

Knowledge, Family Support And Role Of Friends Of People In The Attitude Of Traffickers In Following The Rehabilitation Program In IPWL Bambu Nusantara Foundation Of Madiun City

by Tri Hari Wahyuningtyas

Submission date: 17-Aug-2023 01:05AM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2146976785

File name: 22..pdf (287.82K)

Word count: 4918

Character count: 25547

Journal for Quality in Public Health	ISSN: 2614-4913 (Print)
Vol. 3, No. 2, May 2020, pp: 670-677	2614-4921 (Online)
DOI: 10.30994/jqph.v3i2.119	

3 Knowledge, Family Support And Role Of Friends Of People In The Attitude Of Traffickers In Following The Rehabilitation Program In IPWL Bambu Nusantara Foundation Of Madiun City

ABSTRACT

Tri Hari Wahyuningtyas¹,
Nurwijayanti², Ratna Wardani²,
Diyah Herowati³

¹ Magister of Health Study Program
of IIK STRADA Indonesia

² IIK STRADA Indonesia

³ Field of Training Research and
Development, BKKBN, East
Java

Email:
officialstrada@gmail.com

The rise of illegal drugs such as narcotics, can affect adolescents. If teenagers already use drugs, it is certainly very dangerous because it can affect their mentality and personality. The purpose of this study was to analyze knowledge, family support and the role of peers in the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City. The design of this study was an observational quantitative study with a cross section approach with the focus of the research directed to be to analyze knowledge, family support and the role of peers in the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the Bambu Nusantara Foundation IPWL in Madiun City with a population of 160 respondents and 114 samples respondents taken with the Simple Random Sampling technique. The findings found that almost half of respondents had medium category knowledge of 56 respondents (49.1%). Nearly half of the respondents had sufficient family support as many as 48 respondents (42.1%). Nearly half of the respondents had the role of peer categories as many as 49 respondents (43%). Nearly half of respondents have the attitude of the sufficient category as many as 51 respondents (44.7%). The results of the study using the Multiple Linear Regression Test showed that the p-value <0.05 then H0 was rejected so it was concluded that there was an influence of knowledge, family support and the role of peers on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City. Knowledge about drugs is very important to be given early to anyone in order to understand more deeply about the risks and impacts of drug consumption. In this case the family is very important to monitor the association of family members so as not to fall into the wrong association with their peers.

Received : October 12, 2019

Accepted : February 13, 2020

Published : May 15, 2020

Keywords: Knowledge, Family Support, Peer Roles and Attitudes



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution -ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Website: <http://jqph.org> | **Email:** publikasistrada@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substances) are substances / substances / drugs that when entered into the human body will affect the body especially the brain / central nervous system, causing physical, psychological, and social function disorders due to habit, addiction, (addiction) and dependency. Misuse of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Substances or what we usually hear with the term Drug in recent years has become a serious problem. Victims of drug abuse have expanded to exceed the boundaries of social strata, age, sex, reaching not only urban areas but reaching to rural areas and beyond national borders (Susanti, 2014).

Excessive drug use can damage the user's organs. Organ damage can affect the central nervous system, impaired perception, thinking power, memory, learning power, creative power, emotional power, and lack of self-control in behavior. This condition is supported by Hawari's (1991) research, that the impact of drug abuse is that school performance has fallen (96%), family relations have deteriorated (93%), resulting in fights and violence (65.3%), causes of traffic accidents (58, 7%). Drug use both in the trial and error level is a manifestation of mental disorders in the form of storing behavior from the prevailing general norms. Research conducted also found that adolescents with anti-social (psychopathic) personalities had a correlative of 19.9 times for drug abuse. The same thing also happens to adolescents who have excessive anxiety have a relative risk of 13.8 times for drug abuse.

The number of people who use drugs in Indonesia has reached an alarming point. The number of drug cases increased from 3,478 cases in 2014 to 8,401 in 2018, or an average increase of 28.9% per year. The number of drug offenses suspects has also increased from 4,955 people in 2014 to 11,315 cases in 2018, or an average increase of 28.6% per year (MOH R.I, 2018).

Based on the results of the National Narcotics Agency research in collaboration with the University of Indonesia Health Research Center in 2017 on the National Drug Abuse Survey, it was found that the projected number of drug abusers in Indonesia reached 1.77% or 3,367,154 people who had used drugs in the past year (current users) in the 10-59 years age group (BNN, 2018).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Bamboo Nusantara Foundation Madiun on October 10 to 10 respondents found that almost all respondents said knowing what drugs are and also the types ranging from how to get the drug to how to use it. In addition there are 7 respondents (70%) who have family support in the less category where it is because the family rarely communicates with respondents when he is still not using drugs, and also the family often yells at scolding respondents without giving good advice, families often give advice by yelling at the respondent so that the respondent chooses to shut down from the family. After that, respondents more often complained with their peers, which finally caused their peers to give negative things and respondents did because it would cause pleasure.

