

## PRINCIPAL'S PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS' USE OF BORN BY PISA 2018

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**Abstract:** *The main objective of this study is to answer the following questions. Is there a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of liquor by students with sports teams, school drama / music groups, and band / choir groups based on PISA 2018. The research method used is quantitative method. The data in this study uses PISA 2018 data that has been released to the public and has been permitted to be used for research development purposes. The population of this study were principals in schools where 15-year-old students were studying in 2018, while the sample was principals in schools where 15-year-old students took PISA tests in 80 countries. The reason for choosing the sample was the principal in the school where the student was taking the 2018 PISA test. The data in this study were in the form of a questionnaire that was answered by principals in 80 countries, namely 20811 principals from 80 countries. Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis, the results show that there is a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama / music groups, and band / choir groups based on PISA 2018 ( $P < 0.000$ ). The reliability of the instrument is 1.00 higher than the reliability of the person = 0.04. The conclusion is that statistically there is a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama / music groups, and band / choir groups based on PISA 2018. These results indicate that the lower the use of alcohol and drugs in students at school, the more successful the school sports team, school drama/music group, and school band/choir group or vice versa.*

**Keywords:** *Liquor, Sports Team, Drama Group, Band, PISA.*

**Abstrak:** Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut. Apakah ada hubungan antara persepsi kepala sekolah tentang penggunaan minuman keras oleh siswa dengan tim olahraga, kelompok drama/musik sekolah, dan kelompok band/paduan suara berdasarkan PISA 2018. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan data PISA 2018 yang telah dirilis ke publik dan telah diizinkan untuk digunakan untuk kepentingan pengembangan penelitian. Populasi penelitian ini adalah kepala sekolah di sekolah tempat siswa berusia 15 tahun menempuh pendidikan tahun 2018, sedangkan sampelnya adalah kepala sekolah di sekolah tempat siswa berusia 15 tahun mengikuti tes PISA di 80 negara. Alasan pemilihan sampel adalah kepala sekolah di sekolah tempat siswa tersebut mengikuti tes PISA 2018. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kuesioner yang dijawab oleh kepala sekolah di 80 negara yaitu 20811 kepala sekolah dari 80 negara. Berdasarkan hasil analisis regresi berganda diperoleh hasil bahwa terdapat hubungan antara persepsi kepala sekolah tentang penggunaan alkohol oleh siswa dengan tim olahraga, grup drama/musik sekolah, dan grup band/paduan suara berdasarkan PISA 2018 ( $P < 0,000$ ). Reliabilitas



instrumen 1,00 lebih tinggi dari reliabilitas orang = 0,04. Kesimpulannya adalah secara statistik terdapat hubungan antara persepsi kepala sekolah tentang penggunaan alkohol oleh siswa dengan tim olahraga, grup drama/musik sekolah, dan grup band/paduan suara berdasarkan PISA 2018. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa semakin rendah penggunaan alkohol dan narkoba pada siswa di sekolah, semakin sukses tim olahraga sekolah, grup drama/musik sekolah, dan grup band/paduan suara sekolah atau sebaliknya.

**Kata kunci:** Minuman Keras, Tim Olahraga, Grup Drama, Band, PISA.

## **PENDAHULUAN**

The peer factor is one of the main factors and cannot be underestimated by students at school or college. The existence of friends around the individual will make changes to the behavior of the individual itself, one of which is changing a person's style of dress and lifestyle. This includes drinking and drug use, because these two behaviors have a positive relationship between peer pressure and drinking and drug use (Yafi, 2018). Liquor is a drink that contains ethanol. Ethanol is a substance or ingredient that when consumed will reduce consumer awareness (drunk). The results of Rori's research show that alcohol can damage the thought process and make a person unconscious or act according to his will (Rori, 2015). It is a misleading notion that many teenagers by drinking their self-confidence increase from shy to bold and all problems can be handled with alcohol. The dominant factor that causes it is the individual factor, the curiosity of each individual. Curiosity towards liquor that they perceive as something new and then try it, wanting to know that it's because it's finally addicted. A liquor drinker has an impact on adolescent behavior on his psychological state, which tends to want to consume liquor consistently (addiction), on physical conditions associated with their health conditions, and in the environment around things related to the response of the family, group, and social environment. surrounding community (Rori, 2015).

The use of narcotics and drugs/dangerous substances (DRUGS) or narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances (NAPZA) are types of illegal drugs because they can cause addiction (Sembiring, 2020). Narcotics are medicinal substances that are natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic which will cause a decrease in consciousness, hallucinations, and excitability when used (BNN RI, 2019). According to Law No. 35, 2009 drugs are substances derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic that cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste and reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence on the user. Drug abuse is a serious health problem. Globally, 210 million people use illegal drugs every year and 200,000 people die from using drugs (World Drug Report, 2019) from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), a total of 246 million people between the ages of 15-64 years, using illegal drugs. Nearly half (12.19 million) of problem drug users inject drugs and possibly 1.65 million of those who inject drugs were living with HIV in 2013.

