

Factors of Drug Abuse Among Teenagers and Their Solutions Study at Rokan Hilir Police Station

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Factors, Drug Abuse, Teenagers, Solutions.</p>	<p>According to the Narcotics Law article 1, paragraph 1 states that narcotics are artificial substances or those derived from plants that give the effect of hallucinations, decreased awareness, and cause addiction. These drugs can cause addiction if used excessively. Other uses of these dangerous substances are painkillers and to provide calmness, so many people abuse them for other purposes. Illegal drug abuse can be subject to legal sanctions. It is common knowledge that the users of these substances are not only adults, but nowadays, many teenagers are abusing these drugs. Unfortunately, teenagers who are predicted to be the next generation of the nation have been contaminated with dangerous substances that even threaten the safety of their own lives. The type of research used by the author is juridical-sociological. By using analytical descriptive research specifications. Discussion Results: 1. Factors that influence drug abuse among adolescents in Rokan Hilir's jurisdiction are: a. Personality Factors; b. Family Factors; c. Environmental Factors. d. Education Factors, e. Economic Factors. 2. Solutions to tackle drug abuse among adolescents in the jurisdiction of Rokan Hilir, namely by: a. Increasing faith in God Almighty, b. A holistic approach involves various parties, such as family, school, government, and society; c. Anti-drug education, d. Making public service advertisements. e. Conducting public service advertisements. Making public service advertisements. e. Conducting raids and conducting intensive urine tests in schools.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, we often hear the term drugs (Amanda et al., 2017). The community is undoubtedly familiar with the term drug. Some people may be unfamiliar with the term, but some people undeniably understand and understand about drugs. Drugs stands for Drugs and Illicit Drugs (Septiningsih & MH, 2014). Behind the term, of course, there is a dangerous substance that can threaten human life. Drugs are used to refer to a dangerous substance/material whose effects can cause loss of consciousness (Zahroh, 2020). Another effect of drugs is that they can cause physical and psychological dependence on the user. Drug abuse refers to the unauthorized or illegal and uncontrolled use of narcotic substances (Berutu et al., 2024).

According to the Narcotics Law article 1, paragraph 1 states that narcotics are artificial substances or those derived from plants that give the effect of hallucinations, decreased awareness, and cause addiction (Hadiyanto & Nugroho, 2023). These drugs can cause addiction if used excessively. Other uses of these substances are painkillers and to provide calmness, so many people abuse them for other purposes. Illegal drug abuse can be subject to legal sanctions (Hartanto, 2017). It is common knowledge that the users of this substance are not only adults, but nowadays, many teenagers are abusing these drugs (Hawi & Syarnubi, 2018).. It is very unfortunate that teenagers who are predicted to be the next generation of the nation have been contaminated with dangerous substances and even threaten their lives. How do teenagers want to be innovative and achieve if their bodies are contaminated with dangerous and toxic substances that can affect their intelligence and thinking and are mentally damaged by drugs? This is not a concern for law enforcement alone, but the role of parents, teachers, community leaders, and religious leaders is expected to be present to provide solutions related to drug abuse among

adolescents in the downstream Rokan jurisdiction. So, it is hoped that this research can answer several important questions concerning the factors that influence drug abuse among adolescents in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction and solutions to prevent drug abuse among adolescents in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction.

Based on the above background, the purpose of this study is to analyze and find out the factors of drug abuse among adolescents and their solutions at the Rokan Hilir police station. This research aims to identify the underlying causes of drug abuse in this demographic, assess the effectiveness of current intervention strategies, and propose evidence-based solutions to mitigate the issue. By understanding the specific factors that contribute to adolescent drug abuse in Rokan Hilir, stakeholders can develop more targeted and effective strategies to combat this growing problem. The research findings are expected to inform policymakers and law enforcement agencies in formulating policies tailored to the unique challenges faced by adolescents in the region, thereby improving the effectiveness of prevention programs. Additionally, by highlighting the issue and its contributing factors, the study can raise community awareness and foster a collaborative approach among families, schools, and local organizations to prevent drug abuse. Ultimately, the research aims to contribute to a healthier and safer environment for adolescents in Rokan Hilir, reducing the prevalence of drug abuse and its associated social and economic costs.

