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CORRELATION BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE ON DRUGS HAZARD AND THEIR BEHAVIOR IN DRUG ABUSE IN TULUNGAGUNG

Indasah
Stikes Surya Mitra Husada
Kediri

ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: pengetahuan, perilaku, napsa, remaja

ABSTRACT

Adolescence also is synonymous with a crisis of confidence. Feeling nothing to be proud of, teens looking for ways to exist in society. This means that all claims must be obeyed socially either sex, drinking, clubbing, to smoke marijuana. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of knowledge to the youth about the dangers of drug use behavior of adolescents in drug abuse in Tulungagung. The study design used is associative observational study with cross sectional approach, the population is around teen Tulungagung, using proportional random sampling technique, a sample is taken from some teenagers in Tulungagung with random sampling. The study was conducted on 16 February 2006, using a questionnaire instrument. Knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drug use in Tulungagung note that 91 respondents (75.83%) had good knowledge. Behavior of adolescents in drug abuse in Tulungagung note that 114 respondents (95.00%) did not use the drug, while the results of the analysis indicate that there is a knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drugs on the behavior of adolescents in drug abuse in Tulungagung. Seeing these results, it is advisable for the school to work with local health authorities to provide counseling on a regular basis to remind their students about the dangers of drugs. (FMI 2013;49:124-127)

Keywords: knowledge, behaviour, drugs, adolescents

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a stage between childhood to adulthood. This term refers to the period from the beginning of puberty to achievement of maturity, usually starting at the age of 14 in men and age 12 in women. The transition to adulthood varies from one culture other cultures, but is generally defined as the time when people begin to act in spite of their parents. Psychosocial task of adolescence is to grow their dependents become independent person, whose identity allows people relate to others in a mature style. The presence of emotional problems varies between each adolescent (BKKBNRI, 2002).

Adolescence also is synonymous with a crisis of confidence. Feeling nothing to be proud of, teens are looking for ways to exist in society. This means that all claims must be obeyed socially either sex, drinking, clubbing, to smoke marijuana. With the recognition of the peer group, adolescents get at least a point of confidence. Especially if the parents' home less open and attentive, my friend could be the easiest escape (Fatia, 2005).
Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) said 1.6% or 2.2 million people of the population of Indonesia involved drug abuse. In the last five years, the national crime drug abuse increased by 290%. Each year the number of people who abuse drugs reached 130,000 people. Indication of the amount of drug abuse can be indicated from the number of drug abuse cases handled by the police. Data from the National Police, it has been demonstrated that drug-related crime which the police handled from year to year increase in 1999 was 1833 cases, in 2000 there were 3478 cases, 2001, there were 3617 cases, in 2002 there were 3751 cases, and in 2003 it rose nearly two fold, namely 7,1440 cases (Reuters, 2006). In 2003, the data showed that patients treated at the Rehabilitation recorded 58 per cent aged 14-20 years, SD recorded 24 percent, 48 percent of junior and senior high school was 25 percent. Drug cases handled by the East Java Police in 2003 to 57 the number of suspected cases with 86 people (InfoCom Department of East Java, 2006). While there are cases in Tulungagung very prominent due to the death of seven teenagers at the same dose over a normal situation of adolescents and is characterized by a large number of changes in his personality. A child who was previously a child quiet, well-behaved and obedient suddenly can become a aggressive, rebellious or behavior that deviates from previous practice. School children initially diligent and conscientious can be careless and neglect his studies, a child who is polite and friendly staff can be rude and hurtful, and a child who is honest can be a liar (Mansjur, 2002). This condition if not aware of the parents, especially the parents who rarely communicate with their children can cause deviations away from normal adolescent attitudes that exist in the community, especially in drug abuse.

To overcome these problems it is necessary parental care and wisdom in dealing with the changes that occur in adolescence so that the energy possessed by adolescents can be channeled into positive activities. This study generally aims to determine the relevance of knowledge about the dangers of drug use in teens teen behavior in injection drug use in Tulungagung.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design research is an observational study with cross sectional associative, where researchers conducted observations and measurements of instantaneous variables. This means that the subject is observed only once and measurement of the dependent and independent variables can be done at the time of examination or assessment data (Notoatmodjo, 2002: 76). The population is the entire research object or objects under study (Notoatmodjo, 2002: 79).

Population in this study is remajadi Tulungagung. Samples are taken from some of the overall object being studied and considered to represent the entire population (Sugiyono, 1997: 54). Samples used in this study were mostly teenagers Tulungagung with random sampling. Sampling is a sampling technique. To determine the sample to be used in research, there are a variety of sampling techniques used (Nursalam, 2000: 49). Sampling in this study using proportional random sampling method is the sampling proportional to population (Sugiyono, 1997).

