

**SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACCEPTANCE TOWARDS
PPDA AND ITS RELATION WITH THEIR ATTITUDE
TOWARDS ILLICIT DRUG**

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UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

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AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

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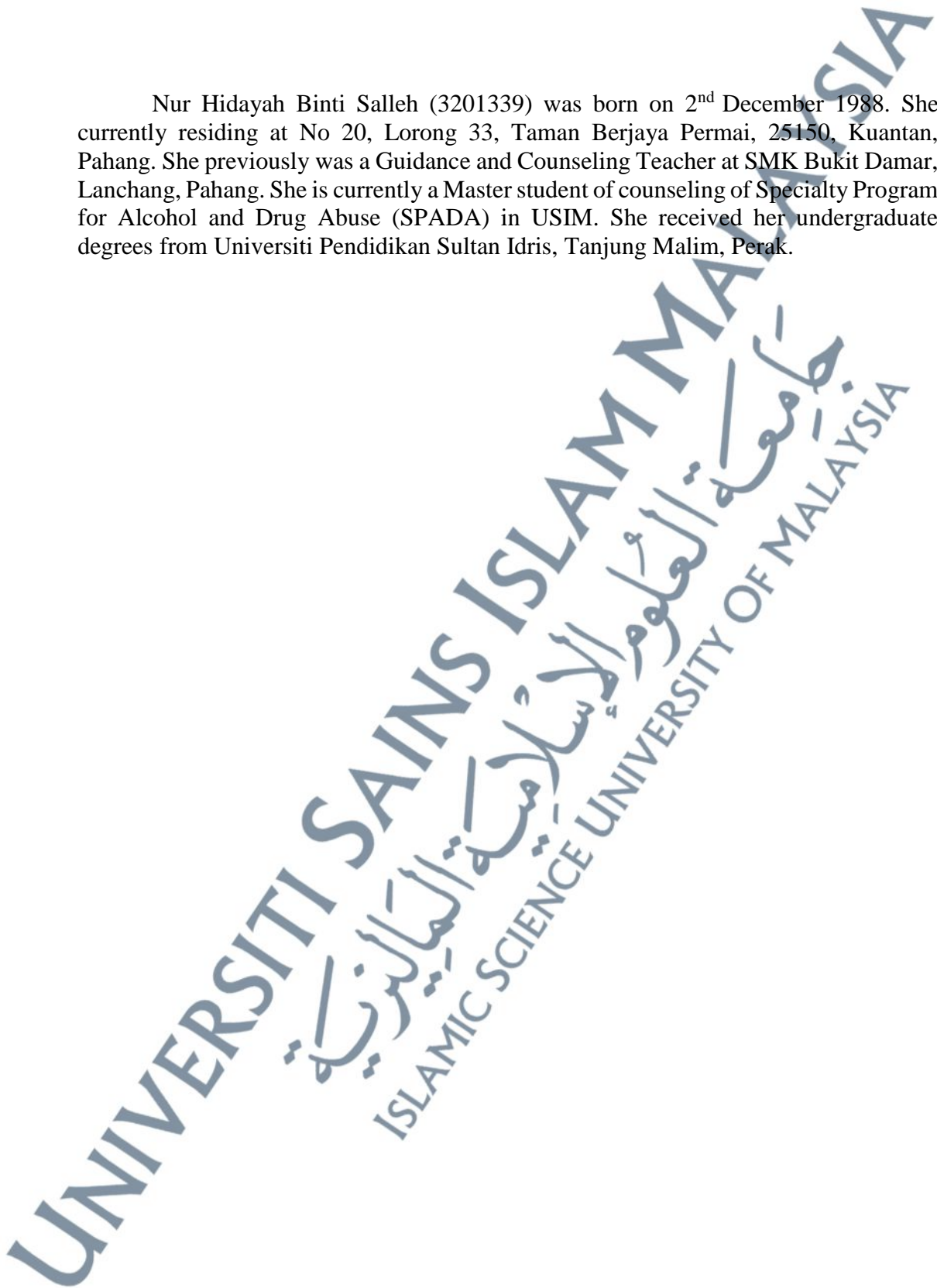
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ABSTRAK

