

ABSTRAK

NOOR KHALISA, NPM : 2022428, Judul “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM PELATIHAN TEKNIS PENDIDIK SEBAYA ANTI NARKOTIKA OLEH BADAN NARKOTIKA NASIONAL KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA DI KALANGAN PELAJA (Studi Kasus : SMPN 4 AMUNTAI dan MTsN 2 HSU)” di bawah bimbingan **Ibu Ramona Handayani, S.Pd. M.A.** Sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **Barkatullah, S.Sos.,M.A.** Sebagai Pemebimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh perlunya evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaan Program Pelatihan Teknis Pendidik Sebaya Anti Narkotika yang diselenggarakan oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara di kalangan pelajar, khususnya di SMPN 4 Amuntai dan MTsN 2 Hulu Sungai Utara. Program ini bertujuan membekali pelajar sebagai agen pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkotika melalui pendekatan edukasi sebaya. Namun dalam pelaksanaannya masih ditemukan kendala, seperti keterbatasan pemahaman materi, belum konsistennya kegiatan edukasi pasca pelatihan, serta kurang optimalnya pendampingan guru pembina. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pelatihan teknis pendidik sebaya anti narkotika serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi efektivitas program tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe diskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Penelitian mengambil sampel secara purposive sampling sebanyak 15 orang. Setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik analisis data. Adapun uji kredibilitas data meliputi perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, dan *member check*.

Hasil penelitian berdasarkan Sustrisno dalam buku Dedi Amrizal, dkk (2018:43) menunjukkan bahwa program pelatihan teknis pendidik sebaya anti narkotika yang dilaksanakan oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara tergolong efektif dari segi perencanaan, pelaksanaan materi, serta peningkatan pengetahuan dan pemahaman peserta selama kegiatan berlangsung. Peserta mampu memahami materi mengenai jenis, bahaya, dan dampak penyalahgunaan narkotika. Namun, pada tahap penerapan di lingkungan sekolah, efektivitas program cenderung menurun karena pelaksanaan tindak lanjut belum berjalan secara konsisten dan terstruktur. Kegiatan sosialisasi yang dilakukan peserta masih bersifat insidental, pendampingan dari guru belum optimal, serta monitoring pasca pelatihan belum dilakukan secara berkelanjutan. Kondisi ini menyebabkan peran pendidik sebaya sebagai agen perubahan di sekolah belum sepenuhnya maksimal meskipun secara substansi program dari BNNK HSU telah berjalan dengan baik. Faktor pendukung mencakup dukungan sekolah dan instansi, dan pengaruh lingkungan positif dan teman sebaya. Adapun faktor penghambat meliputi kendala komunikasi dan kepercayaan diri pendidik sebaya, kendala waktu dalam pelaksanaan pelatihan, dan keterbatasan peran guru pendamping.

Kesimpulannya, Program Pelatihan Teknis Pendidik Sebaya Anti Narkotika di Kalangan Pelajar Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara efektif dari seluruh indikator meskipun beberapa aspek belum optimal. Saran penelitian pendampingan lanjutan oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara kepada pendidik sebaya agar mampu menerapkan materi secara konsisten di lingkungan sekolah, penguatan peran guru sebagai pembina dalam mengarahkan dan memotivasi kegiatan sosialisasi, pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi pasca pelatihan secara berkelanjutan, serta penyusunan program tindak lanjut yang terstruktur agar peran pendidik sebaya sebagai agen perubahan di sekolah dapat berjalan lebih optimal dan berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT

NOOR KHALISA, NPM: 2022428, Title : “THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PEER EDUCATORS ON ANTI-NARCOTICS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY OF HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY AMONG STUDENTS (Case Study: SMPN 4 Amuntai and MTsN 2 Hulu Sungai Utara)”, under the supervision of **Mrs. Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., M.A.** as Supervisor I and **Mr. Barkatullah, S.Sos., M.A.** as Supervisor II.

This study was motivated by the need to evaluate the implementation of the Peer Educator Technical Training Program on Anti-Narcotics organized by the National Narcotics Agency of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency among students, particularly at SMPN 4 Amuntai and MTsN 2 Hulu Sungai Utara. The program aims to equip students as agents of drug abuse prevention through a peer education approach. However, several challenges were identified in its implementation, including limited understanding of the training materials, inconsistent post-training educational activities, and less optimal supervision from teacher mentors. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of the peer educator technical training program and the factors influencing its effectiveness.

This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative design. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. The study involved 15 informants selected using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques, while credibility was ensured through prolonged engagement, increased persistence, and member checking.

The results of the study based on Sustrisno in Dedi Amrizal et al. (2018:43) indicate that the peer educator technical training program on anti-narcotics conducted by the National Narcotics Agency of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency is considered effective in terms of planning, material delivery, and improvement of participants' knowledge and understanding during the training. Participants demonstrated an understanding of the types, dangers, and impacts of drug abuse. However, at the implementation stage within schools, the program's effectiveness tended to decline due to inconsistent and unstructured follow-up activities. Socialization activities conducted by participants were mostly incidental, teacher mentoring was not optimal, and post-training monitoring was not carried out continuously. Consequently, the role of peer educators as agents of change in schools has not been fully maximized, although substantively the program implemented by BNNK HSU has run well. Supporting factors include institutional and school support as well as positive peer and environmental influences, while inhibiting factors involve communication barriers and lack of self-confidence among peer educators, time constraints in training implementation, and limited involvement of teacher mentors.

In conclusion, the Peer Educator Technical Training Program on Anti-Narcotics among students in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency is generally effective across all indicators, although several aspects remain suboptimal. The study recommends continued mentoring by the National Narcotics Agency of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, strengthening the role of teacher mentors, implementing sustainable post-training monitoring and evaluation, and developing structured follow-up programs to optimize the role of peer educators as agents of change in schools.