STUDENTS' AWARENESS LEVEL ON THE DANGERS OF DRUGS

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat wawasan siswa tentang bahaya narkoba di SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Adapun variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah tingkat wawasan siswa tentang bahaya narkoba di SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa yang ada di SMA Negeri 16 Makassar dan sampel sebanyak 60 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah kuesioner (angket). Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik analisis data deskriptif dengan pengkategorian enggunakan SPSS. Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat wawasan siswa terhadap bahaya narkoba di SMA Negeri 16 Makassar untuk kategori Narkotika berada dalam kategori sedang sebanyak 45,0%, untuk kategori Psikotropika berada dalam kategori sedang dengan tingkat persentase 70,0%, dan untuk kategori Zat Adiktif berada dalam kategori tinggi dengan persentase 43,3%.Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat wawasan siswa tentang bahaya narkoba di SMA Negeri 16 Makassar berada dalam kategori sedang.

Kata kunci: Wawasan, Bahaya, Narkoba

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the level of student knowledge about the dangers of drugs in SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. This research is quantitative and descriptive. The variable in this study is the level of students' knowledge about the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. The population in this study were all students in SMA Negeri 16 Makassar and a sample of 60 people. The data collection technique used is a questionnaire (questionnaire). The data analysis technique used descriptive data analysis techniques with SPSS categorization. The results of this study indicate that the level of knowledge of students about the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar for the Narcotics category is in the moderate category as much as 45.0%, for the Psychotropic category in the medium category with a percentage level of 70.0%, and for the Substance category Addictive is in the high category with a percentage of 43.3%. It can be concluded that the level of students' knowledge about the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar is in the medium category.

Keywords: Insight, Danger, Drugs

INTRODUCTION

In the world of education, of course, it cannot be separated from the science of insight, which is everything that is systematically arranged, with a methodology explaining the limitations and scope of a phenomenon being studied, where each group of sciences has its specificity and characteristics according to its limitations and scope (Pradana et al., 2019). In addition, the science of insight in general can be interpreted as everything that is known from a process that uses reason which can be in the form of ideas and concepts that can be proven to be true which are arranged systematically and meet scientific principles (Raharjo et al., 2020). Insight is a treasure trove of mental wealth that directly or indirectly enriches our understanding. Each insight has specific characteristics regarding what, how and for what (Prajayanti & Maslikhah, 2020). The insight that a person has will influence their behaviour, the better a person's insight, the better their behaviour. Knowledge is something that is done to gain insight, while insight is something that is obtained to know to know more (Jabar et al., 2021). The sentence that motivates a student to become an ambitious person is because of a sentence that is often heard in the campus environment, namely "obtained from not knowing to knowing, and from knowing to knowing more". In the era of globalization like today, humans are required to always follow all the changes that occur on the face of the earth

(Sutrisno & Saputro, 2021). The era makes culture, morals and the level of dependence on society increase, thus having an impact on cultural change and changes in mindset (Karma et al., 2021).

This is a change of era that is felt by society and can affect people's lifestyles and mindsets. In addition to cultural changes that influence the elimination of native cultures in Indonesia, they are replaced by foreign cultures that enter Indonesia (Sanjaya et al., 2022). This globalization also brings changes in terms of the development of Science and Technology (IPTEK) which is growing rapidly so that the world of education is required to produce quality graduates with scientific disciplines and have good morals and personalities (Dolly et al., 2022).

To produce quality graduates, of course, it cannot be separated from the competence possessed by a teacher. A teacher who can produce high-achieving and quality students must be able to have four competencies in himself, namely pedagogical knowledge, good personality, social spirit and also didactics (Lusiana et al., 2022). One of the principles of education is to produce quality graduates accompanied by their morals to produce a good quality next generation of the nation. In addition, to become a good quality next generation of the nation, you must be able to distinguish between what is Haq and what is Bathil (Muharomah et al., 2022). One of them is knowing about the dangers of drug use. A good generation is a generation that can stay away from all forms of actions or behaviour that can harm themselves, their families, and their surroundings, by not trying something called drugs (Siregar, 2022).

