

THE INFLUENCE OF YOUTH' UNDERSTANDING OF DRUGS TOWARDS ITS ABUSE IN THE INDONESIA-PAPUA NEW GUINEA BORDER

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Abstract

A lack of understanding about drugs can have a big impact on adolescents in the border area between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) which is known to be prone to drug transactions. This study analyzed the influence of the adolescents' understanding in the border area of Indonesia-PNG on drug abuse and offers a solution from the perspective of Community Health Nursing. Quantitative, comparative study with cross-sectional design. The population was high school students in 4 cities (Jayapura, Boven Diegol, Keerom, and Merauke). The sampling technique was non-probability sampling with a sample size of 230 respondents. The data collection tool used a questionnaire of Guttman and Likert scale based on Bloom's Taxonomy Theory. Data were analyzed using the SPSS application (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Version 25 to see the differences between adolescents who understood drugs and those who did not. Low knowledge of adolescents about drug information has an effect on unfavorable attitudes by 54.6%. While the high knowledge of adolescents about drugs, the effect of a good attitude was 58.6%. This study projected adolescents' high knowledge about drugs would result in a good attitude i.e. they could avoid drug abuse.

Keywords: Drugs, adolescents, community nursing.

Introduction

The two-country border area between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) is known as a region that is prone to trafficking and drug transactions, which from the Community Nursing side have a negative impact on teenagers. The results of a survey by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) show that 2.3 million students in Indonesia have ever consumed drugs (CNN Indonesia, 2019). In Indonesia, the prevalence rate of drug abuse reaches 1.99% of the total population. According to BNN data throughout 2018 recorded 27 drug cases in Papua. This figure tends to increase if a comprehensive countermeasure is not prepared to be 2.8% or the equivalent of 5.1 million people (Papua Health Office, 2018). Drugs are a chronic problem in the health system faced by Papua Province (Logowan, 2018). Drugs are also a chronic problem faced by many developed and developing countries, including Indonesia, as more than 33 million drug cases taking place worldwide (BNN, 2014; WHO, 2020).

To handle drug-related problem needs to be serious, especially what happens to teenagers as the nation's future generation (BNN, 2009). Tukayo's findings (2020) reinforced the existence of this phenomenon in Papua, especially the border area with Papua New Guinea (Kabarpapua, 2017). Many researchers recommends different ways to solve the narcotics-related problems (Arifin, 2016; Logowan, 2018; Laoly, 2019).

On this basis, research needs to be carried out to examine more deeply the extent of the knowledge of adolescents in Papua and the impact of their behavior or attitudes on drug abuse. As is well known, drugs are a threat not only to the future of adolescents, but they can also affect the life and health of the family, community, nation, and state (Abimanyu, 2019). This drug research on teenagers in Papua seeks to explore the adolescents' understanding of drugs and their attitudes towards its abuse. This research was conducted after obtaining the Ethical Test Pass Letter from the Ethics Committee of the Jayapura Health Polytechnic (No.010 / KEPK-J / X / 2020), which aims to protect and guarantee the confidentiality of respondents. The results of this study are expected to be able to know concretely the causes of abuse, and/or the increasing number of cases of drug abuse among Papuan adolescents whose tendencies are more worrying and how to prevent and overcome them. However, drugs not only have an impact on social, cultural, and political aspects, but also have a negative impact on physical, and psychological health (Hakim, 2019). The theoretical basis of this study used Bloom's

Taxonomy (Yaumi, 2013), which classifies educational goals or objectives into three domains (regional domains): cognitive, affective, and psychomotor in which each of these domains is divided into more detailed divisions based on its hierarchy. Bloom's was used because the research focused on the domain of knowledge, attitudes, and skills of adolescents and their effects on drug abuse Whereas the approach is through a community nursing perspective, because the role of community nurses is very significant in interactions with the community in general, especially if they face health problems due to drug abuse (Hakim, 2019).

Methods

This study used quantitative method, comparative study with cross-sectional design. The study examined the difference between two variables, dependent (youth understanding towards drug abuse) and independent (high school students). The population was high school students (SMA) in Jayapura, Boven Diegoel, Keerom, and Merauke in Papua Province, whose data was obtained online, from October 5, 2020 to October 10, 2020. Before the research, firstly, validity and reliability tests were conducted on 30 respondents outside the sample using the Triangulation and Membercheck Test (Moleong, 2010). The same validity test was conducted by Nurmaya (2016). The questionnaire was valid and reliable based on the validity test of Pearson Product Moment, so that it could be directly distributed for research. The sampling technique was non-probability sampling with sample size of a 230 respondents. The data collection procedure was carried out by distributing questionnaires online to 230 students, in class X as many as 13 students (5.6%), class XI as many as 55 students (23.9%), and class XII as many as 162 (70.4%). The inclusion criteria in the sampling were high school students who were academically active, from class X, XI and class XII. The data collection tool used questionnaire of Guttman and Likert scale as many as 24 statements. The scoring method used four levels, namely Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS), Strongly Disagree (STS). The list of statements as data sources was compiled based on Bloom's Taxonomy Theory. Bloom's Taxonomy Theory was used to conduct research and development regarding thinking skills in the learning process (Utari, 2013). Liza and Dibah (2019) have used a similar approach. The data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analyzes to see the differences between the students' level of knowledge about drugs and the influence of their attitudes towards drug abuse. After data collection was completed, the data was processed in three steps: editing, coding, transferring and tabulating using SPSS, 25 Version.

