

The Effect Of Using Audio Visual Media For The Prevention Of Drug Abuse On The Knowledge Level Of Students At The Yapis Timika Vocational High School

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Abstract: The most basic drug abuse prevention activity carried out is socialization activities. Socialization of drug abuse prevention can be done through electronic media such as radio, TV, video, social media and non-electronic media such as print media and outdoor media. Yapis Timika Vocational High School is one of the schools that has entered into a cooperation agreement with the Mimika Regency National Narcotics Agency in an effort to prevent drug abuse. This study aims to determine the effect of using audio visual media for the prevention of drug abuse on the knowledge level of students at the Yapis Timika Vocational High School. This study used a pre-experimental design with a one-group pre-test and post-test design. The results showed that there was an effect of the use of audio visual media for the prevention of drug abuse on the knowledge level of students at the Yapis Timika Vocational High School in other words the use of audio visual media for the prevention of drug abuse could increase the knowledge of the Yapis Vocational High School students. Timika. The average pre-test score in the control group was 76.47 and decreased in the post-test with an average value of 76.17. While the average value of the pre-test in the experimental group was 73.97 and increased in the post-test with an average value of 82.79. It is hoped that the use of audio-visual media in efforts to prevent drug abuse can be implemented in other schools and can be disseminated to the general public.

Keywords: Media, Audio Visual, Prevention, Drugs

I. INTRODUCTION

Drug crime is a latent, dynamic, international dimension that threatens the Indonesian nation. The President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo emphasized that Indonesia is currently in a state of "Drug Emergency". Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors have a negative impact on various aspects of people's and nation's lives, including health, education, employment, social and security. Referring to the research of the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration

with the Center for Social and Cultural Research of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences in 2019 showed the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia in the last year was 1.80% or equivalent to 3,419,188 people. (2019 Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey)

The results of the study by the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration with the Center for Social and Cultural Research of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences in 2018 showed that the prevalence trend of drug abuse in Indonesia in the student and university sector was 3.2% or equivalent to

2,297,492 people. When compared with the national prevalence rate for the last year used in 2017 of 1.77%, there was an increase in the prevalence rate of 0.03%. This means that the number of drug users has increased. In 2019, research results from the National Narcotics Agency and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences showed that most drug users used drugs for the first time between the ages of 17-19 years. (Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey 2019, 2020)

Meanwhile, the prevalence rate at the provincial level shows that the total prevalence rate for the group of workers who have used drugs in the 13 provincial cities surveyed is relatively high, at 4.80%. The 13 provincial cities in question are Banda Aceh, Medan (North Sumatera), Palembang (South Sumatera), Batam (Riau Islands), Jakarta (DKI Jakarta), Bandung (West Java), Yogyakarta (DI Yogyakarta), Surabaya (East Java), Denpasar (Bali), Samarinda (East Kalimantan), Pontianak (West Kalimantan), Makassar (South Sulawesi), and Jayapura (Papua). (2020 Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey)

Based on the educational background, the prevalence rate of drug abusers with high school education and above is 2.1%, slightly higher than those with junior high school education, which is 2%. This data shows that drug users are almost evenly distributed among all residents at all levels of education, even drug users with primary school education are quite large, namely 1.1%. The prevalence of male abusers is much higher for all levels of education than women. The male prevalence rate at the senior high school level and above is the highest 4.2%, followed by junior high school 3.7% and elementary school below 2.4%. The prevalence rate for women is much lower at all levels of education. The highest female prevalence rate is at the junior high school level, which is 0.6%. (2020 Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey)

Based on data obtained from the Mimika Regency National Narcotics Agency, from 2020 to May 2022, 18 of the 37 residents/clients of abusers were among those who were in their teens. This shows that 48.64% of drug abusers handled by the Mimika Regency National Narcotics Agency from 2020 to May 2022 are those who are in their teens. Therefore, prevention efforts are very important.^[1]

Through prevention efforts are expected to minimize the occurrence of drug abuse cases in adolescents. Prevention efforts are intended so that from an early age teenagers have a better understanding of what drugs are and the dangers they can cause. This preventive measure can provide more in-depth information regarding the dangers of drug abuse in order to increase youth understanding and increase youth's deterrence against drugs. Efforts to prevent drug abuse are considered very urgent because these problems can have a massive and systemic impact on people's lives. Prevention of drug abuse can be done with a variety of program activities. As is the case with the Mimika Regency National Narcotics Agency and the Mimika Police Narcotics Resort Unit, drug abuse prevention is carried out through cross-sectoral collaboration to build synchronization between stakeholders in preventing drug abuse. In addition, community empowerment activities in the context of forming anti-drug volunteers are one of the prevention efforts that involve community participation.