Drugs are an abbreviation of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Illegal Drugs, another term commonly used and introduced by the Indonesian Ministry of Health is NAPZA (Cece Harahap, Agus Setiono, 2022). In addition, drugs themselves can be drugs that contain natural, synthetic or non-synthetic substances that have two functions, namely drugs can provide benefits if used according to the specified dose (Dr. Ir. Sarojini Imran et al., 2024), and can also be harmful if used in excessive doses which can cause hallucinations and can cause dependence. However, if you look at Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, according to Article 1 number 1 which states that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, synthetic or semi-synthetic which can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of pain, and can cause dependence (Ariyadi et al., 2024). This dependency can not only be felt by adults but can be felt by anyone who uses it, including children (Hamidah et al., 2023). However, the focus of this study is teenagers, who are also one of several categories of users. As is known, adolescence is a period in life where individuals explore psychology to find their identity (Fatari et al., 2023). The period of searching for self that begins from childhood to adolescence which is a transitional period (Wahyudi et al., 2024), where individuals begin to develop or explore what they like and begin to learn about themselves (J. S. Saputra et al., 2024). The views and judgments of a teenager are very unique when looking at or seeing something, their soul is stirred to imitate something they see (Patriansah et al., 2024). In addition, teenagers also have various types of needs such as material needs, health, affection and sexual needs (Normaya et al., 2024).

Starting from the word need, a teenager who is someone who is looking for his identity, when what he needs is not found, then a feeling of hurt will arise and will create thoughts to try something that can make him forget all the needs that should be met but cannot be realized (Andika & Safitri, 2023). One thing that is usually done by a teenager when he encounters a problem that he cannot handle is to consume narcotics which are familiarly called drugs (Sukaesih et al., 2023). About this, where the age of Adolescents is an age that is vulnerable to drug abuse because their emotional and mental levels are still very unstable so they are easily influenced by deviant behaviour. One of the reasons users start to fall into a dark hole is based on a sense of experimentation. High curiosity about narcotics and psychotropic drugs is one of the driving forces for someone to commit deviant acts (Rinaldi et al., 2023).

Adolescents and the school environment are easy targets for drug dealers. Therefore, schools need to make preventive efforts to prevent the entry of drugs (Hasibuan et al., 2023). According to research by Nebhinani et al, schools are the right environment to start prevention. Apart from the majority of the population consisting of adolescents, schools are also a very beneficial environment for the formation of adolescent insights and attitudes. In this regard, based on the results of research from Prisaria, students are one of the groups that are vulnerable to drug abuse. Therefore, adolescents must have good insight and attitudes about the dangers of drug abuse.

The facts that occur in the field, namely what is happening in the field today, are not much different from the results of Prisaria's research, where some students or students at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar do

not fully know what dangers will arise when abusing NAPZA or what is known as Narcotics. From the results of observations as alumni of the school, what often happens in the school environment is that several groups are included in the category of smokers who know the dangers that will arise when consuming cigarettes but still consume them, not only that, this group tries to invite friends around them to join their group (Kurnia et al., 2023). And one of the impacts that occurs when someone refuses is that they will be ostracized. The lack of media to access information about the dangers of drugs is also a factor so there are still many students who have not been able to stay away from all forms of drugs (Akbar et al., 2023). And also the lack of maximum education carried out by certain parties in providing direction or information about the types of drugs that are often encountered in everyday life which are determined to endanger lives (R. Saputra & Widiansyah, 2023).

METHOD
This type of research is descriptive research that aims to describe the level of students' insight into the dangers of drugs. Descriptive research does not provide treatment, or manipulation, but describes a condition as it is. In this study, the descriptive in question is quantitative descriptive because the description uses size, quantity, or frequency (Syaodih, 2006). The variables in this study are the level of students' insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. The research that will be studied is the Analysis of the Level of Students' Insight into the Dangers of Drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. The subjects in this study were students of SMA Negeri 16 Makassar including classes X, XI, XII. The object of the research is the Level of Students' Insight into the Dangers of Drugs.

Data collection is carried out through research instruments in the form of questionnaires and through literature studies, namely, all efforts made by researchers to collect information that is relevant to the topic or problem that will or is being researched, researchers use several data collection techniques including observation, tests, interviews and documentation.

