

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE ABOUT DRUGS WITH THE EVENT OF DRUGS USING IN KORONG PARAK JUA NAGARI LURAH AMPALU SUB-DISTRICT VII KOTO SUNGAI SARIK, PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY

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Abstract;

Drug abuse still threatens teenagers, even though Indonesia has committed to being drug-free. 19% of the number of teenagers in Indonesia, or about 14 thousand teenagers, are indicated to be drug users. It is indeed very difficult to prevent the use of drugs among students, because the circulation of drugs is also increasingly intense along with the development of drug production technology in Indonesia. Psychologically, teenagers are very unstable or easily influenced by things that are less profitable and even endanger themselves and their future, such as narcotics is very dangerous for teenagers who have fallen into using narcotics. Some cases in adolescents who have become drug addicts begin with their curiosity about drugs, but due to a shallow understanding of drugs they are more deceived by temporary benefits and do not understand the bad consequences in the future. Pariaman Police the number of drug and psychotropic users found 27 cases, which increased sharply from 8 cases to 19 cases. Meanwhile, in Kabupaten Padang Pariaman, drug users in their teens were also found, as many as 50 cases, 14 of which were teenagers. The research used in this research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional method. The population in this study were teenagers in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik Padang Pariaman Regency as many as 83 people. The sampling technique is total sampling. The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge about drugs and drug use, and there was a significant relationship between attitudes about drugs and drug use in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik Padang Pariaman Regency. Lack of control over the social environment of teenagers is also one of the causes of teenagers trying to use drugs because they have the attitude that drugs are a symbol of today's youth association.

Keywords- Drugs, Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency that is currently being excited is juvenile delinquency in the form of the use of narcotics, alcohol and other addictive substances, which in criminological terms are called drugs. Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances are substances that have an impact on human nerves that can cause certain sensations or feelings. Kartono (2002), also revealed that the abuse of Narcotics, Alcohol and other addictive substances is a form of juvenile delinquency (Kartono, 2002).

Adolescence is a period of transition that exposes adolescents to new things and is accompanied by a high sense of curiosity, including wanting to try drugs. For example, drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana. In general, smoking and drinking alcohol are seen as symbols of maturity. The desire to reduce emotional bonds with parents makes teenagers often lie, especially when they are facing difficulties (personal fable). If teenagers are not equipped with good knowledge and views on drugs, they are very vulnerable to falling into associations that are already familiar with drugs (Juyung, 2013).

The development of the problem of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances (Drugs) from day to day seems to increase and seems to be increasingly difficult to eradicate. It is realized that the drug problem is already an international

problem. All nations and all religious people have become victims of drug abuse. Several countries have cooperated to eradicate this problem. Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia

and so on, mutually agreed to cut off the circulation of these prohibited goods from the golden triangle, which is still the largest producer of prohibited goods in the world. In fact, almost every day these prohibited items are smuggled into big cities (BNN, 2012)

Based on the World Drug Report (World Drug Report) from UNODC (2005) cited by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the number of drug abusers in the world is 200 million people (5% of the world population), 43.7 million people (cocaine) 55,7 million people (opiates) and 76.4 million people (heroin) and 24.2 million people use other types of drugs. Bianchi (2004) reported an increase in the number of drug abusers, from 180 million in 2000 to 185 million in 2002, or 4.2% of the population aged 15-64 years. Meanwhile, in 2011 there was an increase in drug users, where marijuana users were around 203 million people, opioid users (heroin and morphine), amphetamine or cocaine reached a total of 15 to 39 million, and people who used injections amounted to 11 to 21 million users (Ferli, 2011)

In Indonesia, until now crime and drug abuse still threaten teenagers, even though Indonesia has committed to be free of drugs by 2015. This threat can be seen from the increasing number of drug users among students and college students. As the results of research conducted by the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration with the University of Indonesia in 2011 showed that 19% of the number of teenagers in Indonesia or around 14 thousand teenagers, were indicated to be drug users. It is indeed very difficult to prevent the use of drugs among students, because the circulation of drugs is also increasingly intense along with the development of drug production technology in Indonesia (BNN, 2012)

