

INCREASED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF GADGETS, DRUGS AND PROMISCUITY ON ADOLESCENTS IN MAN 1 ACEH BESAR

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Abstract

The negative influence of gadgets, promiscuity, and drugs on students can be prevented as well as maintaining the reproductive health of women through the dissemination of reproductive health advice. It is hoped that after being given this research, students can understand the impact of gadget gadgets, the dangers of drugs, and promiscuity as well as tips on maintaining reproductive health in women. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of providing counselling on knowledge about the impact of gadget gadgets, the dangers of drugs, and promiscuity on students at MAN 1 Aceh Besar. The research design used is a pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design. The population is 20 students of MAN 1 Aceh Besar of XI grade. The sampling technique used is total sampling. The data obtained were analyzed using a paired simple t-test statistical test with a degree of meaningfulness of 95% (0.05). The results of the research data collection were mostly 4 (20.0%) moderate category respondents' knowledge, most of the respondents' knowledge was 18 (90.0%) on the high category. The results of the bivariate analysis show that p-value = 0.00 means p value < 0.05. In other words, there is an influence between the provision of research on knowledge in MAN 1 Aceh Besar students about the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health on women.

Keywords: *Dangers of Gadgets, Drugs, Promiscuity*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology has opened a new chapter for the advancement of human civilization. Each individual by itself has the initiative and is more autonomous to know more about what is around him. Communication activities that used to use such complex equipment, have now been relatively replaced by automatic machines. One of the results of the development of such technology is the emergence of gadget information technology (Sutrisno, 2021). Gadgets are technological objects such as devices or tools that have certain functions, and are often considered as new (Raisah et al., 2021).

In English, a gadget refers to a multipurpose, portable electronic instrument. The term gadget as an object with unique characteristics, has a unit with high performance and is related to size and cost. One of the things that distinguishes gadgets from other electronic devices is the element of "newness". This means that from day to day, gadgets always appear by presenting the latest technology that makes human life more practical (Anggraeni & Hendrizal, 2018). Gadgets themselves can be in the form of computers or laptops, tablet PCs, video games, and also cell phones (Kala et al., 2021)

A gadget is a mini device or mechanical tool that is referred to as an interesting tool because it is relatively new and will provide its users with a great deal of new delight despite its impracticality. Initially, gadgets were indeed more focused on communication tools. However, the progress of this tool era is enhanced by the various features in it. Apart from all that, gadgets also have a positive and negative impact on anyone who wears them. It's great for children who have started using gadgets in every activity. The use of gadgets is not new anymore in the lives of teenagers. Gadgets are not only used as a means of communication with the outside world, but can also be used as friends to fill free time, such as using the internet, games, listening to music / radio, storing memories through photos / videos. The use of gadgets to access the internet, sms, and even games, and open social networks such as Facebook or Twitter is often done by students when the teaching and learning process is ongoing. When at home, it can be ascertained that most of them use gadgets, moreover, some teenagers have begun to be affected by these gadgets so that they have a bad impact on behavior both in the social and family environment (Fitriana et al., 2021).

Individuals go through a period of their lives known as adolescence during which they struggle to develop and mature into something while also investigating and comprehending the meaning and significance of everything that is. In addition, adolescence is the period of time between childhood and adulthood during which a person goes through the process of developing all aspects or functions in preparation for adulthood (Rofii et al., 2021).

Adolescents with unstable conditions are more likely to experience low self-control and the like so that they can indirectly plunge teenagers into doing things that are not in accordance with religious norms, customs and rules that apply in society. The inappropriate things such as promiscuity are going out late at night, associating with the different gender, bullying, accessing pornographic content, making names not according to age, violating school rules and the like. Many adolescents who engage in deviant behavior today exceed reasonable limits and even violate applicable norms. In addition, it has become commonplace if nowadays many teenagers are found holding hands with friends of the opposite sex, hugging and even dressing tightly, and premarital sex activities have spread and become a social disease for the community (Raisah et al., 2021).

Drugs and Promiscuity are among the problems faced in the country and are growing. Drug dealers not only target the upper class and adults, but now they have entered among teenagers, schoolchildren and even elementary school children. According to the data collected in 2006, approximately 1.5% of the population was involved in drug abuse. One of the things that has long been a problem in society and requires special attention is the misuse of drugs. Drugs are usually given free of charge from the dealer to the user or target, especially for those who have problems with stress or high levels of activity who always need excellent stamina and are not easily tired. They offer as if drugs can cope with all that, when only for a moment and afterwards they will continue to get hooked and spend material just on it. Drug use will not be far from promiscuity, especially teenagers, and even schoolchildren, so many get married at a young age (Saiful Rahman et al., 2020)