Results

The table shows the age of the most respondents is 17 years (131 people or 57%), dominated by female (153 or 66.5%), the religion mostly Protestant Christian (123 or 53.5%). Majority in class XII with 162 people (70.4%), and the location is Merauke, namely 128 people (55.7%)

Table 1. Demographic Data

No	Demographic Data	F	Percent (%)
1.	Age: (years)		
	15 years	15	6.5
	16 years	54	23.5
	17 years	131	57.0
	18 years	22	9.6
	19 years old	8	3.5
2.	Gender:		
	Male	77	33.5
	Female	153	66.5
3.	Religion:		
	Islam	100	43.5
	Catholic Christian	7	3.0
	Christian Protestant	123	53.5
4.	Class:		
	Class X	13	5,6
	Class XI	55	23.9
	Class XII	162	70.4

Preferred Location:			
5.	Boven Digoel	3	1.3
	Jayapura	94	40.9
	Keerom	5	2.2
	Merauke	128	55.7
	Total	230	100%

Table 2. Access to Drug Information (N: 230)

Access Method	Frequency	Percent (%)
Family	16	7.0
School	20	8.7
Friend	2	0.9
Never Seeking	2	0.9
TV / Internet / Radio	190	87.2
Total	230	100

The table above shows that the most information related to drugs was obtained through TV / Internet / Radio media by as many as 190 people (87/2%). A few obtained through friends or those who have never looked for it, only 2 people each (0.9%).

Table 3. Knowledge about Drug Abuse (N: 230)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percent (%)
Low	97	42.2
High	133	57.8
Total	230	100

Table 4. Youth Attitudes about Drug Abuse (N: 230)

Attitude	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less	131	57.0
Good	99	43.0
Total	230	100

Table 5. Attitude Adolescents About Drug Abuse Information (N = 230)

Action	Frequency	Percent (%)
Less	184	80.0
Good	46	20.0
Total	230	100

Table 6. Comparison of high and low knowledge of attitudes

Knowledge	Attitude				Total	
	Good		Less			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Low	44	45.4	53	54.6	97	42.2
High	78	58.6	55	41.4	133	57.8
	Total				230	100

Discussion

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2019), the number of teenagers reaches 45,351,300 (16.9%) of the total population in Indonesia. In Papua, it is alleged that 90% of drug users are native Papuan youth (antaranews.com. 10 December 2019), where their ages are between 11-19 years. Most information related to drugs was obtained through TV / Internet / Radio media by as many as 190 people (87/2%) as shown in Table 2. A few obtained through friends or those who have never looked for it, only 2 people each (0.9%). This fact is supported by the rapid development of the information technology industry where with the internet, all types of information in which were previously impossible to become possible (Savitri, 2019). Currently, 66.3% of Indonesians own a Smart Phone (Databoks, 2020) and 85% of teenagers are addicted to gadgets (Radarbogor, 24 Nov.2017). In this era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, all types of information, including drugs, are easily accessible especially by teenagers who have high curiosity (Ali and Muhammad, 2012).

The curiosity of these teenagers is one of the reasons why 90% of drug addicts occur among adolescents. Table 3 shows that the knowledge of adolescents about drug abuse was in the high category of 57.8%. Increasing knowledge on drug abuse in adolescents is understandable because in this digital era everyone can get access to various types of information through gadgets. That is why the number of drug abuse has increased because complete information about drugs is available everywhere: at homes, schools, campuses, to small shops (Laoly, 2019). This fact is supported by cases of smuggling and illicit drug trafficking today which are concerning. Moreover, according to the BNN's research (2009), adolescents show positive, not negative attitudes towards drug abuse. Therefore, it is understandable why this study in Table 4 below shows 'Good' (43%). The thin difference in adolescent attitudes between the less and the good towards drugs (14%) is due to one of the causes of the permissive culture, a culture where violations of norms, rules and customs are common. A concrete example that concerns us with drugs is the involvement of members of the TNI, Polri, and BNN as previously published in an article entitled 'Our Apparatus and Narcotics' (Hatta, Detik.com. 30 October 2019).

Table 5 above shows that teenagers' attitudes about information with 'less category' on drug abuse are high (80%). Data in the table above proves that although access to drug information is widely open, ironically it is not followed by negative attitudes about drug abuse (Arifin, 2016). This is also evidence of a lack of information, which reaches 80% among youth in Papua. Therefore, because of the impact of crime due to drugs, it is not surprising that drugs also need to be fought alongside corruption (Saleh, 2017). Table 6 shows that teenagers' low knowledge on drug information results in poor attitudes 54.6%). Meanwhile, adolescents' high knowledge of drugs tends to have good attitude (58.6%). It can be concluded that in general, the majority of adolescents' high knowledge on drugs will result in a good attitudes, and the impact is that they can avoid drug abuse. Although there is no guarantee that 100% having knowledge related to the dangers of drugs will keep oneself from drugs. Some artists who are highly educated were caught in drugs (Kompas.com. 6 September 2020) are the example.

