

Pengaruh Sense of Coherence dan Perceived Threat Dalam Memprediksi Perceived National Resilience Dalam Konteks Masalah Narkoba = The Effect of Sense of Coherence and Perceived Threat in Predicting Perceived National Resilience in The Context of Drug Problems

Anita Rahma Yeni, author

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Abstrak

Perceived national resilience membahas penilaian individu terhadap kemampuan masyarakat dalam mengatasi stressor nasional. Perceived national resilience dipengaruhi oleh faktor protektif, faktor resiko, dan karakteristik demografis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji prediktor terkuat dalam memprediksi perceived national resilience. Penelitian ini menggunakan perceived threat terhadap narkoba sebagai faktor resiko karena narkoba merupakan masalah prioritas yang mengganggu keamanan nasional Indonesia. Berikutnya, faktor protektif menggunakan sense of coherence karena berfungsi sebagai sumber penahan stres secara psikologis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara survei daring dengan teknik convenience sampling. Data yang dianalisis sebanyak 315 responden yang merupakan masyarakat Kalimantan Barat. Selain menguji variabel utama penelitian, peneliti juga mengeksplorasi kontribusi dari variabel demografis dalam memprediksi perceived national resilience. Uji hipotesis menggunakan analisis regresi berganda dengan bantuan software RStudio version 4.0.3. Hasil pengujian statistik menemukan bahwa hanya perceived threat terhadap narkoba dapat memprediksi perceived national resilience. Ditemukan sejumlah variasi pada karakteristik demografis yang ditunjukkan oleh pendidikan, status pernikahan, kerawanan wilayah, dan religiusitas. Variabel yang menjadi prediktor terkuat adalah perceived threat terhadap narkoba. Implikasi studi ini adalah penyegaran pada strategi pencegahan terhadap masalah narkoba sehingga dapat menumbuhkan kepercayaan masyarakat yang mengarahkan pada peningkatan nilai perceived national resilience.

.....Perceived national resilience discusses the individual assessments of their society's ability to overcome the national stressors. Perceived national resilience is influenced by protective factors, risk factors, and demographic characteristics. This study aimed to examine the strongest predictor in predicting perceived national resilience. This study used the perceived threat of drugs as risk factor due to drugs is the priority problem that interferes with Indonesia's national security. The protective factor used sense of coherence due to its functions as a source of psychological stress. Data was collected by online survey using a convenience sampling method. The data analysed were 315 respondents who were people of West Kalimantan. Besides examining the main research variables, the researcher also explored the contribution of demographic variables in predicting perceived national resilience. Hypothesis testing was using multiple regression analysis with RStudio version 4.0.3 software. The results of statistical testing found that only perceived threat of drugs could predict perceived national resilience. A number of variations were found in demographic characteristics indicated by education, marital status, vulnerability, and religiosity. The strongest predictor was perceived threat of drugs. The implication of this study is to refresh the prevention strategy against drug problems so that it can foster public trust which leads to increasing the level of perceived national resilience.