

Narcotics Abuse by Children and its Prevention

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Narcotics Abuse by Children and its Prevention

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Abstract

Drug abuse is carried out not only by adults, but also by adolescents. Teenagers who should have been educated for the betterment of this nation, also fell into the circle of drug abuse. Drug abuse has very fatal consequences in adolescents. Among teenagers who use narcotics do not even continue their education. In fact, education is a very important thing for them, for the achievement of their goals and future. Teenagers do not understand that drug abuse has negative repercussions. For this reason, it is necessary to prevent it, so that adolescents avoid drug abuse. This research is a normative juridical research, which is research that conducts an assessment of library materials. The data source used is secondary data. Data collection tools used are documentation studies, with qualitative analysis techniques. In general, the impact of drug abuse can be seen physically, psychically, and socially. Some of the efforts that can be made to prevent drug abuse are increasing the role of the family, religious guidance, and education on the dangers of narcotics.

Keywords: Abuse, Drug, Child, Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are very dangerous objects or substances. In addition to having benefits in the health sector (for certain criteria set by legislation), narcotics have a very detrimental negative impact. The negative impact of narcotics abuse does not only apply to users, but also to their families and communities.

The rampant circulation of narcotics in society has become a very serious problem in our country. Its circulation does not only reach adults, but also teenagers. Currently, there are many teenagers who have fallen into narcotics abuse, especially as users. The dynamic, energetic nature of teenagers, accompanied by a willingness to always try, is used by certain parties, especially narcotics dealers. Drug abuse, which usually begins with wanting to try

something new, ends up in a habit that is difficult to break because of an addiction. Addiction to using narcotics is fatal for everyone, especially teenagers.

Drug abuse is a very dangerous crime. Drug abuse is very damaging for teenagers. Narcotics will damage teenagers physically, psychologically, and mentally, and easily damage their future. Many of the teenagers who fall into narcotics abuse, especially as users, are lazy to learn and do not want to accept advice and advice, both from their parents, teachers, and or friends. Among these teenagers are also many who experience failure in the field of education. They no longer continue their education at school. Whereas education is the main thing for the sustainability and success of the future life of adolescents. Adolescents will find it difficult to achieve success without education, especially when their lives are accompanied by drug abuse. The problem is that teenagers do not understand that drug abuse is very detrimental to their lives. Drug abuse is very dangerous for teenagers. Whereas as we know that teenagers are the figure of the nation's next generation who are expected to be the leaders of this nation in the future. If teenagers fail due to drug abuse, then they will not be able to become leaders for society in the future.

Based on the explanation above, it is necessary to conduct research on prevention efforts so that adolescents do not fall into narcotics abuse. The problem that will be discussed in this study is about prevention efforts that can be done so that teenagers avoid narcotics abuse.

RESEARCH METHOD

A study cannot be said to be research if it does not have a research method because the purpose of research is to reveal a truth in a systematic, methodological and consistent manner (Koto, 2021). This research is normative juridical research, namely research that conducts an assessment of library materials. The data source used is secondary data. Secondary data is "data sourced from library research (library research) related to publications, namely library data listed in official documents" (MarzukiPeter Mahmud, 2014). Secondary data consists of:

1. **Primary Legal Material:**
 - a. Criminal Code
 - b. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics
 - c. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.
 - d. Secondary legal materials, secondary legal materials in the form of "books or research reports and journals that provide explanations of primary legal materials, while tertiary legal materials are materials that explain secondary legal materials obtained from dictionaries and the internet.
2. Tertiary legal materials, namely "legal materials that provide information on primary and secondary legal materials, such as bibliographies and cumulative indexes". (SubagiyoP. Joko, 2015) Tertiary legal materials or supporting legal materials basically include materials that provide guidance on primary and secondary legal materials, which are better known as legal reference materials or legal reference materials, for example statutory

abstracts, legal bibliographies, court directories, law encyclopedias, law magazine indexes, law dictionaries, and so on.

The data collection tool used is a documentation study, with qualitative analysis techniques.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS³

The problem of drugs in Indonesia is still something that is urgent and complex. In the last decade this problem has become widespread. It is proven by the significant increase in the number of drug abusers or addicts, along with the increasing disclosure of drug crime cases, which are increasingly diverse in pattern and the more massive the syndicate network is. The impact of drug abuse not only threatens the survival and future of the abuser, but also the future of the nation and state, regardless of social, economic, age or educational strata. Until now, the level of drug trafficking has penetrated at various levels, not only in urban areas but has touched rural communities. Until now, the spread of drugs is almost unavoidable. Considering that almost the entire world's population can easily get drugs from irresponsible people. For example, from drug dealers who like to find prey in school areas, discotheques, brothels, and places for gang gatherings. Of course this can make parents, mass organizations, the government worry about the spread of drugs that are so rampant (Amanda Maudy Pritha, 2017).

