



## Film and Slide Show Media Education in Improving Students Knowledge and Attitudes About Drugs at SMUN 1 Peureulak

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Narcotics are substances that, when injected into the body, produce a specific effect on the user, such as anaesthesia, pain relief, spiritual stimulation, and hallucinations, or they can cause delusions. This is a quasi-experimental or quasi-experimental study to determine the effectiveness of Extension Through Media Film And Slide Show To Increased Students' Knowledge and Attitude Towards Drug Abuse in SMU 1 Peureulak, East Aceh, 2015. **Method:** The population of the study consisted of all 918 students of SMAN 1 Peureulak, with a total sample size of 60 students divided into two groups: 30 students who received counseling via film and 30 students who received counseling via slide show. From November 2014 to May 2015, this study was conducted. Pre- and post-test questionnaires were used to collect data, which were analyzed using the uji wilcoxon test at a 95% confidence level. **Result :** The analysis revealed that drug counseling had an effect on knowledge with a p value of 0.001 in the film medium and p value of 0.001 in the media slide show, as well as on attitude with a p value of 0.001 in the film medium and p value of 0.001 in the media slide show. The findings indicated that there is a difference in students' knowledge ( $p = 0.005$ ) and attitude ( $p = 0.630$ ) after receiving counseling via film and slide show. **Conclusion** I was recommended to the school to educate students about drugs through the learning process and to become actively involved in researching and disseminating information about drugs through the medium of film.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse is a problem that cannot be underestimated. This level of abuse is increasingly showing a significant increase (Fanaqi, 2019). The abuse of narcotics is now becoming more and more a cause for concern. This is due to several reasons, among others, because Indonesia is located between three continents and the rapid development of science and technology, the influence of globalization, highly advanced transportation flows and shifting material values with the dynamics of targeting opinions on illicit circulation (Sitorus RJ, 2015).

The Indonesian people and even the world community, in general, are currently faced with a very worrying situation due to the rampant illicit trafficking of narcotics that has spread throughout all levels of society, including among the younger generation, especially teenagers. This will greatly affect the nation's life and state in the future (Harbia, 2018). The high level of drug/hazardous substance abuse causes many organs and mental damage and can lead to crime, and the worst thing is death for the drug users themselves (Laskarwati, 2018). Drug use can increase the risk of HIV transmission, especially sharing needles (Parut, 2016; Tambunan, 2020).

Generally, people who are addicted to drugs are teenagers aged 15-24 years. Most of them are still active in junior high school, high school, or college. Some are still in elementary school (Pina, 2017). Drug abuse usually begins with the first use in elementary or junior high school age, and mostly to high school students, due to offers, persuasion, and pressure from someone or peers. Usually, in adolescence, curiosity and curiosity to try to make them accept the persuasion and will eventually be easily influenced to use again. This, in turn, resulted in the teenagers becoming addicted to illegal drugs and leading to dependence on these drugs (Rasyid, 2020).

According to information from the Indonesian Ministry of Health's Data and Information Center in 2014, data obtained from the Drug Addiction Hospital (RSKO), 2014 recorded the number of drug patients in 2011-2013. In 2011, out of 245 patients, it was recorded that 25 people (10.2%) were aged 15-20. In 2012, out of 581 patients, it was recorded that 121 people (20.8%) were 15-20 years old. Moreover, in 2013, out of 611 patients, it was recorded that 162 people (26.5%) were aged 15-20 years. It can be concluded that every year there are more and more teenagers who become drug users. This information also obtained data that the largest number of drug patients have a high school

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education background, followed by universities, junior high schools, and elementary schools. This led researchers to try to collect data in the Aceh Province, especially in East Aceh District.

According to Siregar (2020), media is a tool for health promotion. The presence of media in health promotion will facilitate the dissemination of messages. Nasution (2019) asserts that health promotion via health media will have an effect on the accessibility of information. District Education Office is expected to conduct various health promotion activities to prevent worm disease through the use of the snake and ladder game, which has been shown to be effective in increasing elementary school students' knowledge and attitudes toward worm disease (Hanum, 2020).

To improve attitudes is necessary to have a learning media in the context of applying a learning model that must be adjusted to the objectives to be achieved. The results of Noviyanti (2021) research show that playing short videos with a duration of 10-15 minutes on socialization activities is believed to help increase health literacy and public awareness of health issues that occur in the community. Efforts to prevent drug abuse are very heavy and difficult, so that it requires the involvement of all parties, including students and adolescents themselves (Kristiono, 2018).