The most basic prevention activity carried out is outreach activities. Socialization of drug abuse prevention can be done through electronic media such as radio, television, video,

social media and non-electronic media such as print media and outdoor media. In this increasingly sophisticated era, creative and innovative prevention efforts are indeed needed, such as through animated videos/other audio-visual media. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, an innovation strategy has been carried out by the National Narcotics Agency in the context of disseminating information on the prevention of drug abuse. This is due to restrictions on community activities and the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, using social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube has emerged as one of the ways to spread knowledge and educate people. The Mimika Regency National Narcotics Agency shared attractive infographics on drugs on social media to make them easier for the younger generation to understand. Infographics, digital posters, and audio-visual movies are other formats in which drug addiction prevention information is provided. The local government's videotron and social media platforms will be used to distribute these materials. From the discussion above, the researcher wants to know the effect of using audio-visual media for the prevention of drug abuse on the level of knowledge in the Yapis Timika Vocational High School.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a pre-experimental design with one group pre-test and post-test, with the aim of knowing the effect of audio-visual media on preventing drug abuse on knowledge in Yapis Timika Vocational High School (SMK). The research was conducted at the Yapis Timika Vocational High School (SMK) and is planned to be conducted in June-July 2022. The population in this study were students of class XI and XII Yapis Timika Vocational High School consisting of 4 (four) classes. with a total of 114 students. The sampling technique used at the time of the study was taken from the Probability Sampling, namely simple random sampling with a sample of 68 students. The number of stratified (stratified) sample members was carried out by sampling by Stratified Random Sampling using the proportional and obtained 31 students of class XI and 37 students of class XII which were then divided into 2 (two) groups, namely the experimental group (which was given the intervention/ treatment) and control group (no intervention/treatment). How to obtain data by conducting research directly to the Yapis Timika Vocational High School which is the object of research by giving a questionnaire to the object of research as primary data. Information on the number of students in class XI of the Yapis Timika Vocational High School becomes secondary data in this study.

Univariate analysis was conducted on variables such as the characteristics of the respondents (age and gender), the level of knowledge of students before being given health promotion using audio-visual media, and the level of knowledge of students after being given health promotion using audio-visual. Bivariate analysis was conducted to see if there was a significant effect on knowledge about drug abuse prevention before and after the intervention.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The average pre-test score in the control group was 76.47 and decreased in the post-test with an average value of 76.17. While the average value of the pre-test in the experimental group was 73.97 and increased in the post-test with an average value of 82.79. Based on the paired-t test on the control group data, p value $p = 0.786$, which means that there is no increase in knowledge of drug abuse prevention, while in the experimental group data, p value $p = 0.000$ and comparing it with $\alpha = 0.05$, it can be seen that the p value smaller than α , so the initial hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, which means that after the pre and post test there is an increase in knowledge of preventing drug abuse or in this case there is a significant effect before and after the intervention. Thus, it can be concluded that the use of audio-visual media is effective and can have an effect on increasing students' knowledge of SMK Yapis Timika.

Colin said that a person can remember learning from what we hear 30%, from what we see 40%, and from what we see, hear, say, and do at once as much as 90%. (Colin, 2015) The audio-visual used by the researcher is an audio-visual motion with an interesting storyline and appropriate background music, so that it can stimulate the senses of hearing and vision of the Yapis Timika Vocational High School students, causing the drug prevention message in the content to be more attractive to students. seen, heard, and easily understood by Yapis Timika Vocational High School. The results of this study are in line with what was done (Rahayu, 2013). There are differences in understanding the dangers of drugs before and after giving group guidance using video media.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using audio-visual media for the prevention of drug abuse on the level of knowledge of students at the Yapis Timika Vocational High School. The average pre-test score in the control group was 76.47 and decreased in the post-test with an average value of 76.17. While the average value of the pre-test in the experimental group was 73.97 and increased in the post-test with an average value of 82.79.

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