Although in our country, normatively there is a Narcotics Law and Psychotropic Law which threatens quite heavy penalties for anyone involved in the possession and distribution of these dangerous substances, in fact there is no sign of drug cases will decrease. On the contrary, along with the flow of freedom that accompanied the euphoric atmosphere of reform, we are witness to the increasing prevalence of drug abuse and other drugs. On the other hand, we have not seen a strict and indiscriminate law enforcement in this dangerous crime. The phenomenon of drug trafficking is currently carried out in an organized and professional manner. The circulation network has penetrated around the school, even into the classrooms. Within the school, agents of dealers and dealers are spread among the school students themselves. The characteristics are lack of interest in school (lazy, difficulty following lessons at school), and often complain of problems with teachers, parents and peers. Other characteristics of students who lack confidence, or are too confident and dare to be different from the others, are easily bored and like to do high-risk activities, and are known to easily earn money.

Adolescence is a period which by many researchers is formulated as a period in which a child begins to develop and exploit himself in order to find identity as a form of making a real self-identity. It is no longer just a name and lineage, but rather an introduction to attitudes, interests, hobbies and talents as well as various other tendencies which are actually only based on the possibility of teenagers to play a more role or gain autonomy in an environment where they feel comfortable and well accepted (Hermawan, 2013).

In adolescence, usually someone is in an unstable mental state or can be called the process of searching for identity, so that many teenagers are easily influenced by the

surrounding environment, both positive and negative. It is very dangerous for teenagers who fall into misguided relationships because it can damage a child's future (Melati, 2017).

Susanto stated that teenagers are a group that is vulnerable to changes that occur, especially problems related to sexuality, HIV-AIDS, and drugs (Nurmala, Ira, 2020). Adolescence is marked by physical, emotional, intellectual, sexual and social changes. These changes can have the following effects: search for identity, rebellion, unstable attitudes, changing interests, easily influenced by fashion, conflicts with parents and siblings, strong curiosity and experimentation, intense association with peers and 17 form a peer group that becomes a reference. Therefore, adolescence is a period that is vulnerable for teenagers to fall into all forms of delinquency, (AmandaMaudy Pritha, 2017) even to the point of drug abuse.

Abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs among the young generation today is increasing. The prevalence of deviations in the behavior of the young generation can endanger the survival of this nation in the future, because youth as a generation that is expected to become the nation's successor, is increasingly being devoured by nerve-destroying addictive substances. So that the young man can not think clearly. As a result, the hopeful generation of a strong and intelligent nation will only be a memory. The target of the spread of this drug is young people or teenagers (AmandaMaudy Pritha, 2017). For drug dealers, teenagers are a very strategic group. Teenagers with various characteristics are very easy to fall into narcotics abuse.

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which are divided into groups as attached in the Act. Invite this.

Drugs (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics and other addictive substances) are substances or substances which when entered into the body affect the body, especially the central nervous system/brain, so that when misused it will cause physical, psychological or mental disorders, and social functions. The influence is in the form of anesthesia, loss of pain, stimulation of enthusiasm, hallucinations or the emergence of delusions that cause dependence effects for the wearer (Izhar, M. D, 2019).

Narcotics abuse is the act of using narcotics without rights or against the law. Many teenagers fall into drug abuse, especially as users. Drug abuse among teenagers is currently increasingly widespread, increasing and very concerning, because excessive drug use can damage the organs of the wearer's body which results in disturbances in perception, thinking power, memory, learning power, creative power, emotional power and less self control on behavior (Ikawati, I & Wahyuni, 2017).

When detailed one by one, drug abuse has many impacts and most of them have negative impacts. In general, the impact of drug abuse can be seen physically, psychologically and even socially (Bunsaman, S, M & Krisnani, 2020).

1. Physical impact

There are many impacts of drug abuse on the physical user, including disorders of the nervous system (neurological), disorders of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular), skin disorders (dermatological), disorders of the lungs (pulmonary), reproductive health disorders, headaches, nausea and vomiting, increased body temperature, heartburn and difficulty sleeping. Drug use through injection needles, especially those used in turns, can pose a risk of transmitting infectious diseases such as hepatitis B, C, and HIV. Drug abuse can be fatal in the event of an overdose.

2. Psychic impact

Some of the psychological effects that will be felt by drug users include loss of self-confidence, often tense and anxious, full of suspicion, difficulty concentrating, full of suspicion, feeling annoyed and depressed, feeling insecure, and tending to hurt themselves and even commit suicide.

