

# Community Role in the Prevention of Narcotics Abuse Among Teenagers

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**ABSTRACT**--Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants/non-plants that can cause a decrease in consciousness to eliminate pain and if abused can cause dependence. In general, narcotics abusers are adolescents, they are those who are in the age 17-24 years are in a transition period or in a looking for identity and are unstable/emotional instability. Starting from curiosity then trying until finally addicted, in this phase they will justify any means to get narcotics to commit criminal acts/violations of the law. Therefore, it becomes the joint responsibility of the government, law enforcement and National Narcotics Agency of Indonesia as well as all elements of the community in efforts to prevent narcotics abuse through preventive and repressive efforts by means of punishment and non-punishment as well as medical and social rehabilitation in accordance with Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The research method is juridical normative by prioritizing secondary data and presented in a descriptive qualitative manner in the form of description.

**Keywords:** Narcotics Abuse, community role, teenagers

## I. INTRODUCTION

Article 1 Government Regulation No. 40 of 2013, states that narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants both synthetic and semisynthetic that can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence. Therefore, if narcotics are misused or their use is not in accordance with medical standards, it can have devastating consequences for everyone and society as well as national cultural values which will ultimately weaken national security.<sup>1</sup>

The problem of narcotics and drug abuse (narcotics) in Indonesia shows a trend and to a very alarming level (emergency conditions). The facts in the field as reported in print and electronic media show that 50% (fifty percent) of Penitentiary residents are caused by drug cases and the victims are widespread in all walks of life from students/teenagers, students, artists, housewives, traders, public transportation drivers, street children to the official. Victims or narcotics abusers target all walks of life indiscriminately or see a person's social status.

In general, narcotics abuse mostly starts with trial and error in a social environment, the longer the risk of addiction is higher and if it continues then the dose of the drug used will be greater to reach the desired point (jazzed), until finally there is no day without drugs.

In addition, drug/narcotics abuse is at a very dangerous level of action, that is, not only using drugs but already on the use of syringes which can eventually transmit HIV/AIDS.

Particularly abusers or adolescent drug addicts often withdraw from the family environment, neglect in fulfilling obligations, decreased performance, often do not go to school, appear to lose energy and motivation and often dress improperly and there is a drastic change in socializing. These conditions indicate someone in the year of addiction and want to consume drugs every day so that users are willing to spend money even to do things that are against the law.

Efforts to prevent the spread of narcotics among students should be our shared responsibility, including parents and the community must play an active role in alerting to the threat of drugs in collaboration with law enforcement officers and BNN (National Narcotics Agency), the most important thing is to instill moral and religious education since early.

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as a legal basis, aims to ensure the availability of the interests of health and science, prevent abuse of narcotics and eradicate illicit trafficking of narcotics as well as to make effective the handling of narcotics criminal acts which fully regulate criminal sanctions and rehabilitation. The surprising thing is that the majority of narcotics abusers are teenagers (students and college students), that is, of 97% of narcotics users, 28% of the perpetrators are aged 17 to 24 years.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Scope Of Narcotics And Narcotics Abuse

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or not plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence. Therefore, if narcotics are misused or their use is not in accordance with medical standards, it can have devastating consequences for everyone and society as well as national cultural values which will ultimately weaken national security.<sup>2</sup>

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, ensuring the availability of narcotics for the benefit of health services and/or the development of science and

<sup>1</sup> General Explanation of Government Regulation No. 40 of 2013.

<sup>2</sup> General Explanation of Government Regulation No. 40 of 2013.

technology. Every narcotics distribution activity must be equipped with legal documents, as an effort to prevent, protect and save the Indonesian people from the abuse of narcotics illicit trafficking and the government supervises all activities related to narcotics.

Illicit narcotics trafficking is any activity carried out without rights or against the law that is determined as a narcotic crime. Whereas people who use narcotics without rights and violate the law are called abusers. In addition, there are narcotics addicts, namely people who use narcotics and are in a state of dependence on narcotics, both physically and psychologically.

Addicts and/or narcotics abusers are victims, so they must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Factors affecting narcotics abuse are:

1. Environmental factors,
2. Social factors,
3. Economic factors.

To make the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse more effective, it is regulated regarding institutional strengthening, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which has the authority to investigate and investigate jointly with law enforcement officials and the public. In addition, in order to provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking in Law No. 35 of 2009 regulates criminal sanctions and criminal charges based on the type, size and amount of narcotics.

