

Drugs and Juvenile Delinquency based on Educational Research: Case Study at the Drug Rehabilitation Center of YPAP Lhokseumawe City

*Aisyah, Cut Khairani, Hariki Fitrah

Postgraduate of PIPS - Almuslim University Bireuen, Indonesia
*E-mail: asiyahspd2020@gmail.com

Received: 01 May. 2024, Revised: 12 May. 2024, Accepted: 30 May. 2024

ABSTRACT

Drugs and juvenile delinquency are two serious problems that exist in society. Juvenile delinquency such as brawls, smoking, drinking alcohol, and promiscuity are negative behaviors that violate social norms. This research aims to analyze the factors causing education-based drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe and North Aceh, its impact, and efforts to overcome it. This research is descriptive with qualitative methods, using indicators to understand the general stages of drug users and the causal factors. The research results show that the stages of drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe and North Aceh include environmental and psychological factors. The primary data source involved nine informants, including teenagers undergoing rehabilitation, the director of the rehabilitation center, counselor staff, and the local Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as well as the community of Gampong Ujong Blang. Secondary data consists of interviews and documentation. The snowball technique was used to determine informants. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation. The impacts of drug abuse include health, social, and economic. Mitigation efforts include primary and tertiary prevention programs as well as rehabilitation. This research emphasizes the importance of early intervention and strengthening the role of family and community, as well as education in preventing drug abuse among teenagers.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Abuse, Causal Factors, Rehabilitation, Education.



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

INTRODUCTION

The development of technology and information has had an impact on various aspects of people's lives, one of which is social life where it is easier for people to access various information. This is shown by changes in society such as changes in lifestyle, thought patterns, culture, and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to have restrictions on accessing this information. The occurrence of various cases of criminal acts is one of the impacts of technological developments. One form of case that occurs is the high rate of drug abuse in Indonesia. Based on data from the National BNN, drug abuse in Indonesia has increased significantly from year to year (Yunus & Lasori, 2021). The drug problem in Indonesia is still urgent and complex. In the last decade, this problem has become widespread, as evidenced by the significant increase in the number of drug abusers or addicts, along with the increasing disclosure of drug crime cases with increasingly diverse patterns and increasingly massive syndicate networks (Nurhaedah et al., 2023).

Regulations regarding drugs and psychotropic substances in Indonesia are regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 35/2009 concerning "Narcotics" and Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 5/1997 concerning "Psychotropics". Meanwhile, carrying out

rehabilitation is regulated in Article 54 of Law No. 35/2009 which states that "Narcotics addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation". Narcotics abuse is using narcotics for consumption with a limited amount of possession for one day's use. Recovery or rehabilitation programs vary from case to case, because drug addiction treatment is individual, such as inpatient treatment for 15, 28, 30, 45, and 60 days to one year (Samsuria, 2022; Nurdin & Utomo, 2024).

Drug addicts will not recover if they are not rehabilitated, therefore drug abusers must go through a detoxification period which is usually carried out by professional medical personnel. Rehabilitation is an important effort to restore drug addicts from a physical, mental, spiritual, and social perspective, considering that drug addicts experience damage due to dangerous substances. There are three stages of drug rehabilitation according to (Bawono et al., 2022) in Indonesia, namely medical rehabilitation, non-medical rehabilitation, and advanced rehabilitation.

BNN is a special agency that handles drug problems, including prevention, treatment, and eradication. BNN assists the government in enforcing the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN). Apart from P4GN, BNN runs many programs to prevent the spread of drugs in society. However, the rate of drug abuse is still high, with 27.32 percent of abusers coming from college and university students (Wahyuningtyas et al., 2022), which continues to increase every year. Drug abuse among teenagers is caused by several internal and external factors. Internal factors include personality, family conditions, and economics. External factors include relationships and social or community influences. An educational approach is important to increase awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs and prevention strategies, to reduce the risk of abuse among teenagers.

METHODS

This research uses a type of qualitative research, namely field research because its implementation includes data, analysis, and interpretation of the meaning and data obtained. Field research is a research and understanding process based on a methodology that investigates a social phenomenon and human problem (Corbetta, 2003; Mohajan, 2018; May & Perry, 2022). The type of research that the author used in this research is qualitative analysis. Sukmadinata (2020) stated that qualitative research is research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts of people individually and in groups.