According to the Law on Narcotics, the types are divided into 3 groups based on the risk of dependence (BNN RI, 2019). (1) Narcotics

Category 1 such as marijuana, opium, and coca plants are very dangerous if consumed because of the high risk of causing addiction effects. (2) Narcotics Category 2 can be used for treatment as long as it is in accordance with a doctor's prescription. There are approximately 85 types of this group, some of which are morphine, alphaprodina, and others. Group 2 also has a high potential to cause dependence. (3) Narcotics Group 3 has a fairly mild risk of dependence and is widely used for treatment and therapy. There are several types of drugs that can be obtained naturally but there are also those made through chemical processes. If based on the material of manufacture, the types of narcotics include the following. (1) This type of synthetic narcotic is obtained from a complicated processing process. This group is often used for medicinal and research purposes. Examples of synthetic narcotics such as amphetamines, methadone, dexamfetamine, and so on. (2) Semi-synthetic narcotics are processed using the main ingredients in the form of natural narcotics which are then isolated by extraction or using other processes. Examples are Morphine, Heroin, Codeine, and others. (3) Natural types of narcotics, marijuana and coca are examples of narcotics that are natural and can be used directly through a simple process. Because the content is still strong, these substances are not allowed to be used as drugs. The dangers of this drug are very high and cause bad effects on health if misused. One of the fatal consequences is death.

The number of drug users in Indonesia from year to year has increased. In the 1980s there were 80,000-130,000 cases of drug abuse, but now it has increased to around 5 million cases related to drug abuse (BNN RI, 2019). The prevalence of drug users in Indonesia in 2017 (Table 1) shows 1.77% or around 3.4 million people aged 10-59 years. The projected number of drug abusers in Indonesia who are at risk of exposure in 2019 is around 1.90% or 3.7 million of the total population in Indonesia (BNN RI, 2019). On the recurrence rate, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2013 released data on the recurrence rate of drug abusers in Indonesia, which is around 40%, namely the main factor that makes clients relapse is community stigma. This has encouraged the improvement of the implementation of social rehabilitation in addition to medical rehabilitation.

Based on data from the Samarinda BNN Rehabilitation Center, there were 207 drug users who underwent treatment in 2017 and 263 people in 2018. According to data taken from the "Indonesia Drugs Report 2019" it was found that the prevalence rate of drug users among students was 3.2% or equivalent to 2,295,493 people. The prevalence of drug abuse among workers is 2.1% or the equivalent of 1,514,037 people. In 2018, East Kalimantan was in the 9th position out of 10 provinces that had the largest number of disclosures of drug cases in 2018 with a total of 1,872 cases. In Samarinda City in 2019 there were 316 cases of drug abuse and 420 suspects, this decreased the number of cases from 2018 which had 326 cases and 426 suspects related to drug abuse (Samarinda Police). Although

the number of cases has decreased, the number of declines is not too significant (Samarinda City Police, 2019). These are the reasons behind this research.

Tahun Jenis Kelamin N	2009			2012			2017		
	L	P	L+P	L	P	L+P	L	P	L+P
Usia									
<30 tahun	11,3	4,6	8,1	6,9	3,3	5,2	4,1	1,7	3,0
≥ 30Tahun	5,0	1,8	4,0	4,4	4,1	4,3	3,4	1,5	2,8
Pendidikan									
Tidak sekolah/tdk tamat SD	6,4	1,8	4,3	5,9	2,7	4,6	4,1	1,6	3,4
Tamat SD/MI sederajat	3,8	1,1	2,6	4,6	1,1	3,3	4,6	1,8	3,8
Tamat SMP/MTs sederajat	8,6	6,7	7,9	5,0	2,9	4,3	5,5	2,2	4,6
Tamat SMA/MA sederajat	6,8	3,1	5,5	5,7	2,8	4,7	3,9	1,4	3,0
Tamat Akademi/PT	7,5	2,9	5,5	5,1	4,7	4,9	3,1	1,9	2,5

Sumber: BNN 2017

Figure 1. Prevalence of Drug Abusers by Age Group and Education

The main problem in this study is that based on the survey results from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) it shows that 2.3 million students in Indonesia have used narcotics. That figure is equivalent to 3.2 percent of the group's population. Data from Table 1 and Figure 1 show that both public and private schools use alcohol and drugs by students in schools in Indonesia. For the group of students by 24%. Therefore, this depends on the hard work of the school head towards the extracurricular team in each school. Is there a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama/music groups, and school bands/choir groups?



