

## Conference Paper

# The Learning Media Development in the Family for the Prevention of Drug Abuse in Children Aged 9–13 Years Old

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to produce a web-based learning media on drug-abuse prevention for children aged 9 to 13 years old that can be used by parents as one of the learning media of drug abuse prevention for children aged 9 to 13 years old. This study uses research and development (Research and Development), which includes preliminary research, planning, product design, testing early stage, revision of the main product, field trials major product revision operations, field trials operations, final revision, dissemination and implementation of the product. This research target is the parents and students of SDN Srengseng Sawah 15 a.m., aged 9 to 13 years old. The research products were reviewed by a media expert, a subject matter expert, and an instructional design expert. The results of this study indicate Development Learning Media in the Family for the Prevention of Drug abuse in children aged 9 to 13 years old has significant differences between the learning outcomes of respondents using the media and using the lecture.  $T$ -test results on koefiennya of  $t$ -test = 51.16 >  $t$ -table 1.75305 is significant. It can be concluded that web-based instructional media for drug abuse prevention in children aged 9 until 13 years old can increase and improve the knowledge of parents.

**Keywords:** learning media, prevention of drug abuse in the family, children aged 9 until 13 years old

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## 1. Introduction

The family is the smallest group unit of society. The family consists of father, mother and children living under one roof. The family has eight main functions: namely religious function, social, cultural, love, protect, reproduction, socializing and education, economic and environmental development. If these eight family functions do not go well, it will cause disharmony in the family and might lead to a deviant behavior in children, especially in children aged 9 until 13 years old (BNN, 2007:13).

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Psychologically, children aged 9 until 13 years old have high levels of impulsiveness and high curiosity toward anything new. If the main function in the family does not go well, the child will feel free to try anything new. This is because the primary function of the family is guidance from parents to children so that children can grow and develop pleasant personality.

Good child's personality, will have a positive impact on psychological and social development. Children will be able to assess and select any behavior that is good for him. Conversely, if the main function of the family did not go well, then the child would not have a good personality. This will have a negative impact on the growth and development of psychological and social development as deviant behavior in children.

Some examples of deviant behavior in children are smoking, stealing, drinking alcohol, and abusing drugs. Drugs is an acronym for narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances that can give the effect of addiction, damaging nerves in the brain and can cause death (Pastika, 2008: 27).

Drug abuse among children aged 9 until 13 years old today is very worrying. According to the results of a national survey of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, the current number of drug abusers among school-aged children is 27.32% of the population of school-age children aged 9 until 13 years old in Indonesia. It is estimated that the number of users will increase from 3.6 million in 2008 to about 5.1 million people in 2015 if prevention, mitigation and eradication of drugs does not run as effectively as possible (BNN, 2015: 1).

According to the facts of drug problems in children aged 9 until 13 years old in Indonesia as many as 95 elementary school students in the city of Bekasi got involved in the use of narcotics and illicit drugs during 2010, as many as six out of 8,100 children of primary school age in Jakarta proved using drugs, BNNP SUMUT found a student in grade 5 of elementary school in the neighborhood of Medan Tembung has been using methamphetamine, and children aged 13 years old at Edinburgh have been using glue, methamphetamine, marijuana and drugs that are intended for people who are ill (BNN, 2015: 65).

Children aged 9 until 13 years old are introduced to drugs initially through food, drinks, candy, pens, etc. by drug traffickers. This resulted in the child will be addicted to food, drinks, candy or pens supplied by the drug dealers. If a child is already addicted, he wants to continue to buy the food, beverages or pens that have been mixed with a drug then, he will try other type of drugs.

Children aged 9 until 13 years old who had started to try to smoke also one of the initial factors that could affect children from abusing drugs. The content of the nicotine

contained in cigarettes, is one of the addictive substances other than drugs that make children addicted. So that the child wants to try to abuse the drug by using other types of drugs.

According to data from Pondok Pesantren Nurul Jannah (2015) one of the drug rehabilitation in the West Cikarang, drug addicts aged 9 until 13 years old who use drugs types of solvents (glue aicaaibon) are in rehabilitation as many as 10 people. The use of excessive glue aicaaibon in the activities of children aged 9 until 13 years old were carried out without parental supervision can also cause a child gets addicted to abusing drugs. Glue aicaaibon is one addictive drug ingredient that can damage children's brain nerves. Usually children addicted to glue aicaaibon for children interested in inhaling the characteristic odor of glue continuously aicaaibon(BNN, 2005:29).

Drug abuse is a problem of social behavior, so it needs the provision of information and knowledge that should be supported by the efforts of education to children aged 9 until 13 years old in the family. Educational efforts by providing information and knowledge to children on drug abuse prevention, will change the behavior and mindset of children. So that children grow into a more mature and vigilant against drugs abuse. Finally, drug abuse among children aged 9 until 13 years old will be reduced. If the demand for drugs stopped or reduced, then the stock will be reduced, including market (Pamohoedojo, 2003: 18).

Educational efforts for children 9 until 13 years old in families on the prevention of drug abuse can be maximized through the medium of learning in the family. Learning media is a tool to convey the content or learning materials. Learning media has a function to facilitate parents in providing learning prevention of drug abusers. In addition, children will also better understand and know about the content/learning material submitted by parents.