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire, which is a list of statements that must be filled in by respondents to determine the level of student insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. Before the questionnaire was distributed, the questionnaire needed to be tested for validity and rehabilitation to determine the accuracy and precision of the questionnaire.

Validation Test
The questionnaire to be used is validated using the SPSS program or with product moment correlation (Arikunto, 2016). The product-moment correlation formula is as follows:
a. Narcotics

Table 1. Narcotics Validation Test Results

Question Items	R-Value	R-Tabel	Information
1	0, 401	0, 361	Valid
2	0, 376	0, 361	Valid
3	0, 675	0, 361	Valid
4	0, 819	0, 361	Valid
5	0, 565	0, 361	Valid
6	0, 482	0, 361	Valid
7	0, 420	0, 361	Valid
8	0, 419	0, 361	Valid
9	0, 699	0, 361	Valid
10	0, 536	0, 361	Valid

b. Psychotropics

Table 2. Results of Psychotropic Validation Tests

Question Items	R-Value	R-Tabel	Information
1	0, 602	0, 361	Valid
2	0, 679	0, 361	Valid
3	0, 577	0, 361	Valid
4	0, 368	0, 361	Valid
5	0, 663	0, 361	Valid
6	0, 685	0, 361	Valid

7	0, 511	0, 361	Valid
8	0, 674	0, 361	Valid
9	0, 554	0, 361	Valid
10	0, 626	0, 361	Valid

c. Addictive Substances

Table 3. Results of Addictive Substance Validation Tests

Question Items	R-Value	R-Tabel	Information
1	0, 533	0, 361	Valid
2	0, 604	0, 361	Valid
3	0, 443	0, 361	Valid
4	0, 396	0, 361	Valid
5	0, 635	0, 361	Valid
6	0, 550	0, 361	Valid
7	0, 413	0, 361	Valid
8	0, 537	0, 361	Valid
9	0, 480	0, 361	Valid
10	0, 620	0, 361	Valid

Reliability Test

Table 4. Results of Reliability Test on Narcotics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,769	10

Table 5. Results of Reliability Tests on Psychotropics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,838	10

Table 6. Results of Reliability Tests on Addictive Substances

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,810	10

The questionnaire used was closed, meaning that the answers had been provided by the researcher. The indicators in the questionnaire contained the level of student insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar. The measurement scale used in this study was the Guttman scale. The Guttman scale is a scale that requires a firm answer, such as yes-no. For positive answers such as "yes" a score of one is given, while for negative answers such as "no" a score of zero is given. The research instrument designed for this study is in Table 7

Table 7. Research instruments

Variable (1)	Indicator (2)	Sub Indicators (3)	Question Number (4)
Level of Insight	Narcotics	a. Insight into narcotics b. Dangers of narcotics c. Diseases caused by narcotics abuse d. Types of narcotics	a. 1 dan 12 b. 6, 24, dan 27 c. 8, 20, dan 29 d. 25
	Psychotropics	a. Insight into psychotropic drugs b. Dangers of psychotropic drugs c. Diseases caused by psychotropic drug abuse d. Types of psychotropic drugs	a. 2, 9, dan 19 b. 11, 16, 23 dan 26 c. 14 d. 22
	Addictive Substances	a. Insight into addictive substances b. Dangers of addictive substances	a. 3, 19, dan 28 b. 9, 13, dan 16 c. 17, 22, dan 30

		c. Diseases caused by abuse of addictive substances d. Types of addictive substances	d. 5.

The collected data needs to be analyzed statistically descriptively and inferentially for categorization. The following are categorization norms that can be used:

Table 8. Descriptive Analysis Categorization

$X < (\mu - 1{,}0\sigma)$	Low
$(\mu - 1{,}0\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1{,}0\sigma)$	Medium
$(\mu + 1{,}0\sigma) \leq X$	High

Source: Azwar, S. (2016)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Description of Variables
a. Categorization of Narcotics Insight Levels

In this variable there are five indicators measured, namely aspects of knowing, understanding, application, analysis and synthesis which are used to measure the level of students' insight into the dangers of drugs. The following are the results of the study for the level of students' insight into the dangers of drugs from grade X to grade XII.