Figure 2. Drug Users by Group

The dangers of liquor in the short or long term according to Idris include the following. (1) Addiction is one of the most visible effects of long-term use of alcohol. (2) Reversal symptoms A person will experience

withdrawal symptoms when trying to stop drinking suddenly. (3) Alcohol users can contract chronic liver diseases such as: fatty liver (affected by 90% of alcohol users), alcoholic hepatitis, and alcoholic cirrhosis which can lead to liver failure. (4) Alcohol accidents can interfere with a person's concentration while driving and slow down the thought process so that it can lead to accidents. (5) Harmful behavior alcohol can reduce a person's natural inhibitory ability so that people who are drunk often do dangerous things. (6) The negative effect on family relationships consuming alcohol not only affects themselves, but also the people around them, violence against family members often occurs in people who over consume alcohol. (7) Depression in the short term, initially alcohol seems to be able to give the effect of warming the body or relaxation, but without realizing it, alcohol actually contributes to the development of depression. (8) Loss of ability to work the more often a person drinks hard can lead to reduced thinking about responsibility so that alcoholics are lazy to work. (9) Triggering legal problems, alcoholics often lose consciousness, causing alcohol users to do things that violate the law. (10) Generally a drunkard ignores his personal hygiene because usually in the mind of a drunkard only alcohol drinks so that the drunkard stops thinking about other things (Idris, 2014).

The law for the prohibition and use of alcoholic beverages based on the draft Bill on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Drinks released in November 2020, there is a classification of minol based on the group and levels listed in Article 4 of the bill. Among them are Minol group A with ethanol content of more than 1% to 5%, group B with ethanol content of more than 5% to 20%, and group C with ethanol content of more than 20% to 55%. Outside this group, there are also traditional alcoholic beverages and mixed or mixed alcoholic beverages. In Articles 5, 6, and 7, it is stated that everyone is prohibited from producing, importing, storing, distributing, selling, and consuming alcoholic beverages of class A, class B, class C, traditional alcoholic beverages, as well as mixed or concoction alcoholic beverages in the territory of Indonesia. Then, in Article 8, the prohibition of alcoholic beverages does not apply to limited interests which include traditional interests, religious rituals, tourists, pharmaceuticals, and places permitted by laws and regulations. Further provisions regarding this matter are regulated in a Government Regulation. Based on the book of criminal law (KUHP) in article 300 of the Criminal Code which regulates drunkenness as a crime. That article is article 300 whose contents are as follows. (1) Threatened with a maximum imprisonment of one year or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah. (2) If the act results in serious injury, the guilty person is threatened with imprisonment. (3) If the act results in death, the guilty shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of nine years.

Why this problem must be investigated immediately, namely to help teachers, students, and parents of students in order to optimize the discipline and learning of their students. All people are expected to be able to pay attention to the factors that encourage drinking, especially those

related to controlling to avoid a social environment that often drinks alcohol. Especially for parents and teachers in controlling their children and students to be more intensive and assertive. For the community, security forces work together to eliminate or minimize the use of alcohol among teenagers (Prayogi, 2016).

According to Utina (2021) alcoholic beverages for some people are evidence of masculinity or modernity in relationships. Ironically, this drink is not only consumed by adults, but teenagers have started to try it. An unhealthy lifestyle that is widely applied by early adults can also form a dependency. One of them is dependence on illegal drugs and alcohol. Addiction is a physical dependence on a drug. Psychological dependence is the need to use drugs to deal with problems and stress. Psychoactive drugs, ie all drugs that affect the nervous system to alter states, alter perceptions and change moods; has a strong role in both physical and psychological dependence. Recovery for alcoholics in an Islamic perspective is how the individual can control his emotions not to drink alcoholic beverages. Especially if alcohol is used as an escape from the problems at hand. Individuals who become alcoholics are generally short-tempered, and this is a personality disorder in the spiritual domain. Performing ablution and reading the prayers of the Prophet is one of the therapies to relieve anger, including those caused by alcohol (Utina, 2012).

This condition shows that the habit of drinking alcohol among teenagers is a phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesia. Many factors cause them to spend their free time drinking alcohol. Various risks and problems will always confront teenagers who should get control from parents and society. The increasing number of teenagers who drink alcohol if left unchecked will certainly hinder a person's personality and further the development of the Indonesian nation, this is because teenagers are the next generation of the nation and the nation's assets that will continue and fill the development of the Indonesian nation. The number of teenagers drinking liquor, because the social environment that often drinks alcohol in the long term. Lack of self-control among teenagers themselves because it is not based on strong faith and lack of parental control. Even though all efforts have been made by various parties, for example by holding outreach, partnerships, and conducting raids on both teenagers and liquor sellers. However, this is not optimal because the Regional Regulation (PERDA) is not firm. With the immediate enactment of a new Regional Regulation (PERDA) it is hoped that more optimal results will be obtained.