From the analysis of the six data above, the biggest influence related to drug abuse is due to the means of obtaining fast information through electronic media. Supported by global influence where there is no longer physical distance. All information that teenagers want can be obtained within a short time and is within their grasp. Table 4 for example, shows the negative impact of drugs can turn into 'positive' because of the influence of misinformation. It is through electronic media that the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents can change towards drugs and their abuses. Therefore, the role of parents, society, government and all related parties, especially the education sector, is very much needed, including the community nursing sector, where community health nurses are directly involved in the field and can contact adolescents.

As professional, nurses are aware about the danger of drugs. Table 4 shows 57% of respondents thought that drugs were not good, though many studies mention about the dangers of various aspects of life. From a community nursing perspective, nurses have a moral responsibility regarding public health conditions on different age levels including teenagers as part of the society (Tukayo, 2020). Community health nurses are ethically and morally responsible for drug-related phenomena. Therefore, understanding the role of community nurses in this matter is highly recommended (RCN, 2015). According to Nafiati (2014) in a journal entitled *The Role of Nurses in Handling Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other Addictive Substances at Yogyakarta City Health Center*, it is stated that the role of nurses in drug handling includes roles as clinicians, advocates, educators, collaborators and coordinators.

As clinicians, community nurses are nursing service providers, managers of nursing care services, from assessment, planning, implementation to the evaluation of nursing actions (Junaiti, 2013). As educators, community health nurses play roles in providing information that enables clients to make choices and maintain autonomy (Pranata, 2018). It is the nurses who study and motivate client learning both formally and informally

to increase their knowledge in to improve health in accordance with the intervention in the nursing process, implementation to evaluation of nursing actions (Junaiti, 2013). As educators, community health nurses play roles in providing information that enables clients to make choices and maintain autonomy (Pranata, 2018).

In the field of advocacy, community nurses are responsible for helping interpret information from various service providers needed to take informed consent for nursing actions given to them (Pranata, 2019), for example in health education. Public Health counseling is an activity that can influence behavior change (Wiliyanarti et al, 2019). Community health nurses are needed in terms of providing 'shelter' to their clients when they encounter problems related to drug abuse when needed. In the field of collaboration, community nurses act as nurse collaborators to form collaborations with other health teams in to provide the best service to their clients (Mubarak, 2009). Bankston & Glazer (2013) argue similarly, that collaboration also helps efficiency and effectiveness which can have a positive impact on the performance of community nurses in the field. In his role as Coordinator, Pranata (2019) states that community nurses are expected to be able to direct and coordinate the services of all health teams so that service goals are more focused. Sleeper and Bochain (2012) state that the role of nurses in nursing services for patients with drugs is more likely to be an intermediary because the emphasis of nursing is on the communication aspect. Meanwhile, Lombardo and Eyre (2011) put nurses in need of empathy, care as a service capital for drug cases. So far, the best treatment for patients with drug cases is the involvement of community nurses in rehabilitation (Rahmawati, Ratnawati & Rachmawati, 2016; UNODC-WHO, 2016). Robert and Greene (2009) suggest the importance of social support to control attitudes and stop dependency. (Melizza et al, 2020). In essence, in dealing with drug problems, community health nurses have a central role where all parties can contact nurses as front liners for public health services. Community health nurses review all information, carry out physical examinations, analyze data, provide nursing diagnoses, collaborate with other health professionals in problem management to conduct evaluations as well as recording and reporting.

The study explored the drug abuse phenomena in Papua-PNG border. The strengths are its result can be a signal for government (central and local), health care professionals, and various parties to take necessary actions against its dangers. The weaknesses are the respondents are still relatively few that need to be expanded. As we all know that narcotics are not only consumed by teenagers, especially its markets and the distribution.

With wide roles within the scope of nursing, it is the responsibilities of Community Health Nurses (CHN) to promote health, prevent the abuse, active involvement in the nursing and rehabilitation process. The CHNs assess, identify signs and symptoms, take nursing action, evaluate, and provide recommendations to adolescent drug abusers with the concrete solutions in the community.

Conclusion

The World Health Organization places drugs as one of the major threats to global public health (2016). Various efforts have been made by developed and developing countries to find the best way to overcome it, especially those that threaten youth as future generations. This study tries to explore the influence of the level of knowledge of adolescents about drugs on their abuse in the Indonesia-PNG border area, an area that is considered by many as prone to drug trafficking. The results showed a close relationship between the high level of knowledge related to drugs with their attitudes towards abuse, as the theory put forward in Bloom's Taxonomy, which includes cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. In short the higher the teenager's understanding of drugs, the more they understand and are expected to be able to avoid the dangers of it. Although in some cases there are people who understand, yet there is no 100% guarantee of avoiding drugs. Though the study provides some useful information on the narcotic among teenagers in Indonesia-PNG borders, the study still requires more samples in other borders with other countries. Therefore, it requires further research in the view of community health nurses.

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