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NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR COUNSELLING DRUGS

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Abstract

This research moved from the effort to promote healthy behavior for people who live in neighborhoods prone to drug abuse. Healthy behavior this research refers to people avoids drug abuse behavior. One of the prevention of drug abuse in the community is through drug counseling. Therefore, the researchers conducted assessment the needs of drug counseling for people who live in the South Manggarai, Jakarta, Indonesia. this study is designed to find out people's knowledge on drug abuse and the need to be given understanding on drug usage. The researcher decides to use two kinds of research methods: quantitative descriptive design and qualitative design in the form of focus group discussion. The aim using two methods of research is to complement and deepen the analysis of the research results. The results of the research using qualitative methods showed that most respondents had low knowledge about drugs. The lack of knowledge of these people about drugs is on the type of drug, drug abuse behavior and drug abuse prevention efforts. The results of qualitative research shows that people is need drug information to improve their knowledge in accordance with the drug challenge materials, media outreach and implementation. The results with the two methods of approach are used as the basis for the preparation of drug counseling modules. Extension modules that have been made can be used as a reference in implementing drug abuse prevention education to the community.

Keywords: assessment, counseling drugs, student elementary's parents.

Background

Health is a very valuable thing in human life. Indonesian health is one factor supporting the construction of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, the government launched the development of health "Indonesia Sehat 2010". This declaration is contained in the vision of the community, the nation and the state are characterized by a population living in a healthy environment and behavior, have the ability to reach quality health services in a fair and evenly and has a level of health that is the highest in the entire archipelago (Nasution, 2004).

The level of health status aspired would not exist if it is not accompanied with healthy behavior. Healthy behavior covered in a series of behavioral habits that can improve the health and minimize disease. One health behavior that can support the implementation of healthy lifestyles in everyday life is to avoid drug abuse (Nasution, 2004). Drug abuse has a negative impact and detrimental effects to the user and those around the user, whether family, friends and society at large. Therefore, the Government Act prohibition of drug abuse, namely Law No. 5 of 1997 on the prohibition of abuse of psychotropic substances and Law No.22 of 1997 on the prohibition of drug abuse. Drug abuse has penetrated into all elements of society, not least the Elementary School (SD). Drug abuse on the rise so rapidly elementary students. Increasing numbers of drug abuse in children based on the report of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) which states that the rate of drug abuse of primary school students in 2005 were 2,542 cases and in 2006 as many as 8449 cases (www.tempointeraktif.com). The data shows an increase of 300% drug abuse in children in the last two years. Subsequently in 2007, the rate of drug abuse in primary schools showed an astonishing rate, reaching 12,848 cases (Bowo, 2009). This figure is not the actual number of drug abusers elementary school students. The actual figure may be much larger. According Hawari (2000), the actual number of drug abuse ten times the number of abusers were found.

Draw attention to rampant drug abuse Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (YCAB) to conduct research on drug abuse in Jakarta and have been found to 7 % of 12-19 year olds said they had tried drugs and one in five who try will become a drug addict (Colondam, 2007) . Research conducted by the University of Indonesia in cooperation with BNN found that children aged 7 years there were taking drugs inhalen types (vapor that is inhaled) . Children aged 8 years had used cannabis , and at the age of 10 years , children are using drugs of various kinds , such as inhalen, marijuana, heroin, morphine, ecstasy, and so on (Alkaff, 2008) .

Research and rate of drug abuse in children suggests that drug abuse among children was very alarming. The lack of information and ignorance about drugs became basic reason children abusing drugs (Partodiharjo, 2007). It is based on research about children's understanding of drug assessment conducted by Hardy (2007) found that students in Primary 5 and 6 have low understanding about drugs. Minimal understanding about drugs is feared to be one of the causes of drug abuse in children. Drug abuse in children certainly brings a broad and complex impact.

There needs to be an effort to prevent children abusing drugs . Drug abuse prevention efforts based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989. The conference agreed that every child is entitled to information about reproductive health, including HIV / AIDS and drugs , and physically and mentally protected from the harmful effects of HIV / AIDS and drugs. Although the government in the Child Protection Act number 23 of 2002 under section 20 has stated that the state, government, communities, families, and parents are obliged and responsible for the implementation of child protection, but the protection of children against the dangers of drugs is still not effective enough (Alkaff , 2008) .

