



# Guidance for Adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang Neighborhood Regarding the Dangers of Drug Abuse

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**Abstract:** Substances classified as narcotics play a crucial role in the realm of medicine and scientific advancement. However, the misuse of narcotics poses significant dangers, adversely affecting individuals and, ultimately, societies, nations, and states. Adolescents are increasingly susceptible to such misuse due to their developmental phase, characterized by experimentation that may lead to addiction. Their vulnerability is exacerbated by a lack of awareness regarding the perils of narcotics. This thesis aims to assess the extent of guidance provided by parents, religious figures, and the Sabang Police in addressing and guiding adolescents on the dangers of narcotics in the Kota Atas Sabang neighborhood. Additionally, it seeks to identify the factors contributing to adolescent narcotic abuse and to explore the efforts undertaken by law enforcement, educators, religious leaders, and community figures in preventing and addressing narcotics misuse among adolescents. The research methodology is descriptive, employing a combination of literature review and field research through observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The study includes 80 students from Sabang Public High School, three teachers, religious figures, and parents. The findings suggest that the guidance provided to adolescents regarding the dangers of narcotics is inadequate, influenced by a lack of guidance activities and attention from parents, religious figures, the Sabang Police, and educators. Consequently, it is recommended that community members actively involved in guidance activities intensify their efforts to enhance the effectiveness of these programs.

**Keywords:** Narcotics Awareness; Adolescent Guidance; Substance Abuse Prevention; Community Involvement.

## 1. Introduction

Narcotics, substances crucial to medical and scientific advancements, possess a dual nature, functioning as indispensable elements in the fields of medicine and science [1][2]. However, their misuse presents significant dangers to individuals, communities, and nations at large [3][4]. The illicit use of narcotics, leading to severe consequences such as dependency and criminal activities, is particularly pronounced among adolescents, who, in their crucial developmental phase, often experiment and succumb to addiction due to vulnerability and a lack of awareness about the perils of narcotics [5][6]. Governments globally, including Indonesia, recognizing the detrimental impact of narcotics misuse, have implemented laws and regulations to control and prohibit unauthorized possession, transportation, and use of narcotics. Indonesia's Law No. 9 of 1976 delineates stringent prohibitions and penalties for unauthorized possession and trafficking of narcotics [7][8]. More recently, Law No. 22 of 1997 categorizes narcotics into distinct groups and outlines objectives aimed at ensuring their availability for medical purposes, preventing abuse, and combating illicit trafficking [9].

In the context of Islamic teachings, narcotics, including illegal drugs, are referred to as "khamar" due to their shared property of inducing intoxication. Islam categorically prohibits the consumption of khamar and its counterparts, emphasizing potential harm to the body, erosion of honor and spiritual purity, lethargy, and incitement of criminal behavior, which can even lead to acts of violence [10][11]. Despite the severe legal penalties stipulated in Law No. 9 of 1976, including imprisonment, life sentences, and even capital punishment, the prohibition against narcotics use persists due to the potential harm they pose, as underscored by Islamic teachings [10][11]. Unfortunately, despite legal deterrents and religious injunctions, narcotics misuse remains prevalent among youths and students, endangering their health, well-being, and future contributions to society.

This misuse often takes the form of reckless partying, alcohol consumption, and experimentation with illicit substances, resulting in addiction and, in extreme cases, overdose [12][13]. The rapid proliferation of narcotics like cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine further exacerbates the issue, influencing the youth and contributing to misguided perceptions about modernity and lifestyle choices [14]. The misconceived notion that abstaining from narcotics is a sign of weakness fosters an environment where narcotics use is equated with strength and societal acceptance [15].

Given these complex dynamics, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive examination of the impact of narcotics, particularly on adolescents. This research, titled "Guidance for Adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang Neighborhood Regarding the Dangers of Drug Abuse," seeks to delve into various facets of the issue to better understand and address the challenges posed by narcotics misuse among the youth. The overarching objectives of this research are fourfold: Identify Guidance for Adolescents on Narcotics Dangers: Explore and understand the existing guidance programs aimed at adolescents in the Kota Atas Sabang neighborhood regarding the dangers of narcotics. Explore Factors Influencing Guidance Provision: Investigate the factors that contribute to or hinder the provision of guidance to adolescents regarding the dangers of narcotics in Kota Atas Sabang. Examine the roles of parents, religious figures, law enforcement, and educators in shaping the guidance landscape. Examine Legal Provisions for Adolescents Involved in Narcotics Abuse: Scrutinize the legal landscape governing adolescents involved in narcotics abuse, considering both statutory laws, such as Law No. 22 of 1997, and Islamic legal perspectives. And, Evaluate Efforts by Stakeholders in Narcotics Abuse Prevention: Evaluate the collective efforts made by law enforcement, educators, religious leaders, and the community in preventing and addressing narcotics abuse among adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang.