One of the steps that can be taken is to include education about drugs in the learning syllabus in schools. Another step that can be taken is to hold regular outreach, which is carried out in schools. This extension can be done by mobilizing several competent resource persons in their fields, such as counselling by the local National Narcotics Agency or from health workers in the area. The extension can be done using communication media, such as films and slide shows .

Drug abuse will impact dependence, which is detrimental to the user himself and affects the family and society because it can damage family relationships, reduce interest in learning, and lead to acts of violence that can harm many people. Based on research conducted by Hawari in 1990, it was found that in general, drug users started using drugs from the age of 13-17 years (97%), and the youngest was nine years old. Initially, drug abuse cases were obtained from friends to relieve anxiety, gloom, fear and insomnia (80%). Some aim to get pleasure/pleasure only (36%).

## 2. METHODE

This sort of study fits a quasi-experiment framework with a pretest and posttest evaluation. The researchers studied these groups because they sought to investigate different viewpoints rather than collect numerical results. The members of this research were split up into two categories. The First Group consisted of participants who obtained treatment with film media, while the second group consisted of participants who received counselling with slide show media.

The research position is SMAN 1 Peureulak, Aceh District, in Sumatra, Indonesia. Peureulak Polek (S1 Peureulak) is one of the high schools located in the Peureulak Polek working area where more drug-related cases are recorded relative to other Polek in the area is why this position was selected. Centred on the results of a single case in the East Aceh Police station, this is taken from case recapitulation results. Additional testing at that location has never been completed, and while therapy using film and slide show media has never been evaluated in increasing student awareness and attitudes at SMAN 1 Peureulak, a closer look at current trials might give us insight into the efficacy of the treatment. This study began in November 2014 and concluded in May 2015, beginning with secondary data selection, recognition of problems, literature search, determination of names, preparation of proposals, seminars devoted to research, review of data, and test results.

This research population was composed of all of the participants in the sample. The entire population in this sample consisted of all 918 students from SMAN 1 Peureulak. The overall number of samples, which is 90, is strictly allocated for grades 3-12 and consists of 90 samples taken from 300 persons for each category class X-XII. In this research, the participants were chosen based on inclusion criteria: Peureulak pupils in class X and class XI, SMAN 1 Peureulak. Willing to invest forth the time and resources to complete health promotion programs. I have never done any instruction on substance addiction that is intended to minimize knowledge stigma. In that case, it means that the number of samples is 60 participants, who are split into two classes. A community I: private therapy for film media with as many as 30 persons. Group II: Using a slide presentation with up to 30 participants, some counselling is offered. Each class was sampled using random strategies in this analysis, which indicates that certain people within the given class filled out a questionnaire with questions of their own when the questionnaire was distributed to them. This control is in place until all the pretest and posttest are done for the two categories.

Secondary data is data that has been collected from National Narcotics Agency Langsa Region, East Aceh Police, SMAN 1 Peureulak, demographic and geographic data of the study field, literature research (literature), and health journals that are important to this research.

To achieve an aggregate view of the frequency distribution of respondents, the results of a univariate regression were determined. They were gathering a detailed image of the different but related factors (film health counselling and slide show media ) through an overview of the key independent variables (film health counselling and slide show media health counselling) (knowledge and attitudes about drug abuse). Two-way research was conducted to see if there was a link between the efficacy of the extension technique and the types of media used for instructional purposes, including films and PowerPoint presentations, to see if they improved the students' comprehension and perceptions of substance addiction at SMAN 1 Peureulak East Aceh.

### 3. RESULT

**Table .1 Respondent Characteristics Frequency Distribution Based on Class and Age**

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Film		Slide Show	
		n	%	n	%
1.	<b>Class</b>				
	Class 1	15	50,0	15	50,0
	Class 2	15	50,0	15	50,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	<b>2. Age</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
	16 years	6	20,0	6	20,0
	17 years	17	56,7	18	60,0
	18 years	7	23,3	6	20,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Based on the results of the research conducted, it is known that the characteristics of the respondents include class and age. Based on the grade level, it is known that in class 1, each group consists of 15 students (50.0). In class 2, each group consists of 15 students (50.0%). Based on age, it is known that respondents are between 16 and 19 years old, with the largest proportion at the age of 17 with 17 people (56.7%) in the film group and 18 people (60.0%) in the slide show group. Based on the results of the pretest and posttest, it can be seen that there is a difference between knowledge about drug use before and after

counselling, both with film media and slide show media. Differences in knowledge can be seen by category as below.

