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**Knowledge, Attitude and the Role of Peers on the Impact of Drug Abuse on
Adolescents in SMK Negeri 1 Tuban**

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia UNODC (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime), drug abuse is included in the criteria of extraordinary crime ranking first in ASEAN. This proves that drugs are very detrimental to damaging the next generation of the nation. The age range of adolescents (15-24 years) in 2020, there are 269 million worldwide using 950 types of drugs. The results of interviews from 20 students there are 15 or 75% still do not know about the impact of drug abuse. The general objective of the study was to determine the knowledge, attitude and role of peers about the impact of drug abuse on adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban. Research design descriptive. The sampling technic used is Simple Random Sampling. Population of class X students was 160. The sample was 114. The variables in this study are knowledge, attitude and role of peers. Data collection using questionnaires processed coding, scoring, tabulating. Univariate research analysis. The results of the study can be seen that all adolescents have good adolescent knowledge, most of the negative attitudes, peers who play a small role. This shows that good knowledge, positive attitudes and the role of peers who support in good things are very important for adolescents to avoid drug abuse. The role of schools is to socialize the impact of drug abuse, life skills development in the educational environment through participatory methods of health education in biology and physics subjects. Soft skills development follows several extracurricular activities such as reading Al-Quran, soccer, basketball, volleyball, dance, choir, karate, pencak silat, nature lovers, theater, and band. so that these students can develop soft skills and achieve.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Role of Peers, Impact of Drug Abuse

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse does not only occur in adults but also in teenagers. As the next generation, teenagers play a very important role in the life of the Nation. The quality of today's teenagers will determine the future of a nation. However, the reality of teen-age life in Indonesia is concerning as evidenced by the rampant drug abuse committed by teenagers. Therefore, the main capital in achieving success in adolescence is the ability to instill intellectual intelligence, morality, and good behavior in adolescents. The same goes for regrets in the future if youth is only spent having fun by using drugs.[22] Teenagers are "easy targets" for drug

abuse. Teenagers have various advantages that can be a trigger for success in achieving their goals, so this does not prevent them from becoming teenagers who excel in terms of mental stability. Because how many successful teenagers we meet who are able to become role models and can be emulated by teenagers because of their intelligence and achievements that can be achieved without using drugs. [13]. World Health Organization (WHO) Drug Abuse results in 500,000 deaths worldwide. Presentation of more than 70% of deaths due to Opioids and more than 30% of deaths due to Overdose. In Indonesia currently occupies the first position in the number of drug abuse

suspects at the ASEAN level Drug abuse is categorized as an extraordinary crime by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In Indonesia, according to UNODC (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime), drug abuse is categorized as an extraordinary crime and is ranked first in ASEAN. This proves that drugs are very detrimental to damaging the next generation of the nation. The age range of adolescents (15-24 years) in 2020, there are 269 million worldwide using 950 types of drugs. Based on the 2022 drug user report from the National Narcotics Agency's Research, Data and Information Center, Puslitdatin BNN, the number of drug users was recorded at 3,662,646 people out of 187,513,456 Indonesian residents, showing that the prevalence of drug abuse has increased by 1.80% to 1.95% in 2021. The teenage age range has the potential to become drug users. [29].

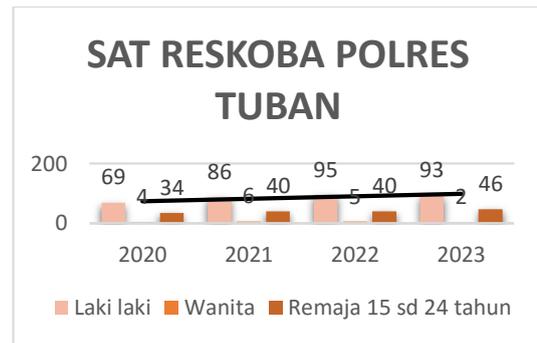
Figure 1. Percentage of Teenagers Abusing Drugs



Source: Indonesia Central of Statistics

The distribution of drug abuse among adolescents aged 15-24 years in Indonesia as seen in the thematic map above shows that many in the region abuse drugs. Java Island has the highest percentage at 36.4%. Then the lowest region is Bali and Nusa Tenggara which is an area of 3.7%. East Java in 2022 ranked second in drug abuse cases with a total of 5,931 people and in first place was North Sumatra total of 6,077 people. [7].