Someone will not just try and experience dependence, but gradually, starting with the experimental stage, someone will try using drugs as well as try smoking or drinking alcohol. The motivation for this experiment can vary. After that, feeling the pleasant effect, he wanted to repeat it. If this happens more often, then he will enter the stage of habituation, where the use of drugs has become a habit. Next is the compulsive stage, namely a person has experienced dependence and his use can no longer be controlled, which can eventually lead to an overdose as discussed. However, a person can start to become a user influenced by individual factors such as understanding of the drug itself and environmental factors (Kusmiran, 2010). 2012)

Psychologically, teenagers are very unstable or easily influenced by things that are less profitable and even endanger themselves and their future, such as narcotics is very dangerous for teenagers who have fallen into using narcotics. Some cases in adolescents who have become drug addicts begin with their curiosity about drugs, but due to a shallow understanding of drugs they are more deceived by temporary benefits and do not understand the bad consequences in the future. This situation also invites their open attitude towards offers to try the illicit goods (Altab, 2010).

Based on the results of the BNN report, the circulation of narcotics and dangerous drugs in West Sumatra Province is truly appalling. The survey results from the National Narcotics Agency and the University of Indonesia show that the prevalence rate of drug users in West Sumatra is already at 1.5 percent. This means that as many as 55,270 residents of West Sumatra are currently registered as active drug users (BNN, 2013)

Based on data obtained from the Pariaman Police, the number of drug and psychotropic drug users found 27 cases, which increased sharply from 8 cases to 19 cases. Meanwhile, in Kabupaten Padang Pariaman, drug users in their teens were also found, as many as 50 cases, 14 of which were teenagers. This shows that the drug has penetrated into adolescence in the Padang Pariaman Regency area, one of the teenage users is a resident of Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik, Padang Pariaman Regency. Here are the types of drugs used by teenagers.

Table 1.1
Drug Use in Adolescents in Kabupaten Padang Pariaman

No	Type	Drug Use in Adolescents
1	Marijuana	11
2	Shabu-shabu	3

Korong Parak Jua is one of 15 Korong in Nagari Lurah Ampalu, Padang Pariaman Regency, with a total of 138 families and a population of 83 late teens, consisting of 41 girls and 42 boys based on the report. Nagari Lurah Ampalu as many as 21 teenagers dropped out of school. The following are the names of the Korong-korong in Nagari Lurah Ampalu.

Table 1.2
**The name of the Korong in Nagari Lurah Ampalu,
Padang Pariaman Regency**

No	Name of Korong	Number of youth population
1	Kabun Cimpago	96
2	Ekor Kampung	82
3	Sikilir	86
4	Sawah Liat	63
5	Kampung Surau	84
6	Kampani	87
7	Lansano	93
8	Simpang	86
9	Kampung Tengah	88
10	Guguak	94
11	Silangkung	98
12	Sikarih	91
13	Ambang Gadang	89
14	Koto Tabang	78
15	Palak Jua	83

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers with interviews with 8 teenagers in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik, Padang Pariaman Regency, it is known that 6 teenagers of whom only know drugs by name, and do not know the effects or the content and types of these drugs, while 2 other teenagers already have good knowledge about drugs, both the content, types and effects that will occur when consuming these items. The results of further interviews with researchers turned out that 5 of the teenagers admitted to having consumed drugs, where 4 people had drunk red wine, 1 consumed marijuana.

Based on the above phenomenon, the authors are interested in conducting a study entitled The relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of

adolescents about drugs with the incidence of drug use in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik, Padang Pariaman Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used in this research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional method, (Notoatmodjo, 2003) The population in this study were teenagers in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik Padang Pariaman Regency as many as 83 people. The sampling technique was total sampling, so that the number of samples obtained was 83 teenagers by visiting them door to door.

FINDINGS

1. The respondent's level of knowledge about drugs.

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge Level in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik Padang Pariaman Regency

Knowledge	Frequency	%
Low	30	36.1
High	53	63.9
amount	83	100

Based on table 1. it can be seen that most of the respondents, namely 63.9% have high knowledge.

Description of the level of knowledge of respondents:

The results of the analysis of the respondents' level of knowledge about drugs found that most respondents (63.9%) already had high knowledge about drugs, but 36.1% of them were found to still have low knowledge about drugs.

