

# Effect of Family, Community and Education Environment on Prevention of Drug Abuse in Students of SMKN 1 Lawang Wetan Sekayu Musi Banyuasin

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**Abstract:** Adolescents are the spearhead of the progress and development of the nation and state. Therefore they must not be involved in drug abuse. How far the role of family, community education environment on prevention of drug abuse remains was unclear. This paper tries to report the results of a study that examine the relationship between family environment, community and education by drug-abusing in 2018. This study is a cross sectional study using a sample of 82 respondents. The number of students in the SMKN1 Lawang Wetan were 433 pupils and the sampling taken using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected and analyzed univariate, bivariate and multivariate. The results of the study show that the family environment, community environment and educational environment have a close relationship on the prevention of drugs. Statistically, all of these variables are significantly related to efforts to drug abuse prevention. For students in the school, two important variables that determine drug prevention efforts are the family environment and the community environment, for p values for the relationship of two variables with the prevention were 0.009 and 0.016 respectively. In order to succeed in drug abuse prevention, it is recommended that education about drugs should be given to students, then schools have to collaborate with parents and cooperate with local communities.

**Key words:** education, environment, community drug abuse, family

**Abstrak:** Remaja merupakan ujung tombak kemajuan dan perkembangan bangsa dan negara. Oleh karena itu mereka tidak boleh terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan narkoba. Sejauh mana peran keluarga, lingkungan pendidikan masyarakat dalam pencegahan penyalahgunaan NAPZA masih belum jelas. Tulisan ini mencoba melaporkan hasil penelitian yang meneliti tentang hubungan lingkungan keluarga, masyarakat dan pendidikan dengan penyalahgunaan NAPZA tahun 2018. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross sectional dengan menggunakan sampel sebanyak 82 responden. Jumlah siswa di SMKN1 Lawang Wetan sebanyak 433 siswa dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan dan dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lingkungan keluarga, lingkungan masyarakat dan lingkungan pendidikan mempunyai hubungan yang erat dengan pencegahan narkoba. Secara statistik semua variabel tersebut secara signifikan berhubungan dengan upaya pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba. Dua variabel penting yang menentukan upaya pencegahan narkoba pada siswa di sekolah adalah lingkungan keluarga dan lingkungan masyarakat. Untuk mensukseskan upaya pencegahan penyalahgunaan NAPZA disarankan diberikan edukasi tentang Narkoba kepada siswa, sekolah membutuhkan kerjasama dengan orang tua dan kerjasama dengan masyarakat sekitar.

**Kata kunci:** pendidikan, lingkungan, penyalahgunaan narkoba, keluarga

## 1. Introduction

Drug abuse is the use of one of several types of drugs regularly or irregularly outside of medical indications which giving rise to physical, psychological, and impaired social functioning [1]. This drug disorder is a problem that has become a global concern besides the problem of HIV, violence, poverty, environmental pollution, global warming and food shortages. For a long time, the United Nations highlighted and reported the consumption of drugs in the world which reported currently around 25 million people who experience drug dependence (BNN, 2012) [2].

In the United States, the trend of drug abuse in adolescents since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century until

2013 has reached those teenagers in high schools precisely in grades 12 and 10. In 2013, there were around 30 percent in grade 10 who abuse drugs, and in grade 12 around 37 percent, while in the general group there are 12.6 percent. In other words, drug abuse by adolescent groups is three times more than the general group [3].

The number of drug abuse in Indonesia continues to increase from year to year. In 2015, the number of drug collectors had reached 4.1 million. This means an increase around 0.02 percent per year. This increase shows a comparison, for 44 to 48 people from the Indonesian population aged 10-59 years, at least one person has used drugs in 2014 [4].

Drug abuse in South Sumatra until 2017 has shown surprising numbers. As many as 90,000 people are victims of drug, psychotropic and other addictive abuse. Those are consist of young people, high school students and college students [5]. In Musi Banyuasin district in 2011 to 2014 there were 225 cases of drug abuse. While in 2015 there were 142 cases, 160 cases in 2016 and 180 cases in 2017. Drug cases in January and February 2018 were 80 cases in which 16 cases occurred in adolescents aged 18-21 years [6].

