

A Correlation between Knowledge and Motivation in Preventing Drug Abuse on Students

¹Mispari, ²Rusli

^{1&2}Pharmacy Department, Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry at Makassar, Indonesia
Email: rusfar67@yahoo.com

Abstract

Drug (Narcotic, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substance (NAPZA)) abuse in Indonesia was more concerned and it spread to all of the society either in low social status or high social status, either elders, adults, teenagers, or children, even either school students or college students. Moreover, this research aimed at analyzing a correlation between knowledge and motivation in preventing drug abuse on senior high school students and vocational high school of pharmacy students in Makassar city. Data were collected by utilizing the questionnaire, then, they were analyzed by utilizing regression test. The result showed that the students' knowledge; either senior high school students or vocational high school of pharmacy students, was in medium category which was 75,5% (SHS students) and 59,8% (VHS of pharmacy students). Meanwhile, the students' motivation to prevent drug abuse was in 67.8% (SHS students) and 67.8% (VHS of pharmacy students). Furthermore, the result of regression test showed that there was a significant correlation between knowledge and students' motivation to prevent the drug abuse.

Keywords: Narcotic, Psychotropic, Students, Knowledge, Motivation

I. INTRODUCTION

The abuse and black distribution of drug (NAPZA (Narcotic, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substance)) recently was extremely concerned. The total of NAPZA case increased more and more, even it spread to all of the society, either in low social status or high social status, either teenagers or adults, either in elementary school or in college. Therefore, this became serious problem for nation survival. Based on the research result of National Narcotic Agency (*Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN)*) in Indonesia which cooperated with Health Research Center (*Pusat Penelitian Kesehatan (Puslitkes)*) of Indonesia University in 2011 about National survey of the development of drug abuse in Indonesia was known that prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia had reached 2,23% or about 4,2 million of people from the total population in Indonesia who were 10 years old until 59 years old. In 2015, the total of drug abuse was projected $\pm 2,8\%$ ($\pm 5,1 - 5,6$ million people of population in Indonesia). Nur Akifah, et al. (2014) reported that drug abuse on prisoners at *Polrestabes* (Indonesian police who had authority in big city) Makassar was male (83.3%), had last education in senior high school (48.3%), and in 18 – 23 years old (36.7%). Statistical test result showed that drug abuse correlated with their peers/ groups and the ease of getting drugs ($p=0.000$). By observing these phenomena recently on teenagers, particularly on senior high school students and vocational high school of health students in Makassar city that was unstable toward NAPZA abuse, the National Narcotic Agency in Makassar did urine test or early detection massively in educational institution, including the school entrance examination in vocational high school of pharmacy. Generally, senior high school students did not have particular subject about NAPZA, meanwhile, vocational high school of pharmacy students particularly had subject of NAPZA. Hence, it was needed to be conducted a research about a correlation between knowledge of NAPZA and motivation to not abuse NAPZA either on senior high school students or vocational high school of pharmacy students.

II. METHOD

Population of this observational research was XI and XII grade senior high students at SMA Negeri 2, SMA Negeri 3, SMA Negeri 8, and XI and XII vocational high of pharmacy students at SMK Kesehatan Farmasi YAMASI and SMK Farmasi Prima Mandiri Makassar. The samples were 232 students which were consisted of 141 Senior High School students and 91 Vocational High School of Pharmacy students. The data were collected through filling the questionnaire and then, the data were analyzed by utilizing regression test.

III. RESULT

Table 1. Distribution of Senior High School students' Knowledge about NAPZA

| Knowledge | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | % of Total Sum |
|-----------|--------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| High | 2.3714 | 35 | 0.54695 | 22.1% |
| Medium | 2.7476 | 103 | 0.45844 | 75.5% |
| Low | 3.0000 | 3 | 0.00000 | 2.4% |
| Total | 2.6596 | 141 | 0.50469 | 100.0% |

Based on table 1, it showed that Senior High School students' knowledge about NAPZA in Makassar city was in medium category.

Table 2. Distribution of Senior High School students' Motivation for Preventing NAPZA Abuse

| Motivation | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | % of Total Sum |
|------------|--------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| Very High | 2.0000 | 1 | . | 0.5% |
| High | 2.5745 | 47 | 0.49977 | 30.9% |
| Medium | 2.8804 | 92 | 0.41516 | 67.8% |
| Low | 3.0000 | 1 | . | 0.8% |
| Total | 2.7730 | 141 | 0.46857 | 100.0% |

Based on table 2, it was known that Senior High School students' motivation for preventing NAPZA abuse was in medium category.

Table 3. Distribution of Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' Knowledge about NAPZA

| Knowledge | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | % of Total Sum |
|-----------|--------|----|----------------|----------------|
| Very High | 3,0000 | 1 | . | 1,2% |
| High | 2,6216 | 37 | ,49167 | 37,9% |
| Medium | 2,9423 | 52 | ,36587 | 59,8% |
| Low | 3,0000 | 1 | . | 1,2% |
| Total | 2,8132 | 91 | ,44502 | 100,0% |

Based on table 3 above, it was known that Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' Knowledge about NAPZA was in medium category.

Table 4. Distribution of Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' Motivation for Preventing NAPZA Abuse

| Motivation | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | % of Total Sum |
|------------|--------|----|----------------|----------------|
| High | 2.2632 | 19 | 0.45241 | 18.3% |
| Medium | 2.6571 | 70 | 0.53530 | 79.1% |
| Low | 3.0000 | 2 | 0.00000 | 2.6% |
| Total | 2.5824 | 91 | 0.53885 | 100.0% |

Based on the table 4, it was known that Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' motivation for preventing NAPZA Abuse was in medium category.

IV. DISCUSSION

The result of this research showed that either Senior High School students' knowledge or Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' knowledge was in medium category. However, Vocational High School of Pharmacy students' knowledge tended to be higher than another one. By analyzing the research result, there was a significant difference of knowledge between senior high school students and vocational high school of pharmacy students. Meanwhile, the students' motivation either Senior high school students or Vocational high school of Pharmacy students' was also in medium category. This was perhaps caused by there was a particular subject for Vocational High School of Pharmacy students regarding the Law of Narcotic and Psychotropic (Indonesian Government, 1997; Indonesian Government, 2009).

Besides, the data analysis which utilized regression test showed that there was a correlation between knowledge and motivation for either Senior high school students or Vocational high school of pharmacy students for preventing NAPZA abuse. Therefore, in order to prevent NAPZA abuse well, the students' knowledge must be increase more about it. The increase of this knowledge could be given either in the outside of educational curriculum or integrated in the curriculum of local content subject. Referring to Indonesian law (*Undang-Undang*) of National Education System, Indonesian law of health, Indonesian law of social welfare, Indonesian law of narcotic, and Indonesian law of psychotropic, the effort of NAPZA abuse prevention was through adding local content subject in the applied curriculum was a correct choice.

V. CONCLUSION

According to the result of this research, it could be concluded that either Senior high school students' or Vocational high school of pharmacy students' motivation in Makassar correlated with their knowledge level of NAPZA.

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