RESULTS

Distribution of sources of information about drugs in Tulungagung are as follows:

![Graph](image)

Figure 1. Frequency Distribution Sources of Information About Drug Tulungagung teens in 2006.

Based on the picture above note some respondents getting information from the extension is 38 respondents (40%). While the distribution of knowledge about the dangers of drug use in teens Tulungagung shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>75.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Frequency distribution of knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of teen drug use in Tulungagung 2006.
Distribution of adolescent behavior in injection drug use in adolescents in Tulungagung presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Behavior in Adolescent Drug Abuse in Tulungagung 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Never Abuse</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abused once or more</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Still abusing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the above table it appears that the majority of respondents do not use recreational drugs are 114 respondents (95.00%).

The results of the data analysis knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drugs on the behavior of adolescents in drug abuse data obtained as in Table 3.

The results of knowledge about the dangers of drug use in adolescents showed 91 respondents (75.83%) had good knowledge, while having sufficient knowledge of 27 respondents (22.50%) and 2 respondents (1.67%) had no knowledge either. The results of adolescent behavior in drug abuse showed 114 respondents (95.00%) did not use drugs, while teens who ever used is 3 respondents (2.5%) and 3 respondents (2.5%) use it.

The results of this analysis indicate that there is knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drugs on the behavior of adolescents in drug abuse in Tulungagung.

DISCUSSION

According Notoatmodjo (2003), one of the factors that can increase knowledge is information, information sources may come from the media and health professionals. The more competent source of information the better the information given. The war on drugs is currently major project, one of the concrete steps to be taken is to bring awareness to youth, including both high school students conducted by the school in collaboration with the police and the health department. These efforts have an impact on improving knowledge of narcotics and other addictive substances. This condition is reflected in the results of studies showing that most respondents had a good knowledge. Prevention of drug use among young adolescents with increasing knowledge about apada and how and dangers of drugs are expected to be effective, although it is possible there are other factors that can affect it. The information provided through a vigorous newspaper and electronic media make the higher the student's knowledge, it is also related to age. At school age the ability to remember a piece of information to make a teenager can remember information about drugs given. Based on the results of identification by the public SCARA appears that adolescents already have a pretty good knowledge and even have a good knowledge of the drug, so it only needs to recall the process so that knowledge can be maintained.

Teens In Drug Abuse Behavior

One of the factors that influence adolescent behavior is the motive, the impetus to perform certain actions with specific goals anyway (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Motives for using drugs usually starts from the onset of stress for any reason without any stress factors that lead to the possibility of someone using drugs. In addition based on the motive of escape from stress, substance use among adolescents can also be caused by a sense of solidarity, so that when in a group of adolescents who use drugs there, the other group members participated motivated to use it. This condition is often encountered the teens who use drugs just because the bandwagon, let me look modern, mainly and brave.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Behavior Never abused</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Abusing</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Addicted</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73.33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>75.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rho hitung = 0.180. P-Value = 0.049. α = 5%
Based on the results of the study showed that nearly all have good manners, it is because teenagers do not have a strong motivation to use it. However, based on the results of other research respondents still classed as addicts. This is because the social environment that motivates students to use drugs. The identification results show that most teens have never used drugs and only a few have ever been or are currently using. This condition requires ongoing guidance to the youth in order to conduct most of the existing well is always awake and for adolescents who already use can be avoided.

Knowledge Relationships Teens About Dangers of Drug Abuse Drug Behavior in Teens

According Notoutmodjo (2003), the formation of behavior is a series of processes, which consist of Stimulus - Operand - Respond (SOR). According to this concept, there is a formation the behavior of a stimulus or stimuli that will shape the knowledge, then it will be a reference for the formation of attitudes and ultimately will bring a response in the form of behavior. Similarly, in the process of establishing the respondent behaviors associated with injection drug use, prior to obtaining knowledge about the dangers of drugs from a competent source, such as the police or health authorities, youth tend to underestimate the dangers posed by drugs that have the tendency to use it, but after getting the information from the competent source of knowledge about drugs that increase the youth to know that drugs are really dangerous, causing teens to act as a reference to make go away. As with adolescents who never learned that drugs can cause death, it will display a tendency he can easily call from a friend to use drugs. Based on the analysis it appears that with increasing knowledge of the behavior of adolescents in teen drug use can be avoided so that the negative impact of adverse drug for teenagers today and the future can be prevented.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drug showed 75.83% had good knowledge. Behavior of adolescents in drug abuse showed that 95.00% did not use drugs. Knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of drug-related behavior of adolescents has relations to drug abuse in Tulungagung.

REFERENCES