The study of the factors affecting the drug abuse in Jember district found 65 percent of respondents were young aged between 18-35 years who have unstable behavior and attitudes. The role of behavior and attitudes as a result of interaction with the environment and other individuals is very important [7]. The involvement of adolescents in drug use is an important scourge among the community, nation and state because basically adolescents are the spearhead for the development and progress of the nation. Effects of drug abuse on the health and behavior of the adolescents are many such as mentality disorder, dehydration, loss of memory and death. Family environment, community environment and educational environment individually or collectively affect the development of adolescents.

Mutual openness and compassion of the adolescents are created by those three environments [8].

This paper reports the results of research aimed at examining the relationship of family environment, community environment and educational environment as prevention of drug abuse in SMK 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra.

## 2. Materials and Methods

This research is a cross sectional study to investigate the relationship between family environment, society environment, education environment against the drug abuse at SMKN 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin which using samples of 82 respondents. The number of students in the SMKN1 Lawang Wetan was 433 pupils and the sampling taken using purposive sampling technique. This study uses a questionnaire to gather data, then analyzed by analysis of univariate, bivariate and multivariate. Univariate analysis was conducted with frequency distribution tables. Analysis bivariate was conducted with statistical test using Chi Square. Analysis multivariate was conducted using logistic regression. The operational definitions in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Operational definitions of the study

Variable	Operational definition	Measuring method	Measuring tool	Measuring Result	Measuring Scale
<b>Dependent</b>					
Drug prevention on young people	Activities so that someone does not use drugs themselves	Interview	Questionnaire	1. Good, if answer > 17.02 2. Not good, if answer < 17.02	Nominal
<b>Independent variables</b>					
Family environment	The smallest unit in a society that is interdependent	Interview	Questionnaire	1. Good, in answer > 28.10 2. Not good, if answer < 28.10	Nominal
Society environment	A number of people who are unitary groups and have the same interests	Interview	Questionnaire	1. Good, if answer > 20.41 2. Not good, if answer < 20.41	Nominal
Education environment	The place for changing attitudes and behavior of a person or group to mature people through teaching and training	Interview	Questionnaire	1. Good, if answer > 28.10 2. Not good, if answer > 28.10	Nominal

Source: [9]

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Results

Based on results of interviews and direct observation in the field, it is clear that prevention of drug abuse by students of SMK 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin closely related to the family

environment, community environment and educational environment. The results of 82 respondents students from SMK 1 Lawang Wetan were 73.2 percent (table 2) who carried out efforts to prevent drug abuse well. The remaining (only 26.8 percent) of respondents did not take drug prevention well. In table 2 it can be seen more than 50 percent

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of respondents have a good family environment, community environment and educational environment.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents in each dependent and independent variable on

No	Variable	Good	Not good
	Dependent		
0	Drug prevention	73.2	26.8
	Independent		
1	Family environment	59.8	40.2
2	Society environment	73.2	26.8
3	Education environment	70.7	29.3

The results of bivariate analysis using Chi Square test (Table 3) can be seen that all independent variables covering family environment, community environment and educational environment have a statistically significant relationship with efforts to prevent drug abuse by students of SMK 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin. The value of p for the relationship between the family environment and efforts to prevent drug abuse is 0.09. Furthermore, between the community environment and drug prevention efforts has statistically significant relationship where the p value is 0.016 and between the educational environment and drug prevention efforts also showed statistically significant relationship where the p value is 0.042.

Table 3. The relationship between independent variable with dependent variables in the study

No	Chi Square test	Good	Not good	p value	OR
1	Family environment vs Drug prevention	83.7	16.3	0.009	1.538-11.861
		54.5	45.5		
2	Soc. Environment vs Drug prevention	80	20	0.016	1.402-11.409
		50	50		
3	Edu. Enronment vs drug prevention	79.3	20.7	0.042	1.165-9.030
		54.2	45.8		

### 3.2. Discussion

Based on the results of this study, it is very clear that all the variables studied, namely the family environment, community environment and educational environment have greatly determine drug prevention efforts by students of SMK 1 Lawang Wetean Musi Banyuasin.