METHOD

Type this research that uses Juridical-Sociological Law. In this sociological juridical legal research, the Law is conceptualized as a manifestation of social actors' symbolic meanings as seen in their interactions. That the objective reality of life does not exist in the empirical realm, which is also the realm of observation, does not appear in the form of behavior that is objectively patterned and structured (let alone normative) and, therefore, can be measured to produce quantitative data. The reality of life only exists in the realm of meaning that appears in the form of symbols that can only be understood after being interpreted. Such realities cannot be easily captured through external observation and measurement. These realities can only be captured through internal experiences and appreciation that produce a complete picture of understanding. The specification of this research is descriptive and analytical. Analytical descriptive legal research is a method that describes the object under study through data or samples collected without analyzing and making conclusions that apply to the public.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

What factors influence teenagers to abuse drugs in Rokan Hilir jurisdiction

A factor describes (circumstances or events) that contribute to causing (influencing) the occurrence of something (Afriani, 2016). So the situation or event referred to here is someone, especially teenagers, who, due to certain circumstances or for some reason, abuse drugs. A factor is a condition that causes something to happen. Factors are a person's desire to influence the emergence of a desire to do an action. Factors can be grouped into two sources: internal factors and external factors (Rifai, 2019). Internal factors come from individuals, usually from within themselves, and external factors come from outside a person, including family or environment. The factors that influence drug abuse in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction are very diverse. However, before the author goes further, the author should explain a few things, namely, the understanding of adolescents and drugs.

Drug Abuse

Drugs stand for narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances. (Handayani & Sholihah, 2023). Etymologically, drugs or narcotics come from the English narcosis or narcosis, which means lulling and anesthetizing (Suandi et al., 2024).. Narcotics comes from the Greek narke or narkam, which means drugged so as not to feel anything. Narcotics comes from the word narcotic, which means something that can relieve pain and can cause a stupor effect, anesthetic ingredients, and anesthetic drugs. Drugs consist of two substances, namely narcotics and psychotropic drugs (Gukguk & Jaya, 2019). Specifically, these two substances have different definitions and types (classes) and are regulated by different laws. Narcotics are regulated by Law No.35 of 2009, while psychotropic drugs are regulated by Law No.5 of 1997.

Article 1 of Law No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states that Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence, which is divided into groups as attached to this Law.

Smith Kline and French Clinical staff also made the following definition of narcotics: Narcotics are drugs that produce insensibility or stupor due to their depressant effect on the central nervous system. Included in this

definition are opium, opium derivatives (morphine, codeine, heroin), and synthetic opiates (meperidine, methadone) (Malik, 2019).

Meanwhile, other studies also explain that other definitions of narcotics are opium, marijuana, cocaine, and substances whose raw materials are taken from these objects, namely morphine, heroin, codeine, hashish, and cocaine. It also includes synthetic narcotics that produce substances and drugs that are classified as Hallucinogens, Depressants, and Stimulants.

Drug abuse refers to the unauthorized or illegal and uncontrolled use of narcotic substances and other harmful substances. So, drug abuse among teenagers means the use of drugs by teenagers illegally and unlawfully. An adolescent is someone who grows into adulthood, including mental, social, emotional, and physical maturity, where adolescents have a great sense of curiosity and are experiencing a developmental process in preparation for entering adulthood.