Pelajar merupakan generasi pelapis yang akan memimpin negara pada masa hadapan. Maka, adalah penting bagi negara untuk melahirkan generasi yang bebas daripada penyalahgunaan dadah. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dengan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang. Seramai 380 orang pelajar terdiri daripada pelajar Tingkatan 4 dan 5 telah dipilih sebagai responden. Kajian rintis telah dijalankan untuk melihat kebolehpercayaan dan kesesuaian soal selidik. Nilai kebolehpercayaan *Alpha Cronbach* bagi keseluruhan soal selidik ini adalah 0.954 dan 0.916. Soal selidik yang digunakan di dalam kajian ini mengandungi 35 item yang terdiri daripada 20 item untuk mengukur tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dan 15 item untuk mengukur sikap pelajar terhadap dadah terlarang. Statistik deskriptif digunakan untuk mengukur tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dengan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang. Pengkaji mengkaji perbezaan antara jantina menggunakan analisis ujian *t-test* tidak bersandar dan mengkaji perbezaan status sosioekonomi menggunakan analisis *ANOVA* sehalu. Manakala statistik inferensi iaitu kolerasi *Pearson* digunakan untuk mengukur hubungan diantara tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dengan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan signifikan tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang berdasarkan jantina. Walau bagaimanapun, dapatan menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perbezaan signifikan tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang berdasarkan status sosioekonomi. Analisis kolerasi *Pearson* pula menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan diantara tahap penerimaan pelajar sekolah menengah terhadap program PPDA dengan sikap terhadap dadah terlarang. Oleh yang demikian, beberapa cadangan telah dikemukakan dan semua maklumat yang diperolehi dalam kajian ini boleh digunakan oleh pihak berkenaan untuk kajian lanjutan yang lebih mendalam dan teliti.

ABSTRACT

The student is the next generation who will lead the country in the future. Therefore, the country needs to produce a free generation from drug abuse. Therefore, this research aims to identify the level of acceptance of secondary school students towards the PPDA program with attitudes toward illicit drugs. A total of 380 Form 4 and 5 students were selected as respondents. A pilot study was conducted to see the reliability and appropriateness of the questionnaire. Cronbach's Alpha reliability values for the entire questionnaire are 0.954 and 0.916. The questionnaire used in this study contains 35 items consisting of 20 items to measure the level of acceptance of high school students towards the PPDA program and 15 items to measure students' attitudes towards illegal drugs. Descriptive statistics measured high school students' acceptance of the PPDA program and attitudes toward illegal drugs. The researcher examined the differences between the sexes using independent t-test analysis and the differences in socioeconomic status using one-way ANOVA analysis. While inferential statistics, namely Pearson's correlation, is used to measure the relationship between the level of acceptance of high school students towards the PPDA program and attitudes toward illegal drugs. The study's findings show no significant difference in the level of high school students' acceptance of the PPDA program and attitudes towards illicit drugs based on gender. However, the findings show a significant difference in the level of acceptance of secondary school students towards the PPDA program and attitudes towards illicit drugs based on socioeconomic status. Pearson's correlation analysis shows no significant relationship between high school students' acceptance of the PPDA program and attitudes towards illegal drugs. Several suggestions have been presented, and all the information obtained in this study can be used by the parties concerned for a more in-depth follow-up study.

نبذة مختصرة

الطالب هو الجيل القادم الذي سيقود البلاد في المستقبل. لذلك ، تحتاج البلاد إلى إنتاج جيل خالٍ من تعاطي الـPPDa المخدرات. لذلك ، يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على مستوى قبول طلاب المدارس الثانوية تجاه برنامج مع المواقف تجاه المخدرات غير المشروعة. تم اختيار ما مجموعه 380 طالبًا من النموذج 4 و 5 كمستجيبين. تم إجراء دراسة تجريبية لمعرفة مصداقية وملاءمة الاستبيان. قيم موثوقية ألفا كرونباخ للاستبيان بأكمله هي 0.954 و 0.916. يحتوي الاستبيان المستخدم في هذه الدراسة على 35 فقرة تتكون من 20 فقرة لقياس مستوى قبول طلاب و 15 فقرة لقياس اتجاهات الطلاب تجاه المخدرات غير المشروعة. الـPPDa المدارس الثانوية تجاه برنامج والمواقف تجاه المخدرات غير الـPPDa الإحصائيات الوصفية تقيس قبول طلاب المدارس الثانوية لبرنامج مستقل والاختلافات في الحالة t-test المشروعة. قامت الباحثة بفحص الفروق بين الجنسين باستخدام تحليل أحادي الاتجاه. بينما يتم استخدام الإحصائيات الاستدلالية ، ANOVA الاجتماعية والاقتصادية باستخدام تحليل والمواقف تجاه الـPPDa أي ارتباط بيرسون ، لقياس العلاقة بين مستوى قبول طلاب المدارس الثانوية تجاه برنامج المخدرات غير المشروعة. تظهر نتائج الدراسة عدم وجود فرق كبير في مستوى قبول طلاب المدارس الثانوية والمواقف تجاه المخدرات غير المشروعة على أساس الجنس. ومع ذلك ، تظهر النتائج اختلافًا لبرنامج الـPPDa والمواقف تجاه المخدرات غير المشروعة الـPPDa كبيرًا في مستوى قبول طلاب المدارس الثانوية تجاه برنامج بناءً على الحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. لا يظهر تحليل ارتباط بيرسون أي علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين قبول والمواقف تجاه المخدرات غير المشروعة. تم تقديم العديد من الاقتراحات الـPPDa لطلاب المدارس الثانوية لبرنامج ، ويمكن استخدام جميع المعلومات التي تم الحصول عليها في هذه الدراسة من قبل الأطراف المعنية لإجراء دراسة متابعة أكثر تعمقًا.

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