Formation behaviors that can keep a person from abusing drugs need to be started in those who did not have such behavior. Therefore, IEC (Information, Education and Communication) should be emphasized in individuals who have committed abuse of drugs, one of which is elementary school age children. The children in the future should be increased knowledge about drugs , drug abuse and the harmful effects of drug abuse that can be delivered by their parents . Given this knowledge , appeared a resistance to counteract the influence of drugs and resistance to menyalahgunaan will be accumulated by the resilience of communities that will membandung spread of drug abuse (Sidi in Sumiati , 2000).

Child's needs for information about the drug also confirmed by research conducted by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) in the USA which showed that the majority of children grade 4 and 5 SD really hope to get information about drugs , alcohol and sex of the parents them . By the time the parents off guard or embarrassed meet these expectations , the child will find information about it from their friends (Colondam, 2007) . If information about the drug obtained from the parents of their friends will be very difficult to control what the child has learned from his friends . To suppress the distortion of information, it would be good if the child knows the dangers of drugs from their parents.

To support the delivery of information about drugs then it is required by the parents is knowledge about drugs. Knowledge of parents is very important to support the provision of information about drugs. Apparently, parental knowledge about drugs is still low. Based on

research conducted by the Centre for Family Research, University of Indonesia Sejahtera found that parents have the knowledge of 33.3 % of the drug can be concluded that the parents had low knowledge about drugs (Nasution & Eko, 2002). YCAB also conduct research on the elderly and its relationship with drug abuse. The study found the majority of drug addicts (88 %) came from a family who 's father or mother's last education is high school or lower (www.ycab.org). This shows the vulnerability of children whose parents level of education is high school or lower to fall into drug abuse .

Able parents' role in the prevention of drug abuse on children. Efforts should be made by parents in the prevention of drug abuse on children one of which is to provide information to children about the dangers of drugs. According to NIDA (2002) , parents are taught about the dangers of drugs to children could reduce the 36 % risk children experimented with marijuana , a 50 % risk of tampering inhalen, 56% of the application of cocaine and LSD compared with 65 % of children are not taught their parents (Colondam, 2007). Therefore, there should be an increase parent knowledge of students about the dangers of drugs so as to provide comprehensive information to children about the dangers of drugs.

Many attempts have been made to improve the knowledge about drugs , one of which is to promote the dangers of drug abuse in the form of advertisements . Many ads are plastered , both electronic and print media , in public places . However , the more drug abuse in the community. The increase in drug abuse indicate that the effectiveness of ads for preventing and tackling drug abuse is quite doubtful .

To prevent abuse of the drug to the other so that a breakthrough drug abuse prevention programs can run effectively. One of the breakthroughs in drug abuse prevention program is to provide training in " life skills " that are given to children as well as the good old (Sarafino , 2002). Life skills training is subject to a drug counseling . Awareness of the issue is devoted to counseling parents to increase their knowledge about drugs in an effort to keep the children do not fall into drug abuse .

Drug abuse prevention programs that have been implemented by NIDA in the United States prove that there was a decrease in the country 's drug abuse through counseling . Education programs can suppress drug abuse figures of 25 million people (14.9 %) is pressed into 13.9 million people (6.4 %) (Sidi in Sumiati , 2000). Guidance is given to the public about the dangers of drug abuse has been shown to have a positive impact on pressing abuse drugs.

Guidance by using the method of lecture plus can increase an individual 's knowledge and positive attitude towards the prevention of drug abuse compared to only give a book

about the dangers of drug abuse. This is evidenced in the research done by Sumiati (2000) showed that using lectures plus counseling can improve individual knowledge and attitudes about drugs in the prevention of drug abuse in the community.

Such is the importance of parents' role in the adoption of healthy living behaviors to prevent drug abuse in children. However, older people are less knowledgeable about drugs and the dangers posed by drugs. Therefore, there should be an effort to increase parent knowledge about drugs as drug abuse prevention efforts for young people aged 10-11 years with primary school education level. One of the programs the right to increase the knowledge about drugs is counseling . Researchers think that needs to be done asesmen underlying the establishment of an appropriate counseling for parents with primary school students last level of education is high school or equals. Guidance is intended to increase knowledge about drugs in the prevention of drug abuse on children.