**Table 2 Distribution of Knowledge and Attitudes Before and After Being Given Film and Slide Show Media**

No	Knowledges	Pretest		Posttest	
		n	%	n	%
<b>I Film Media</b>					
1	Well	5	16,7	18	60,0
2	Enough	6	20,0	6	20,0
3	Less	19	66,3	6	24,0
<b>II Slideshow Media</b>					
1	Well	4	13,3	14	46,7
2	Enough	6	20,0	9	30,0
3	Less	20	66,7	7	23,3

Based on the table above, it is known that there is a significant increase in knowledge before and after giving treatment both with film media and slide show media. Before giving the treatment, it was known that most of the respondents had low knowledge, with 19 people (66.3%) in the group treated with film media and 20 people (66.7%) in the group given the slide show media treatment. After being given counselling, it was known that most of the respondents had good knowledge, with 18 people (60.0%) in the film-treated group and 14 people (46.7%) who were given the slide show treatment. Based on the results of the pretest and posttest, it can be seen that there is a difference between attitudes about drug use before and after counselling, both with film media and slide show media. The differences in attitudes can be seen based on the categories below.

**Table 3 Frequency of Respondents' Attitude at Pretest and Posttest in Groups that Received Counseling with Film and Slide Show Media**

No	Attitude	Pretest		Posttest	
		n	%	n	%
<b>I Film Method</b>					
1	Well	6	20,0	15	50,0
2	Enough	6	20,0	9	30,0
3	Less	18	60,0	6	20,0
<b>II Slideshow Method</b>					
1	Well	2	6,7	12	40,0
2	Enough	7	23,3	8	26,7
3	Less	21	70,0	10	33,3

Based on the table above, it is known that there was a significant increase in attitudes before and after giving treatment either by the lecture method or by the simulation method. Before giving the treatment, it was known that most of the respondents were inadequate, with 18 people (60.0%) in the group treated with film media and 21 people (70%) in the group that received the slideshow media treatment. After being given counselling, it was known that most of the respondents had a good attitude with 15 people (50.0%) in the group treated with film media while the group treated with slideshow media had a good attitude with 12 people (40.0%) and had less attitude. 10 people (33.3%).

#### **4. DISCUSS**

Prevention or control of drug abuse is an effort taken in order to enforce both the use, production and illicit trafficking of narcotics that can be carried out by everyone, both individuals, communities and the state (Hariyanto, 2018; Rambe, 2020). One form of prevention and control of narcotics can be done by increasing public knowledge and views about narcotics (Helviza, 2016). According to Jannah (2020), health behaviour carried out by elementary school students will be related to their knowledge and attitudes about health.

Based on the research results, it is known that all items of knowledge questions have increased, where before the extension, most of the respondents' knowledge was in the poor category. Before being given counselling, it was known that most respondents answered incorrectly on all question items. Questions where most of the respondents do not know the exact answer to the questions asked. Most of the respondents answered correctly (more than 50.0%) about the definition of drugs, types of drugs, effects of drug use .

After receiving counselling with film media at the pretest, most of the respondents answered that they disagreed with the statement. I always find it difficult to refuse the invitation of friends who offer something as many as 17 people (56.7%). People (60.0%), after receiving counselling with film media in the posttest, experienced a change in attitude. Most of the respondents agreed that I always busy myself with good activities so that no time is wasted so that I can ignore drugs that can damage. The next generation of the nation, both drug dealers and users, should be punished as severely as possible, even the death penalty; consuming drugs (marijuana, methamphetamine, etc.) that are offered free of charge can destroy generations; Education about drugs needs to be included in the

school syllabus, Drug dependence results in many occurrences cases of theft because the user will ber efforts to get drugs, by all means, I strongly support government programs that will solve drug abuse to its roots, Government firmness that continues to carry out the execution of the death penalty for drug kingpins.

The results of this study are in line with previous research conducted by Citra in 2011 regarding the Effectiveness of Lecture Methods and Films on increasing knowledge and attitudes in junior high school students about the dangers of smoking. Where in this study shows that health education using film media significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) has a more significant positive impact on increasing knowledge and attitudes about the dangers of smoking in grade 1 students in Junior High School (SMP) 'B', Jakarta Municipality, South.

One of the strategies for obtaining changes in knowledge and attitudes according to is by providing information to increase knowledge and attitudes so as to raise awareness that in the end, the person will have an attitude in accordance with his knowledge. One of the efforts to provide this information is by providing counselling. The determination of this method begins with conducting a situation analysis so that the information to be provided can be well received by the community group and is effective in changing knowledge and attitudes towards dengue fever.