In some other terms, adolescents are called puberty, adolescence, and youth. In Latin, adolescence is known as adolescence, and in English, adolescence means growing toward maturity. The maturity in question is not only actual development but also friendly and mental development. Kusmiran says that youth is a period in which people experience changes in mental (information), profound (feelings), social (connections), and moral (morals) points of view (Damanik, 2022). Immaturity is also the time frame of progress or contact between adolescence and adulthood. Adolescents invest more energy outside with their friends than with their families. Adolescents generally need to try new, unknown things due to the adjustment of economic well-being from adolescence to puberty, so adolescents must have the choice to adjust or coexist with their social climate. However, not all children have control over themselves when they are outside the cycle of parental control. Very high interests cause many clueless adolescents to be unable to think fundamentally. In the end, adolescents who are within the limits of familiarity usually make them succumb to affiliations that they believe to be true. There is a need for control over adolescents from an early age to supervise any deviant behavior or negative behaviors so that adolescents feel supervised in every behavior and do not do things prohibited by religion and general Law.

The Dangers and Impact of Drugs on Human Lifestyle and Health

Drug trafficking is currently very rampant in the midst of society. The impact is already very worrying and troubling. The ease of obtaining drugs has increased the number of users. It does not even recognize age, whether adults, teenagers, or even children, does not recognize gender, whether male or female, whether rich or poor, ordinary people, officials or law enforcement agencies, where all groups are at risk of addiction if they have tasted this dangerous substance.

Several types of drugs can be used for medical purposes, namely treatment. However, they still must get strict supervision from a doctor. Given that this substance is hazardous. The dangers of drugs for lifestyle and health are as follows:

1. Dehydration

Abuse of these substances can lead to a reduced electrolyte balance. As a result, the body lacks fluid. If this effect continues, the body will have convulsions, hallucinations, more aggressive behavior, and tightness in the chest. The long-term effects of dehydration can cause damage to the brain.

2. Hallucinations

Hallucinations are one of the effects often experienced by users of drugs such as marijuana. Not only that, in excessive doses, it can also cause vomiting, nausea, excessive fear, and anxiety disorders. If the use lasts for a long time, it can lead to worse effects such as mental disorders, depression, and constant anxiety.

3. Declining Awareness Level

For those who take excessive doses of these drugs, the effect is to make the body too relaxed, drastically reducing consciousness. Sometimes, the user continues to sleep and does not wake up. Losing consciousness leads to impaired coordination, confusion, and behavioral changes. A high-risk effect of drugs is the loss of memory, making it difficult to recognize one's surroundings.

4. Death

The worst effects of drugs occur if the user uses the drugs in high doses or what is known as an overdose. The use of methamphetamine, opium, and cocaine can cause the body to convulse and, if left unchecked, can cause death. These are the fatal consequences that must be faced if you are addicted to narcotics; your life is at stake.

5. Impaired Quality of Life

The dangers of drugs are not only harmful to the condition of the body; the use of these drugs can also affect the quality of life, such as difficulty concentrating at work, experiencing financial problems, and having to deal with the police if proven to violate the Law. The use of narcotic substances is only allowed for medical purposes

by the supervision of a doctor and also for research purposes. The rest of the time, these drugs have no positive impact on the body. Instead, the quality of life is disrupted, family relationships are disrupted, health declines and the worst thing is to cause death. Therefore, do not try to use these dangerous items because the risk is very high for life and health.

Currently, approximately 35 types of drugs are known to be used in Indonesia. Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of pain, and dependence (Law No. 35 of 2009). Narcotics are classified into three groups, which include types of narcotics Papaver plants, raw opium, cooked opium (opium, juicing, jicingko), medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, ecgonine, cannabis plants, and cannabis resin (Christ, 2015). Salts and derivatives of morphine and cocaine, as well as mixtures and preparations containing the material mentioned above. Psychotropic is a substance or drug, either natural or synthetic, non-narcotics, which has psychoactive properties through selective influence on the central nervous system that causes changes in mental activity and behavior. Law No. 5 of 1997 mentions there are four classes of psychotropic drugs according to this Law. However, after the enactment of Law No. 35 of 2009 on narcotics, then psychotropic drugs class I and II are included in the class of narcotics. Thus, at this time, when talking about psychotropic problems, it only concerns psychotropic classes III and IV according to Act No. 5/1997. Substances that include psychotropic among others: Sedatin (BK pills), Rohypnol, Magadon, Valium, Mandrax, Amfetamine, Fenciclidine, Methaqualone, Methylphenidate, Phenobarbital, Flunitrazepam, Ecstasy, Shabu-shabu, LSD (Lysergic et al.) and so on.