3. Impact on the social environment

In addition to having an impact on a person's physical and psychological, drug abuse can also have an impact on a person's social environment including being anti-social and immoral, being ostracized by the community, becoming a burden on the family and the future being bleak. s

The rampant circulation of drugs in society and the magnitude of the adverse effects and losses, both economic and social losses caused by it, have opened awareness from various circles to move the "war" on drugs (Juanda, J., et.al 2018). Various efforts have been made to prevent the community, especially teenagers, from falling into drug abuse. Teenagers are the next generation of the nation who will continue the ideals of this nation's struggle.

The position of children is very important and strategic as a golden potential for the growth and development of a nation in the future. Children are exactly part of one of the human resources who are the successors of the ideals of the nation's struggle. (Erwin Asmadi, 2020) Teenagers should be kept away from drug abuse. If a teenager abuses narcotics, then the teenager is classified as a criminal. This is a matter of great concern, where the child has been in conflict with the law and is classified as having committed a narcotic crime (Lubis, 2020). For this reason, prevention efforts must be made from an early age, in order to prevent teenagers from abusing narcotics.

Prevention policies talk about ways or methods or strategies for taking pre-emptive and preventive steps (Sigalingging, 2021). Some of the prevention efforts that can be done so that adolescents avoid drug abuse are:

1. Increase the role of the family.

The family is the main milestone for the growth and development of adolescents. Families play an active role in every process of adolescent development. The family should be the most comfortable place for teenagers. If this is not obtained by the teenager from his family, then he will easily run away from his family, and look for a place or thing that can be used as an outpouring, an outlet for frustration, or a solution to his problem.

For this reason, families must create comfort for children and be able to provide the best protection, without forgetting to increase supervision of teenagers, by always knowing their daily activities, both at home, in the community, in the school environment, and in their social environment. The goal is for teenagers to be more controlled and avoid negative actions.

2. Religious guidance

Religious guidance is expected to lead to religious behavior for adolescents.

Religious behavior is the main foundation in the formation of a person's community or become a complete human being. Therefore, fostering religious behavior for the community is something that is very urgent and urgent to be applied by both parents and educational institutions. Fostering religious behavior or morality for the community is the first and foremost thing that must be done because it becomes the basis for the stability of the personality of the community as a whole (Wahyuni, 2018).

In order to prevent teenagers from being abused by narcotics, it is necessary to carry out special religious guidance. Religious guidance is useful for teenagers to know more about religious knowledge and keep them away from unjustified actions, harming themselves and others, including narcotics abuse.

3. Education about the dangers of narcotics

One of the things that causes drug abuse is the lack of understanding of teenagers about narcotics and their dangers. Teenagers must understand that narcotics are substances or objects which if used are very dangerous and cause dependence. Teenagers will also not be easy to get out of the bondage of narcotics, if they have started to try it. Teenagers' ignorance about the dangers of drugs creates a negative attitude. A negative attitude is an attitude that leads to negative behavior, a negative attitude arises due to a lack of knowledge about the effects of drugs so that students think drugs are not too dangerous to be avoided. For this reason, it is necessary to increase adolescent knowledge about the dangers of narcotics use, through coaching, discussion activities, seminars, or special legal counseling for adolescents. Increased knowledge can also be done through mass media and social media.

4. Choose a good social environment

If the teenager is in a good social environment, it will be easy for him to participate in good deeds, on the contrary if the teenager is in a bad social environment, it will be easy for him to participate in bad deeds. in the case of narcotics abuse in adolescents, it often starts because of following friends in social groups. Therefore, teenagers must be able to choose a social environment that is beneficial for their future

5. Take part in positive activities

As the nation's generation, youth should always be directed to activities that are positive and beneficial for their future. His participation in positive activities is expected to be able to prevent adolescents from drug abuse. By participating, adolescents can do positive things in society and join individuals who can lead them to a better direction.

Problems caused by consuming drugs are not only related to individual users, but are also related to family problems, generation problems, social problems, economic problems, security problems, resilience problems and so on, then in the end it becomes a national problem (Mukhtar Samad, 2016). For this reason, the prevention of drug abuse by adolescents must be carried out by all parties, including the government, families, communities, and schools.

CLOSURE

Conclusion

Drug abuse by children can be prevented by increasing the role of the family. Prevention can also be done by providing religious guidance to children, and providing education on the dangers of narcotics.

Suggestion

Teenagers are the nation's next generation who must be avoided from drug abuse. To prevent drug abuse by adolescents, it should be done especially by the family by increasing the role of the family. In addition, the provision of religious guidance and education on the dangers of narcotics for adolescents also needs to be improved. It is recommended that the prevention of drug abuse by adolescents should be carried out continuously and carried out by all parties related to adolescents. So that teenagers are free from the bondage of drug abuse.

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