THE EFFECT OF DRUG HAZARD COUNSELLING IN IMPROVING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF HAZARDOUS DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

The drugs abuse (narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances) from year to year has been increasing. Drug abuse is a threat and complex problem that can destroy the society. This research is expected to describe the effectiveness of public counselling conducted by BNN West Bandung Regency on the prevention of drug abuse on the knowledge of society. This research was conducted in 2021 in Cigugur Girang Village of West Bandung Regency. This research used quantitative approach with pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The results of the analysis with the paired sample t-test showed that there is a difference between the final understanding and the initial understanding of the community who received counseling on drug hazards, implying that counseling activities are extremely effective in improving public knowledge level of hazardous drugs.

Keywords: drug abuse, knowledge, socialization

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a diverse social fabric. This implies that the people live differently. The social and family environments have an effect on one's lifestyle. Social control will be less effective if social norms are loose. In this case, society is easily drawn into a lifestyle that frequently violates established social norms. One such way of life is to engage in drug use. Narcotic from the Greek word "Narke" means anesthesia so that it cannot feel anything. Others say "Narcissus" is a harmful substance derived from plants whose flowers can make people faint, like feeling sedated without feeling anything (Sinjar & Sahuri, 2021).

According to Alifia (Sinjar & Sahuri, 2021) narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, including synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause decreased or changes in consciousness loss of taste, pain relievers, and can result in addiction.

Sari (2018) suggests that drug abuse and illegal trafficking are very life-threatening issues. Drugs are bad for individuals. Forms of adverse influences include mental disorders, dependence, health disorders, being criminal, destroying the future, and even leading to death. The impact for the family is to disturb harmony, eliminate family expectations, disturb public order, fear, and disturb the surrounding environment. Djamarah argues that family is a setting in which parents can educate their children by instilling moral and spiritual values (Yelvina & Syuraini, 2018).

This issue certainly needs special attention. According to the research of the National Narcotics Agency and Puslitkes UI, about 1.77% or 3.3 million Indonesians became drug users in 2017. This number has increased compared to 2016 and remains 0.22% of the population of Indonesia. The death toll is estimated at 11,071 people per year or 30 people per day. Among all drug users, most were workers (59%), followed by students (24%) (Sumoked, 2019).

BNN research in West Java Province in 2013 estimated the number of drug users by age group (10-59 years) and revealed a 5.9 percent prevalence of ever using drugs. West Java's prevalence and number of abusers ranked first out of 34 provinces in 2017 at 1.83 percent (Nafisah et al., 2019).

Based on puslitdatin BNN report on a survey of the prevalence of drug abuse conducted in 2019 in 13 provinces found that major cities such as Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Medan and Samarinda had the greatest prevalence of abuse. Bandung as the capital of West Java Province has a prevalence of abuse of 6.9% for junior high school level and 4% for students. Meanwhile, the prevalence of workers who use drugs reached 4.8% (Puslitdatin BNN, 2020).

The government takes a variety of strategies to control and eradicate drug abuse and illegal distribution. As mandated by Law No. 35 of 2019 and Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2010 on institutional BNN, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is now continuously working to improve its performance. BNN has acted as a subject by promoting community empowerment through the methods of Prevention and Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Awareness of Narcotics (P4GN), and Narcotic Precursors. Numerous practical steps have been taken to support the strategy, one of which is socialization (counseling). One of the factors contributing to the abuse rate's continued growth is a lack of knowledge. One way to increase awareness about the dangers of drugs is through Kartono's counseling activities. (Anggraeni, 2016).

According to the Ministry of Health (Damayanti et al., 2017), Counseling's objective is to alter or influence interviewees' behavior in order to increase their independence and lead a healthy lifestyle. Extension materials should be written in a simple, uncomplicated language. Notoatmodjo stated that the methods and media selected for extension activities will affect the success of extension activities, including print media (posters, leaflets), electronic media (slides, radio, videos), and outdoor media (pamphlets, advertisements, banners). Knowing the success of counseling is the increase in knowledge of the interviewee after receiving counseling.

Costa suggests that pretest and posttest methods are highly recommended evaluation tools for measuring the success of the learning process because the evaluation is short and effective. According to Purwanto (Damayanti et al., 2017), a pretest is done before counseling and aims to determine respondents' level of understanding about the material to be given. The pretest function is to see the effects of counseling. Postest is done after the material is given to know the extent of the respondent's understanding of the extension material after the activity (Damayanti et al., 2017).

Sholihah (2015) argues that prevention through drug counseling is any deliberate and deliberate effort to improve human behavior based on educational principles, specifically avoiding drug abuse before engaging in drug use. These efforts are directed at high-risk groups that face problems they cannot resolve on their own and thus frequently seek out inappropriate solutions in life, such as temporary satisfaction through drug use.