The relevance/relevance of the problem with the purpose of this study is whether there is a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama/music groups, and school bands/choir groups. The definition of liquor or alcohol according to Pratama is a drink that can be intoxicating and cause loss of consciousness, which includes liquor, namely wine (khamr), wine, whisky brandy, champagne, Malaga (Pratama,2013). According to Idris liquor is a drink that contains ethanol. The content of ethanol has a psychoactive effect

that causes a decrease in consciousness and organic mental disorders (GMO), namely disturbances in the function of thinking, feeling, and behaving (Idris, 2014). The emergence of GMOs is due to the direct reaction of alcohol on central nervous cells. Because of the addictive nature of alcohol, people who drink it over time will unknowingly increase the dose to the dose of poisoning or drunkenness. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that liquor is a drink containing ethyl alcohol which when consumed in excess and continuously can harm and harm the body of the consumer.

The government forms a law related to this problem not only because of the large number of victims in a crime, but because the child/student is also a perpetrator in the criminal case (Rahmat, 2012). Until now, the abuse of alcoholic beverages among children is still relatively common. Juridically the definition of a child is based on a certain age limit. In the law, children are subjects who are not legally capable, but over time a law is made that makes children included in legal subjects. These laws are Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Children who have started to turn 12 (twelve) years old to under 18 (eighteen) years we know as teenagers, they already have a critical mindset and are also coupled with a great curiosity about something in solving a problem, However, if the child's great curiosity is not directed, it will have a bad impact on the child itself which can invite things that are not appropriate. Childhood to adulthood is a transition period from childhood to adulthood.

According to Ariani et al when a child commits a criminal act, it is an extreme thing, because basically the child has an unstable mental condition (Ariani et al, 2020). In this transition period, adolescent emotions will experience instability to choose which associations are good and which are bad (Goklan, 2014). Many actions violate the norms or positive laws that apply in society. This behavior is often referred to as child delinquency. This child delinquency is not only an act that violates applicable positive rules or laws, but also violates the norms that exist in society (Samadi, 2019).

If this problem is not investigated immediately, the consequences include students, teachers, and parents of students not immediately being able to obtain accurate information on research results related to the drinking habits of students both at school and outside of school, so that school residents cannot deal with it quickly.

According to Ulfah the factors that influence the growth of drinking habits among students/adolescents are as follows. (1) Adolescents who drink alcohol always have a "user group". At first, teenagers just dabble because family or friends use it, then over time it will become a habit. (2) In adolescents who are "disappointed" with the condition of themselves and their families, they often prefer to sacrifice anything for the sake of good relations with their peers. (3) The existence of "invitations" or "offers" from friends and the number of films and entertainment facilities that provide

examples of "modern social models", this usually encourages teenagers to drink alcohol in groups. (4) If the teenager has become accustomed to drinking liquor and because it is easy to get it, then the teenager will use it himself so that without realizing it, over time, he will be addicted. The use of liquor among teenagers is generally because the liquor promises something that becomes a sense of enjoyment, comfort, pleasure, and tranquility even though it is felt artificially (Ulfah, 2005).

According to Qibran, the factors that influence the growth of drinking habits among teenagers are as follows. (1) Curiosity that teenagers always have the nature of always wanting to know everything that has not or its negative impact is unknown. For example, if you want to know what it feels like to drink alcohol, because your parents and family are busy with their respective activities, or because of a broken home, lack of love, on that occasion, teenagers try to find an escape by drinking alcohol. Facilities and infrastructure, as an expression of affection for their children, sometimes parents provide facilities and excessive money, but this is misused to satisfy all the desires of teenagers, which include drinking alcohol. (2) Joining friends, this factor is still closely related to the previous factor, namely if a child wants to try, also because of the following factors, threats from friends, and persuasion by friends. (3) The social environment, children who live and hang out in the wrong environment are also very influential so that children consume alcoholic beverages because by associating with people who often consume alcoholic beverages, this is because children adapt very quickly to new habits that they have never done. (4) Family environment This factor is still closely related to the previous factor, namely a child if he does not get attention and guidance from his parents indirectly the child will be closer to his friends (Qibra, 2014). The child will be affected by consuming alcoholic beverages because of the closeness factor with his friends caused by a lack of knowledge, guidance and messages from his parents not to consume alcoholic beverages, which if the child often receives guidance and advice from parents not to consume alcoholic beverages will be taken into consideration. for the child not to disobey the words of his parents. This incident occurred because parents were too busy so that the time given to their children was reduced. (5) Free sales One thing that cannot be denied is the existence of places that provide or sell liquor such as restaurants, bars, discotheques, kiosks, and karaoke which are located around community settlements, directly or indirectly with both adults and teenagers can buy it.