To prevent any potential misunderstandings, clarification of key terms used in this research is imperative: Guidance:

In the context of this research, guidance refers to the assistance provided to adolescents in navigating the challenges and dangers associated with narcotics use, encompassing educational, moral, and preventive measures [16]. Adolescent: The term "adolescent" refers to individuals undergoing the transitional phase from childhood to adulthood, encompassing the developmental changes and challenges unique to this age group [17]. Narcotics: Narcotics, as referred to in this research, are substances used for medical and scientific purposes, as well as those that are prone to misuse and can lead to addiction, criminal activities, and severe health consequences [18][19]. Illegal Drugs: In this context, illegal drugs are chemical compounds that have the potential to harm living organisms and are prohibited for use due to their detrimental effects [20].

In constructing an academic discourse, the primary purpose is to unravel the complex web of issues surrounding narcotics misuse among adolescents. The discussion aims to: Understand Factors Leading Adolescents to Narcotics Abuse: Delve into the multifaceted factors contributing to adolescents engaging in narcotics abuse in Kota Atas Sabang. Delve into Legal Provisions for Adolescents in Narcotics Abuse: Examine the legal provisions governing adolescents involved in narcotics abuse, considering both statutory laws and Islamic perspectives. Investigate Efforts by Stakeholders in Narcotics Abuse Prevention: Explore the efforts made by law enforcement, educators, religious leaders, and the community at large in preventing and addressing narcotics abuse among adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang.

Postulates serve as the foundational principles that guide a research study, providing a theoretical framework for understanding the issues at hand [21]. In this research, the following postulates form the basis for the investigation: Narcotics Abuse Has Severe Consequences: The misuse of narcotics, particularly by adolescents, results in severe consequences, including physical and mental health issues, legal ramifications, and societal implications. Narcotics Abuse is Governed by Statutory and Islamic Laws: Narcotics abuse is subject to both statutory laws, such as those outlined in Law No. 22 of 1997, and Islamic legal provisions, emphasizing a comprehensive approach to addressing the issue. Law Enforcement and Guidance Efforts are Essential for Adolescents' Development: Effective law enforcement and guidance efforts are crucial for the holistic development of adolescents, ensuring their spiritual, moral, and physical well-being.

In addition to postulates, hypotheses provide a tentative framework for testing specific assumptions and ideas derived from the postulates. The hypotheses for this research are as follows: Inadequate Understanding of Law and Education Contributes to Widespread Narcotics Abuse: The application of legal provisions and educational efforts regarding narcotics in Kota Atas Sabang is not fully understood by adolescents, contributing to widespread narcotics abuse. Effective Strategies for Guiding Adolescents in Narcotics Abuse are Yet to be Found: Law enforcement, religious figures, and other stakeholders have yet to discover and implement effective strategies for guiding adolescents involved in narcotics abuse in Kota Atas Sabang.

The research identifies several challenges inherent in addressing narcotics abuse among adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang. The primary challenge is the lack of awareness among adolescents about the dangers of narcotics and the potential consequences of their misuse. This knowledge gap poses a considerable obstacle to the development and implementation of effective prevention and intervention programs. The research endeavors to shed light on the nuanced issue of narcotics misuse among adolescents in Kota Atas Sabang, delving into the multifaceted factors, legal landscape, and collective efforts by stakeholders. By doing so, it aims to contribute to the development of targeted and comprehensive strategies for preventing and addressing narcotics abuse among this vulnerable demographic.

## 2. Background

Adolescence, as a transition phase between childhood and adulthood, marks the peak of brilliance in a person's life journey [21]. This period is marked by physical changes, brilliant development of thought, and exploration of identity and values. Various definitions of adolescence have been put forward by experts, including the views of G. Stanley Hall and Roger Barker, as well as the concept proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1974. In the realm of psychology, adolescence is often considered a period of "storm and stress," characterized by intense emotional sensations.

