

The Risk of Narcotich Abuse in Adolescents Is Seen From Gender, Residence Status and Parental Status

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Abstract

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. Indonesian people, even the world community, in general are currently faced with a very worrying situation due to the widespread use of various types of illegal drugs. This concern is further sharpened due to the rampant illicit trafficking of narcotics which has spread to all levels of society, including the younger generation. This will greatly affect the life of the nation and state in the future. The behavior of some teenagers who have clearly ignored the values of the rules and norms and laws that apply in the midst of people's lives is one of the causes of the rampant use of drugs among the younger generation. In everyday life in the midst of society there are still many teenagers who still do drug abuse. Drug abuse among adolescents is an act that is not in accordance with social norms and values that apply in society. Deviance occurs when a person or group of people does not comply with the norms or standards and values that already apply in society. The causes of drug abuse are internal and external factors.

Keywords: Abuse, Delinquency, Narcotics

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, humans are always trying to advance and fulfill their needs for clothing, food and shelter as well as health and to advance the development of technology and information. Of all these advances, some have a positive impact and some have a negative impact on humans. One of the things that has a negative impact in this modern era is the development of illegal drugs and narcotics which emerged along with the progress of the times, and this is strictly prohibited by some religions and countries because it has a very bad impact on human health and mental health.

Narcotics is an abbreviation of narcotics, psychotropics and illegal drugs. Apart from "narcotics", another term introduced especially by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia is Napza which is an abbreviation for narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances. All of these terms, whether "narcotics" or "drugs", refer to groups of compounds that generally pose a risk of addiction for users. According to health experts, drugs are actually psychotropic compounds which are usually used to anesthetize patients when undergoing surgery or as drugs for certain diseases. However, now this perception is being misinterpreted due to use outside the intended and proper dosage. In 2015, there were 35 types of drugs consumed by drug users in Indonesia, from the cheapest to the most expensive, such as LSD (lysergic acid diethyl). In the world there are 354 types of drugs. 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 pain and can cause dependence..

1.1 Background

Drug abuse is a crime against humanity and an acute social problem that destroys the principles of social, national and state life. In Indonesia, drug abuse or dependence is increasingly common. We can observe this in many print and electronic media, where every day we hear and read about the arrests of perpetrators of drug distribution and drug users.

Like in the city of Pontianak itself, cases of narcotics abuse from 2013 to early 2014, the police handled 60 drug cases with a total of 77 suspects. Which consisted of 60 men and 17 women. From this data we can see that the increase in drug abuse is increasing so that it is becoming a serious threat to the Indonesian nation in general and the city of Pontianak in particular. And remembering that most of these drug users are teenagers who are the nation's next generation.

World Drugs Reports 2018 states that as many as 275 million people in the world or 5.6% of the world's population (aged 15-64 years) have consumed drugs. Meanwhile in Indonesia, BNN as the focal point in the field of preventing and eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) recorded a figure for drug abuse in 2017 of 3,376,115 people aged 10-59 years. Meanwhile, the figure for drug abuse among students in 2018 (from 13 provincial capitals in Indonesia) reached 2.29 million people. One group of people who are vulnerable to exposure to drug abuse are those in the 15-35 year age range who are millennials as the nation's next generation.

In the case of narcotics abuse, it is necessary for teenage boys to narrow their social circle to a positive environment so that they do not enter a negative environment which could be a factor in narcotics abuse. For young girls to be able to carry themselves well in the family, school and wider social environment.

Continue to uphold the good name of yourself and your family. Therefore, teenagers are expected to be able to carry themselves in all their activities, interact positively in their social environment, and continuously fortify themselves by learning and practicing positive personality and character values. For people or relatives who act as substitute parents in accompanying, guiding and directing children from childhood to adulthood. It is recommended to implement appropriate parenting patterns and establish strong and positive communication. Because it is a protective factor for teenagers against narcotics abuse. For the Government (BNN), it is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a reference in BNN's efforts to emphasize prevention or efforts to prevent the risk of narcotics abuse in teenagers by sharing media. As well as counseling regarding knowledge about appropriate parenting styles, creating a positive atmosphere in the household, and how to make the family a conducive place for each family member is also deemed necessary and important to do.

1.2 Formulation of the problem

Based on the background above, the problem formulation can be drawn as follows:

- a. Is there a difference in the risk of narcotics abuse in terms of where you live?
- b. Is there a difference in the risk of narcotics abuse in terms of gender?

METHOD

The method used for participants was a pedagogical education method with an instructivism teaching approach because most participants already had the skills regarding the topics

discussed. The following are the stages of activities that will be carried out:

1. pre-activity stage

The initial stages carried out in this activity include:

- a. Initial survey, this stage is carrying out a survey at the extension location located in Rawa Buntu Village;
- b. After the survey, the implementation location and target participants are determined;
- c. Preparation of training materials and materials including slides and hard copies for activity participants.