Figure 2. Tuban Police Drug Abuse Data



Source: SAT RESKOBA Tuban Police.

Based on data in Tuban Regency, drug abuse cases increase every year. In 2020 there were 73 drug cases (69 males and 4 females) with 34 teenagers consuming drugs. Then experienced an increase in 2021 there were 92 drug cases (86 men and 6 women) with cases of 40 teenagers consuming drugs. In 2022, 100 drug cases were found (95 males and 5 females) with 40 cases of teenagers consuming drugs. Increasing Again In 2023, 95 cases were found (93 males and 2 females) with 46 teenagers consuming drugs. A statement from the Tuban Regency National Narcotics Agency Office stated that there were 23 teenagers in the Tuban Regency BNN Primary Clinic undergoing rehabilitation.

The results of an initial survey conducted by researchers on Monday, October 16, 2023 at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban, class XI students through interviews and observations were obtained, out of 20 students there were 15 or 75% of students who still did not know about the impact of drug abuse. It can be concluded that at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban there are still many students who do not know about the impact of drug abuse.

The first factor is internal factors that influence adolescents to abuse drugs such as level of knowledge, attitude, family and economy. The second factor is external such as socialization, the role of peers and society. [23]. The third factor is that the ease of obtaining drugs can trigger adolescents to use drugs and end up addicted. In the adolescent group, the initial introduction to drugs generally

starts from the attitude and association of seeing other people using drugs, initially curiosity then increases to try drug consumption. In addition, the lack of knowledge, attitudes and the role of peers regarding the adverse effects of drugs on health also influence adolescents to abuse drugs. [16]. Drug abuse in adolescents has a negative impact, it is known that the types of drugs in the form of marijuana and methamphetamine used in a non-injecting way are mostly done by teenagers. The negative impact felt by teenagers will experience disorders of the nervous system, namely convulsions, hallucinations, peripheral nerve damage. Heart and Blood Vessel Disorders, namely Acute Heart Muscle Infection, Circulatory Disorders. Skin disorders, namely Allergies, Abscesses and Eczema. Disorders in reproductive health, namely decreased Reproductive Hormone Function (Estrogen, Progesterone, Testosterone), and Sexual Function Disorders (Kandou and Queljoe, 2019). Another impact is that adolescents will be addicted, resulting in psychological disorders such as depression, severe mental disorders and suicide (Kemenkes RI, 2017). The physical effects felt by drug users include changes in body shape to become thin, weak, reddish eyes, sweating, pale face. [14] The increase in drug abuse cases can be prevented through socialization about the adverse effects of drugs. For example, the East Java Provincial BNN conducts socialization and adds insight into P4GN (Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Drug Distribution) by disseminating information and education through various media. This activity includes anti-drug counseling in the educational environment, skills development, and the formation of anti-drug teenagers through interactive dialogues. The purpose of this activity is to develop practical skills in rejecting drug abuse in all elements of the educational environment, so as to create an environment that is resilient to the

influence of drugs. [12] Prevention of drug abuse in adolescents can also be done by increasing information to adolescents regarding knowledge, attitudes and the role of peers about the negative impact of abuse that can occur due to drugs. Providing information and knowledge through socialization about drugs (Nurmalita, 2022).

Based on the data obtained above, the researcher wants to know Knowledge, Attitudes, and the Role of Peers About the Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban.