Drugs or also known as *Narkoba* in Indonesian stand for Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances. The familiar drug terminology is used by law

enforcement officials such as police (including the National Narcotics Agency (BNN)), prosecutors, judges and correctional officers. In addition to drugs, other designations that refer to these three substances are Drugs, namely Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances. The term *napza* is usually used more by health and rehabilitation practitioners. However, in essence, the meaning of the two terms still refers to the same three types of substances (Indrajaya et al., 2021)

The rise of narcotics and illegal drugs has affected many mental and educational issues for today's students. The future of this great nation depends entirely on efforts to liberate young people from the dangers of narcotics. Narcotics have touched a circle that is getting closer to all of us. Our friends and relatives are starting to get entangled by narcotics that can often be deadly. To combat narcotics, efforts need to be made to raise religious awareness and inform positive and beneficial things to teenagers. Because, in this day and age, very few teenagers are aware of the importance of religious flush (Adam, 2012). Facing the era of globalization, communication technology has a direct impact on families, especially the younger generation, to always be vigilant and always try, especially for parents / families to guide and direct their sons and daughters to avoid drug abuse (Raisah et al., 2021).

Furthermore, adolescent is a time of exploration and experimentation with many aspects of life, including sexuality. While some adolescents may engage in sexual behaviors, it is important to understand that promiscuity is not a helpful or accurate term to describe such behavior.

Promiscuity is a judgmental and subjective term that suggests negative connotations about someone's sexual behavior. Instead, it is more helpful to focus on safe and consensual sexual practices, as well as promoting comprehensive sex education and access to resources for adolescents to make informed decisions about their sexual health. It is important to note that while some adolescents may engage in sexual behavior, it is not necessary or expected for all adolescents to do so. It is essential to support individuals in making their own decisions about their sexuality and to provide them with resources and information to ensure they can engage in safe and healthy sexual practices.

Reproductive Health is a state of physical, mental and social health as a whole, not solely free from diseases or disabilities related to reproductive systems, functions and processes. Health is the same as Health in general is the right of every human being. Knowledge about reproductive health is very necessary by society, especially the adolescent population. Adolescence is also a critical period in the development of individual behavior. A teenager often tries modern behaviors and new trends. These behaviors do not necessarily lead to good, but many of them carry risks to their health, such as the problem of promiscuous sex or premarital sex which has recently become a trend among teenagers. With bad behavior, teenagers are now at risk of health disorders such as HIV / AIDS, drug use, and other diseases (Yuliana, 2020)

In Indonesia, adolescent reproductive health education is integrated in the curriculum in schools; intra-curriculum, extra-curriculum and guidance counseling. Some materials related to Reproductive and adolescent health are in the subjects of biology, Physical health and religion. There is no policy related to the reproductive health curriculum, so that each school implements reproductive health education in accordance with the capacity and facilities of each school. This allows for variations in the implementation of adolescent reproductive health education, diversity in adolescent reproductive health education will allow for differences in outcomes (the output of the

education, including knowledge, behavior, and further behavior towards adolescent reproductive health, as one example is risky sexual behavior (Masfiah et al., 2013)

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers at MAN 1 Aceh Besar on XI grade, the author is interested in researching about the impact of gadgets, drugs and promiscuity on adolescents in increasing student knowledge in MAN 1 Aceh Besar on XI grade.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a pre-experimental design with a one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study were students who attend MAN 1 Aceh Besar, especially on XI grade, with a total population of 20 students. The sampling technique used was total sampling. In this case, independent variables were the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health on women, while dependent variable were students' knowledge. This research was conducted on February 6, 2023 at MAN 1 Aceh Besar on XI grade. The type of instrument used was a questionnaire.

The research questionnaire was used to examine the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health on women in improving students' knowledge. This questionnaire consists of 20 questions with a choice of true and false answers. Then, the results of this presentation calculation were categorized according to the ordinal scale into 3 categories, namely low (1-6), moderate (7-13), and high (14-20). The data obtained was analyzed using a paired simple t-test. Thus, to find out from both tests used before and after being given Research on the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health in women. Analysis data was done with the help of a computer using a statistical analysis processing program with a confidence level of 95% (0.05).

If the results of $p < 0.05$ were obtained, there was an effect of providing research on knowledge in students before and after being given counselling on the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health in women in other words can be concluded, namely H_0 rejected ($p < 0.05$) and H_1 accepted ($p > 0.05$).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research Results

3.1.1. Characteristics of the Subject of Research

Table 1. Gender of the Research Subject

No	Gender	f	(%)
1.	Man	7	35,0
2.	Woman	13	65,0
	Total	20	100

Based on Table 1, it is known that the gender of MAN 1 Aceh Besar is at most female 13 students (65%), while male is 7 respondents (35%).