One medium of learning in the family can be a web-based learning media. Web or also known as Web Based Learning is one kind of application of electronic learning (E-Learning) by utilizing the Internet to communicate and deliver learning information.

The Internet is a network that consists of millions of computers, including the local network, which is connected through channels (satellite, telephone, cable) and its reach spans the globe. There are two advantages of web-based learning, namely freedom platform and classrooms. Thus the web-based learning has a high flexibility to change the setting, structure, and content according to the needs and characteristics of users and the ease of access to learning that can be done anytime and anywhere when connected to the Internet.

Based on the aforementioned problems, the researchers are interested in creating **a web-based learning media development for the prevention of drug abuse in the family in children aged 9 until 13 years old.**

## 2. Methodology

The research was carried out at SDN 15 PagiSrengsengSawah, South Jakarta. This site was chosen because students and parents are already using the gadget as a learning medium. The research was carried out for 5 months starting from October 2015 until February 2016.

The procedure for developing the media are to use the development model Borg and Gall, the preliminary research, planning, product design, testing early stage, revision of the main product, field trials major product revision operations, field trials operations, final revision, dissemination and implementation of the product.

Target products involved in this study consisted of two groups of respondents, a group of children aged 9 until 13 years old and a group of parents/guardians of the students. This product is reviewed by one media expert, 1 expert material, and one expert instructional design. While acting as targets tested in this study are the parents and children aged 9 until 13 years old in SDN 15 PagiSrengsengSawah. This is because parents and children aged 9 until 13 years old in SDN 15 PagiSrengsengSawah have already been using the internet as a reference of knowledge in learning. Respondents consisted of 10 people who are in the stage of preliminary investigation, three people in the early stages of the trial, eight people in the main field trial phase, and 15 people in the operational field test phase.

## 3. Result and Discussion

The effectiveness of web-based learning media is done by using *T*-test (*t*-test). *T*-test (*t*-test) was conducted to 15 respondents (1C - 3C and 1D - 12D) conducted in respondents' homes by providing web-based learning media regarding the prevention of drug abuse in children aged 9 until 13 years old and to 15 respondents (1E - 15E) by providing learning materials drug abuse prevention in children aged 9 until 13 years old with a lecture. So the researchers can tell whether there is a significant difference or not, learning outcomes were obtained from respondents by using web-based learning media.

Based on the calculation of  $T$ -test, obtained a score of answers among respondents 1C - 3C and 1D - 12D with X code numbered 254 and the respondent is given a code 1E - 15E Y totaled 244. Then come the number of D (difference) that is 10 and  $D^2$  100. So we get a score of 51.16  $t$  and  $t$  score table 1.75305, then the data was significant because  $t$  is greater than  $t$ -table. The conclusion is, there are significant differences between the learning outcomes of respondents regarding the prevention of drug abuse in children aged 9 until 13 years old using web-based learning media and use the lecture.

## 4. Conclusion

This study discusses the development of web-based learning media. Researchers try to make learning media appropriate to provide knowledge about the prevention of drug abuse in the family for children aged 9 until 13 years old. This is motivated by, first the lack of parental knowledge about the knowledge of drugs and how to prevent drug abuse, lack of information about drugs and drug abuse prevention methods. Based on preliminary research on the initial information gathering stage, it can be concluded that older people need a web-based learning media in order to motivate and help parents in the study of drugs and drug abuse prevention.

The web-based learning media can be accessed offline or localhost containing the material terms of drugs, types of drugs, the effects and dangers of drugs, prevention of drug abuse in the family, the attitude and the effort to do the parents if the child is exposed to drugs along with the purpose of learning. Development of this web-based learning media development model Borg and Gall which has ten stages of the product development of learning. This is because the model is effective, has steps that detail, systematic and appropriate to develop learning media.

Media web-based learning has gone through the stages of trial products include: test early stage (subject matter experts, media specialists, 3 respondents parents), field trials primary (8 respondents), field trials operations (subject matter experts, media experts, 15 respondents use the lecture). Based on the test results, it can be stated media web-based learning is effective in attracting motivated parents to learn and help improve the knowledge of parents regarding the prevention of drug abuse in the family for children aged 9 until 13 years old.

## 5. Implications

Media use web-based learning can be applied in drug abuse prevention dissemination activities within the scope of the family. This web-based learning media can be used to support teaching activities, but it can also support the growing quality of educator/educators and learners in the learning process. If use was done properly it will create a learning process that is effective and efficient, and achievement of learning goals.

The use of web-based learning media as a medium of learning is an instructional innovation in drug abuse prevention. This web-based learning media can also be a self-learning media for any individual who wants to learn about the prevention of drug abuse in the family for children aged 9 until 13 years old. Results of research and development is expected to be followed by further research or development.

## 6. Suggestions

Suggestions for researchers who will conduct research and development of instructional media type, among others:

1. Make learning media and select aspects of drug abuse prevention with other perspectives.
2. It should be studied further, what about the impact of media use web-based learning to the application of drug abuse prevention in children in their respective families.
3. In subsequent research, it is advisable to do a different test, test for normality and homogeneity test.

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