Based on the background of the problem, the research question is formulated as follows “How is the knowledge, attitude and role of peers about the impact of drug abuse on adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban”.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design descriptive. The sampling technic used is Simple Random Sampling. Population of class X students was 160. The sample was 114. The variables in this study are knowledge, attitude and role of peers. Data collection using questionnaires processed coding, scoring, tabulating. Univariate research analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Characteristics Of Age, Gender, Education At SMK Negeri 1 Tuban In March 2024

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
16	39	34 %
17	69	61 %
18	5	4 %
19	1	1%
Total	114	100%
Gender		
Male	84	74 %
Female	30	26 %
Total	114	100%

Education (SMK)		
X TKR 1	20	18 %
X TKR 2	20	18 %
X TKP 1	26	23 %
X DPIB	25	22 %
X TP	23	20 %
Total	114	100%

Table 1. Shows that adolescents are mostly 17 years old (61%), most of them are male as many as 84 (74%), in the study all X grade adolescents were 114 people (100%).

Table 2. Knowledge About The Impact Of Drug Abuse On Adolescents At SMK Negeri 1 Tuban In March 2024

Knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	106	93 %
Enough	6	5 %
Less	2	2 %
Total	114	100%

Table 2. Showed that all 106 adolescents (93%) had good knowledge about the impact of drug abuse.

Table 3. Attitude About The Impact Of Drug Abuse On Adolescents At SMK Negeri 1 Tuban In March 2024.

Attitude	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Positif	34	30 %
Negatif	80	70 %
Total	114	100%

Tabel 3. Shows that most teenagers have a negative attitude, as many as 80 people (70%) regarding the impact of drug abuse.

Table 4. The Role of Peers on The Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban In March 2024.

The Role Of Peers	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Play a role	28	25%

Not play a role	86	75%
Total	114	100%

Tabel 4. Shows that a small portion of peers play a role in drug abuse in adolescents, as many as 28 people (25%). Knowledge about the impact of drug abuse among adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban.

The results showed that all adolescents had good knowledge and a small proportion had less knowledge about the impact of drug abuse.

Knowledge is gained through observation of an object using the senses. The senses of smell, taste, hearing, sight, and touch are the main sources of human knowledge. A person's actions (overt behavior) are very important in shaping knowledge or cognitive. Behavioral research experience based on knowledge will stay longer than behavior without a foundation of knowledge. Perceptions of adolescent behavior or attitudes will shape adolescent knowledge. Therefore, providing health information about the impact of drug abuse is very important because it can affect adolescents' knowledge and attitudes. [8]. According to Natoadjmojo (2012), things that affect knowledge are the first internal factors, namely education, occupation, and age. The second factor is external, namely environmental, and socio-cultural factors. [21]

Dewi (2021) the results of her research show that aceh high school students more than half of adolescents (15-17 years) have good knowledge about the Impact of Drug Abuse.

This study shows that the knowledge of students about the impact of drug abuse at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban all have good knowledge, because these teenagers study Biology and Physics lessons regarding health sciences about chemicals, and also Religion where the material covers the cultivation of intellectuality and morality. The school must hold a socialization about

the impact of drug abuse so that the small part of students at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban who do not understand can have good knowledge about the impact of drug abuse on adolescents.

Attitude about the Impact of Drug Abuse among Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban

The results showed that most teenagers had a negative attitude and almost half had a positive attitude about the impact of drug abuse.

