The Importance of the Dangers of Drug Abuse  
(Case Study of SMP 12 Sukabumi)

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Abstract  
It is becoming more and more concerning that young people are using drugs. Since there are already 1.3 million drug users in Indonesia, it is crucial to educate teenagers—especially pupils at SMPN 12 Sukabumi City—about the risks associated with drug consumption. The purpose of this study is to ascertain students’ knowledge of the risks associated with drug addiction at SMPN 12 Sukabumi City. This study employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. By conducting this socializing engagement, SMPN 12 Kota Sukabumi students are now fully aware of the risks associated with drug usage.

Keywords: drug abuse, environment, education, youth

INTRODUCTION

Given that this issue is still important and complex in Indonesia, drugs should be a priority for all parties in society (Pina & Soedirham, 2015). This subject has drawn more and more attention over the previous ten years. This is evident from the rise of drug abusers, which is consistent with the rise in drug-related crime cases, which are becoming more diverse and pervasive drug syndicates. (Amanda Pritha et al., 2017)

In reality, the use of drugs by young people is on the rise, which is concerning. Currently, about 1.3 million Indonesians take drugs. For instance, 30 drug overdose deaths were officially reported in Jakarta up until August 1999. Teenagers between the ages of 15 and 20 make up the majority of drug catchers, and those in this social class make up 70% of them (Santoso & Silalahi, 2000). This truth is a critical cause for all of us to remain on guard, especially considering how impressionable kids and learners are. In addition to being energetic and inquisitive, they are also easily persuaded and depressed, which makes them susceptible to drug misuse. (Rasyid et al., 2020).

The rising drug use among young people is a critical issue right now. According to estimates, 1.3 million Indonesians have used drugs. For instance, as of August 1999, there had been 30 documented drug overdose deaths in Jakarta alone. 70% of the victims were upper middle class, and the majority of them were teens between the ages of 15-20 (Santoso & Silalahi, 2000). Given how easily influenced learners and students are, this reality warrants caution. They are especially susceptible to drugs because they are enthusiastic, inquisitive, and readily enticed. (Rasyid et al., 2020).

Numerous internal and external influences, such as one's level of religiosity, the influence of one's family, and the opinions of peers, affect drug addiction behavior. Mangunwijaya contends that religion is a conviction a person has. In terms of education and character development, the family is essential (Sudarsono). However, unfavorable peer pressure can swiftly affect harmful habits including drug use, stealing, and smoking. (Rahmadona & Agustin, 2014).

Drug usage is an increasingly common aberrant behavior. Drug abuse can take many different forms, including taking excessive amounts, selling without a license, and breaking rules, all of which are prohibited under Law No. 35 of 2009. Drug abuse is frequently viewed as a "victimless crime" (Novitasari, 2017).
Drug abuse among teenagers is a serious issue since it can damage their future. Drug traffickers primarily target the younger generation. Despite several preventative initiatives, it is still challenging to shield teenagers from drugs; even elementary and secondary school students have been impacted. Education of schoolchildren and adolescents on the hazards of drugs is one of the most effective prevention methods. (Mardiana Bunsaman & Krisnani, 2020).

With the goal of studying and learning about the POLRI recruitment process, we, the police, and other stakeholders convened a workshop at SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi in accordance with the aforementioned background. "THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE (CASE STUDY OF SMP 12 SUKABUMI CITY)" is the title of the study that the researcher has chosen to do. Based on this, the question "How is the knowledge of students of SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi on drug abuse?" was chosen as the formulation for the problem. This study's objective is to provide details about POLRI recruiting for SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi students.

**Narcotic**

In the realms of medicine and science, narkoba, which stands for narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive chemicals, is crucial for treatment (Simangunsong, 2015). Narcotics are defined as compounds or medications that can come from both plants and non-plant sources, including synthetic or semi-synthetic ones, and can affect consciousness, relieve pain, and have the potential to cause dependence (Helviza & Mukmin, 2016). Wijaya (2005: 131). Due to the detrimental effects that drugs have on society, a number of legal guidelines have been produced to prevent, deter, and treat drug abuse. This includes various more laws and regulations from the government, such as Law No. 35 of 2009 on Drugs, which is an update of Law No. 5 and 22 of 1997. (Hasibuan, 2017).

The Luhpen Narcotics Task Force of the National Police Headquarters (2001) asserts that a number of risk factors, including the environment, people, families, and peers, as well as the conditions at school, the workplace, and the community, contribute to drug misuse. According to a study by Blaine, there are a number of reasons why teenagers use drugs, including the desire for sensations, the want to rebel against authority, the desire to facilitate sexual activity, the desire to overcome loneliness and emptiness, and the desire to satisfy their curiosity (Sudarsono, 2008). External influences appear to be the key motivator behind these explanations. Teenagers therefore require guidance and education to help them develop the proper attitude about drugs.

It is well recognized that a variety of risk variables, each of which has particular characteristics, lead to drug dependence. The substance itself, a person's personal circumstances, and the external environment can all play a role in the abuse. Additionally, there is a perception that some people are more likely than others to abuse drugs. (Fitriani et al., 2017)

**METHOD**

This study combines a descriptive methodology with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research, according to Sukmadinata (2010: 54), tries to give an overview of specific events that are occurring or that have already occurred. The efforts of traffic police to raise adolescent traffic awareness are the source of data pertinent to the study's title. In this investigation, two different types of data were used:

1. **Primary Data:** According to Wahyu (2010: 79), this data was gathered directly from the research target. Since primary data is given in greater detail, it is thought to be more trustworthy. Interviews and observations were used to gather primary data.
2. **Secondary Data:** This information is gathered from generic, non-relative sources, such as organizational structure, archives, documentation, reports, books, and
other materials pertinent to the research issue. According to Wahyu (2010: 79), documentation studies are how secondary data are gathered.