Method

2.1 Method

This study is the combination of two methods, namely quantitative research study using survey methods with techniques of descriptive and qualitative study using focus group discussion method .

2.2 . Participants

The subject of research is divided into two parts, namely the subject of quantitative and qualitative research . The number of study subjects who received the questionnaire quantitative knowledge of the subjects were 68 men and qualitative research focus group discussion, as many as 14 people. The whole subject of qualitative research derived from quantitative research subjects taken at random . The total number of subjects in this study were 68 people .

Table 2.1
Illustration of Respondents by Occupation

Sex	Frekuensi					
	PNS	Teacher	Labor	Employee	Entrepreneur	Housewife
Male	1	0	5	10	19	0
Female	0	1	1	1	2	28
Total	1	1	6	11	21	28

Table 2.2
The Number of Respondents's Children

Number of Children	Frequency	Percentage
1	6	9%
2	32	47%
3	14	21%
4	8	12%
5	8	12%
Total	68	100%

Table 2.3
Characteristics of The Respondents Focus Group Discussion 1

No	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Number of Children
1	A1	Male	46	Married	SMA	2
2	A2	Female	32	Married	SMA	4
3	A3	Female	35	Married	SMEA	2
4	A4	Female	40	Married	SMA	2
5	A5	Female	39	Married	SMA	4
6	A6	Male	38	Married	SMA	4
7	A7	Male	37	Married	SMA	1
8	A8	Male	40	Married	SMA	1

Table 2.3
Characteristics of The Respondents Focus Group Discussion 2

No	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Number of Children
1	B1	Male	38	Married	SMA	2
2	B2	Female	32	Married	SMA	1
3	B3	Female	38	Married	SPG	3
4	B4	Female	35	Married	SMA	2
5	B5	Female	34	Married	SMEA	1
6	B6	Female	56	Married	SMA	1

2.3 . Result

Result of quantitative research can be summarized as follows :

- a. The majority of respondents had low knowledge about drugs , drug abuse and drug abuse prevention .

Table 2.4
Categorization of Parent's Drug Knowledge

Interval	Frequency	Percentage	Categorize
23– 29	5	7.5%	High
15 – 22	16	23.5%	Medium
7 – 14	47	69%	Low

Table 2.5
Result Of Healty Behavior Knowledge

No.	Answer Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	The Total of right answer	271	80%
2.	The Total of false answer	69	20%
Total		340	100%

Table 2.6
Result of Drugs Knowledge

No.	Answer Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	The Total of right answer	188	15%
2.	The Total of false answer	560	85%
Total		748	100%

Table 2.7
Result of Drugs Abuse Knowledge

No.	Answer Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	The Total of right answer	136	33.3%
2.	The Total of false answer	476	77.7%
Total		612	100%

Table 2.8
Result of Drugs Abuse Prevention Knowledge

No.	Answer Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1.	The Total of right answer	333	44.4%
2.	The Total of false answer	415	55.6%
Total		748	100%

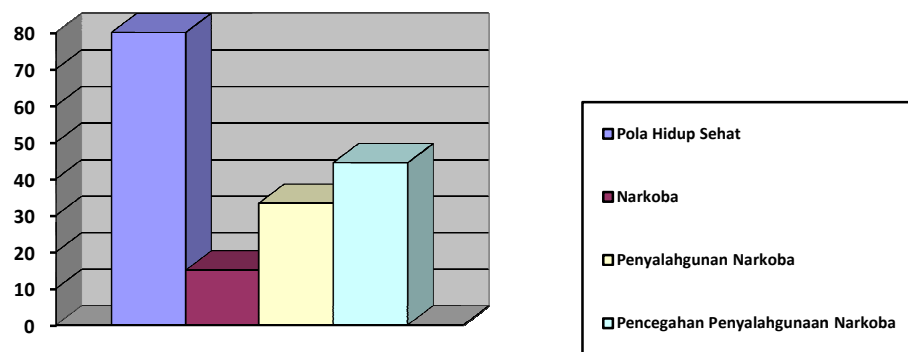


Diagram 2.1
The Total Of Knowledge

- b. In most respondents require knowledge about drugs and drug counseling as a program to improve their knowledge about drugs .