Most of the respondents already have a high level of knowledge about drugs. This shows that adolescents already understand the dangers of drugs to adolescents. However, 30 respondents (36.1%) still lack a good understanding of drugs. Based on the analysis of the answers given, the respondents' low level of knowledge appears to be mostly found in respondents' understanding of drugs. The results of the analysis of respondents' answers stated that drugs are sedatives, respondents should know that drugs are substances that can cause physical and psychological dependence. In addition, the understanding of respondents was also found that many were still low on addictive substances contained in cigarettes. Judging from the analysis of the answers, it turns out that more than half of the respondents do not understand that cigarettes contain addictive substances such as nicotine and carbon monoxide which are dangerous and cause dependence for the wearer.

There are still respondents who have a lack of understanding about drugs due to the lack of awareness of respondents in accessing information about drugs. In fact, with so much access to available information such as the internet at school and in the environment around the respondent, the respondent should have been able to make a high contribution in increasing the respondent's knowledge about drugs. Health workers need to further improve counseling about the importance of drugs to schools and in the community, especially the youth environment. In addition, the

cooperation between schools and health workers must be improved again, so that the information received by adolescents can be better.

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Some human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

The results of this study are also the same as research conducted by Muhammad Ikhwal (2012) regarding the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of SMAN I Pariaman adolescents with drug use, it was also found that more than some respondents (70%) already had high knowledge about drugs.

2. Respondents' attitudes about drugs

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitudes About Drugs in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sarik River, Padang Pariaman Regency

Attitude	Frequency	%
Negative	26	31.3
Positive	57	68.7
amount	83	100

Based on table 2. it can be seen that most of the respondents, namely 68.7%, have a positive attitude.

Description of respondent's attitude

The results of the analysis of respondents' attitudes about drugs found that most respondents (68.7%) already had a positive attitude towards drugs, but 31.3% of them were found to still have a negative attitude towards drugs.

Positive attitudes towards drugs have been found in many respondents, where 57 of them have given a positive response to drugs, but 26 respondents still have a negative response to drugs. This indication shows that there are still teenagers who lack attitude readiness in preventing the dangers of drugs in the adolescent environment.

Based on the analysis of the answers given. Respondents' statements that describe negative attitudes appear to be mostly found in respondents' statements who think that drugs are the udder of the association of young people today. In addition, it was also found that many respondents were found to still lack the initiative in conveying information to their friends who did not know about drugs.

The active role of health workers in changing the unfavorable views of respondents should be further improved. Health workers can explain to respondents about the importance of anticipating ourselves and the environment around us against the dangers of drugs.

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude cannot be seen, but can only be interpreted beforehand from closed behavior. According to Newcomb in Notoatmodjo that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of certain motives (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

The results of this study are also the same as research conducted by Muhammad Ikhwal (2012) regarding the relationship between knowledge and attitudes

of SMAN I Pariaman adolescents with drug use, it was also found that more than some respondents (83%) already had a positive attitude towards drugs.

3. Drug use

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Drug Use
in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Kecamatan
Koto Sungai Sarik, Padang Pariaman Regency

Drug Use	Frequency	%
Use	34	41.0
Do not use	49	59.0
amount	83	100

Based on table 3. it can be seen that most of the respondents, namely 59%, did not use drugs.

Overview of drug use

The results of the analysis on drug use found that most of the respondents (59%) did not use drugs, but 34 (41%) of them did use drugs.

Research conducted by Riswandi Akbar (2010) on factors related to drug use in students of SMK 24 East Bekasi found that more than some respondents (64.2%) had consumed drugs.

Drugs are substances that can affect a person's mental/psychological condition and can cause physical and psychological dependence

Based on the results of the study showed that almost most of the respondents, namely 34 people (41%) turned out to have consumed drugs at a relatively young age. Judging from the type of drug used, most of them actually consumed alcohol and a small percentage of them consumed marijuana.

According to the analysis, the number of drug use among teenagers can not be separated from the ease with which these items are obtained, such as liquor which can be easily obtained and can be purchased by teenagers. In addition, in their age which is an age in transition, adolescents have a very strong curiosity and are easily influenced by their environment (Asman, et al. 2020) so that new things motivate them to try it, including the use of drugs. Judging from the gender of all drug users are male, according to the researcher this is because drug users in the community are more dominated by men and teenagers who use it from their association in the environment which is also male. The type of drug that is widely used is alcoholic beverages

4. The relationship between knowledge and drug use.

Table 4.
Relationship between knowledge level and drug use
in Korong Parak Jua Nagari Lurah Ampalu District
VII Koto Sungai Sarik, Padang Pariaman Regency

Knowledge	Drug use				Total		P value
	Using		Not using		N	%	
	f	%	f	%			
High	15	28,3	38	71,7	53	100	0,004
Low	19	63,3	11	36,7	30	100	
amount	34	41	49	59	83	100	

Based on table 4. it can be seen that some respondents who have low knowledge, 63.3% use drugs, use drugs 71.7% with high knowledge do not use drugs.