Many factors can cause a person to start abusing drugs, so in the end, it can cause dependence and difficulty in returning to the original condition. The factors that influence drug abuse among teenagers in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction are as follows:

1. Personality factors

Some of the things included in personality factors are:

a. Genetic, biological, or personal factors related to the healthy lifestyle and lifestyle of an adolescent influence falling into drug abuse;

b. Lack of self-control;

Starting from trying to abuse drugs until finally dependence, having little knowledge about drugs and their effects, and even not understanding the legal rules against drug abuse can influence adolescents to abuse drugs.

c. Individual Conflict

Teenagers belong to a group of human beings who are still unstable. In all their actions, they do not understand an action's positive and negative sides. This tends to make teenagers abuse drugs because others can still influence their childish nature. Until the decision-making of a teenager cannot be consistent. Adolescents are still vulnerable to frustration when faced with a problem or choice. Sometimes, the frustration and anxiety they face with negative things, one of which is drug abuse, is felt to provide a solution to the problems they experience.

d. Accustomed to a life of pleasure/luxury

A teenager who is used to living in luxury often makes efforts to avoid very complicated problems. Problem solving must be instant, practical, and in a very short time. When a teenager experiences a dead end in his life, the shortcut that he often takes is to use drugs for a moment to calm himself and his mind.

2. Family Factors

Family factors greatly influence the behavior of a teenager to do positive or negative actions. Lack of supervision of adolescent behavior can influence adolescents to do harmful things such as drug abuse. The family has a vital role in controlling every behavior of its teenage family members at home and outside the home to avoid harmful actions. The lack of discipline and responsibility taught by the family will create a generation of teenagers with no discipline and responsibility for their behavior and actions. Busy parents in their work and activities in the office, so they do not have the opportunity and time to control all family members. This attitude will cause a teenage child to feel less attention from parents, seek attention outside the home, and be more busy with their friends. Although not all drug abuse among teenagers starts from broken home families, all teenage children have the same potential to be involved in drug abuse. Applying discipline and responsibility to children will reduce the risk of teenagers being trapped in drug abuse. Children who understand their responsibilities to themselves, their parents, their family, and society will think and consider negative actions such as abusing drugs and the impact of drug use.

3. Environmental Factors

An individualistic society and the influence of peers on drug abuse influence these environmental factors. Individualistic society can be found in urban areas. Big city life with a very high level of education usually causes a very low social tendency to lack concern for others. Everyone only thinks about himself and his problems. They do not care about themselves or the interests of others around them. With indifference and a low social sense towards the spread and abuse of drugs in society, drug abuse, especially among adolescents, is increasing and uncontrollable. In addition, the support of peers or friends of the same age increases the ease of obtaining dangerous substances such as drugs. If the friendship factor through habitual drug abuse, it is not impossible that other friends can be influenced because they are still in the same environment.

4. Education Factors

Education is one of the factors for teenagers to abuse drugs. Teenagers still have a low level of education, so their understanding of the use of narcotics and other hazardous substances and their impact is still lacking. So teenagers are a straightforward target to be influenced by drug abuse. Often, law enforcement institutions such as the Police and the National Narcotics Agency provide education in the form of socialization of the Drug Law and conduct legal counseling related to drug abuse in schools, but this is still felt to be lacking or still requires extra work so that teenagers can avoid drug abuse.

5. Economic Factors

Economic factors play an essential role in influencing drug use. As a result of economic instability, poverty, or lack of job opportunities can increase the risk of drug abuse. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to drug abuse due to economic factors that do not support their lives. An adolescent starts taking drugs to deal with the stress caused by the difficult economic situation experienced.