In understanding the characteristics of adolescence, we can divide it into two main phases, namely early adolescence, and late adolescence. Early adolescence is often characterized by emotional instability, a display of courage in relationships, and a striking development of mental abilities. On the other hand, late adolescents show increased stability in physical, emotional, and social aspects. They begin to have a more realistic self-image and develop problems with a more mature approach. Adolescent identity is the focus in understanding their development. This period is considered a critical time in the search for answers to identity questions, which often involves a temporary identity crisis. At the physical level, adolescents experience rapid growth, including the development of primary and secondary sex characteristics. Cognitively, they reach the stage of formal operations, allowing logical thinking about abstract ideas.

The role of parents and society is very important in supporting teenagers through this transition period. Parents need to provide emotional and moral support, encourage open communication, and provide appropriate freedom to develop independence [22]. On the other hand, communities can provide educational resources, support diversity, and provide safe spaces and mental support. Challenges faced by adolescents include mental health problems, identity conflicts, peer group influence, and pressure in choosing education and careers [23]. The influence of the social and cultural environment can also play a big role in shaping teenagers' views and behavior. Therefore, community efforts to respond to the needs of adolescents are a necessity [24].

Comprehensive sexual education, easily accessible mental health support, skill-building programs, and youth empowerment through participation in community activities can be effective solutions [25][26]. Promotion of diversity and acceptance of differences also needs to be a focus to create an environment that supports the growth of teenagers. Adolescents are entering an important phase in their life development. With a deep understanding of the characteristics, identity, development, and challenges faced by adolescents, society can design effective strategies and programs. Through collaboration between families, schools, government, and community organizations, we can create a comprehensive support network, helping young people reach their full potential.

### 3. Method

The population is all the objects involved in an object determination research [27][28]. This research method identifies the population as all subjects involved in the research, with an emphasis on research objects involving teenagers in Upper Sabang City and parties who have the potential to provide relevant information at the research location. The sample was selected by considering some school teenagers, as many as 20 people who were considered representative, as well as teenagers who had a history of being involved in drug abuse. Apart from that, it involves stakeholders such as law enforcement officials, such as police, neighborhood heads, mosque imams, and parents who are considered to have involvement either directly or indirectly. The research methods used include: Library Research: The data acquisition approach is carried out through library research, where relevant literature and books available in the library become the basis for finding arguments and views of experts related to research material. As well as as a comparison material with facts collected in the field. Field Research: Data collection techniques directly in the field, involving: 1) Observation: Direct observation at the research location to understand information about the guidance provided by law enforcement officers, teachers, parents and community leaders to teenagers in Upper Sabang City. 2) Interview: Intervention with law enforcement officials who have the authority to handle drugs and Islamic religious leaders in Sabang, aimed at obtaining information about the efforts made to find special tips in youth development. 3) Document Review: Data collection from the Sabang Police, especially regarding narcotics abuse, as a step to obtain more complete information in research. And 3) Experiment: An experimental approach is used to conduct research on adolescents involved in drug abuse, with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding. It is hoped that the integration of library research and field research methods can provide a comprehensive and detailed perspective regarding the problem of narcotics abuse among teenagers in Upper Sabang City.

### 4. Results

#### 4.1 Application of Guidance Activities on the Dangers of Drugs for Teenagers

Based on the results of interviews with the Sabang Police, the application of guidance activities regarding the dangers of drugs for teenagers has been carried out through various methods. This includes seminars on the dangers of drugs, religious counseling during the holy month of Ramadan, anti-drug campaigns, and disseminating information through stickers, banners and billboards in strategic places. Even though guidance efforts have been made, implementation is still faced with obstacles, especially in the lack of understanding and awareness of the public, especially students and teenagers, regarding the dangers of drugs. Even though they have been given various efforts and guidance, they continue to look for opportunities to consume drugs. Ulama figures in Sabang said that guidance activities were carried out through religious studies about drugs and the legal consequences for those who use them. This activity is usually carried out by mosque youth on Friday nights every week. Parents in Kota Atas Subdistrict provide guidance through advice, warnings, and sometimes threats of punishment. They also control the daily activities of children and their friends. Teachers are

involved in providing guidance to teenagers by providing advice and warnings. The results of a questionnaire on students at SMU I Kota Atas Sabang showed that only 62.50% of the 80 students stated that they had received a guidance application from the Sabang Police. Meanwhile, 18.75% answered sometimes, and 15% answered never. Therefore, it can be concluded that the guidance applications carried out by various parties are still considered less effective in accordance with their objectives.