Table 9. Frequency Distribution of Narcotics Insight Level

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	10	16,7%	16,7%	16,7%
Medium	27	45,0%	45,0%	61,7%
High	23	38,3%	38,3%	100,0%
Total	**60**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that out of 60 respondents, 10 respondents are at a low level with a percentage of 16.7%. While 27 respondents are at a moderate level with a percentage of 45.0% and 23 respondents are at a high level with a percentage of 38.3%.

b. Categorization of Psychotropic Insight Levels

In this study, there are two variables measured, namely student attitudes and their living environment. The following are the results of the study for the level of student insight related to psychotropics from grades X to XII.

Table 10. Frequency Distribution of Level of Psychotropic Insight

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	3	5,0%	5,0%	5,0%
Medium	42	70,0%	70,0%	75,0%
High	15	25,0%	25,0%	100,0%
Total	**60**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	

Based on the table above, it was found that out of 60 respondents, 3 respondents were at a low level with a percentage of 5.0%, while 42 respondents were at a medium level with a percentage of 70.0% and 15 respondents were at a high level with a percentage of 25.0%.

c. Categorization of Levels of Insight into Addictive Substances

In this variable, there are three indicators measured, namely the aspects of education, information sources and work. The following are the results of the study for the level of knowledge related to addictive substances for classes X to XII.

Table 11. Frequency Distribution of Level of Insight into Addictive Substances

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	10	16,7%	16,7%	16,7%
Medium	24	40,0%	40,0%	56,7%
High	26	43,3%	43,3%	100,0%
Total	**60**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	

Based on the results of the study above, it can be seen that out of 60 respondents, 10 respondents are at a low level with a percentage of 16.7%. While for the medium level, there are 24 respondents with a percentage of 40.0% and 26 respondents are at a high level with a percentage of 43.3%.

Discussion

In this study, there were 60 respondents consisting of 30 male students (50%) and 30 female students (50%). The sampling was carried out using a random sampling method which can be seen from the results of the descriptive analysis showing that the level of insight of students about the dangers of drugs in SMA Negeri 16 Makassar from grades X to XII consisting of insight levels including narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances was predominantly in the moderate category in each category.

The results of the study found that respondents were 16 to 18 years old. This is in line with Hidayati's research, where the results of her research showed that the majority of respondents were 16 years old (52.1%). In addition, the results of this study also follow the results of Nurfajri's research where most respondents (93.2%) had good insight as well as the research of Muslihatun and Santi where most respondents (79.73%) had good insight. Insight is one of the most important aspects of preventing narcotics. The phenomenon of narcotics abuse is partly caused by a person's low insight into narcotics. According to Iswanti (2007), one of the reasons teenagers use narcotics is because of curiosity. If not equipped with good insight, this curiosity will lead to narcotics abuse among teenagers.

Narcotics Insight Level Categorization

There are five indicators used to determine the level of student insight related to narcotics from grades X - XII, namely the aspects of knowing, understanding, application, analysis and synthesis. The results obtained from 60 respondents were 10 respondents at a low level with a percentage of (16.7%). While 27 respondents were at a moderate level with a percentage of (45.0%) and 23 respondents were at a high level with a percentage of (38.3%) this statement is supported by Nurfajri's research (2018) where most respondents had good insight.

Based on the results of the study related to the categorization of the level of insight into narcotics, it can be concluded that the data obtained from 60 students who were respondents, from 3 categories including low categories, medium categories, and high categories. Students of SMA Negeri 16 Makassar have a moderate or fairly good level of insight in terms of categorization of insight into narcotics.

Categorization of Psychotropic Insight Levels

To determine the level of student insight related to psychotropic drugs, there are two variables measured, namely student attitudes and student living environments. The results obtained from the results of the study for the level of student insight related to psychotropic drugs from grades X to XII are 60 respondents where 3 respondents are at a low level with a percentage of (5.0%), while 42 respondents are at a moderate level with a percentage of (70.0%) and 15 respondents are at a high level with a percentage of (25.0%).