#### *B. The Role Of Communities In Narcotics Abuse*

In order to prevent and eradicate the misuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, the public has the broadest opportunity to play a role in helping to prevent narcotics abuse prevention efforts, bearing in mind the danger of narcotics abuse on the survival and resilience of a nation, the public must report and have the rights and responsibilities in the effort eradication of narcotics illicit abuse.

The public/reporters need to get security and protection guarantees from the authorities including receiving awards to those who have contributed to preventing and combating illicit drug trafficking.

The community's right to prevent and eradicate the misuse of illicit trafficking in narcotics is given in the form of:

- a. Search for, obtain and provide information about allegations of narcotics crime,
- b. Obtaining services in finding and providing information about allegations of narcotics crime to law enforcement or BNN,
- c. Delivering suggestions and opinions responsibly to law enforcement or BNN that handles narcotics crime cases,
- d. Obtain answers to questions about reports provided to law enforcement or BNN,
- e. Obtain legal protection when the person is exercising his rights or being asked to appear in court proceedings.

The public can report to an authorized official or BNN if they are aware of narcotics abuse or illicit trafficking. Community participation can be formed in a forum coordinated by BNN.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods, namely research that aims to explore, clarify and describe the state of the object or subject of research of a person, institution or society systematically, factually and accurately about a phenomenon or social reality, facts and between phenomena studied in a way describe a number of variables related to the research problem. Whereas in qualitative research theory is interpreted as a paradigm.

The author is meant to describe directly about social phenomena based on indicators of the presence or absence of a symptom that is studied regarding the community's participation in the prevention of drug abuse among adolescents. Furthermore, to find out the deviant behavior of teenage children who abuse narcotics. Therefore, it is the joint responsibility of the government, law enforcement officers/BNN and all elements of society to combat the illicit trafficking of drugs, based on legal materials that have relevance, namely primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials with open and closed questionnaires, using interview techniques based on preliminary data that the author obtained before.

The informants in this study were taken by snowball sampling, which is the technique of determining the sample which was initially small in number and then enlarged. In this case drug addicts/abusers, the public and law enforcement officers/BNN according to Law No. 35 of 2009.

The location of the research in the city of Semarang, the author considers that the eradication of the abuse of illicit drug trafficking is not easy, because it has targeted all walks of life without distinguishing the status and class of a person so that what can be done is only limited to prevention efforts.

### IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### *A. The Role Of Society In The Prevention Of Narcotics Abuse Among Adolescents*

Narcotics are substances or drugs that are very useful and are used for the treatment of certain diseases. However, if abused or used not according to treatment standards can have a very detrimental effect on a person or society, especially the younger generation and even more detrimental if the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics lead to greater danger to the survival of the nation and state and damage the nation's cultural values and weaken national resilience.

Narcotics regulation based on Law No. 35 of 2009 aims to ensure the availability of the interests of health and science, preventing narcotics abuse and combating narcotics illicit trafficking.

Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, dividing narcotics into three (3) groups, according to Article 6 paragraph (1), namely:

1. Narcotics of Group I are narcotics which can only be used for the purpose of developing science and are not used in therapy and have very high potential resulting in dependency,
2. Narcotics of Group II are narcotics with medicinal properties used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and/or for the purpose of scientific development and have high potential to cause dependence,
3. Narcotics of Group III are narcotics with medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy or science development purposes and have mild potential to cause dependence.

Narcotics abuse is a non-medical or illegal use of illicit goods called narcotics and addictive drugs that can damage human health or productive life. Narcotics abuse can also cause adverse effects for psychiatric disorders, mental disorders, called the neurotransmitter system in the central nervous system (brain). Neurotransmitter disruption will interfere:

- a. Logic functions (power of thought and memory),
- b. Effective function (feeling and mood),
- c. Psychomotor (motion behavior),
- d. Medical complications of the physical conditions such as lung, liver, heart, kidney, pancreas and other physical disorders.

Narcotics abuse mostly begins with trial and error in the social environment. The longer the use of the risk of addiction the higher, if it continues then the dose of drugs used will also be even greater to reach the desired condition (jazzed) to the point of not being able to spend the day without drugs.

The targets of the spread of drug abuse are young people and adolescents, ranging from 17 to 24 years old. This indicates that the dangers of drugs can target our children at any time. Meanwhile, drug dependence can be interpreted as a condition that encourages a person to consume illegal drugs repeatedly or continuously, if he does not do so, he will be addicted (*sakau*) which will cause uncomfortable feeling even pain throughout the body.

