug users (4). Sources of data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) of Central Sulawesi 2019, in the last year in the 10-59 year age group, the number of drug users in Central Sulawesi reached 2.80% or 52,341 people had used drugs. Based on the educational situation of SD, SMP, SMA, S1 and S2, the number of drug trafficking in Central Sulawesi reached 939 cases in 2019. Judging from the education level, SMA had the highest drug trafficking cases, namely 382 cases, SMP 339 cases, and the lowest was in postgraduate education, with 3 cases.

Sources of data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) of the Donggala Rehabilitation Department, the number of students using drugs who received rehabilitation measures in 2019 reached 293 people. Compared to 2018, the number of students using drugs who received rehabilitation measures was 71 people. Cases of drug abuse is increasing significantly every year. Of the 293 students who have undergone the rehabilitation, there are 156 junior high school students, 91 high school students, 42 elementary school students and 4 undergraduate students.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research method used in this research is quantitative research using a cross sectional study approach, and data concerning the data of independent variables and dependent variables will be collected at the same time. This research was conducted in April-May 2021 at SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja. The population in this study were students of class VII and VIII. Sampling was done by Slovin test and got the results of 35 students. The data analysis technique used by bivariate analysis was the chi-square test with a 95% confidence level and a significance level of 0.05 for the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

RESULTS

The Effect of Knowledge With Perception of Danger of Drugs

To determine the effect of knowledge with the perception of the dangers of drugs, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Effect of Knowledge with Perceptions of Drug Hazards in Middle School Students Country 1 Sirenja

Knowledge	Perception of the Danger of Drugs						P Value
	Not good		Good		Total		
	F	%	F	%	f	%	
Low	12	70,6	5	29,4	17	100	0,028
Tall	6	33,3	12	66,7	18	100	
Total	18	51,4	17	48,6	35	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 1 shows that of the 17 respondents who have low knowledge, who have a bad perception of the dangers of drugs, 12 respondents (70.6%) and who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs are 5 respondents (29.4%). While 18 respondents who have high knowledge, who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs are 12 people (66.7%) and 6 respondents have a bad perception (33.3%).

Based on the chi-square test, it shows that the p-value = 0.028 (p value <0.05), then H0 is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of knowledge with the perception of the dangers of drugs by SMPN 1 Sirenja students.

Influence of Attitude With Perception of Danger of Drugs

To determine the effect of attitudes with perceptions of the dangers of drugs, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Influence of Attitudes with Perceptions of Drug Hazards in SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja

Attitude	Perception of the Danger of Drugs				Total		P Value
	Not good		Good		f	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Not good	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	100	0,044
Good	9	39,1	14	60,9	23	100	
Total	18	51,4	17	48,6	35	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 2 shows that of the 12 respondents who have a bad attitude, who have a bad perception of the dangers of drugs, 9 respondents (75.0%) and who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs are 3 respondents (25.0%). While 23 respondents who have a good attitude, who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs are 14 people (60.9%) and those who have a bad perception are 9 respondents (39.1%).

Based on the chi-square test, it shows that the p-value = 0.044 (p value < 0.05), then H₀ is rejected, meaning that there is an effect of attitude on the perception of the dangers of drugs by SMPN 1 Sirenja students.

Effect of Action With Perception of Danger of Drugs

To determine the effect of the action on the perception of the dangers of drugs, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Effect of Actions with Perceptions of Drug Hazards in SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja

Action	Perception of the Danger of Drugs				Total		P Value
	Not good		Good		f	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Not good	7	63,6	4	36,4	11	100	0,328
Good	11	45,8	13	54,2	24	100	
Total	18	51,4	17	48,6	35	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 3 shows that of the 11 respondents who have a bad attitude, who have a bad perception of the dangers of drugs, 7 respondents (63.6%) and those who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs, 4 respondents (36.4%). While 24 respondents who have a good attitude, who have a good perception of the dangers of drugs are 13 people (54.2%) and those who have a bad perception are 11 respondents (45.8%).