2. Activity Implementation Stage

At this stage participants will be given an understanding of narcotics abuse which originates from environmental factors and so on. Counseling is carried out using the following method

a. Lecture

This method was chosen to provide an explanation and understanding of how dangerous narcotics abuse is.

b. Discussion and question and answer

This method is used to stimulate the participants' thinking power to re-process the material that has been presented, which then raises questions..

3. Post-activity stage

At this stage a report will be prepared on the results of the activities that have been obtained from participants to account for the activities and for publication purposes

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

NO.	VARIABLE		DRUGH ABUSE STATUSE
1	Gender	Man	4,69%
		Woman	0,24%
2	Residence status	Rural	2,53%
		Urban	3,03%
3	Parental status	Single	3,32%
		intact	2,72%

It can be seen that the gender variable has a significant influence on the drug abuse status of teenagers 15-24 years old in Indonesia in 2017. Male teenagers have a 1.6 times greater tendency than female teenagers to abuse drugs, the area of residence has an influence significant impact on drug abuse status. From this table it can also be seen that teenagers who live in urban areas have a 1.4 times greater tendency than teenagers in rural areas to be involved in drug abuse..

1. DIFFERENCES IN THE RISK OF NARCOTICS ABUSE IN TERMS OF RESIDENCE

A narcotics user or addict from a legal perspective is a criminal. However, if we look

more closely, many people believe that they are actually victims of a syndicate or chain of distribution and trafficking of narcotics, psychotropic substances and illegal drugs. Addicts constitute the main market share as 'regular customers'. Psychologically, it is difficult for them to get rid of their addiction, even though perhaps they actually want to get rid of the narcotics trap that surrounds them. Addicts require different treatment in the criminalization process. Based on this view, the "punishment" needs to be carried out separately, with different patterns of handling, coaching and treatment. This is where the role of prisons becomes vital in efforts to help addicts escape the trap of addiction. Thus, apart from functioning as a 'guardian of public order', prisons also carry out a rehabilitation function. The development of Narcotics Convicts cannot be separated from the development of criminal law in Indonesia which is realized through criminal law enforcement which works operationally through a system called the (*Criminal Justice System.*)

In Javanese and Sundanese society, from the perspective of parents and the general public, it is normal for boys to make mistakes and misbehave, in contrast to girls who are required to stay at home more and are not tolerated to do things like that. carried out by boys like mischief. According to Erikson, men and women have different personalities which are influenced by gender structure. Men prefer to be disruptive and aggressive, while women are more inclusive and passive, so men experience more problems with their social environment

In this way, the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is accepted. Different from gender, the risk of drug abuse in adolescents is seen from their residence status. Adolescents who live with their parents, with relatives or live in boarding houses or rent their own house do not have significant differences. This can be seen from the value of $p = 0.569$ where $p < 0.05$. The average score for teenagers living with their parents was 14.19, for teenagers living with relatives it was 16.00 and boarding/renting a house was 13.67.

If you look at the average results for each residence status, there are differences, but the values are not significant enough. Based on these results, it can be said that the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is not accepted. Carlson said the same thing, that teenagers who live with intact parents tend to have fewer behavioral problems than teenagers who live with single parents, unmarried families, or stepfamilies. Adolescents who live with parents, relatives, or in boarding houses/renters are equally at risk of abuse DRUGS.

2. DIFFERENCES IN THE RISK OF NARCOTICS ABUSE IN TERMS OF GENDER

Even though there are many theories and other research which states that teenagers who live without their parents are more likely to commit delinquency and abuse drugs, it needs to be seen that families that have intense intimate communication will have an influence on the formation of the child's personality and character. Teenagers who live with their parents but there is no positive interaction will cause a lot of conflict.

The existence of restraint in the family can also result in a child's resistant attitude, so this can be a trigger factor for committing and trying to use drugs. Similar to the risk of drug abuse in adolescents with residential status, the risk of drug abuse in adolescents with intact or single parent status also does not have a significant difference

The research team also saw that in this case, children who were victims of divorce had problems with lack of self-confidence, lack of success in education and relationships, were angry, liked to criticize themselves, always hid their feelings and were easily frustrated. In

this study it can be stated that parental status cannot determine whether a person is more at risk of drug abuse, the average results show that adolescents with single parent status have a lower risk so that single parents are also able to provide good care so that they can prevent adolescents from the risk of drug abuse. In general, single parents experience negative things and are seen by their social environment as negative things so that they often have a negative impact on children's development. This means that even though teenagers are raised by a single parent, they have good relationships and communication between their members, so this is able to provide protection for children to avoid drug abuse. Parental busyness also has an influence and should be a concern. Teenagers whose parents are busy but who are able to provide time and have positive communication as explained above can reduce drug abuse in teenagers.