The rise of illegal drugs such as narcotics, can affect adolescents. If adolescents are already using drugs it is certainly very dangerous because it can affect their mentality and personality. This is very detrimental especially for those who are still of school age. One of the future of the nation is determined by the sense of security from the influence of drugs, especially for the younger generation, given the circulation of drugs has touched a circle that is getting closer to us. Facing the globalization era, communication technology has a direct impact on the family, especially the younger generation, it implies us to always be vigilant and always try, especially for parents / families to guide and direct their children to avoid drug abuse.

The position of adolescents who are very strategic in the life of society, nation and state require us to deliver, get to know, and find our identity according to the stage of its development. The deviation of the behavior of the younger generation, especially in drug abuse is a threat to the future of the nation.

Development experts often emphasize that adolescence is a time when someone experiences substantial changes, both in terms of physical, mental, and social identity (Santrock, 2002). How adolescents deal with and through various changes experienced will also determine their self-concept. Increased self-awareness will help to be able to further develop self-understanding. This self-

understanding is not something that is permanent, but always changes according to the life experiences that are passed.

Adolescence (Atwater, 1992) is a period that leads to rapid growth and change from childhood to adulthood. Santrock (2002) also believes that adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. It was further conveyed that adolescence begins around the age of 10-13 years, and ends around the age of 18 to the age of 22 years. The same thing was also conveyed by Monks, et al (2002) which stated that adolescents are at a stage that has been able to function physically like adults, but mentally and socially are not yet mature. Bandura argues that adolescence is a period of "opposition and rebellion", because at this time there are expressions of freedom and disobedience such as truancy, smoking, and breaking the rules (Singgih D. Gunarso and Gunarso, 1985). Teenagers often experience various social or psychological conflicts in themselves. All that is done by adolescents in order to find their identity. The search for self-identity in adolescents really requires good guidance and direction from parents in particular and society in general, so that adolescents do not fall into negative things, one of which is drug abuse. Drug abuse has increased both in quality and quantity of cases of the modus operandi

In general, internal factors that cause individual drug abuse include a great curiosity to try, without thinking long about the consequences, the desire to experiment because of curiosity, the desire to have fun or just for fun, the desire to follow trends or styles (fashionable), the desire to be accepted by the environment or groups (conformity), run away from boredom, problems or bitterness of life, the wrong notion that use is never addictive, inability or not daring to face pressure from the environment or group, association to use drugs, and can not say not against drugs.

External factors that cause drug abuse come from family, peers who are not good (wrong in choosing friends), and a less good community or environment. Divorce of parents, lack of communication between family members, or disputes between family members (family relationships are less harmonious) can trigger negative behavior among young people / teens, including consuming drugs. Incorrect education in the family such as over-indulging children, not giving religious education, or rejection of the existence of children, can be a cause of drug abuse (Sunit, 2009).

Deviations in adolescent behavior can also be caused by disharmony relationships between parents and children. The results of Ressa and Wilborn's research (Purwani Trang Westi, 1992) found that adolescent drug addicts thought their parents were too meddling, had the power to provide protection and were often to blame. They also view parents as having no direction in their role as parents. On the other hand, adolescents who are not involved in the use of illegal drugs accept their parents as encouraging social skills and support independent thinking. Research Hawari (1990), found that adolescents with poor family conditions have a relative risk of 7.9 times for substance / drug abuse. According to Gusti K. Alit (1995), prevention efforts in the form of prevention include drug awareness through giving understanding to the wider community the dangers and effects of drugs.

One alternative effort to tackle drug abuse in the community, especially in the environment of the younger generation, is the dissemination of information about the dangers and effects of drugs. For example, with prevention campaigns, combating abuse and drug trafficking. Drug abuse campaigns can be done through an individual approach (social casework), a group approach (social groupwork), and a community approach / community organization. Based on this, the research of adolescent attitudes and concerns towards tackling drug abuse in terms of knowledge is carried out. The formulation of the problem is how the influence of adolescent knowledge on attitudes and concerns in overcoming drug abuse? The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs through the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation of Victims of Drug Abuse with various drug abuse prevention programs. The program emphasizes the provision of knowledge and understanding of drugs, and prevention of drug abuse, especially in adolescents.