Based on the chi-square test, it shows that the p-value = 0.328 (p value > 0.05), then H₀ is accepted, meaning that there is no effect of the action on the perception of the dangers of drugs by the students of SMPN 1 Sirenja.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Knowledge With Perception of Danger of Drugs

Knowledge is a very important field that shapes a person's behavior. A study shows that knowledge-based behavior lasts longer than non-knowledge-based behavior (5). The results of univariate analysis showed that

respondents with high knowledge were more than those with low knowledge. From 35 respondents with low knowledge, 17 respondents (48.6%) and 18 respondents with high knowledge (51.4%). From the results of the bivariate analysis of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.028 ($p < 0.05$) which means H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of knowledge with perceptions of the dangers of drugs.

According to researchers, there is an influence between knowledge and perception of the dangers of drugs, because if knowledge about the dangers of drugs is high, the risk of indiscriminate drug use (without a doctor's prescription) will decrease. Because respondents know the correct use of drugs so they can explain and describe it well. Likewise, if knowledge about the dangers of drugs is low, the risk of indiscriminate drug use (without a doctor's prescription) will be high. Because in general, respondents do not know the dangers, effects and risks of drugs if used incorrectly.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Septi Faiziah (2018), showing that there is a relationship between knowledge and the dangers of drugs at SMP Negeri Ngerayun Ponogoro with the result Value = 0.000. Variable knowledge of students of SMP Negeri Ngerayun Ponogoro on the dangers of drugs with good knowledge of 58 respondents (58%) and 42 respondents with poor knowledge (42%). He concluded that the higher the student's knowledge, the easier it would be for students to understand and describe the effects of the dangers of drugs at SMP Negeri Ngerayun Ponogoro. Vice versa, the lower the knowledge of students at SMP Negeri Ngerayun Ponogoro, the more difficult it is for students to understand and describe the impact of the dangers of drugs and the incidence of drug abuse will increase (6).

This research is also in line with research by Nindya Anggiani Sembiring (2020) which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and the dangers of drugs at SMK Tunas Pelita Binjai with the result Value = 0.008. Variable knowledge of SMK Tunas Pelita Binjai students on the dangers of drug abuse with good knowledge as many as 30 respondents (27.0%), with sufficient knowledge 34 respondents (30.6) and less knowledgeable 47 respondents (42.3%). He concluded that the lower the students' knowledge, the higher the risk of drug abuse at SMK Tunas Pelita Binjai. On the other hand, the higher the students' knowledge of eating, the lower the risk of drug abuse at SMK Tunas Pelita Binjai (7).

This research is also in line with the research conducted by Prisaria (2018) with the results of Value = 0.001. The variable knowledge of students of SMA Negeri 1 Jeparu about drugs correctly is still owned by 65 students (69.1%) and 29 students who do not have knowledge of drugs correctly. He concluded that knowledge has a significant influence on preventive behavior. The higher the knowledge of adolescents, the higher the prevention of drug abuse. Knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs after people make senses, especially from the results of the senses of sight and hearing. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of one's actions (overt behavior). A person's level of knowledge is influenced by several factors, including education, information, socio-cultural and economic conditions, experience, and age (8).

Influence of Attitude With Perception of Danger of Drugs

Attitude is a reaction or response that has not been practiced by someone to an object that has involved opinion factors and related emotions (happy, dissatisfied, disagree, good or bad, etc.). Attitude is not yet an action but can easily become an action or behavior. The results of the univariate analysis showed that respondents who had a good attitude were more than those who had a bad attitude. Of the 35 respondents who have a good attitude as many as 23 respondents (65.8%) and those who have a bad attitude as many as 12 respondents (34.2%). From the results of the bivariate analysis of the statistical test, the p -value = 0.044 ($p < 0.05$) which means H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of attitude with the perception of the dangers of drugs.

According to the researcher, there is an influence between attitudes and perceptions of the dangers of drugs, because respondents have good knowledge of the dangers of drugs. Knowledge can have an influence on attitudes so that understanding of an object can give a good response to certain stimuli such as the dangers of drug abuse.