This applies vice versa, for teenagers who have intact parents but the children do not get the attention they need because the parents are busy and automatically there is no good communication between family members, this can trigger children to commit drug abuse. Protective factors are conditions that can prevent drug abuse from occurring. A strong relationship of affection and kinship will establish good communication between family members which will continue to bond between children and parents. Attachment is intertwined with several elements including a sense of trust, reciprocal interaction, stimulation, positive attitudes, warmth, acceptance, emotional support. Efforts to overcome crime through criminal law (law) are essentially an integral part of efforts to protect society (social defense). Social policy can be interpreted as a rational effort to achieve community welfare while also including community protection. So the definition of "social politics" includes "social welfare politics" and "social defense politics". Broadly speaking, these countermeasures can be carried out in two ways, namely penal and non-penal. In terms of using penal means, it is none other than using criminal law as the main means, both material criminal law, formal criminal law and criminal implementation carried out through the Criminal Justice System to achieve certain goals.

In the short term, this goal is to resocialize (re-socialize) criminals, in the medium term it is to prevent crime and in the long term the ultimate goal is to achieve social welfare. The application of the Therapeutic Community method in Narcotics Correctional Institutions is the final part of the criminal justice system, which is a form of penal effort. The application of this method starts from the reception stage where a search is carried out, a medical examination is carried out and then detoxification is carried out by a doctor. After that, we enter the initial stage which consists of three stages, namely, younger member, middle member and older member, where at these stages convicts who use narcotics who have been separated begin to take part in Therapeutic Community activities. These activities are in the form of morning meetings, encounter groups, static groups, PAGE groups, weekend wrap ups, discussion groups, music therapy, function and recreation hours. The next stage is the advanced stage. At this stage, Narcotics Prisoners are more focused on developing independence (vocational) which is more focused on providing work skills. The final stage is the advanced guidance stage. At this stage prisoners can be given conditional release and leave to be released. Prisoners who have been released are required to report to the designated Correctional Center. At this time, the prisoner receives guidance from a community counselor whose nature is more directed towards individual counseling which is useful in the recovery period of prisoners who have been released.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The risk of narcotics abuse is viewed from a gender perspective. Where for teenage boys it was 16.71% and for teenage girls 10.72. This result has a score difference of around 7,956. According to the theory put forward by Affandi, et al (2009). A similar thing was expressed by Rumiati (2010) that male adolescents have a higher level of aggression than female adolescents. From the general public's point of view, it is normal for boys to make mistakes and misbehave, in contrast to girls who are required to stay at home and not be encouraged to commit juvenile delinquencies as in general. Men are more disruptive and aggressive, while women are more inclusive and passive, so men experience more problems with their social environment.

The risk of narcotics abuse in adolescents is seen from their residence status. For teenagers whose status is living with their parents, the presentation is 14.19%, for those whose status is living at a relative's house the presentation is 16.00% and those living in boarding houses/renting have a presentation of 13.67%. However, teenagers who live in the homes of their parents, relatives or rent/boarding houses are equally at risk of narcotics abuse. Many theories say that teenagers who live with their parents have a small chance of falling into this, but it is important to know that what shapes a child's character is the interaction and intensity of intimate communication with the child. Adolescents with restrictive or authoritarian family environments tend to be less happy, irritable and unfriendly. The consequence that can arise from a family environment like this is a deep sense of disappointment in teenagers, which often makes teenagers show their disappointment with delinquency. Such as losing the passion for life which can cause drop-out and make it possible to fall into narcotics abuse.

Meanwhile, the risk of narcotics abuse in teenagers who have intact or single parent status. In Papalia (2014), it is stated that teenagers with divorced parents show multidimensional problems such as academic, psychological problems and other deviant behavior problems. Parents' busyness and interpersonal relationships between family members are one of the factors that contribute to the risk of narcotics abuse in adolescents. Families with strong family ties and a loving relationship between parents and children will be a protective factor in narcotics abuse. Protective factors are factors that can hinder.

My suggestion is that there is a family and community empowerment movement, which is a process of providing information on preventing drug abuse continuously and continuously following developments in targets in various settings, as well as a process of helping targets change from not knowing to knowing, from knowing to being willing and from wanting to being able. carry out behaviors that strengthen self-protection through healthy living and prevent behavior that is at risk of triggering drug abuse. The main targets of community empowerment are individuals, families and community groups. Building an atmosphere, as an effort to create public opinion or a social environment that encourages individuals, families and community groups to want to carry out behavior that strengthens self-protection through healthy living behavior and prevents behavior that is at risk of triggering drug abuse in the social environment (family at home, people who are role models, idols, religious councils, etc.) have positive opinions about protective behavior.

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