3.1.2. Students' Knowledge Before Being Given Research

Table 2. Students' Knowledge Before Being Given Research

No	Knowledge	f	(%)
1.	Low	0	0
2.	Moderate	4	20,0
3.	High	16	80,0
Total		20	100

Based on Table 2. showed that the level of knowledge in respondents before the research was held in the moderate category of 4 students (20.0%) and the high category of 16 students (80.0%).

3.1.3. Student Knowledge After Research

Table 3. Student Knowledge After Conducting Research

No	Knowledge	f	(%)
1.	Low	0	0
2.	Moderate	2	10,0
3.	High	18	90,0
Total		20	100

Based on Table 3. showed that the level of knowledge of students after being given research in the moderate category of 2 students (10.0%) and the high category of 18 students (90.0%).

3.1.4. Differences in Knowledge Levels of Students Before and After Being Given Research

Table 4. Differences in Knowledge Levels of Students Before and After Being Given Research

No	Variable	Mean	SD	Sig.
1.	Knowledge Before the research	12.15	1.745	0,000
2.	Knowledge After the research	12.90	1.308	

Based on Table 4, it is known that the average level of knowledge before being given Research is 12.15 and after is 12.90 which has experienced a significant increase.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Student Knowledge Before Research

Based on Table 2 of students' knowledge before being given Research on the moderate category of 4 students (20.0%) and the high category of 16 students (80.0%). Before conducting research, it turns out that the knowledge of each individual is different. Before conducting research on the dangers of gadgets, drugs, and promiscuity as well as how to maintain reproductive health in women, respondents' knowledge was dominant to the high category. High knowledge can be influenced by various factors, namely

education, experience, age, and information. While the moderate knowledge of 4 students (20.0%), the information obtained at this early age is very little, the little knowledge causes ignorance about the dangers of gadgets, drugs, promiscuity and reproductive health in women. If individuals do not know the dangers of gadgets, drugs, promiscuity and reproductive health in women then individuals will want to try. Hence, individuals who are curious about this will happen unwanted things.

3.2.2. Student Knowledge After Research

Based on table 3, it can be seen that most of the knowledge after the respondent's research was carried out in the high category of 18 respondents (90.0%), and a small part of knowledge after being carried out the respondent's research entered the moderate category as many as 2 respondents (10.0%).

After conducting research on the dangers of gadgets, promiscuity, and drugs and reproductive health, it can be seen that there is an increase in individual knowledge of the research. As such, this research can have a positive impact on each individual.

Schools have a strategic and important role in addition to the family which is primary in shaping adolescent behavior. Schools must be able to identify interactions between adolescents during school and outside of school that affect students, especially when together with their peers and teachers. Knowledge is one of the intrinsic factors possessed by a person due to the learning process or from information and can give encouragement to someone to do something. Knowledge will continue to develop along with the demands of one's life, so that the knowledge gained will affect one's actions (Raisah et al., 2021)

3.2.3. The Effect of Increased Knowledge on the Dangers of Gadgets, Drugs, and Promiscuity in Adolescents

Based on the results of the study, the following data can be obtained, namely most of the respondents' knowledge before the research was carried out in the high category of 16 people (80.0%), most of the respondents' knowledge after the research was carried out in the high category of 18 people (90.0%). The data that has been analyzed using the paired simple T-Test correlation test can $p \text{ value} = 0.00 < \alpha 0.05$ which means H_0 is rejected, so that there is a relationship between Knowledge of the Dangers of Gadgets, Drugs and Promiscuity and Reproductive Health in Women in MAN 1 Aceh Besar students.

Before the research was conducted, students did not fully comprehend the impact of the dangers of gadgets; however, after receiving research, the results were very positive for students; this was due to the research's influence that gadgets are now lurking in every young generation, especially students; therefore, it is the responsibility of communities, families, and schools to protect students from the threat of gadget misuse. Thus, students must be equipped with knowledge to avoid misuse of gadgets. They must be properly informed, easy to understand, and easily accessible. They must be prepared to refuse any offer to use the gadget within time beyond reasonable limits. Able to say no, has a firm and straightforward reason to refuse, and can divert the conversation if he is in a cornered situation. Students tend to treat their understanding of technology in a careless manner, which contributes to the lack of awareness among children regarding the inappropriate use of technology. As a result, the role of parents is given higher priority as an example

for children, and health education can be provided on how to refuse invitations to use gadgets in excess of reasonable limits and invitations to utilize gadgets for negative things (Bebas et al., 2022).



Figure 1. Documentations of Research Activities

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research above, we can conclude that the knowledge of respondents before the research was carried out, most of them were in the moderate category of 4 students (20.0%), and the high category of 16 students (80.0%). Meanwhile, the knowledge of respondents after the research was mostly in the moderate category of 2 students (10.0%), and the high category of 18 students (90.0%). In other words, there is an influence between the impact of gadgets, the dangers of drugs and promiscuity and reproductive health on women in MAN 1 Aceh Besar which is evidenced by $p < 0.05$.

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