The results of the significance test on the relationship between knowledge and drug use showed p value = 0.004 < 0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge about drugs and drug use. Based on the results of bivariate analysis showed that of the 30 respondents who had low knowledge, 19 people (63.3%) used drugs, 11 people (36.7%) did not use drugs. While out of 53 people respondents who have high knowledge, 15 people (28.3%) use drugs and 38 people (71.7%) do not use drugs. The results of the significance test on the relationship between knowledge and drug use showed p value = 0.004 < α 0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between adolescents' knowledge of drugs and drug use, it turns out that they have a tendency to consume drugs. The results of this study are not much different from the research conducted by Fajrianto (2007). In his research on the factors that influence adolescent behavior towards drug use at SMKN I Pariaman.

Where in his research, it turned out that the factor of low knowledge and attitude turned out to be contributing to the existence of students who consumed cigarettes. The factor that there are still respondents who have low knowledge turned out to be one of the causes of respondents still consuming drugs. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that many respondents do not know that one type of drug, namely cigarettes, is an addictive substance that causes dependence and contains substances that are harmful to health. And judging from the types of drugs used by respondents, alcohol is the most widely used. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2003) which states that the higher the level of a person's knowledge, the greater the influence on a person's behavior or actions in a better direction.

In accordance with the theory above, by providing more understanding of the dangers of drugs to adolescents who lack knowledge of drugs, it will certainly have a positive effect on increasing adolescent responses to drugs. In addition, respondents who have high knowledge were also found to use drugs, this is due to influences from outside themselves, such as their social environment so that even though they know that drugs are prohibited and dangerous substances, because of the encouragement of their friends they are also influenced to try.

5. Relationship between attitude and drug use.

Table 5.
Relationship between Attitude and Drug Use in S Korong Parak Jua
Nagari Lurah Ampalu District VII Koto Sungai Sarik
Padang Pariaman Regency

Attitude	Drug Use				Total		P value
	Using		Not Using		N	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Negative	16	28,1	41	71,9	57	100	0,001
Positive	18	69,2	8	30,8	26	100	
amount	34	41	49	59	83	100	

Based on table 5. it can be seen that of 26 respondents who have negative attitudes, 18 people (69.2%) use drugs, 8 people (30.8%) do not use drugs. Meanwhile, of the 57 respondents who have high knowledge, 16 people (28.1%) use drugs and 41 people (71.9%) do not use drugs.

The results of the significance test on the relationship between knowledge and drug use showed p value = 0.001 < 0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between adolescent attitudes about drugs and drug use.

Based on the results of bivariate analysis showed that of 26 respondents who had a negative attitude, 18 people (69.2%) used drugs, 8 people (30.8%) did not use drugs. Meanwhile, of the 57 respondents who have high knowledge, 16 people (28.1%) use drugs and 41 people (71.9%) do not use drugs.

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The results of this study are not much different from the research conducted by Fajrianto (2007). In his research on the factors that influence adolescent behavior towards drug use at SMKN I Pariaman. Where in his research, it turned out that the factor of low knowledge and attitude turned out to be contributing to the existence of students who consumed cigarettes.

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. Manifestations of attitudes cannot be seen, but can only be interpreted beforehand from closed behavior (Asman, et al, 2020). According to Newcomb in Notoatmodjo that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of certain motives. (Notoatmodjo, 2003)

There are still many negative responses shown by respondents to drugs, making drug use a form of action taken by respondents, which provides a deterrent and traumatic effect as an initial stimulus for self-awareness (Asman, et al. 2020). Based on the results of the answer analysis, it was found that more than some respondents thought that drugs are a symbol of the association of young people today, so they have the principle that if they don't use drugs, they are teenagers who are out of date. This is what encourages or is the background for them to try to consume one of these types of drugs.

In addition, family parenting patterns that do not control the social environment of teenagers are also one of the causes of teenagers trying to use drugs because they have the attitude that drugs are a symbol of today's youth association.

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