According to the preceding explanation, counseling about the dangers of drugs is one way to increase public awareness of the threat posed by drugs. With increased awareness, it is expected that the community will develop attitudes and behaviors favorable to drug rejection.

Meanwhile, according to data collected at BNN West Bandung regency, not all of the 165 villages still pose a threat to the community due to drug use. Effective counseling is expected to be able to alter an individual's or community's attitudes and behaviors. As drug dangers increase, it is expected that the community will develop attitudes and behaviors in response to the threat of drugs.

Researchers are interested in determining the effectiveness of counseling implementation in order to increase public knowledge based on these considerations. According to the findings of this study, results and effective studies are expected to be obtained based on the target's characteristics, the sender of information's characteristics, the content of the information, and the regional situation.

METHODE

This research used quantitative approach, using a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest and posttest design models. At the beginning of the study, the researchers held counseling activities were given a pretest questionnaire. To determine the effectiveness of this counseling, researchers gave the same questionnaire (posttest) after counseling.

The research population is a productive age community (15-64 years) domiciled in cigugur girang village parongpong district of West Bandung regency, which amounts to 11,098 people. The further considered respondent in this study was an anti-drug counseling participant who attended on March 23, 2021, numbering 30 people. The counseling participants represent each RW (RW 1 – RW 19), PKK, LPM, Karang Taruna, and Village Officials.

Research instruments used questionnaires and counseling media. The independent variable in this study is the extension of drug danger, while the dependent variable is knowledge of the dangers of drugs. The primary data in this study was collected personally from pretests and post-test about citizens' knowledge about the dangers of drugs. The data analysis technique in this study used a t-test where this test is used to find out the effectiveness of drug harm counseling to increase citizens' knowledge about the dangers of drugs using a level of meaning of 95% or a value of + 0.05. Data processing uses the SPSS version 22 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Of the 30 respondents in Cigugur Girang Village, West Bandung Regency included in the data processing, 22 were male (73.33%), and eight were female (26.67%).

Table 1. Distribution Frequency of Respondents' knowledge before counseling

No	Drugs Knowledge Level	F	%
1	Good	2	6,7
2	Fair	14	46,7
3	Less	14	46,7

Based on the descriptive analysis of preliminary knowledge data, respondents found that only two respondents (6.7%) had a good knowledge of the dangers of drugs. A total of 14 respondents (46.7%) had sufficient knowledge, while 14 respondents (46.7%) had less knowledge about drugs.

Table 2. Distribution Frequency of Respondents' knowledge before being given counseling

No	Pengetahuan tentang Narkoba	F	%
1	Good	8	26,7
2	Fair	15	50,0
3	Less	7	23,3

After being given drug hazard counseling, an evaluation of knowledge about the dangers of drugs is conducted. Obtained results where as many as eight respondents (26.7 %) have a good level of knowledge, 15 respondents (50 %) have a sufficient level of knowledge, and only seven respondents (23.3 %) have a lack of knowledge about the dangers of drugs.

Table 3.
Comparison of Respondents' Knowledge Level Before and After Counseling

No	Tingkat Pengetahuan	Before Counselling	After Counselling
1	Good	2 (6,7 %)	8 (26,7 %)
2	Fair	14 (46,7 %)	15 (50,0 %)
3	Less	14 (46,7 %)	7 (23,3 %)

Table 4. Pretest-Postest Score Mean Difference

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	pretest	4.53	30	1.383	.252
	postest	5.63	30	1.299	.237

The table above shows that the average pretest value (before drug hazard counseling) is 4.53. In contrast, the average posttest value (after counseling drug danger) is 5.63. This indicates an increase in the average knowledge of respondents after being given an evaluation of the dangers of drugs by 1.10.

Table 5. Pretest dan Postest Data Normality Test

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
pretest	.165	30	.035	.940	30	.090
postest	.178	30	.017	.937	30	.075

The Shapiro Wilk test results above obtained a pretest significance value of 0.090 and a post-test significance of 0.075. The two significant values above are equally greater than 0.05 (Sig > 0.05). It can be concluded that both data are typically distributed. So to find out the influence of further extension, parametric statistics are used in the form of paired T-Tests.

Table 6. Pretest-Postest Score Paired T-test Result

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	pretest - postest	-1.100	.305	.056	-1.214	-.986	-19.746	29	.000

Based on the results of the paired T-Test above can be seen the significance value (Sig 2-tailed) is 0.000 (P < 0.05). A P < of 0.05 indicates a difference between the value of knowledge before and after counseling the dangers of drugs.