Adolescence is a period of transition, during this period often instability both emotional and psychological. During the transition, adolescents often look for identity and tend to be wrong in getting along so that they often do things that deviate from the norms prevailing in society, which is often referred to as juvenile delinquency.

One juvenile delinquency that is often done is the abuse of narcotics, substances contained in narcotics can create various effects such as hallucinations, addictions and psychooogical effects. How to use it varies from eaten, injection, inhaled or inhaled. The problem will be dire if due to drug use, adolescents will be infected and / or transmit HIV/AIDS

The problem of narcotics abuse has become an extraordinary problem (drug emergency), because of that extraordinary efforts are also needed in handling narcotics

problems which are not only played by law enforcement officials but must also be supported by the participation of all elements of the community. This fact is the background of the establishment of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), which has intensively carried out various efforts both preventive and repressive to make the Indonesian state free from drugs.

Besides giving great authority to law enforcement, especially BNN. Law No.35 of 2009 also provides the public to play an active role in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics. The community is made like an investigator by seeking, obtaining and providing information and getting services in matters to be given the right to counsel, assist and strengthen narcotics addicts.

In addition, Article 54 of Law N0. 35 Year stated that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abusers must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. On the other hand, strict and strict sanctions are intended for dealers, syndicates and narcotics dealers by providing criminal sanctions as regulated in Articles contained in Chapter XV of Law No. 35 of 2009 (Criminal Provisions).

But the two sanctions are not enough so prevention is needed in the form of prevention so as not to appear new narcotics users / addicts, the breaker says "it's better to prevent than to cure". Because narcotics addicts and abusers are currently not only among the aged, but have targeted all levels of the community's life, so prevention efforts need to be done since early.

The seriousness of the government in overcoming the problem of narcotics abuse is very necessary, even though the task of preventing and eradicating narcotics is not only limited to the task of the government, police, state apparatus or BNN but the task of all levels of Indonesian society. Starting from the smallest component (family), the Neighborhood Association, the Community Association all are given the task and responsibility to position the dangers of narcotics on the survival of the nation and state.

Therefore, community participation in the prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics is needed as regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009, Article 104, Article 105 and Article 109 as follows:

Article 104:

"The community has the broadest opportunity to participate in helping efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and circulation of narcotics and precursor drugs."

Article 105:

"The public has the rights and responsibilities and efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors".

Article 109:

"The government rewards law enforcement and the people who have contributed to efforts to prevent, eradicate, abuse and traffick in narcotics and narcotics precursors."

Efforts to prevent the spread/abuse of narcotics among students/teenagers should be our shared responsibility, all parties including parents, teachers and the community must play an active role in being aware of narcotics threats against our young children. The concrete effort that can be done is to collaborate with the authorities to conduct counseling about the dangers of narcotics through routine raids on a routine basis.

Assistance from and by parents is needed in the form of giving love and more attention. Whereas the school must conduct strict supervision of all suspicious student movements because often the spread / interactions of narcotics occur around the school and most importantly it is necessary to provide religious moral education from an early age. Because one of the causes of the fall of children into the vicious circle of drugs is the lack of moral and religious education that they absorb so that despicable acts such as drug abuse they do.

The problem is how the policies formulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 can be applied in the process of law enforcement both at the level of investigation, prosecution and court level in dealing with narcotics problems, therefore the role of the community in helping to prevent and eradicate abuse of narcotics illicit trafficking is very important. The community has the right and responsibility in efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics abuse, namely:

- Search for, obtain and provide information on allegations of narcotics crime,
- Obtaining services in finding and providing information about alleged narcotics crime to law enforcement or BNN/BNP/BNK who handle Narcotics crime,
- Deliver advice and opinions responsibly to law enforcement or BNN/BNP/BNK who handle Narcotics crime cases,
- Obtaining answers to questions about reports given to law enforcement or BNN/BNP/BNK,
- Obtain legal protection when the person concerned is exercising his rights or asked to appear in court proceedings.<sup>3</sup>

The government will give awards to anyone who has contributed in the prevention, eradication of narcotics abuse so that in the level of implementation of criminal law enforcement in narcotics crime needs to be applied/subject to strict and maximum sanctions. The problem that arises is the difference in perceptions among law enforcement officers which then lead to the handling of different narcotics abuse.