Research conducted by BNN and the University of Indonesia (UI) in 2016, said there were 27.32 percent of drug users in Indonesia were students and students. The statement was conveyed by the Head of the BNN Education Sub Directorate Agus Sutanto (Republika, 2017).

METHOD

In this study, researchers used a quantitative analytic design with a cross sectional approach which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by way of approach, observation or data collection at a time (point time approach), that is, each subject the study was only observed once and measurements were made on the character status or subject variables at the time of examination. This does not mean that all research subjects were observed at the same time (Soekidjo, 2012). This study will analyze the knowledge, family support and the role of peers towards the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City.

Total population of 160 respondents and a sample of 114 respondents taken by simple random sampling technique. Data analysis using Multiple Linear Regression test ..

RESULT

Table 1: The results of the statistical tests of knowledge, family support and the role of peers towards the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in the City of Madiun which took place on 1-30 November 2019 with 114 respondents

No	Variabel	Sig	B		Sig
1	Const and	0.046	1.359	0.750	0.000
2	Know ledge	0.000	0.265		
3	Family Support	0.011	0.263		
4	Role Of Peers	0.036	0.204		

1. Univariat

a. Effect of knowledge on attitude

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis of knowledge variables on attitudes shows that the p-value 0,000 <0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is a partial influence of knowledge on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at IPWL Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City

b. The effect of family support on attitude

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis of family support variables towards attitude shows that the p-value of 0.011 <0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it is concluded that partially there is an influence of family support on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL Foundation of the Nusantara Nusantara City Madiun

c. The influence of the role of peers on attitude

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis the role of peers variables towards attitudes shows that the p-value of 0.036 <0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is a partial effect of the role of peers on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the Bamboo Foundation IPWL Madiun City Archipelago.

2. Multivariat

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that with a p-value of 0,000 <0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is simultaneously the influence of knowledge, family support and the role of peers in the attitude of drug users in participating in rehabilitation programs at the IPWL Foundation Bambu Nusantara, the City of Madiun with a magnitude of influence of 75%.

DISCUSSION

Drug User Knowledge in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at IPWL Foundation, Bambu Nusantara Madiun

The results showed that nearly half of respondents had knowledge of the moderate category of 56 respondents (49.1%). In addition, a number of 31 respondents (27.2%) had low category knowledge. Whereas 27 respondents (23.7%) had high category knowledge.

Knowledge will be the basis for someone to do something, when someone has the wrong knowledge then what he will do will also be wrong, and vice versa if the knowledge is good then it is likely that he will do something good. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents had moderate or normal knowledge, but there were still many respondents who had low knowledge about the activities and functions of drug rehabilitation. Respondents also did not know much about the types of drugs and the dangers of drugs to the health of the human body.

The low knowledge of respondents regarding drug rehabilitation activities and functions is due to the lack of respondents being assisted in drug rehabilitation institutions so that the socialization received by respondents is not so much, but also because of the low desire from respondents to find out about activities and functions drug rehabilitation where the respondent ignores the risks and effects of the drug on the respondent's body.

Family Support of Drug Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at IPWL Foundation of Bambu Nusantara Madiun

The results showed that almost half of the respondents had sufficient category family support of 48 respondents (42.1%). In addition, a number of 44 respondents (38.6%) had sufficient family support in the category. Whereas 22 respondents (19.3%) had good family support.

The family is someone who is very close and has a blood or marital status. Family becomes a major factor in influencing everything that someone will do. So that family support will be very important given to someone, especially to people who are at the stage of treatment or therapy in order to have motivation to recover. Based on the results of the study it was found that the majority of respondents had sufficient family support or within normal limits. However there are still many respondents who have less family support categories where the lack of support lies in emotional support and informational support.

The lack of support is because parents rarely give time to be able to often openly communicate with children ranging from things that are important to things that are not important. Parents also rarely respond well to children's complaints. Families sometimes when they are busy will often say blurted out to children so that children will be depressed and cover themselves from family.

The Role of Peer Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at Yayasan Bambu Nusantara Madiun

The results showed that almost half of the respondents had the role of peer categories as many as 49 respondents (43%). In addition, a number of 41 respondents (36%) had the role of peer categories enough. Whereas 24 respondents (21%) had the role of peers in the good category.

In a peer group, someone tries to find his own concept. Here he is judged by his peers without regard to sanctions. Peer groups provide an environment, which is a world where adolescents do socialization where the values that apply are not the values set by adults, but by their peers. However, there are still many respondents who have the role of peers in the poor category.