The results of this study are in line with Yeli Asti's research (2016) which shows that there is a relationship between attitudes and the dangers of drugs in SMP Negeri 4 Pontianak Timur District, Pontianak Municipality with

the result Value = 0.003. Variable Attitudes of students of SMP Negeri 4 Pontianak Timur Subdistrict Pontianak Municipality towards the dangers of drug abuse were 158 respondents (59.6%) with good knowledge, 104 respondents (39.2) with sufficient knowledge and 3 respondents (1.1%). He concluded that attitudes have a significant influence on the formation of drug abuse prevention behavior in SMP Negeri 4, Pontianak Timur District, Pontianak Municipality. Attitude is related to a behavior because it is influenced by the belief that the behavior will lead to both desired and unwanted results.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Asti, the number of respondents with a good attitude level with a good behavior level is 91 people, a good attitude with sufficient behavior is 46 people, a good attitude with poor behavior is 1 person. Respondents with sufficient attitude and good behavior as many as 64 people, sufficient attitude with sufficient behavior as many as 56 people, sufficient attitude with less behavior as many as 2 people. Respondents with poor attitudes and good behavior were 3 people, less attitudes with sufficient behavior were 2 people, and less attitudes with less behavior were 1 person. He concluded that attitudes have a significant influence on drug abuse prevention behavior. The more positive the attitude of adolescents, the higher the prevention of drug abuse.

The results of this study are in line with research by Jumaida et al. (2017) which shows that there is an influence of attitudes towards the dangers of drug abuse in adolescents in the Sukmajaya sub-district of Depok with the result Value = 0.047. The variable of attitude of adolescents in the Sukmajaya sub-district of Depok to the dangers of drug abuse was positive as many as 30 respondents (60.0%) and 20 respondents negative (40.0). He concluded that attitudes have an influence on the behavior of preventing the dangers of drugs. However, according to Jumaida et al (2017) there are still students who do not have bad attitudes and preventive behavior and have abstract thoughts about the dangers of drug abuse due to lack of knowledge and information related to the dangers of drugs so that there are still some teenagers who are mistaken with the dangers of drugs. According to Notoadmodjo, education can affect a person's behavior in terms of lifestyle, especially in motivating attitudes, education is also one of the factors that influence a person's perception because it can make it easier for someone to make decisions and act.

Effect of Action With Perception of Danger of Drugs

According to Notoatmodjo (2010), behavior is an activity or activity of the organism or living thing in question. Human behavior is essentially an action or activity of the human itself which has a very wide range, including: walking, talking, crying, laughing, working, studying, consuming, reading, writing and so on. The results of univariate analysis showed that from 35 respondents who had good actions as many as 24 respondents (65.8%) and 11 respondents who had bad actions (34.2%). From the results of the bivariate analysis of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.328 (p value > 0.05), then H₀ is accepted, meaning that there is no effect of action on the perception of the dangers of drugs.

According to the researcher, there is no influence between actions and perceptions of the dangers of drugs, because respondents who have good knowledge and attitudes are not necessarily able to practice or take good actions against the dangers of drugs.

The results of this study are in line with research by Dale, D. S. (2017) which shows that there is no effect between actions and perceptions of the dangers of drugs. According to Dale, D. S. (2017) there are several factors that cause the incidence of drug abuse, namely environmental and socio-cultural factors. Many teenagers are influenced by their environment, including the influence of peers, or the presence of family members who use drugs.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is a relationship between knowledge and perception of drug hazards, where p value = 0.028 or p < 0.05, meaning that H₀ is rejected, indicating that this variable has a significant effect. There is a relationship between attitudes and perceptions of drug hazards, where p value = 0.044 or p < 0.05, meaning that H₀ is rejected, indicating that this variable has a significant effect. There is no relationship between

action and perception of the dangers of drugs, where p value = 0.328 or $p > 0.05$, meaning that H_0 is accepted, indicating that this variable does not have a significant effect.

SUGGESTION

For agencies, it is hoped that the teachers of SMP Negeri 1 Sirenja to further improve education, socialization and health education related to the dangers of drug abuse on health so that students are more aware of the impact caused by drug abuse and form an anti-drug student organization in an effort to prevent drug abuse in Indonesia. school. And for students, it is expected to understand more about the dangers of drug abuse and not to abuse drugs because it can pose a dangerous risk for themselves, their parents and others.

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