**Effect of Family, Community and Education Environment on Prevention of Drug Abuse in High School Students**

 **Rahim, S.E., Yulestri, Amar Muntaha, Dianita Ekawati, Hamyatri Rawalilah, Ali Harokan & Husin**

Bina Husada College of Health Sciences, Palembang South Sumatra Indonesia

Email corri: sup\_effendi@yahoo.co.id

**Abstract.**

Teenagers are the spearhead of the progress and development of the nation and state. Therefore they must not be involved in drug abuse. This paper tries to report the results of a study that examines the relationship between family environment, community and education with drug abuse in I Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin Vocational High School in 2018. This study is a cross sectional study using a sample of 82 respondents. 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 with the prevention of drugs. Statistically all of these variables are significantly related to efforts to drug abuse prevention. 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 be given to students, schools need collaboration with parents and cooperation with local communities.

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

**Introduction**

Drug abuse is the use of one of several types of drugs regularly or regularly outside of medical indications, giving rise to physical, psychological, and impaired social functioning (Sholihah, 2015). This drug disorder is a problem that has become a global concern in addition to 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. Currently reported by the United Nations there are around 25 million people who experience drug dependence (BNN, 2012).

In the United States, the trend of drug abuse in adolescents since the beginning of the 21st century until 2013 has reached teenagers in high schools precisely in those in grades 12 and 10. In 2013, there were around 30 grade 10 students who abuse drugs. percent, and 12th grade 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 (Jumaidah and Rindu, 2017).

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 of around 0.02 percent per year. This increase shows a comparison, with 44 to 48 people from the Indonesian population aged 10-59 years, one person has used drugs in 2014 (Indonesian court journals, 2017).

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. They consist of young people, high school students and college students (Aminah, 2017). In Musi Banyuasin district in 2011 to 2014 there were 225 cases of drug abuse. While in 2015 there were 142 cases, in 2016 there were 160 cases and in 2017 there were 180 cases. Drug cases in January and February 2018 there are 80 cases and those that occur in adolescents aged 18-21 years are 16 cases (Satreskrim Musi Banyuasin, 2018).

The study of the factors affecting the drug abuse in Jember district found that 65 percent of respondents were young, aged between 18-35 years. At this age young people 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 (Catura, 2015). 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 (Nurmaya, 2016).

The family environment has a huge influence on children's development. Therefore an understanding of how to create a harmonious and comfortable family environment is needed so that children feel at home and comfortable at home. An attitude of mutual openness and empathy really needs to be created in a family environment so that it will create good interpersonal relationships between parents and children (Hutapea, 2016). Based on the results of a study by Marsito (2017), 88.6 percent of parents found that their role was not good for their children.

Community participation in the prevention of drug abuse prevention issues has an important role. Such participation can be in the form of providing information about the dangers of drugs, reporting drug cases, as anti-drug youth cadres and peer chancellors (Pina & Sudirham, 2015). Until now there are still many community members who are not aware and know about the dangers of drug abuse (Journal of Indonesian Courts, 2017). Educational institutions are also parties that are obliged and responsible for efforts to prevent drug abuse among teenagers (Simangungsong, 2015). The role of the teacher is very decisive in efforts to prevent drug abuse in schools or at least reduce the factors that cause drug abuse (Novrianto, 2016). This paper reports the results of research aimed at examining the relationship of family environment, community environment and educational environment with prevention of drug abuse in SMK 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra.

**Materials and Methods**

This research is a cross sectional study to study the relationship between family environment, society environment, education environment against the drug abuse at SMKN 1 Lawang Wetan Musi Banyuasin. Eighty two were used as respondents in this study. This study uses a questionnaire. Data were gathered and analyzed with 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 |
| Dependent  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drug prevention on young people  | Activities so that someone does not use drugs themselves | Interview | Quesionaire  | 1. Good, if answer > 17.02
2. Not good, if anwer < 17.02
 | Nominal |
| Independent variables  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family environment | The smallest unit in a society that is interdependent | Interview | Quesionaire  | 1. Good, in answer >28.10
2. Not good, if anwer < 28.10
 | Nominal |
| Society environment  | A number of people who are unitary groups and have the same interests | Interview  | Quesionaire  | 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  | Quesionaire  | 1. Good, if answer > 28.10
2. Not good, if answer > 28.10
 | Nominal  |

Source: Yulestri. 2018.

**Results and Discussion**

**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 is closely related to the family environment, community environment and educational environment. Of the 82 respondents consisting of students from SMK 1 Lawang Wetan there 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 also be seen that more than 50 percent of respondents have a good family environment, have a good community environment and have a good educational environment.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  No | Variable  | Criteria 1 | Criteria 2 |
|  | 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 Bunyuasin. 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 there is a statistically significant relationship where the p value is 0.016 and between the educational environment and drug prevention efforts there is also a 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  | Criteria 1 | Criteria 2 | 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 |

**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 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, respectively of 0.009, 0.016 and 0.042. Results of this research is in line with the study conducted by Oktavia Dwi (2016). 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 there existed 54.5 persent drug addict by young people. Attention by parents is believed to have affect a greater effect on the efforts by your people to prevent drug abuse. In that the more attention given by parents the more ability by young people to prevent drug addicts (Apriyanti, 2016).