Attitude reflects a person's assessment or emotional reaction to an object. A person's response to a particular stimulus or object is influenced by their views and emotions, which can be in the form of feelings of liking or disliking, agreeing or disagreeing, good or bad. When seen directly, attitudes cannot be observed, but need to be interpreted first. Attitude is an important concept in understanding the elements of good and bad in individuals or groups, which plays a role in character building. Attitudes also reflect feelings or views accompanied by a tendency to act in accordance with desires. In addition, attitudes describe a person's understanding of the process of consciousness that influences actions as well as real actions that may be carried out in social life. [3]

Factors that encourage teenagers to use drugs include curiosity or trial and error, the desire to look cool, being influenced by the wrong modern lifestyle, seeking sensation or excitement, forgetting problems, showing strength or prowess, feeling like an adult, and showing rebelliousness. [This research shows that the tendency to stay away from, avoid, or reject certain things is an indication of a positive attitude. A person's attitude is influenced by various factors such as personal experience, religion and education, mass media, emotional considerations, and cultural influences (Natoadjmojo, 2012). Vocational high school students who are in late adolescence, which is between the ages of 17 to 20 years, have characteristics such as the ability to think abstractly must be

selective in choosing friends, which has a positive impact on forming a good attitude. [3] Other factors that influence students' negative attitudes include personal experiences. In addition, educational institutions that emphasize health aspects and emotional factors also have a major influence on individual attitudes. Attitudes influenced by emotions often serve as a means of expressing one's condition. (Firdaus, 2018) Constructive use of mass media, emotional control, positive culture and support from educational institutions in health awareness will change a person's negative attitude to a positive one with support from influential individuals or groups. However, if the factors that influence a person are more negative, adolescents tend to develop negative attitudes.

Firdaus (2018) in his research on teenagers of SMK ten november Semarang teenagers almost all have a positive attitude about the impact of drug abuse.

This study shows that the Attitude of Students about the Impact of Drug Abuse in SMK Negeri 1 Tuban Teenagers Most students tend to provide support for Drug Abuse in adolescents, seen through the first question many answered in agreement. Abusing drugs was initially triggered by curiosity / trying and in the second question group solidarity (gang / group) will feel solid if everyone abuses drugs. The school can emphasize more students to do a lot of life skills development in the educational environment in order to form a Positive Attitude in adolescents.

The Role of Peers on the Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban

The results showed that a small proportion of peers played a role and most did not play a role in the impact of drug abuse.

Peers are groups of people who interact in relation to having alignment, namely age, level of development, social status, occupation, hobbies. (Anis, 2021) which plays a role in encouraging drug

abuse such as following friends who use drugs, group solidarity (gang/group), relieving boredom, feeling better, following their idol figures, wanting to stand out (Dalami, 2009). Therefore, teenagers need to be smart in choosing friends and a positive environment. Parental support is also very important to provide direction regarding who and which communities should be used as a place to hang out. Adolescents must build their resilience so that they are not easily influenced. If they are in an environment or community that is not in line with expectations and has the potential to have a negative impact, they should leave these bad things to maintain better development. [25]

According to Santrock (2007), Peers are adolescents of the same age whose maturity level is equal. Slavin (2011), Peers are the similarity of someone interacting in age and status. Madon and Ahmad (2004), Peers are a group with the same level of development and have the same age. Vembriarto (1993), Peers are individuals who have similar aspects, especially similarities in social status and age. Hurlock (1997), Peers are the same age and have the same actions and ways of thinking. Damsar (2011), Peers are someone who associates and relates and has the same status. Muhsinin (2017) dalam penelitiannya memperlihatkan hasil distribusi frekuensi Teman Sebaya yang berperan tentang Dampak Penyalahgunaan Narkoba beresiko (43,2%), Responden Peers who have no influence on the impact of drug abuse (56.8%).

The first major aspect of peers is the tendency to imitate. The trend is that people are eager to imitate others. In order to increase self-confidence, one must imitate them. Joining to avoid conflict so that they decide to get closer to the group. Will tend to provide criticism and suggestions or problems arise if it is too close and joins the Third group, namely deciding to limit and follow other groups because they are confused about what to do, so teenagers look for and try to get close. The group becomes

a guide, then everything that is done will be imitated and feels that it is correct so that it is easy to be controlled by others. (Muchlisin, 2022). Teenagers in terms of interests, topics of conversation and activities are almost the same which encourages drug abuse such as following friends who use drugs, group solidarity (gang/group), relieving boredom, feeling better, following idol figures and wanting to stand out (Dalami, 2009). So it allows students to imitate easily influenced by their peers to abuse drugs.