What about the results of existing research. The results of previous studies that support this study include the research of Putra et al showing that: (1) the factors that cause children to abuse alcoholic beverages are internal factors, namely curiosity and wanting to look like other people, as well as external factors, namely family factors and social environment factors; (2) the efforts made by the Police and BNNK in tackling the abuse of alcoholic beverages by children, namely by two efforts consisting of Penal Efforts (including repressive efforts, namely through criminal law) and Non-



Penal Efforts (including pre-emptive and preventive measures). which is the initial effort to prevent this from happening) (Putra et al, 2021). According to Aprilia, alcoholic beverages are intoxicating drinks (khamr) that contain ethanol, which is a psychoactive ingredient which when consumed causes a decrease in consciousness (Aprilia 2019). Even though it is clearly forbidden in the view of Islam, there are still many people who sell, distribute, and consume it. This problem is not an easy problem to solve in terms of applicable regulations or laws. In a review of Islamic law, Islam strongly supports controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages because alcoholic beverages are not only limited to the level of prohibition. However, it must be controlled, because consuming alcoholic beverages greatly affects brain function, and also greatly affects a person's thinking power which in the end can cause a person to commit crimes such as murder, molestation and rape. This is of course strictly prohibited in Islamic law because it is classified as jarimah hudud (Aprilia, 2019).

To find out how the forms of unlawful acts are caused by drunk people and how criminal sanctions against unlawful acts caused by drunk people are viewed from Article 492 of the Criminal Code, which with normative legal research methods it is concluded that: (1) Forms unlawful acts caused by a drunk person, namely: rape, sexual abuse, molestation. Beating, murder, vandalism, domestic violence (KDRT), threats, insults and traffic accidents. (2) Criminal sanctions for unlawful acts caused by drunk people are reviewed from Article 492 of the Criminal Code, which can be explained briefly as follows: A drunk person can be threatened with other articles of the Criminal Code if he commits another crime while drunk. These actions, namely those that cause a commotion or a commotion in a drunken state, are included in the criminal acts regulated in Article 492 of the Criminal Code. The threat of criminal penalties in the form of fines and imprisonment (Lomboan, et al, 2021). A review of Islamic law regarding the circulation of liquor, both the drinker and the dealer, is haram because the rules are clear in the Qur'an and in the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW (Saputra, 2021).

The results of Zainal's research show that the factors that influence the occurrence of liquor crimes include the social and personal environment of a person consisting of curiosity motives, opportunities, facilities and infrastructure, low self-esteem, emotional, and mental (Zainal, 2017). According to Qibran (2014) that influencing children to consume alcoholic beverages is caused by the social environment and lack of parental attention. This is because it is easy for children to obtain liquor in their environment. The results of Fadlullah's research (2012) that the element of the occurrence of liquor circulation is a factor of lack of firmness of law enforcement, is the livelihood of the community, and socio-cultural. In this case, the educational background of the students' parents has a significant influence on this problem (Safari, 2018).

If this problem is investigated immediately, the advantages include that students, teachers, and parents can obtain accurate information on

research results related to forms of student delinquency in schools. According to the results of Emy's research that the form of student delinquency consists of light and heavy categories (Emy, 2018). The forms of juvenile delinquency are mild categories such as: truancy/not going to school without any information, arriving late at school, not doing homework and leaving at effective hours without any explanation, hanging out in the market and not attending lessons, smoking inside or outside the classroom, violating school rules (such as: not wearing school uniforms/uniforms that are not in accordance with school regulations, putting clothes on and so on, carrying, reading and viewing pornographic books/CDs, damaging and littering school inventory. Severe category: fighting with his own friends and then invites friends from outside, drinks alcohol with the theme of the group, thus making them lose their memory, steals the property of their friends, narjet (begging for money by force accompanied by threats).

The problems of school-age adolescents today are very concerning, especially in the current era of globalization, students with various traits or behaviors often bring up inappropriate behaviors and should not be done by school-age adolescents, their behavior and personality conditions are very far from what they should be. As expected, their behavior tends to deviate from religious, social, and cultural values. In fact, when school hours are over, there are some students who don't go straight home, but hang out or relax on the streets drinking alcohol and still wearing school uniforms. Then when there was a wedding party (orgen) some of them drank alcohol until they got drunk. This shows how the condition of school-age teenagers at this time is in big trouble. The results of Fadullah's research show that one of the factors causing the circulation of liquor begins with the community and the lack of firmness of the security forces in taking action against the circulation of liquor (Fadullah, 2012). The impact caused by the circulation of liquor can have an impact on individuals, society and the government. Such as disturbances in the thought process, making the condition of society increasingly uneasy and full of threats and a bad image for the Government.

From the various descriptions above, the problem in this study is whether there is a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama/music groups, and bands/choir groups based on PISA 2018. Research or state of the art (SOTA) that is useful/can be used by others is science about the relationship between school principals' perceptions of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama/music groups, and bands/choir groups based on PISA 2018. This is the novelty of the research results of this study.

## **METODE**

The research method used is a quantitative method. The basis for using this method is adapted to the main objectives of this study, including obtaining facts from the existing symptoms and seeking factual information based on the data of this study (Safari, 2020). The data in this study uses

PISA 2018 data which has been released to the public and has been permitted to be used for research development purposes. The population of this study was principals at schools where 15-year-old students were studying in 2018, while the sample was principals at schools where 15-year-old students studied and took PISA tests in 80 countries. The reason for selecting the sample was the principal at the school where the students were taking the 2018 PISA test.