Table 2.9
Need of Drugs Counseling

Responden's experiences	Frequency of Responden Answer		Percentage of Responden Answer	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Respondens had heard about drugs	68	0	100%	0%
Respondens discussed drugs with their children	62	6	92%	8%
Respondens were concerned about their child's involvement abusing drugs	68	0	100%	0%
Respondens required knowledge about drugs	67	1	98,5%	1,5%
Responden s had attended counseling prevention of drug misuse	2	66	3%	97%
Respondens require counseling to increase drugs knowledge	68	0	100%	0%

While the results of a qualitative research method of focus group discussions with the number of participants as many as 14 people are as follows :

- a. The majority of respondents need information about drugs , drug abuse and drug abuse prevention .
- b. All respondents favor requiring and drug counseling for parents of elementary school students .

The results of quantitative research and qualitative research results indicate the suitability of the two ways the study . Therefore , the conclusions in this study is the need to hold drug education for parents of elementary school students that aims to increase the knowledge about drugs for prevention of drug abuse in children .

Discussion

The research that has been done suggests that parents of elementary school students have low knowledge about drugs (69 %). The results of the study levels of parental knowledge about drugs in this study is in line with research that has been conducted by Eko Setyo Conan Nasution and testifying of the Family Welfare Research Centre, University of Indonesia. The research regarding the parents 'knowledge about drugs that junior high school students showed that knowledge of junior high students' parents are still very low, amounting to 33.3 % of the type, form, method of use and the physical characteristics of children of drug users , such as alcohol, sedatives such as diazepam (pill BK), nitrazepam (Mogadon) and flunitrazepam (rohypnol), types of cannabis such as hashish / marijuana, opiate (heroin / heroin) , amphetamines such as ecstasy kind / type of methamphetamine and cocaine ([www.repository.ui.ac . id](http://www.repository.ui.ac.id)) .

Recommendations made in the study are also consistent with the results of the needs assessment study drug counseling for parents of elementary school students grades 4-5 has been done by researchers is the need for drug abuse prevention through family empowerment by involving parents in an extension that aims to increase their knowledge about drugs and with the knowledge of a provision in the provision of information about drugs to children .

The lack of knowledge about drugs owned by the parents to be one obstacle in the provision of information about drugs to children . If the child does not have enough knowledge about drugs so they are prone to abusing drugs . Environmental conditions are vulnerable drug abuse also contributed to the child plunges to abusing drugs . Informal

interviews with the principal of SDN 04 South Manggarai indicate that the area around SDN Manggarai 03 and 04 South is prone to drug abuse . Drug addicts use school facilities as a place for abusing drugs . This is evidenced by the raid by the police against youths who are currently using drugs on school grounds when students are getting ready to go home . Therefore , the need for research and interventions that can minimize the risk factors of drug abuse on the environmental aspects so that prevention of drug abuse in the region of South Manggarai be more comprehensive .

Based on the characteristics of the study subjects , the participation of the parents of men and fathers in this study is greater than the participation of the elderly woman or mother . This suggests that the role of the father in the development of academic and drug abuse prevention efforts in children is quite large . This study found that the father 's role in communicating knowledge of drugs and advise the child is more audible than the mother because the father figure is more respected by the children . The amount of participation and the role of the father in preventing drug abuse becomes excess and should be maintained to prevent children from abusing drugs .

In the implementation of focus group discussion there is a difference between the duration of focus group I and II , where the first focus group discussion was held on the morning and the second focus group discussion was held at noon . Discussion and atmospheric conditions obtained in the first focus group was better than the second focus group discussion . This suggests that the focus group discussions should be held in the morning because suasana fresher and more eager to be active participants in discussing a topic proposed by the facilitator .

This study also found that the bulk of respondents gain knowledge about drugs from the television media . This suggests that the medium of television is the medium that most closely and frequently accessed by the public . Televisions have appeal and advantages not possessed by other information media . Public knowledge about drugs obtained through the television because of the ease and low cost access to the media . By because it is necessary diperimbangkan medium of television as a medium for dissemination of correct information about drugs. Provision of information about drugs can be packaged in various televisi programs , such as soap operas , advertisements , and news , so that people's knowledge about drugs can be increased and the basic knowledge into consideration in the decision to not abusing drugs .

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