Discussions

Public Knowledge Level Before Counseling

The results of the analysis of pretest values found that only two respondents (6.7%) had a good understanding of the dangers of drugs, 14 respondents had a sufficient understanding (46.7%), and 14 respondents (46.7%) also had a poor understanding of the dangers of drugs.

Some research results showed that many respondents who, before counseling the dangers of drugs, have a less understanding of the dangers of drugs. The results of Andriani and Marisha's (Andriani & Marisha, 2019) research conducted on the people of Mudo-Jambi Hamlet Village showed that 71% of respondents had a low level of knowledge about the dangers of drugs. Marni's research (Marni, 2020) showed that a low mean score of 4.95 was obtained before counseling the dangers of drugs. This research was conducted on Ngasinan Village, Bulu Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency of Central Java Province.

According to Simangunsong (Marni, 2020), it is revealed that the factors that cause drug abuse are factors from within and factors from outside a person. Factors from within a person are factors that a person has consisting of personality factors, family factors, and economic factors. Meanwhile, factors outside a person's self arise/come from outside a person, such as association and social / society. The association factor often influences a person to become an abuser. Sufficient knowledge of the dangers of drugs can help a person not to become a drug abuser.

Public Knowledge Level After Counseling

The respondents' post-test value analysis showed an increase from the average value after counseling. The previous score of 4.53 then increased to 5.63. The maximum average frequency of the score is 10.0. The data were distributed normally, which means the increase in the average score of respondents spread evenly and found no increase in scores with extreme scores. There were eight respondents (26.7%) with a good level of understanding, 15 respondents (50.0%) with a sufficient level of understanding, and seven respondents (23.3%) with a level of understanding.

According to Notoatmdjo (Baswedan & Listiowati, 2014), after people perceive an object through the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and groping, they will produce good knowledge and perception in improving their understanding of objects or information. Understanding is defined as the ability to correctly interpret known objects to interpret matter correctly. Therefore, respondents who have been informed about the dangers of drugs will improve their understanding of the dangers of drugs with sound perception.

According to Afiatin (Sholihah, 2015), knowledge is a cognitive aspect that plays an essential role in drug abuse. Drug abuse prevalence strategies are implemented through cognitive-behavioral methods, namely by providing teaching and training programs that include drug knowledge and social skills related to the ability to resist drug abuse. Drug abuse prevention programs aim to increase members of the public's knowledge of drug use and abuse. Activities can be done by counseling through lectures, film screenings, and discussions about drug abuse. With sufficient knowledge of drugs, people can argue to avoid drug abuse.

Drug Hazards Counselling Effectivity

After counseling the dangers of drugs, it was seen that the number of respondents with a good level of understanding increased from 6.7% to 26.7%, and the number of respondents with a good level of understanding increased from 46.7% to 50%. Meanwhile, for those who have less understanding decreased from 46.7 % to 23.3 %. With a paired T-test, a significancy (sig) value of

0.000 (p < 0.05) was obtained. This value shows that there is a significant difference between the value before counseling than after counseling. This means that counseling on the dangers of drugs can effectively improve respondents' understanding of the dangers of drugs.

The increased understanding of the dangers of drugs before and after counseling is in line with several previous studies. According to Sari (Sari, 2018) at BNN Surabaya, there is an increase in knowledge of student-based anti-drug abuse cadres after counseling. According to Dwitiyanti et al. (Dwitiyanti et al., 2019), there is an increase in knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse in students in high school and vocational school On August 17. Furthermore, Prajayanti (Prajayanti, 2020) suggested an increased understanding of the dangers of drug use in MAS Yapensa Beard Pekalongan City.

In line with this, (Wiyani et al., 2017) suggested that from the results of their research, there is effectiveness in providing counseling on the dangers of drugs in early adolescents in MAN 1 Class X Malang. Dwitiyanti et al. (Dwitiyanti et al., 2019) believe that qualified and adequate drug knowledge can be an effort to prevent and keep someone from the dangers of drugs. To that end, various ways have been done to increase public awareness about the threat of drug danger.

Menthan states that one factor affecting drug abuse is the knowledge that a person knows the bad things he does will be badly affected by him so that he can reject it. In line with that, Badri M stated that counseling could increase knowledge significantly (Lolok & Yuliastri, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data and discussion of the findings of the drug hazard research in Cigugur Girang village parongpong district west Bandung, it can be concluded that there is a difference between the final understanding and the initial understanding of the community who received counseling on drug hazards, implying that counseling activities are extremely effective in raising awareness. The following suggestions are made: (1) It is anticipated that the extension method will be more varied as a result of the inclusion of other media, such as audiovisual media: (2) Subsequent research is expected to employ a variety of variables.

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