The data in this study was in the form of a questionnaire with four options (Not at all, Very little, To some extent, A lot) which were answered by 19535 principals from 80 countries. The topic of the questions in the questionnaire is related to bullying: "Extent to which student learning is hindered by: Students intimidating or bullying other students" in the 2018 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) test. The analytical method used in this study is multiple regression analysis. This analysis is used to calculate whether there is a relationship between the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students with sports teams, school drama/music groups, and bands/choir groups based on PISA 2018. In order for the results of the analysis of this study to be obtained accurately, all data in this study were processed or analyzed using the SPSS 22.00 and Mplus programs. To test the reliability of the instrument and person, the Winsteps program was used (Safari, 2020; Safari, 2020).

## RESULT

Based on the percentage of students who have filled out the questionnaire, 19535 students from 80 countries are as follows. Figure 1 informs that the reliability value of the instrument used in this study is perfect, namely 1.00; while the person reliability value is 0.04. This shows that the instrument reliability value is higher than the person reliability value. This means that most of the respondents answered the questionnaire in this study with low scores and this shows "the real life" in everyday reality at school.

PERSON	21245	INPUT	21245	MEASURED		INFIT		OUTFIT	
	TOTAL	COUNT		MEASURE	REALSE	IMNSQ	ZSTD	OMNSQ	ZSTD
MEAN	6.8	4.0		-1.88	1.08	1.00	.2	.99	.2
S.D.	5.3	.0		1.20	.46	1.41	.7	1.54	.9
REAL RMSE	1.17	TRUE SD		.23	SEPARATION	.20	PERSON RELIABILITY		.04

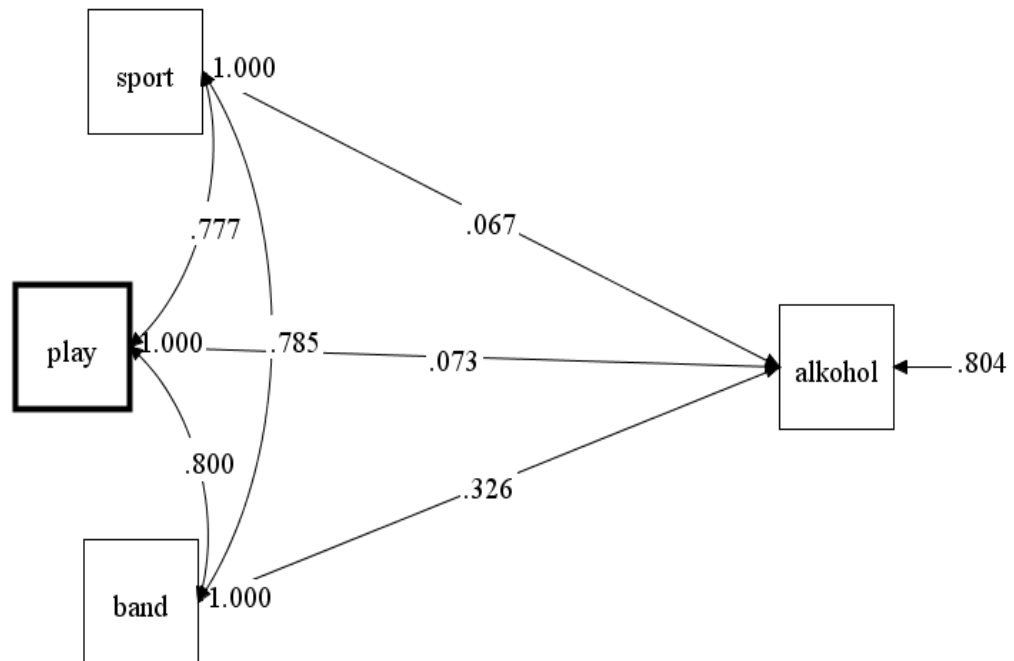
ITEM	4	INPUT	4	MEASURED		INFIT		OUTFIT	
	TOTAL	COUNT		MEASURE	REALSE	IMNSQ	ZSTD	OMNSQ	ZSTD
MEAN	35915.0	21245.0		.00	.02	2.22	1.6	1.37	.0
S.D.	3906.8	.0		.45	.01	1.65	8.4	.85	9.9
REAL RMSE	.02	TRUE SD		.45	SEPARATION	24.20	ITEM RELIABILITY		1.00

Figure 3. Winsteps Analysis Results: Person and Instrument Reliability

**Table 1.** Crosstabulation a Public or a private school and Extent to which student learning is hindered by: Student use of alcohol or illegal drugs