In order to conduct documentation studies, records and documents pertinent to the issues under investigation are reviewed, and these reviews are supplemented by interviews. As a result, this study follows the procedures below: Obtain an overview, concentrate on and analyze the data, and look at the study's findings. The study is being conducted at SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi, and the participants are police officers. The goal of the study is to comprehend the risks associated with drug abuse. The focus of this study is teenage traffic ethics and procedural workshops. The techniques employed in this study's data collection are:

1. Documentation refers to the process of collecting data through notes, books, transcripts, newspaper publications, magazines, and other written sources as described by Arikunto (1993: 202). This method is used to complete the information in the study.

2. Observations in this context were made in collaboration with the National Police Training Agency in a workshop on the risk of drug abuse. Through these observations, the data obtained include how the results of the workshop were applied in operational activities at the study site, especially in the efforts of traffic police to raise awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.

We apply qualitative analysis methods to the data that has been gathered. Three steps take place simultaneously: First, we reduce the amount of data in records collected during study by choosing, organizing, and condensing it. The second step is data presentation, which involves organizing data so that inferences are simple to make. Draw conclusions based on the data that have been examined in the third step.

Presentations, lectures, and discussions were the four main techniques for delivery employed by speakers during the event. The speaker uses the discussion approach to engage with the audience, particularly during the question-and-answer period, enabling a greater comprehension of the subject matter covered. The reaction from participants in this manner also promotes participation in activities. Additionally, there is a hands-on approach where participants are instructed to practice safe riding and helmet use in the outdoors. Participants should benefit from this practice in order to better understand what is being taught.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Description of the Research Location**

A junior secondary educational facility called SMPN 12 Kota Sukabumi is situated in Limusnunggal, Cibeureum District, Sukabumi City, West Java. The Ministry of Education and Culture is in charge of the school's administration. This school was granted accreditation A according to certificate 02.00/330/BAP-SM/XI/2017. Additionally, SMPN 12 has received numerous accolades for success, including at the regional, provincial, and national levels, for both academic and extracurricular endeavors. Students from this institution, for instance, took first place in the West Java Provincial Cabaret competition and won three gold, five silver, and seven bronze medals at the SPSC (Sukabumi Pencak Silat Competition) Jaraido Cup tournament. Additionally, they placed second in the OSN competition at Sukabumi City.
The drug abuse is a serious problem, particularly among the younger population. Drug misuse has increased in recent years. The prevalence of drug misuse among adolescents is 24%, according to the results of the 2017 National Survey on Drug abuse in Indonesia, which was carried out by BNN in partnership with the University of Indonesia Health Research Center. This is caused by a number of things, one of which is a lack of knowledge about medicines and the risks involved with misusing them.

Sukabumi Regency consists of 47 sub-districts, 5 sub-districts, 318 villages with a population of 2,523,992 people. It found there were 119 cases in 2021, for a total of 146 suspects. 1 kg of methamphetamine weighing 4 ounces 59.78 grams, marijuana 402.45 grams, dangerous drugs totaling 47,572 pieces, psychotropic drugs totaling 713 pieces, and synthetic tobacco weighing 71.57 grams were seized. Based on the high rate of drug abuse in Sukabumi City, West Java, for researchers and students of the AP 51 Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri Regiment is of special concern. Not only the government and security forces, but all groups must work together to avoid this. Thus, researchers together with the National Police Training Agency held counseling at SMP 12 Sukabumi City to provide complete knowledge and information about drug abuse among adolescents and how to overcome it to students of SMP 12 Sukabumi City.

In the event, researchers together with representatives of the Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri agency provided materials on juvenile delinquency such as:
1. readiness of the younger generation in filling development;
2. dangers of drug abuse;
3. discipline;
4. Motivation as a student to love the country;

The lecture and brainstorming method were conducted for three hours in the classroom of SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi, which had been made available by the school, while students from that school were present for the implementation. It heard from witnesses who were SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi students, as well as held pre- and post-tests on the information that had been presented to ensure that pupils understood the material. After that, the speaker and students from SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi engaged in a Q&A session.

![Figure 1. Sekolah SMPN 12 Sukabumi](image1)

![Figure 2. Counseling session at SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi](image2)
Based on the results of discussions, questions and answers and test systems after the material, it was found that the students of SMP 12 Kota Sukabumi were still low in knowledge about drug abuse and how to prevent it.

CONCLUSION

Along with the numerous instances of drug abuse in Sukabumi City, it motivates the Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri, the liding sector, and officer formation schools, to educate students at SMPN 12 Sukabumi City about the risks of drug abuse. To help students comprehend the content better, the material is provided with a pre- and post-test pertaining to what has been taught. A question-and-answer period was also held with the speakers and the SMPN 12 Sukabumi students. Because of how effectively this socialization exercise was conducted, students at SMPN 12 Kota Sukabumi now understand the risks associated with drug abuse.

Students who still have the desire to try something new may benefit from this socialization activity, but it must be controlled to prevent drug abuse. It is hoped that drug misuse will be made a topic of socialization for all students in Indonesia.

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