Based on the results of the study related to the categorization of the level of insight into psychotropic drugs, it can be concluded that the data was obtained from 60 students who were respondents, from 3 categories including low categories, moderate categories, and high categories. Students of SMA NEGERI 16 Makassar have a moderate or fairly good level of insight in terms of categorization of insight into psychotropic drugs.

Categorization of Levels of Insight into Addictive Substances

To determine the level of students' insight regarding addictive substances that are often encountered in everyday life, three indicators are used to measure aspects of education, information sources and work. Based on the results of the study above, it can be seen that out of 60 respondents, 10 respondents are at a low level with a percentage of (16.7%). For the moderate level, there are 24 respondents with a percentage of (40.0%) and 26 respondents at a high level with a percentage of (43.3%).

Based on the results of the study related to the categorization of the level of insight into addictive substances, it can be concluded that the data obtained from 60 students who were respondents, from 3 categories including the low category, the moderate category, and the high category. Students of SMA Negeri 16 Makassar have a moderate or fairly good level of insight in terms of categorization of insight into addictive substances. In addition to being based on the results or data obtained from the questionnaires distributed. Researchers also use other methods to obtain data in the field, namely by using the interview method. Researchers go directly to the field and interview several informants, the results of the interviews will be presented in this discussion.

Categorization of Levels of Awareness of the Dangers of Drugs

Drugs are an acronym for narcotics, psychotropics and dangerous drugs. The term drug dangers widely used in Indonesia refers to the abuse of dangerous drugs. Drugs, no matter how little the user, are very dangerous to health. The results of interviews with several informants at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar will be presented by researchers. As explained by students, they said that:

1. Drugs are dangerous drugs, people start using drugs because they are curious, even though people who use drugs will interfere with their lungs. One way to avoid it is to participate in counselling on the dangers of drugs because that is also an effort that can be made.
2. Drugs are narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and illegal drugs, people use drugs because of the trial factor, even though the impact of drugs can make people addicted. The way to avoid it is to diligently read books on the dangers of drugs, and the effort that can be made is not to try.
3. Drugs are an abbreviation of narcotics and psychotropic drugs, people use them for fun but the impact can cause death. The way to avoid it is to stay away from friends who use them, the effort is to know the dangers.
4. Abbreviations of narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and dangerous drugs. People use them because they follow trends or want to hang out, the impact can be pregnancy disorders. The way to avoid doing positive activities and diligently going to school.
5. Drugs are dangerous drugs, one of which is cigarettes, the factor is due to the environment, and the impact caused is an impact on the economy. The way to avoid getting involved is to know the dangers and study well.
6. Drugs and dangerous drugs, the reason for using drugs is because of a lack of insight into the dangers of drugs. The impact of drugs causes laziness in attending class hours. The way to avoid getting involved is to reduce free association and not be lazy.
7. Drugs are similar to narcotics, people use them because they try them out which results in frequent truancy. In order not to get involved, they must be diligent in worship and their efforts are to exercise regularly.
8. Drugs are illegal drugs, the factor is because of addiction and the impact is that they can steal when they don't have money. The way to avoid getting involved is not to try, the effort made is to stay away from drugs.
9. Narcotics and addictive substances, the factor for people using drugs is to be confident. The impact of drugs is going to prison, so as not to use drugs by exercising and choosing good friends.

10. Narcotics, Psychotropics, and illegal drugs. The factor is because of running away from problems, the impact caused is health problems. The way to avoid getting involved is to say no to drugs and try to be close to friends who don't smoke.

It can be seen from the interview data that students from SMA Negeri 16 Makassar already have insight into the dangers of drugs. This can be seen from the way they answer questions asked by researchers without using any media. Informants convey what is on their minds and then answer questions continuously. The level of student insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar, is divided into three categories, namely the low category, the moderate category, and the good category. So from the results of the study based on data provided by informants, the level of student insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar is in the moderate category.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of student insight into the dangers of drugs at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar related to understanding the dangers of drugs is fairly moderate. This indicates that from several aspects that are part of drugs, students at SMA Negeri 16 Makassar are included in the category of students who can understand and apply information or education that has been obtained from various sources of information, either through direct counselling or through social media.

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