Option	Count	Extent to which student learning is hindered by: Student use of alcohol or illegal drugs				Total
		Not at all	Very little	To some extent	A lot	
Is your school a public or a private school?						
A public school (Managed by a public education authority, government agency, or governing board)	Count (%)	7901 (40,4%)	5396 (27,6%)	1341 (6,9%)	1214 (6,2%)	15852 (81,1%)
A private school (Managed by a non-government org; e.g. a church, trade union, business, or other private institution.)	Count (%)	2492 (12,8%)	913 (4,7%)	130 (0,7%)	148 (0,8%)	3683 (18,9%)
Total	Count (%)	10393 (53,2%)	6309 (32,3%)	1471 (7,5%)	1362 (7,0%)	19535 (100,0%)

Table 1 informs that: (1) Student use of alcohol or illegal drugs, who answered “Not at all” was 53.2%; “Very little”= 32.3%; “To some extent”= 7.5%; “A lot” = 7%. (2) A Public school, which answered “Not at all” was 40.4%; “Very little”= 27.6%; “To some extent”= 6.9%; “A lot” = 6.2%; A Private school, which answered “Not at all” was 12.8%; “Very little”= 4.7%; “To some extent”= 0.7%; “A lot” = 0.8%. So both public and private schools, both, have student use of alcohol or illegal drugs.



**Figure 4.** Standardized Mplus Analysis Results: Relationship Between Variables

Figure 4 informs that the principal's perception of the use of liquor (alcohol) is mostly towards the band group (0.326), then to the play group (0.073), and to the sports group (0.067). The highest relationship is play with the band (0.800), then the relationship between band and sport (0.785), and the relationship between play and sport (0.777). The contribution of the three variables (sport, play, band) to the principal's perception of the use of liquor in schools (alcohol) is high, namely 0.804 (80%) while the remaining 20% is influenced by other variables.

## PEMBAHASAN

The results of this study are that there is a relationship between the four variables, namely variable Y = the principal's perception of the use of alcohol by students and X1 = school sports team, X2 = school drama / music group, and X3 = school band / choir group is statistically significant ( $r=0.036$ ;  $P<0.005$ ). The contribution of the four variables is 0.001%. This finding means that 0.001% of the variation that occurs in criterion Y is caused by the influence of the predictors X1, X2, and X3, together, while the remaining 99.999% is caused by the influence of other variables not studied or variables that are outside the study area which is classified as residue.

The results of this study which are the same as the results of previous studies do not yet exist. This shows that these variables have not been studied before. However, for the results of research related to the topic of this study, some of them are the results of the following research.

The results of Marceau et al's research show that personality disorders are positively correlated, there is a relationship between individual personality disorders and the emergence of addiction to using drugs and following the therapeutic community in women who follow the therapeutic community (Marceau et al, 2018).

According to Oosterhoff and Shook that between sensitivity and drug use on the personality dimension it is very easy to influence someone (Oosterhoff and Shook, 2017). Because according to Liisi personality traits have a strong relationship in health status indicators and are related to healthy quality of life (Liisi, 2016). According to Longshore that personality can affect motivation to follow treatment in drug users (Longshore, 2016). The MANOVA analysis conducted by Hojjat et shows that personality dimensions affect dependence on methamphetamine (Hojjat et al, 2016). According to Rutter and Crawford that there is a relationship between drug users who have personality disorders (low personality values) on therapeutic community participation will have a negative impact (Rutter and Crawford, 2015).

Some of the results of research related to this are as follows. The results of the research by Scheft and Fontenette show that there is a relationship between temperament disorders and the personality of injecting drug users on adherence to treatment Scheft and Fontenette, 2015). There is a relationship between the personality of drug users and participation in treatment (Thylstrup et al, 2015). A positive relationship was found between the personality dimensions and the commitment dimension (Klimstra et al, 2012). There is a big five personality relationship to violations committed by youth in terms of drug use (Sigudsson, et al, 2011). There is a personality relationship to the response following treatment or therapy (Ralevski, et al, 2011). There is a relationship between personality dimensions and alcohol use in hospitalized patients (Evren, et al, 2010). There is a relationship between self-control and compliance with school students in smoking behavior (Ramdani, 2016).

Found factors related to compliance, namely: education level, length of patient, level of knowledge, family support, role of health workers, and motivation to seek treatment (Puspita, 2016). Extrovert personality has a higher level of compliance than introvert personality (Purwanti and Amin, 2016). There are internal factors or factors from within the students themselves (personal) that affect students' compliance with the rules at Modern Islamic Boarding Schools (Rahmawati, 2016). The research studied by Yulia stated that the factor of family support was the most dominant related to patient compliance (Yulia, 2015). There is a very significant negative relationship between self-esteem and health-risk behavior in adolescents. The role of self-esteem on risky behavior towards health (SE) is 6.9%. This means that there are still 93.1% of other factors, apart from self-esteem, that influence health-risk behavior in adolescents (Reqrizendri, 2015).

Therefore, according to Airey there are several ways to overcome the habit of drinking, as follows. (1) Establish two alcohol-free days each week (for addicts only). (2) Learn how many standard alcoholic beverages you drink. (3) Drink slowly, don't spend it all at once. (4) Replace your drink with water or other non-alcoholic liquids. (5) Start reducing drinking alcohol gradually. (6) Think about the losses caused by alcoholic beverages such as financial, emotional, social losses (Airey, 2006).