Law enforcement officials should be more observant of the mandate of laws governing the handling of narcotics abuse, as in the provisions of Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009 which confirms that it is mandatory for drug addicts and drug users to undergo social rehabilitation. This provision is strengthened by Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011 concerning the

Implementation of the Obligatory Report of Narcotics Addicts.

This government regulation aims to fulfill the rights of narcotics addicts or users to obtain medication and / or treatment through medical rehabilitation and this provision should be implemented by law enforcement officials.

On the other hand there are still efforts that can be done to prevent or help adolescents who fall into narcotics abuse, namely:

- a. Primary, by providing education, disseminating information about the dangers of narcotics by approach through the family,
- b. Secondary, stage or treatment effort by conducting physical, mental, detoxification and treatment of medical complications to gradually reduce the dependence of active ingredients,
- c. Tertiary, efforts to rehabilitate users in the healing process and prepare users to return to the community to be able to develop a more meaningful life in the community ... through counseling activities, creating support groups and alternative development.

#### *B. Factors Causes Adolescents To Use Narcotics Abuse And Alternative Countermeasures*

The problem of narcotics abuse is very worrying and has become an extraordinary problem so extraordinary efforts are needed. Therefore, handling narcotics problems is not sufficiently played by law enforcement officials, but also must be supported by all elements of society. Both through means of preventive and repressive efforts as well as by using law enforcement efforts (penal) and non-penal efforts since early.

In the context of law enforcement it is stated in Law NO, 35 of 2009 that every drug user, after a court verdict is proven or does not distribute or produce drugs and only limited to the user, then they are entitled to apply for rehabilitation services. The obstacle is that sometimes drug users only think about rehabilitation after they have been ensnared by the law, when in fact every drug user must immediately get help through rehabilitation. This is due to the different paradigms from the birth of Law no. 35 of 2009, namely by imposing a 4-year sentence for abusers. Whereas young children/adolescent victims of narcotics abuse still have a life expectancy that is a long future. As for several factors that cause narcotics abuse, are:

1. Individual factors, consisting of personality factors and constitutional factors, including:
  - a. A great curiosity to try, unknowingly or think long about the consequences,
  - b. Desire to have fun,
  - c. The desire to follow trends or styles,
  - d. The desire to be accepted by the environment or groups,
  - e. Run away from boredom, problems or the hardships of life,
  - f. The wrong notion that occasional use is not addictive,

<sup>3</sup> Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, Article 106, p. 44

- g. Not able or dare not face pressure from the environment or social groups to use drugs (narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances),
  - h. Cannot say no to drugs.
2. Environmental factors, including:
    - a. Family environment, lack of effective communication between children and parents, no respect between families and the fracture of the relationship between father and mother,
    - b. School environment, lack of discipline in school rules, proximity to entertainment venues, lack of creative self-development opportunities for students, the existence of student drug users,
    - c. Peer environment, the association of peers, is something that is important to be accepted as a group.

Whereas efforts/alternatives to overcome narcotics abuse can be carried out as follows:

1. Preventive (preventive)
  - a. Religious education from an early age,
  - b. Fostering a harmonious home life with care and affection,
  - c. Establish constructive communication between parents and children's funds,
  - d. Parents set a good example for children,
  - e. Children are given as early knowledge as possible about drugs, their types and negative effects.
2. Repressive (legal action)
 

It needs support from all parties in the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and its Implementing Regulations accompanied by concrete actions for the safety of the young generation of the nation's successors and heirs.
3. Rehabilitation
 

Established rehabilitation centers such as hospitals or hospital rooms specifically for those who have suffered from dependency.

## V. CONCLUSION

Drug abuse among adolescents is very dangerous both in terms of health and education as well as socio-economic, narcotics abuse acts as a form of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, prevention must be carried out as early as possible by involving various elements and institutions of law enforcement for the National Police, National Narcotics Agency and community participation (Article 104, Article 105 and Article 109 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics) in order to prevent the young generation from falling into the narcotics world, bearing in mind the danger of narcotics can damage the psychological state, behavior and body of the user so that prevention and application of sanctions (preventive and repressive) needs to be done by using both penal and non-penalty facilities as well as promoting social and medical rehabilitation measures. Factors that cause adolescent drug abuse, are:

- a. Individual factors,
- b. Environmental factor.

Efforts/alternatives to overcome narcotics abuse are carried out by Preventive, Repressive (legal action) and Rehabilitation.

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