Lack of the role of peers is caused because someone is more likely to be open to their peers compared to others. Peers often spend time together and do good or bad activities together so that if someone is hanging out with the theme then he will follow what the theme will be done for the sake of swimming together. It can also be caused by the age factor where in adolescents, teen peers tend to be less aware of good and bad things so that if the theme does something bad but is fun the respondent will follow the theme.

The Attitude of Drug Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at IPWL Foundation of Bambu Nusantara Madiun

The results showed that nearly half of respondents had sufficient attitudes in the category of 51 respondents (44.7%). In addition, a number of 38 respondents (33.3%) had sufficient category attitudes. Whereas 25 respondents (22%) had a good attitude.

Attitude is the response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object. Manifestations of attitudes can not be directly seen, but can only be interpreted in advance of closed behavior. Attitudes will be more easily formed if personal experiences occur in situations involving emotional factors. Based on the results of the study it was found that the majority of respondents had a fairly good attitude but there were still many respondents who had less attitude.

The lack of respondent's attitude is caused by the respondent's lack of respect for the health that he got so far. In addition, respondents cannot be held responsible for those who consume drugs so far. Respondents felt that he was just a little over the edge and did not regret the activity. The lack of attitude is also caused by lack of knowledge, lack of knowledge about drugs causes respondents to feel drugs are not too bad for him, where he also considers that by consuming drugs psychological pressure experienced will decrease and feel more free.

The Influence of Knowledge on the Attitudes of Drug Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at the IPWL Foundation of Bambu Nusantara Madiun

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis of knowledge variables on attitudes shows that the p-value of $0,000 < 0,05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is an influence of knowledge on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at IPWL Foundation, Bambu Nusantara, Madiun City. And also based on the cross tabulation, it was found that almost half of respondents who had knowledge of the moderate category also had quite a category attitude of 45 respondents (39.5%).

According to researchers knowledge will shape a person's personality as well as one's attitude in doing something. If knowledge is good then a person will tend to behave well, and vice versa if he has a low level of knowledge then a person will tend to be inappropriate. Therefore, in accordance with the results of this study where there is an influence of knowledge on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City.

Based on preliminary studies also found that there are some respondents who have high knowledge but have sufficient attitudes. Where it is caused by the respondent ignoring the knowledge he has about the impact of drugs on the body, the respondent feels that even though the risk is high, consuming drugs can reduce the depression experienced by the respondent due to the family, education and social environment.

The Effect of Family Support on the Attitudes of Drug Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at the IPWL Foundation of Bambu Nusantara Madiun

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis of family support variables towards attitudes shows that the p-value of $0,011 < 0,05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is an influence of family support on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at IPWL Foundation, Bambu Nusantara, Madiun City. Based on the cross tabulation, it was found that almost half of respondents who had adequate family support also had sufficient attitudes in the category of 34 respondents (29.8%).

According to researchers good support is support from families where this can happen because the family will have feelings to support each other even though sometimes the family also often misinforms the information. But the family will be able to provide good input for other families and will shape the attitude of the person so that they can be better than before. In accordance with research conducted in which there is an influence of family support for the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City.

Based on the results of the cross tabulation it was also found that there were some respondents who had adequate family support but their attitude was lacking where it was caused by the respondent

having an inappropriate association where he hung out with friends who liked to consume drugs and consequently influenced the attitude of the respondent.

The Influence of Peers' Role Against the Attitudes of Drug Users in Participating in the Rehabilitation Program at IPWL Foundation Bambu Nusantara Madiun

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis the role of peers variables towards attitudes shows that the p-value of 0.036 <0.05 then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted so it is concluded that there is an influence of the role of peers on the attitude of drug users in following the rehabilitation program at the IPWL Foundation Madiun Based on the results of the cross tabulation, it was found that almost half of the respondents who had the role of peers of the sufficient category also had an attitude of enough categories of 36 respondents (31.6%).

According to researchers a person will really need a peer, because his emotional tendencies will be equal so that someone will be more open with peers. However, peers can be a bad influence on someone if the thing that is done is also bad. So someone who has a bad associate friend then it is likely that someone will do bad things too. And vice versa where if his peers always do positive activities then that person will be good too. This is in accordance with the results of the study where there is an influence of the role of peers on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at the IPWL of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation in Madiun City.

Based on the results of a preliminary study, it was found that some respondents who have the role of peers are sufficient but have a less attitude where it is caused because the respondent has a closed nature in expressing his sadness so he chose to consume drugs in order to eliminate his worries about something. And can make it more confident in doing something.