The approach used in this research is a case study approach. The case study approach is an appropriate strategy to use in research that uses a "how" or "why" main research question, requires little time to control the events being studied, and the research focus is a contemporary phenomenon. According to Creswell et al (2014), a case study is a research strategy for carefully investigating something by collecting complete information using various data collection procedures. about the causes and social impacts of drug abuse among teenagers in North Aceh Regency and Lhokseumawe City.

RESULT

3.1 Factors Causing Drug Abuse (Environmental and Psychological)

This research identifies two main factors that influence drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe City, namely environmental factors and psychological factors. Teenagers are the age group most vulnerable to drug abuse. They are often encouraged to try drugs because of environmental influences, be it friends or social groups that offer drugs. The social environment in Lhokseumawe City allows easy access to drugs, thus facilitating abuse among teenagers. Below are some interview results that provide further insight:

- **Respondent R.1 (MF)**: "Since the 5th grade of elementary school, I started to get to know marijuana because of the influence of friends. At first I just tried it, but over time I became addicted and always wanted to use it" (interview 5 January 2024).
- **Respondent R.3 (DD)**: "When I was in middle school because I lived in an environment where there was a lot of drug and alcohol use, I tried it out of curiosity" (interview 6 January 2024).
- **Respondent R.5 (KG)**: "In 2016, when I was still in middle school, I was invited by a friend to buy marijuana and methamphetamine. Because money was not a problem for me, I became addicted" (interview January 10, 2024).

This environmental factor is also supported by an interview with the Director of the Lhokseumawe Drug Rehabilitation Home, **R.9 (KH)**: "Drug abuse often starts from environmental influences and easy access to drugs" (interview 20 January 2024). Public figure, **R.7 (JB)**, also emphasized that drug abuse is influenced by promiscuity, lack of parental attention, and easy access to drugs (interview 21 January 2024).

Psychological factors are also a significant cause of drug abuse. Adolescents with low problem-solving skills and who experience anxiety, depression, or life stress often seek escape through drugs.

- **Respondent R.4 (RF)**: "I felt lonely and sad because my parents were sick, so I fell into using drugs such as marijuana and methamphetamine" (interview 10 January 2024).
- **Answer R.2 (UM)**: "I felt stressed by a lot of college assignments and sought escape by using methamphetamine" (interview January 8, 2024).

R.8 (MR), a counselor, added that drug abuse among teenagers is often related to the desire to appear cool or as an escape from family problems (interview January 25, 2024). **R.6 (SI)** from BNN Lhokseumawe City also highlighted low levels of faith and lack of parental attention as the main causal factors (interview 8 January 2024). Interview results show that teenagers who experience emotional stress or personal problems often seek escape through drugs. Dependence on these substances can have a significant negative impact on their mental and emotional health.

3.2 Impact on the Social Environment and Economic

Drug abuse can damage the user's social relationships with other people. They tend to experience social isolation and difficulty interacting with society. **R.5 (KG)** and **R.4 (RF)** noted that after becoming addicts, they tend to only hang out with fellow addicts and isolate themselves from the social environment (interview 10 January 2024). **R.8 (MR)** and **R.6 (SI)** add that drug users often stay away from society and only hang out with fellow users (interviews 25 January 2024 and 8 January 2024).

Drug users often commit criminal acts such as stealing and robbery to fulfill their need for drugs. **R.9 (KH)** stated that drug addicts will use various methods to get money to buy drugs, including stealing and robbing (interview 20 January 2024). **R.7 (JB)** also noted that drug-addicted teenagers often commit fraud and theft to get money to buy drugs (interview January 21, 2024).

3.3 Negative Impact of Drug Abuse

Impact on Health

Drug abuse hurts physical and mental health.

- **Physical Impact:** Drug abuse can cause disorders of the brain, heart, and nervous system. Drug users often experience malnutrition and other health problems.
- **Psychic Impact:** Drug abuse can cause personality changes, such as becoming angry and emotionally unstable. **R.5 (KG)** noted that he became more irritable and uncontrollable after becoming a drug addict (interview January 10, 2024). **R.9 (KH)** from the Lhokseumawe Drug Rehabilitation Home added that drug users often experience mental disorders and abnormal behavioral changes (interview 20 January 2024).

