



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

URL of this article: <http://heanoti.com/index.php/hn/article/view/hn1309>**Adolescent Attitudes Towards Drug Abuse****I Made Nursana\***

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Email: [kampuspalu@poltekkespalu.ac.id](mailto:kampuspalu@poltekkespalu.ac.id)**ABSTRACT**

Drug abuse causes many harm, both materially and non-material, such as death, divorce, robbery, murder and so on. This study aimed to describe the attitude of adolescents to the risk of drug abuse in Toini Village. The subjects were 60 adolescents selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires, then analyzed descriptively in the form of frequency distribution. The results showed that 95% of teenagers were positive for substance abuse.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Adolescent, Drugs**INTRODUCTION**

Drug abuse is a world problem that causes a lot of harm, both material and non material, such as death, divorce, robbery, murder and so on (Soeparmono, 2014). Drug abuse in Indonesia by the end of 2014 is 26,458 cases consisting of 17,620 narcotics cases, 1,599 psychotropic cases, and 7,239 cases of addictive substances. Meanwhile, the number of drug-related suspects reached 32,743 people. Noted that in a day as many as 50 people died from drugs (Grenade, 2015). According to Badan Narkotika Nasional / BNN (The National Narcotics Agency), within the period of 2009 to 2013, the largest number of drug users who enter the Rumah Sakit Kecanduan Obat / RSKO (Hospital of Drug Addiction) is in the age group 30-34 years, ie in 2009 as many as 128 people (34.04%), on in 2010 as many as 93 patients (33.70%), in 2011 as many as 169 patients (68.9%), in 2012 as many as 195 patients (33.56%), and in 2013 as many as 328 patients (36.6%). As for the age group of 15-19 years, in 2009 as many as 14 patients, in 2010 as many as 9 patients, in 2011 as many as 6 patients, in 2012 as many as 47 patients, and in 2013 as many as 87 patients.

BNN Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah reported that the prevalence of drug abuse in Central Sulawesi Province is 1.99% of the total population of Indonesia (3.6 million people) and in 2014 it increased to 2.8% (5.1 million people). This makes Indonesia not only a transit country, but has become a major drug market country. Great market, great price, make Indonesia more prone to be a haven for the drug syndicates (BNN Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, 2014). In Poso District, Central Sulawesi Province, the prevalence of drug abuse in 2014 was 2.3%. In 2010 the proportion of drug abuse was 1.4% while in 2012 it increased to 1.9%. In Poso District, the largest age group of drug users are: 1) 21-26 years old as many as 45 people; the most educational groups are students (40 people); the largest gender group is male (25 people) (BNN Kabupaten Poso, 2014).

Adolescents in general have a high curiosity so often want to experiment, fantasize, and feel anxious, and dare to make a contradiction if he feels underestimated or not considered. For that, they desperately need exemplary, consistent, and sincere communication and empathy from adults. Often teenagers do deeds based on their own norms, because they see too many inconsistencies in society by adults. This affects their behavior such as smoking, free sex, gambling, drinking, and taking drugs (Asrori, 2012).

Family conditions have an influence on the occurrence of drug abuse in adolescents, such as family integrity, parental activity, and interpersonal relationships within the family. Families who do not know God, are not harmonious or have too high demands, no education in the family, no encouragement and guidance for children, no love and affection, less attention in the family can cause teenagers to be naughty, which led to the behavior of consuming drugs (Mastauli, 2012).

The results of interviews with several informants in Toini Village, Poso District, there was a raid teenagers who were using drugs in the village, so it is necessary to note the attitude of adolescents to drug abuse in the village.

## METHODS

This descriptive study aimed to describe the attitude of adolescents toward the behavior of drug use. The study population was 148 adolescents in Toini Village, Poso Pesisir Sub-district, Poso District, Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The sample size was 60 teenagers selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires, then analyzed descriptively in the form of frequency distribution.

## RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of attitudes toward drug use by age group of adolescent

Age	Attitude				Total	%
	Positive		Negative			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
13-15	36	94.74	2	5.28	38	100
16-19	21	95.45	1	4.55	22	100
Total	57	95.00	3	5.00	60	100

Table 2. Distribution of attitudes toward drug use by gender of adolescent

Gender	Attitude				Total	%
	Positive		Negative			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Male	26	92.86	2	7.14	28	100
Female	31	96.88	1	3.12	32	100
Total	57	95.00	3	5.00	60	100

Table 3. Distribution of attitudes toward drug use by education level of adolescent

Education level	Attitude				Total	%
	Positive		Negative			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Primary school	12	100	0	0.00	12	100
Junior high school	30	93.75	2	6.25	32	100
Senior High School	9	90.00	1	10.00	10	100
College	6	100	0	0.00	6	100
Total	57	95.00	3	5.00	60	100

Based on the presentation of data in the tables above could be concluded that most adolescents have a positive attitude to drug abuse. Distribution of attitudes between age groups, gender groups and education level groups was almost the same, so it could be said that age, gender and education level did not determine adolescent attitudes toward drug abuse.

## DISCUSSION

The results show that most teenagers have a positive attitude towards drug abuse behavior. The condition is encouraging, because even in local villages there have been cases of drug raids by teenagers, but in general the local teenagers still have the attitude that drug abuse is a deviant behavior that should be avoided, which can have very bad consequences as presented by Soeparmono (2014) that drug use could end in death, divorce, robbery, and even murder.

This positive attitude is important because, according to Notoatmodjo (2005), a positive attitude as a covert behavioral component is a trigger for the emergence of real behavior that can be observed by others (overt behavior), which in this case the behavior of drug use. If the attitude of the teenagers is positive, then logically there will be a tendency that teenagers will behave to avoid drugs.

## CONCLUSION

Write conclusion here. Don't write conclusion with numbering or bulleting. If needed, the suggestion or recommendation can be added after conclusion (included in this section).

After this section, references must be written in APA style. Please see the example below (1: from journal, 2: from proceedings, 3: book, 4: thesis, dissertation, etc,

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