The misuse and illicit distribution of drugs pose a threat to the future and survival of the nation because it generally permeates the younger generation. Islamic boarding schools are educational institutions that play a role in the formation and development of the character of the nation's next generation (Antiprawiro, 2017).

The results of Siregar (2019) research show that people who have knowledge about drugs and have the ability to avoid smoking at an early age will have an impact on not increasing users among teenagers. Because this smoking habit seems to have become a natural thing among students today. At first they tried, then they became addicted. In the early teen's phase, teens like to try to experiment with new things. Many new things are encountered in the early teenage phase, so it is very necessary to supervise the closest people who are carried out in this phase so that teenagers do not carry out harmful activities such as drug consumption to free sex(Lestari, 2020).

Based on the research results, it is known that all items of knowledge questions have increased, where before the extension, most of the respondents' knowledge was in the poor category. Before being given counselling, it was known that most respondents answered incorrectly on all question items. In the group that was provided with Education



using slide show media, there was an increase between 13.3% and 43.3%. The questions that experienced the highest increase were the question of a drug overdose, drugs that are often used for fighting and the dangers of drug abuse, on the question about drug overdose, where before giving counselling (pretest), the number of respondents who answered correctly was 14 people (46.7%) and after being given counselling increased to 27 people (90.0%).

In the question about drugs that are often used for a brawl, where before being given counselling (pretest), the number of respondents who answered correctly was 13 people (43.3%) and after being given counselling increased to 22 people (73.3%). On the question about the dangers of drug abuse, where before giving counselling (pretest), the number of respondents who answered correctly was eight people (26.7%) and after being given counselling increased to 19 people (63.3%).

The results of Ratnasari (2015) research show that factors that influence attitudes other than knowledge are belief factors; this is proven by the fact that there are still respondents who believe that drugs can be used not only for medical purposes. The rise of narcotics and illegal drugs, coupled with the easy access to pornography, has greatly affected the mental and, at the same time, the education of today's students (Pramesti, 2019).

The future of this great nation depends entirely on efforts to free young people from the dangers of drugs and free sex (Ramadhan, 2020). In big cities in Indonesia, the spread of drugs among teenagers is out of control (Silalahi, 2018). Drug dealers have even dared to enter the school environment (Rahmiyati, 2015). Students sometimes want to show their existence, but often without taking into account the consequences and benefits (Nurlia, 2019).

According to Khaerani (2020) and Nasution (2019), educating the public about health issues through the media will increase awareness and attitudes toward health problems. Tambunan (2020a), asserts that the film is a novel innovation in teaching and learning relationships because it combines the two senses of sight and hearing simultaneously. The desired film is one that can be viewed and listened to in order to increase one's knowledge, enlightenment, and direction.

Parlaungan (2021) asserts that film is an effective medium for increasing public awareness of health issues. The findings of this study Tarigan (2020) that public awareness

of dengue prevention via film media with discussion assistance is greater than public awareness of dengue prevention via film media without discussion assistance.

Respondents who received counselling with film media in the posttest experienced a change in attitude; most of the respondents answered agree with the statement I always keep myself busy in good activities so that no time is wasted so that I can ignore drugs, drugs can damage the next generation of the nation, both dealers and Drug users should be punished the severest and even the death penalty, Consuming drugs (marijuana, methamphetamine, etc.) that are offered for free can damage generations, Education about drugs needs to be included in the school syllabus, Drug dependence results in many cases of theft because the user will try to get drugs, by all means, I really support the government program that will solve drug abuse to its roots, the government firmness that continues to carry out the execution of the death penalty for drug kingpins. The changes in attitudes experienced by respondents who received counselling using slide show media were almost the same as those experienced by respondents who received counselling using film media.

## 5. CONCLUSIOON

There was an increase after counselling with both film and slideshow media. The increase that occurred includes knowledge and attitudes. Before counselling was conducted, most of the students had less knowledge, had less attitude towards drug use, and after counselling was done, it was known that most of the respondents had sufficient and good knowledge, were sufficiently and well behaved in dealing with drug use. Counselling with film media was more effective in increasing knowledge and attitudes about drug abuse when compared to students who received education using slide show media. Film media is better because film media is a living and moving media that makes the five senses completely focused compared to slideshows.

For the school to provide information to students about drugs through the teaching and learning process using media, especially film media. For students to be actively involved in finding information about drugs through electronic media and print media to enrich their scientific knowledge. For the Health Office to be active in disseminating drug eradication programs through the media, especially film media, to schools. The government and policymakers / local officials are expected to focus on health promotion programs on the prevention of drug use, especially for high school students through the media, especially film media.

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