

# Prevention of Drug Abuse in Children Age of Basic School

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**Abstract:- This millennial Dizaman drug distribution has reached a worrying level. Drug use is no longer only done by society up and adult society but has touched all elements of society including children as the target of drug circulation. The latest case that became the topic is the number of school children who overdose after taking drugs in the community environment. Armed with the existing problems, the research was conducted with the aim to describe the whole effort undertaken by all elements in it as an effort to prevent drug abuse in elementary school age children. This research uses descriptive qualitative method.**

**Keywords:-** Prevention of Drugs, Primary School Children, Netizen.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The age of globalization and modernization is an age that almost everything can not be separated and always in touch with technology. It is this sophistication that brings each individual or group can communicate intensively every time. But this is contrary to the facts that are in the field, where by sebahagian people use it as a tool to do things that are very dangerous and violate the norm hukum.beberapa time ago that occurred in the city of Kendari Southeast Sulawesi Province, where dozens of students suddenly and simultaneously admitted to the hospital with the same symptoms. After being traced and examined by medical experts it was found that students had consumed hard and forbidden drugs of PCC (*Paracetamol Caffeine Carisoprodol*). According to the examiner doctors the students are *over-* dosed after consuming the drug excessively without clear instructions. There are things that hit the world of education, where some victims of PCC pills are elementary school students (SD) and Junior High School (SMP) with the lowest age range of 11 years and who use most of them are women. through the head of the South Sulawesi Provincial Health Office, Asrun Tombili said that the drug abuse victim was about 100 people and 3 of them died after taking the drug<sup>1</sup>.

The description is also obtained directly by the father sekretaris RSJ Southeast Sulawesi Province, Mr. Sutrisno, in his room, he told what happened and similar to that told by the teenagers. The statement also disclosed subdirektorat educational environment National Narcotics Agency, AgusSutanto said, the use of drugs among students is indicated will increase due to the rise of new types of drugs.

<sup>1</sup>Zone Sultra.Com

This new drug distribution targeting students and students<sup>2</sup>. Agus further said, currently in the world is estimated there are as many as 200 new types of narcotics. Of that number, he said, which has been detected circulating in Indonesia reached as many as 68 types of drugs. The current threat is also diverse, ranging from the stigma, plus the current bandar began targeting elementary and junior high school students who will be directed to become a user as well as drug dealer.

If we refer to the mental revolution program that is staying digadang by the current government seems still very far from the word success, especially now the world of education is the target and the main emphasis in the mental revolution. This is the reason for this research.

## II. THE STUDY OF THEORY

Napza can be interpreted as (narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances). Napza itself is a chemical that when consumed will affect the work pattern of nerve susceptibility so that it can cause physical, psychological, and social health problems due to habit, addiction (*addiction*) and dependence (*dependency*) on drugs<sup>3</sup>. World Health Organization WHO, states that "All substances except food, water or oxygen which if incorporated into the body can change the body's physical and / or psychological functions<sup>4</sup>.

*Basically narcotics is divided into several parts:*

### A. Narcotics

Narcotics is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-synthetic or semi-synthetic plants that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, reduce or until the loss of pain, and can cause dependence<sup>5</sup>.

### B. Psychotropic

<sup>2</sup> www.Republika. go.id. (accessed on 16 November 2017)

<sup>3</sup>DewiAngraeni, *Impact for Narcotics Users, Psikotropika And Addictive Substances (NAPZA) in KeluaKeluaSamarindaUlu*, Ejournal UNMUL, 2015, p. 1

<sup>4</sup> Esther Budi, *Drug Counseling*, Journal of Ukrimun University, 2011, p. 1

<sup>5</sup> David Mangarahon, *Knowledge Relations And Attitudes AgainstBehavior Drug AbuseIn SMUN 20 Medan Students*, Journal of HKBP University, 2015, p.10

Psychotropic is a drug that can cause dependence, decrease brain activity / stimulate the central nerves, can cause hallucinations, illusions, impaired thinking, behavior and feelings.

#### C. Addictive Substances Lai

- Inhalation : Inhalantia is a gas vapor which in its use by inhalation. Examples are the contents of matches, gas, liquid for *dry cleaning*, *thiner* and steam gasoline. Inhalants are usually used trial and error by underage, underprivileged or street children.
- Alcohol : Alcohol is one of the psychoactive substances whose ingredients are obtained from fermentation process of honey, sugar, grape juice and tubers. Alcohol is often called *booze* or *drink*. The alcohol fermentation process will obtain alcohols of less than 15%. However, with the distillation process in the factory can produce higher levels of alcohol even reach 100%<sup>6</sup>.

#### D. Drug Abuse Drug

Abuse is a very dangerous phenomenon, because it will have an impact on health and loss of productivity in its users. According Hawari in Qomariyatus reveals, it happens because of the properties of drugs that are technically <sup>7</sup>causes:

- The irresistible desire (*anover-powering desire*)
- Would pose a tendency to add a dose or doses of the body's tolerance.
- Dependence of psychology
- Physical dependence

### III. METHODOLOGY

In conducting the research, researchers used descriptive qualitative methodology to determine drug prevention efforts that can be done. qualitative methods are often also called, naturalistic research methods, because the research is done on natural conditions (*natural setting*)<sup>8</sup>.

In qualitative research descriptive data and data sources obtained from, principals, teachers, students, and all components within the school. To get the data the researcher can do observation, interview, and documentation to all related school community as an effort to prevent drug abuse in elementary school age children. The qualitative research

procedure starts from the stage: Pre Field, Field Work Phase, Field Entering Phase, Participating And Collecting Data<sup>9</sup>.

To get complete data it can be done with Observation, Interview and Documentation.

Researchers perform data analysis using interactive models that are divided into four parts<sup>10</sup>. Namely: Data collection, data Reduction, Presentation of data.

### IV. RESULTS OF RESEARCH

After conducting research, researchers get many things related to prevention of drug abuse in primary school age children. Drug prevention efforts undertaken actually exist. Prevention is done by implementing P4GN program which is a national program. This is because the P4GN program is an outline of the prevention and control of drugs. Of the three schools namely SDN 03, 13 and 15 Kendari that get the red line of drug-prone areas, as a whole have run P4GN program. In the atmosphere of the morning apple and the unrelenting ceremony both the principal and the teacher who became the counselor of the ceremony always reminds all the learners, so as not to approach the people who indicated using drugs, moreover follow the pattern of their deeds and behavior. This also continues in the teaching and learning process, the teacher corrects all relevant pelajaran metrics, to include the content of the drug within the subject matter that is being given. Teachers from all three schools have received special training provided through collaboration between national narcotics agencies, education offices and health workers. This is an activity given to increase teachers' insights about drugs. So there is an agreement that drugs are included as a curriculum in learning in schools, especially primary schools. A form of supervision is also provided during the child in the school area. The strengthening of the rengohanian side is also done by the teacher, the form of strengthening is done in the form of yasinan activities and direction according to religious teachings, every Friday morning. In addition, in SDN 15 Kendari apply system that all students are supervisor means is that students in the school obliged to supervise peers, siblings, and younger siblings if anyone doing drugs abuse.

If a child is found to be in a drug abuse case then the guardian of the class should be guided to check the kenearanya and call the relevant parent if proven. For further actions the teacher gives special supervision to the student in question and see the progress of the student.

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<sup>10</sup>Moleong, op, cit., 216-217

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