The results of the Chi Square statistical test between the family environment, community environment and educational environment obtained p values were of 0.009, 0.016 and 0.042 respectively. The results of this research is in line with the study conducted by Oktavia Dwi [10]. In her study it was clear that family harmonism within a family affect the drug abuse by young people. In the study, Oktavia Dwi found that 77.4 percent of respondents were drug addict coming from unharmonious family. In contrast, from the harmonious family was existed 54.5 percent drug addict by young people. Attention by parents is believed has greater affect to prevent drug abuse by young people. In that, more attention are given by parents increase the ability of young people to prevent drug addicts [11].

Results of the study were also in line with that of Marsito [12]. Eventhough there was no link between the presence of young people in the family and efforts the young people in preventing drug abuse. Nonetheless, the involvement of parents as role model for young people was significantly linked to their effort to prevent drug addict. This is particularly true for a family where parents are always having much time in togetherness for religious activities such as visiting the worship places and having discussion in their homes.

That results of this study showed a significant

relationship between society environment and efforts of young people to prevent drug addict are interesting to discuss. It was found that porsions of drug addict prevention was 80 percent higher in a good society environment in comparison with 50 percent in a not good society environment. The results of this study were in line with study by Elviza and Helfi [13]. In their study, it was seen that respondents with drug addicted problems are those who have bad friends which introduced them to drugs. As many as 67.7 percent respondents who have drug addicted cases were introduced by their friends, compared to the respondents who did not have drug addict problems.

Social participation is the active involvement of community members, both individually, in groups and in community unity. This involvement can also be in the process of making joint decisions, implementing social service programs and community development on the basis of their awareness and social responsibility. Social participation is important in the prevention of drugs, because it will create an environment that shapes the character of avoiding drug abuse [14].

The results of the Catur study [7], a number of factors was believed to influence drug abuse in the community in Jember district. He found that 87.9 percent of respondents abused drugs due to someone who being friends with drug users, and 79.4 percent because their preferences to follow the latest trends or lifestyles. Catur [7] said that drug abuse occurs due to high curiosity so there is a desire to try, to have fun and to follow the latest lifestyle. Such desire is wrong. Even more wrong is the notion that occasional use does not cause addiction [14]. However, the results of this study

are not in accordance with the results of research by Ratna and Jumaruddin [15].

A good and bad education environment turns out to have an effect on the proportion of drug abuse prevention and statistically significant. This means that there is a meaningful relationship between the educational environment and prevention of drug abuse. According to Saepudin [13] the indication of the good participation of educational institutions in preventing drug abuse is the existence of self-awareness from educational institutions to be involved in the prevention of these drugs. The implementation of advocacy programs to prevent drug abuse has a positive effect on the participation of secondary and higher education institutions. Gusti's research results [16] are in line with this study but on the contrary with Oki's research [17]. Gusti stated, there was a significant relationship between knowledge and practice of preventing drug abuse as evidenced by the value of  $p = 0.04$  but has no significant relationship between beliefs and practices in preventing drug abuse. In Oki's research, it turned out that 52.7 percent of respondents assumed that the school environment helped encourage students to commit drug abuse. However, based on the results of the Chi Square test, it is proven that there is no significant relationship between the school environment and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents at the SMAN 24 Jakarta.

The results of this study have a number of implications. First, the family environment, community environment and educational environment have a positive impact on the successful efforts to prevent drug abuse in adolescent children. Second, family leaders, leaders in the community and leaders in schools have to encourage and actively play as role model as efforts to prevent drug abuse in order to be effective.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion in this study, the following conclusions are drawn that the family environment, community environment and educational environment greatly determine drug prevention efforts by students at SMK 1, Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin. Two important variables that determine drug prevention efforts for students in the school are the family environment and the community environment. In order to succeed in drug abuse prevention efforts, it is recommended that education about drugs should be given to students, and also schools need collaborate with parents and cooperate with local communities.

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