This study shows that the role of peers on the impact of drug abuse at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban mostly does not play a role, but a small number of peers play a role. Students are easily influenced by peers as evidenced by students who answer questions about the role of peers in drug abuse giving opinions (friends or someone closest to us greatly influence what we will do, especially negative things such as drug abuse will be very easy to be influenced because all they think about is having fun without thinking about future consequences) so the opinion. Teenagers will avoid friends who bring them to negative things if they focus on Softskill Development and the Formation of Anti-drug Teenagers in the School Environment. **Knowledge, Attitudes and the Role of Peers About the Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban.**

The results showed that the knowledge of adolescents all had good knowledge and a small proportion had poor knowledge. Teenagers' attitudes mostly have a negative attitude and almost half have a positive attitude. The role of peers played a small role and most did not play a role in the impact of drug abuse.

Knowledge is gained through observation of an object using the senses. The senses of smell, taste, hearing, sight and touch are the main sources of human knowledge. A person's actions (overt behavior) are very important in shaping knowledge or cognitive. Behavioral research experience based on knowledge

will stay longer than behavior without a foundation of knowledge. Perceptions of adolescent behavior or attitudes will shape adolescent knowledge. Therefore, providing health information about the impact of drug abuse is very important because it can affect adolescents' knowledge and attitudes. [8]

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Peers are groups of people who interact in relation to having alignment,

namely age, level of development, social status, occupation, hobbies. [2] which plays a role in encouraging drug abuse such as following friends who use drugs, group solidarity (gang/group), eliminating boredom, feeling better, following their idol figures, wanting to stand out. [10] Teenagers need to be smart in choosing positive friends and environments. Parental support is also very important to provide direction on who and which communities should be used as a place to hang out. Teenagers must build their resilience so that they are not easily influenced. If they are in an environment or community that is not in line with expectations and has the potential to have a negative impact, they should leave these bad things to maintain better development. [25] According to Santrock (2007), Peers are adolescents of the same age whose maturity level is equal. Slavin (2011), Peers are the similarity of someone interacting in age and status. Madon and Ahmad (2004), Peers are a group with the same level of development and have the same age. Vembriarto (1993), Peers are individuals who have similar aspects, especially similarities in social status and age. Hurlock (1997), Peers are the same age and have the same actions and ways of thinking. Damsar (2011), Peers are someone who associates and relates and has the same status.

This study shows that Knowledge Attitudes and the Role of Peers About the Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban should be more concerned with making various Prevention Efforts first to increase Adolescent Knowledge by holding activities in the school hall socialization to all students about the impact of drug abuse. The second prevention effort is to form positive attitudes in adolescents by developing life skills in the educational environment by providing information and skills through participatory methods, for example with health education related to hazardous chemicals taught in biology and physics

sub-jects. The third prevention effort is to choose peers so as not to fall into promiscuity by focusing on Softskill Development in the non-academic field by participating in several extracurricular activities including the art of reading the Koran, soccer, basketball, volleyball, dance, choir, karate, silat, nature lovers, theater and band so that these students can develop Softskill and Achievement. Improve information on Knowledge Attitudes and the Role of Peers on the Impact of Drug Abuse in Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban.

CONCLUSION

Most of the grade X students at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban have good knowledge about the impact of drug abuse. Most of the grade X students at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban have a negative attitude about the impact of drug abuse. Peers play a small role in the impact of drug abuse on students in class X at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban. Knowledge, Attitudes and the Role of Peers on the Impact of Drug Abuse on Adolescents at SMK Negeri 1 Tuban must make prevention efforts by conducting socialization, developing life skills in the educational environment, developing soft skills.

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