In conclusion, the factors that cause drug abuse among teenagers in Rokan Hilir vary. This depends on each individual because each individual has different factors.

Solutions to prevent drug abuse among teenagers in Rokan Hilir jurisdiction

There are several solutions to prevent drug abuse among adolescents, especially in the downstream ryokan jurisdiction, namely by:

1. Increased faith in the almighty God

Lack of faith often influences one's personality to do harmful things. A self-approach to God will fortify a person to commit despicable acts. By approaching oneself to God, it will control humans and control themselves from things that are prohibited by religion. This method can be done by encouraging children to participate more often in recitations, lectures, or competitions in the religious category. This will be more effective in preventing drug abuse among teenagers.

2. A holistic approach involves various parties, such as family, school, government, and society. The family has a vital role in preventing adolescent drug use. Parents should communicate with their children openly, listen to their feelings and problems, and provide positive direction. Spending quality time with children can strengthen family relationships and reduce the risk of children falling into drug use. Engagement Schools should be a safe and supportive place for children. Anti-drug education programs should be implemented thoughtfully, including by inviting experts or recovering drug offenders to share their experiences. Schools also need to monitor and detect signs of drug use and provide guidance and support to students at risk. Not only that, helping teenagers find positive activities they are interested in can help distract them from drug use. Supporting their participation in sports, arts, clubs, or other community organizations can strengthen social engagement and provide a healthy alternative.

Community engagement also plays a vital role in preventing drug abuse. The government, in collaboration with the community, organizes anti-drug social activities, educates the community in the form of open discussions, and provides rehabilitation facilities intended for adolescents who are already entangled in drugs. Provide counseling, recovery, and psychological support services. We are providing accurate information about the dangers of drugs. Overcoming the problem of drugs among adolescents requires the cooperation and involvement of all parties. This approach is expected to be sustainable until we see significant changes to the efforts made.

3. Anti-drug education

The importance of education about the dangers of drugs must start early, not only at home but at school when it is essential. Children need to be given clear information about the risks and negative consequences of drug use. Public awareness campaigns and drug seminars must also be conducted regularly in schools.

4. Create a public service announcement.

This public service announcement is made in the form of an appeal to the public not to use drugs because the impact is hazardous for the body and human health. This ad is published on every social media platform, followed by many teenagers. Usually, these ads can at least provide education to teenagers about the dangers of drugs and other dangerous, addictive substances. If you have fallen into it, then the future will be destroyed.

5. Conduct raids and intensive urine tests in schools

Conducting raids in educational places such as schools is one solution in an effort to prevent drug abuse among teenagers, as well as conducting intensive urine tests in schools so that drug abuse among teenagers is more quickly detected for further action.

CONCLUSION

Factors influencing drug abuse among adolescents in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction include several essential aspects. First, personality factors, where individuals with vulnerable personalities or emotional disorders tend to fall into drug abuse more quickly. Second, family factors, where family conditions that are not harmonious or lack of attention from parents can encourage adolescents to seek escape through drugs. In addition, environmental factors also play a significant role, especially if teenagers are in an environment that supports drug use. Educational factors, such as a lack of understanding about the dangers of drugs, also play a role. Finally, economic factors, where difficult economic conditions can make teenagers look for quick ways to earn money, including through drug abuse and sales.

Solutions to prevent drug abuse among teenagers in the Rokan Hilir jurisdiction can be done in various ways. First, increasing faith in God Almighty can provide a solid moral foundation for teenagers to stay away from drugs. Second, a holistic approach involving various parties, such as families, schools, government, and the community, is essential to create a supportive environment for drug prevention. Anti-drug education in schools should be improved to give teenagers a better understanding of the dangers of drugs. In addition, creating informative public service announcements can increase public awareness about the dangers of drugs. Another step is to conduct intensive raids and urine tests in schools to detect and prevent drug abuse early...

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