 Results of the study were also in line with that of Marsito (2017). Eventhough there was no link between the presence of young people in the family and efforts the young people in preventing drug abuse. Nontheless, the involvement of parents as row model for young people was very much linked to their effort to prevent drug addict. This is particularly true for a family where parents are always having much time in togetherness in religious activities such as going and returning to 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. Results of this study were in line with study by Elviza and Helfi (2014). In their study it was seen that respondents who have drug addict problems are those who have bad friends and introduce them to drugs. As many as 67.7 percent respondents who have drug addict 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 (Saepudin, 2017).

 The results of the Catur study (2015) a number of factors believed to influence drug abuse in the community in Jember district. He found that 87.9 percent of respondents abused drugs due to being friends with drug users, and 79.4 percent because their preferences followed the latest trends or lifestyles. Catur (2015) 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 (Suandi, 2018). However, the results of this study are not in accordance with the results of research by Rana and Jumadin (2017).

 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 (2017) 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 (2017) are in line with this study but are not in line with Oki's research (2017). Gusti stated that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and practice of preventing drug abuse as evidenced by the value of p = 0.04 but there was 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.

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 be given to students, schools need collaboration with parents and cooperation with local communities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank the chairman of STIK Bina Husada Palembang for his support and help which has made the writing of this manuscript possible.

REFERERENCE

Aminah, N.A. 2017. 20,000 students and students are victims of drugs. (http://www.republika.co.id). Retrieved 17 May 2018).

BNN. 2018. Students and the dangers of drugs. BNN South Sumatra Province.

Catur, W.M. 2015. Factors that influence drug abuse in communities in Jember district. Journal of Pharmacy Communication (online) Vol. 2 no 1 (http://www.scribd.com). Accessed at 9 M2i 2018.

Elviza, R & Helfi, A. 2014. Factors related to drug abuse. Andalas public health journal (online). Vol 8 no. 2 (http://journal.fkm.unand.ac.id). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Gusti, H.N. 2017. Relationship between knowledge and beliefs with teacher practices in preventing drug abuse in students of SMPN 6, Kota Balik Papan. (http://dspace.umkt.ac.id). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Hutapea, L. 2016. The style of interpersonal communication of parents in preventing drug abuse in adolescents. Journal of Al-Balag (online). vol 1 no 1 (http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Indonesian court journal. 2017. Evaluation of the narcotics policy law in Indonesia (online). Vol 5 (http://law.ui.ac.id). Accessed May 10, 2018.

Jumaidah & Miss. 2017. Drug prevention behavior in adolescents in the Sukamajaya sub-district of Depok. Health Scientific Journal (online). Vol. 16 no 3. (http://journals.ac.id). Accessed May 8, 2018.

Marsito. 2017. The style of parent communication about adolescents about their role in preventing drug abuse in the Kebumen Muhammadiyah High School students. Scientific Journal of Nursing Health (online) Vol 13 no 1 (http://ejournal.stikes.muhgombang.ac.id). Accessed May 10, 2018.

Masayu, A. E. 2017. The role of religious education and the attention of parents in preventing drug abuse. (http://www.journal.lppmunindra.ac.id). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Nurmaya, A. 2016. Drug abuse among teenagers. Vol. 2 no 1 online education and counseling psychology journal (http://media.nelti.com). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Oki, F. 2017. Determinants of drug abuse in adolescents at SMAN 24 Jakarta. Http://journal.uhamka.ac.id. Accessed May 8, 2018.

Oktavia Dwi. 2016. Understanding society in general. (http: www.umum.pengertian.blogspot.com). Accessed May 8, 2018.

Saepudin, A. 2017. Effect of the implementation of advocacy programs to prevent drug abuse against the participation of secondary and high education institutions in realizing the effectiveness of preventing drug abuse. Public Journal (online). Vol 11. no 1 (http://journal.uniga.ac.id). Accessed 8 May 2018.

Simangunsong, J. 2015. Drug abuses among teenagers (Case study in the National Narcotics Agency of the city of Tanjung Pinang in 2015). (http://jurnal.umrah.ac.id). Accessed on May 20, 2018.

Satreskrim Narcotics Musi Banyuasin. 2018. Data on Musi Banyuasian drug cases.

Suandi. 2018. Community participation in efforts to prevent drug abuse. (http://digilib.inhas.ac.id). Accessed on May 9, 2018.

Yulestri. 2018. Factors affecting drug abuse prevention efforts by students of SMKN 1 Lawang wetan Musi Banyuasin. Thesis Post graduate program of community health, STIK Bina Husada Palembang.