3.4 Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse (Preventive Efforts and Rehabilitation Efforts)

Preventive efforts include outreach and education about the dangers of drugs. This program involves various agencies such as the police and non-governmental organizations to educate the community, especially the younger generation. **R.7 (JB)** stated that drug control efforts in Lhokseumawe City involve outreach in schools and villages to increase awareness about the dangers of drugs (interview 21 January 2024).

Rehabilitation is an important step in helping drug users to recover. The rehabilitation program organized by the Lhokseumawe City BNN aims to restore the mental and physical health of drug users so they can reintegrate into society. **R.9 (KH)** and **R.6 (SI)** stated that rehabilitation is an effective way to help drug users overcome addiction and restore their lives (interviews 20 January 2024 and 8 January 2024). The results of the interviews show that socialization, counseling, and rehabilitation are important steps in efforts to combat drug abuse. This effort needs to involve all elements of society to create an environment that supports recovery and prevention of drug abuse. This research provides a comprehensive view of the causal factors, negative impacts, and efforts to overcome drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe City. With a holistic educational approach, it is hoped that it can increase awareness and prevent drug abuse in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on this research, it can be concluded that two main factors influence drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe City, namely environmental factors and psychological factors. Environmental factors include the influence of peers and social groups offering drugs, as well as easy access to drugs that facilitate abuse among adolescents. Meanwhile, psychological factors involve teenagers with low problem-solving skills and experiencing anxiety, depression, or life stress who tend to seek escape through drugs. Apart from that,

drug abuse can also damage the user's social relationships with society, causing social isolation and difficulty interacting with the environment. Economically, drug abuse also has a negative impact, with drug users often committing criminal acts such as stealing and robbery to meet their drug needs. With a holistic educational approach, it is hoped that awareness and prevention of drug abuse can increase in the future. Thus, it can be concluded that through comprehensive preventive and rehabilitation efforts involving all elements of society, drug abuse among teenagers in Lhokseumawe City can be overcome effectively.

REFERENCES

- Bawono, B. T., Wahyono, D., & Laksana, A. W. (2022). Implementation of rehabilitation for drug abuses according to law number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics. *Jurnal Hukum*, 38(1), 1-11.
- Corbetta, P. (2003). *Social research: Theory, methods and techniques*. Sage.
- Creswell, J. D., Pacilio, L. E., Lindsay, E. K., & Brown, K. W. (2014). Brief mindfulness meditation training alters psychological and neuroendocrine responses to social evaluative stress. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 44, 1-12.
- May, T., & Perry, B. (2022). *Social research: Issues, methods and process*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK).
- Mohajan, H. K. (2018). Qualitative research methodology in social sciences and related subjects. *Journal of economic development, environment and people*, 7(1), 23-48.
- Nurdin, B., & Utomo, K. S. (2024). The Politics of Narcotics Law In The Reconstruction of The Authority of Institutions Providing Rehabilitation For Narcotics Addicts. *International Journal of Engineering Business and Social Science*, 2(03), 1020-1025.
- Nurhaedah, S. B. T., Juherah, M., Sulistyani Prabu Aji, N., Izza, C., Aminuddin, R. R. P., Zulkarnaen, I., & Wijayanti, R. P. (2023). *My Drugs Your Drugs*, Indonesia. *International Journal*, 10(2), 193-196.
- Sukmadinata, N. S. (2020). *Pengembangan kurikulum teori dan praktik*. Rosda.Samsuria, S. (2022). The Danger of Drugs for Adolescent Development in the Perspective of Law No. 35 of 2009. *International Journal of Health, Economics, and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, 4(3), 157-167.
- Wahyuningtyas, T. H., Nurwijayanti, N., Wardani, R., & Herowati, D. (2020). Knowledge, Family Support And Role Of Friends Of People In The Attitude Of Traffickers In Following The Rehabilitation Program In IPWL Bambu Nusantara Foundation Of Madiun City. *Journal for Quality in Public Health*, 3(2), 670-677.
- Yunus, Y., & Lasori, S. A. (2021). The role of badan national narcotics (BNN) in conducting law enforcement and drug users. *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist*, 6(1), 106-115.