The results of Hidayat's research that the social impact of drug abuse and the factors that influence drug abuse are as follows (Hidayat, 2016). These impacts are divided into three categories, namely the impact on the environment, the impact on the economy, and the impact on health. The impact on the environment is the impact of drug abuse on adolescents on the association and changes in their social soul to become anti-social. The impact on the economy is drug addiction, harming parents, and harming others. Impacts on health are divided into two categories, namely physical impacts and mental/psychological impacts. Factors that influence drug abuse in adolescents are everything that is the basis for drug abuse. These factors can be divided into three categories, namely environmental factors, lack of faith, and despair.

According to Zainal that drug use is strictly regulated because drug abuse has a negative impact on its users. Side effects of drug abuse include the following (Zainal, 2017). (1) The negative effect of cocaine (white crystalline powder) is euphoria (excessive feeling of joy / pleasure / pleasure). Long term will reduce the amount of dopamine or dopamine receptors in the brain. Continuous use causes brain cells to depend on cocaine to function normally. Chronic cocaine users when stopped will be addicted because they can not feel any pleasure. Causes symptoms of psychosis (mental disorders). Runny nose, dizziness and vomiting. (2) The negative impact of methamphetamine (methamphetamine) is the brain has difficulty thinking and concentration, behavior that leads to violence, weight loss, impotent, hallucinations (as if hearing or seeing something), paranoid (excessive suspicion), damage to brain blood vessels that can progress to a stroke (rupture of a blood vessel in the brain). (3) The negative effects of ecstasy (MDMA) are feelings of pleasure and euphoria, decreased appetite, sweating and nausea, uncontrolled exercise, increased blood pressure, faster heart rate and pulse. If the dose is greater: hallucinations (tripping) partly pleasurable, feeling light-headed, convulsions, vomiting, panic, irritability, committing acts of unreasonable violence. (4) The negative impact of morphine is euphoria in high doses, causing tolerance and dependence, causing withdrawal symptoms, namely body pain, fever, sweating, chills, death due to overdose due to respiratory obstruction. (5) The negative effects of heroin/putaw are dependence, thin body, pale, malnourished; Impotence, infertility in women, use with injections can cause HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C. Sakaw occurs when the addict stops using putaw. (6) The negative impact of heroin/putaw is that alcohol depresses the brain (depressants). After drinking, alcohol is absorbed by the body and

enters the blood vessels, Can cause: hangover, staggering, slurred speech, violence, accidents due to drunk driving. Long-term use causes damage to the liver, gastric lymph nodes, peripheral nerves, brain, heart disorders, cancer and birth defects of alcoholic mothers. (7) The negative effects of hallucinogenic narcotics Hallucinogenic effects are: Hallucinations, are able to change and cause distortions about perceptions, thoughts and the environment, Resulting in a great sense of terror and sensory disturbance such as: "hearing" colors or "seeing" sounds, paranoia (such as being chased) chase people), increase the risk of mental disorders.

Short Term Effects: more courage, less shame, dizziness, drowsiness, joy, headache, diarrhea, flu-like symptoms, bloody nose, sore around the mouth and nose, restless behavior. Long-term effects: damage to the brain and other important organs. Therefore, the success rate of eradicating alcohol and drug use in schools depends on the level of persistence and knowledge of the teachers who handle them. Because in this case there is an influence of the teacher's educational background on the level of success (Safari, 2019) and the support or concern of parents (Safari, 2021).

Based on the results of the research above, there are important suggestions for teachers, parents, and students as follows. There are several ways to overcome the habit of drinking alcohol are as follows. (1) Informing children/students about the dangers of drinking (alcohol) and using illegal drugs. (2) Try to answer all questions related to it. (3) Explain as fully as possible the negative consequences of this. (4) Provide clear examples and foresight. (5) Convince the child to say "no" to it. (6) Replace it with fun activities. (7) Create activities so that children can "escape" from dangerous situations.

## **Conclusion**

Based on all the descriptions above, the results of the study can be concluded with the following findings and suggestions. The reliability value of the instrument used in this study is perfect, namely 1.00; while the person reliability value is 0.04. This shows that the instrument reliability value is higher than the person reliability value. This means that most of the respondents answered the questionnaire in this study with low scores and this shows "the real life" in everyday reality at school. This result is clarified by the results of the Mplus analysis, namely that the principal's perception of the use of liquor (alcohol) is mostly towards the band group (0.326), then to the play group (0.073), and to the sports group (0.067). The highest relationship is play with the band (0.800), then the relationship between band and sport (0.785), and the relationship between play and sport (0.777). The contribution of the three variables (sport, play, band) to the principal's perception of the use of liquor in schools (alcohol) is high, namely 0.804 (80%) while the remaining 20% is influenced by other variables.

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