CONCLUSION

1. Nearly half of the respondents have knowledge of the moderate category of 56 respondents (49.1%).
2. Nearly half of the respondents have sufficient family support as many as 48 respondents (42.1%).
3. Nearly half of the respondents had the role of peer categories as many as 49 respondents (43%).
4. Nearly half of respondents have the attitude of the category enough as many as 51 respondents (44.7%).
5. There is an influence of knowledge on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at Yayasan Bambu Nusantara, Madiun City.
6. There is an influence of family support on the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at IPWL Yayasan Bambu Nusantara, Madiun City
7. There is an influence of the role of peers in the attitude of drug users in participating in the rehabilitation program at IPWL Yayasan Bambu Nusantara, Madiun City.

REFERENCES

- Adisukarto, (2001). Gambaran Social Support pada Pecandu Narkoba. Jurnal Repository USU
- Anonim. (2012). Jenis Penyalahgunaan NAPZA. <http://www.kaltimprop.co.id>, diakses 4 Juni 2012.
- Ariskasuci. (2008). Gambaran Interaksi Sosial Pecandu NAPZA Pasca Rehabilitasi. Skripsi (tidak diterbitkan). Jurnal Psikologi Universitas Paramadina.
- Badan Narkotika Nasional. (2012). Jenis-jenis Narkoba dan Aspek Kesehatan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba. Departemen Sosial RI : Jakarta.
- Danim, Sudarwan. (2004). Metode Penelitian untuk Ilmu-ilmu Perilaku. Bumi Aksara : Jakarta.
- Davis, N. J. (1999). Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Mental Health Services Division of Program Development, Special Populations & Projects Special Programs Development Branch (301), pp.443-2844. Status of Research and Research-based Programs. <http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/schoolviolence/>

- Departemen Kesehatan RI. (2008). Kebijakan dan Rencana Strategi Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika, Psikotropika dan Zat Adiktif Lainnya (NAPZA). Departemen Kesehatan RI : Jakarta.
- Dewi, (2012). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Penyalahguna Narkotika. Jurnal Hukum Universitas Udayana.
- Elisa. (2011). Dukungan Psikososial Keluarga dalam Penyembuhan Pasien NAPZA di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatra Utara. Jurnal Keperawatan Jiwa USU
- Goleman, D. (2007). Emotional Intelligence. Alih Bahasa: T. Hermaya. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama : Jakarta
- Handoko, I. (2009). Profil Emotional Intelligence pada Pecandu Narkoba Berdasarkan 5 Skala Baron Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i). Tesis (tidak diterbitkan)Jurnal Psikologi Unika Atma Jaya
- Jimmy Simangungsong. (2015). Penyalahgunaan Remaja di Kalangan Remaja. (Studi Kasus pada Badan Narkotika Nasional Kota Tannjungpinang). Jurnal.umrah.ac.id>E-jurnal-jimmy
- Joewana, (2005). Dukungan Psikososial Keluarga dalam Penyembuhan Pasien NAPZA di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatra Utara. Jurnal Keperawatan Jiwa USU
- Monks, F.J, Knoers, A.M.P, & Haditono, S.R. (2002). Psikologi Perkembangan: Pengantar Dalam Berbagai Bagiannya. Cetakan Keempat belas. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press
- Olson. (1999). Circumplex model VII : Validation Studies & FACES III. Family process. Jurnal Family Therapy. Retnowati, dkk. (2005). Persepsi Remaja Ketergantungan NAPZA Mengenai Dukungan Keluarga Selama Masa Rehabilitasi. Arkhe Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi, 10, 2. 76 – 87.
- Supriatna, Aang. (2012). Upaya Pencegahan dan Penyembuhan Patologi Sosial Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Berbasis Keagamaan. Jurnal Repository Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Syam, Safri. (2007). Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dan Psikotropika Kajian dari Aspek Kebijakan Kriminal. Jurnal Hukum Universitas Jambi
- Tina Afiatin, (2010). Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba dengan Program Aji. Yogyakarta Universitas Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wresniwiro, dkk. (2000). Narkotika dan Obat Berbahaya. Jakarta: Yayasan Mitra Bintibmas.
- Yurliani (2007). The Providers of Social Support to Dual-Parent Families Caring for Young Children. Australia : Journal of Community Psychology

Knowledge, Family Support And Role Of Friends Of People In The Attitude Of Traffickers In Following The Rehabilitation Program In IPWL Bambu Nusantara Foundation Of Madiun City

ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

14%

INTERNET SOURCES

14%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	jgrph.org Internet Source	5%
2	Mohammad Agus Suryadinata, Ratna Wardani. "Motivation Factors of HIV Service Officers to Get SPM HIV Achievements in Sumenep District", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2022 Publication	4%
3	lp2m.stikesayani.ac.id Internet Source	2%
4	sjik.org Internet Source	2%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 2%