#### 4.2 Factors that cause guidance on the dangers of drugs

The results of interviews with the Head of the Binamitra Division of the Sabang Police revealed that the causal factor in providing guidance about the dangers of drugs to teenagers in Upper Sabang City was because some teenagers in the area had begun to be influenced by drugs, although in small proportions. Preventive measures are taken to prevent the development of these negative influences. Ulama figures in Kota Atas Subdistrict provide guidance because they are very worried about teenagers who are addicted to drugs, which can hinder the activities of teenagers as future successors. Teachers stated that current developments and influences on teenagers make it difficult not to be influenced by drugs. Therefore, guidance is considered a necessary preventive measure. Parents provide guidance because they are worried about the dangers of drugs that can damage their children's future. They overcome these concerns by creating a harmonious, affectionate, and caring atmosphere, and by developing good communication relationships.

#### 4.3 Guidance activities that need to be provided regarding the dangers of drugs for teenagers

According to the Head of the Sabang Police Binamitra Division, the guidance activities that need to be provided regarding the dangers of drugs involve a more intensive counseling approach, legal awareness seminars, anti-drug campaigns, and increasing performance through training on the effects of drug addiction and its legal consequences. Ulama figures emphasize religious activities and participation in religious groups or organizations as a way to prevent teenagers from being influenced by drugs. Teachers at SMU Negeri 1 Sabang proposed providing sports facilities, support for youth organizations, and an active role in social activities as a guidance effort. Parents are expected to create a supportive environment and provide advice regarding the dangers of narcotics abuse. As a step to overcome various negative influences, the teacher also suggested that law enforcement officers carry out campaigns and education about drugs more often. Ulama figures and sub-district heads are expected to involve teenagers in social activities and various other positive activities. By combining approaches from various parties, it is hoped that guidance activities can be more effective in preventing drug abuse among teenagers in Upper Sabang City.

### 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, researchers summarize key findings and offer insightful recommendations for the future. Adolescence, known as the peak phase in a person's life, is characterized by physical strength, intellectual maturity, and cognitive development. The main key in shaping an adolescent's trajectory is reasoning ability, which acts as a fulcrum for the stability of mental well-being and behavior. The guidance given to teenagers in Kota Atas Sabang Subdistrict regarding the dangers of narcotics includes counseling, warnings and punitive measures. Various guiding initiatives, including seminars, lectures and campaigns, have been diligently implemented to address this pressing issue. The impetus behind providing guidance comes from the vulnerable developmental stage of adolescents, making them susceptible to contemporary influences. This includes concerns among parents, community leaders and educators regarding the potential moral damage resulting from drug addiction. Collective efforts made by law enforcers, educators, and community leaders to curb and improve drug abuse among teenagers include providing advice, warnings, threats of punitive action, and comprehensive guidance.

Addressed specifically to the Binamitra Sabang Police Chief, there is a strong recommendation to intensify coaching activities for handling the dangerous impact of narcotics on teenagers. This can be achieved through educational events, legal awareness seminars, anti-drug campaigns, and improving the achievements of the younger generation through training programs that outline the impact of drug addiction and its legal consequences. Leaders of religious institutions and community figures are encouraged to play an important role in tackling drug problems among teenagers. This involves involving the younger generation in various religious activities and community organizations, as an effort to prevent the influence of drugs. Parents are strongly encouraged to provide guidance about the dangers of drugs and be involved in efforts to prevent drug abuse. This includes, among other things, fostering a harmonious environment full of love, attention and a sense of kinship, fostering close relationships and effective communication, instilling noble values, and providing understanding and advice regarding the dangers of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances. For teenagers themselves, the advice is to remain alert to the dangers of narcotics, be self-disciplined, and reject influences that can lead to drug abuse. This underlines the importance of proactive steps to safeguard their well-being and future.

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