

Measuring the Preventive of Drug Dangers in Elementary Schools

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the effect of information services as a preventive measure against the dangers of drugs in elementary schools in Enrekang Regency, so students understand and can avoid negative things so that students are not easily affected by deviant behavior. In this case elementary school classroom teachers in Enrekang District plays an important role in the responsibility for drug prevention at the school, however all teachers in primary schools in Enrekang Regency have the same responsibility so that students are saved from the language of drugs. One example of the information service that is provided to elementary school students in Enrekang Regency is providing a guidebook on the dangers of drug abuse. Intensive socialization of the dangers of drugs by inviting speakers from business groups, officials or educational institutions who understand the dangers of drug use so that students are more aware of the dangers of drug use. The help book can help students in getting more information about the dangers of drug abuse. .

Keywords: Drug Danger, Drug Information Services, preventive

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pengaruh layanan informasi sebagai tindakan preventif terhadap bahaya narkoba di sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Enrekang, agar siswa memahami dan dapat terhindar dari hal-hal yang bersifat negatif sehingga siswa tidak mudah terpengaruh kepada perilaku menyimpang. Dalam hal ini guru kelas sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Enrekang sangat berperan penting pada tanggung jawab untuk pencegahan narkoba di sekolah tersebut, namun demikian juga seluruh guru di sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Enrekang mempunyai tanggung jawab yang sama agar peserta didik terselamatkan dari bahaya narkoba. Salah satu contoh layanan informasi yang diberikan kepada siswa sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Enrekang yaitu memberikan buku panduan tentang bahaya penyalagunaan narkoba. Sosialisasi bahaya narkoba secara intensif dengan mengundang narasumber dari kelompok-kelompok usaha, pejabat atau lembaga pendidikan yang paham tentang bahaya penggunaan narkoba agar para siswa tersebut lebih paham akan bahaya penggunaan narkoba. Buku bantuan dapat membantu para siswa dalam mendapatkan lebih banyak informasi tentang bahaya penyalagunaan narkoba.

Kata Kunci: Bahaya Narkoba, Layanan Informasi narkoba, preventif

INTRODUCTION

Information is a factor why adolescents can become easy targets for drug dealers. Evidenced by the lack of knowledge of adolescents about drugs, types of drugs, and adverse effects on their bodies and future. Teenagers are often known as the "looking for identity".

Drug abuse among teenagers is mostly just curious or trial and error, joining style, symbol of social status, wanting to forget the problems that are being experienced by someone and others. The impact caused by drugs is an addiction that can make users not be free from drugs.

Even can cause death if used in higher doses and long periods of use. Narcotics itself consists of narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances. Narcotics and illegal drugs are addictive substances if consumed without appropriate rules and doses can endanger health. (Arikunto Suharsimi, 1997)

Psychotropic substances are non-narcotic substances or drugs both natural and synthesis that have psychoactive properties through the influence of selective on the central nervous system that causes typical changes in normal activity and behavior. Psychotropic drugs are drugs used by doctors to treat mental disorders, (Littlewood, William. 1981). Addictive substances are substances other than narcotics and psychotropic substances that can cause dependence. Students as teenagers prefer or are interested in new things and seem exciting, as well as in the provision of information services, so students are not saturated. By seeing this reality, then the need for a efforts to increase student motivation in attending guidance and counseling services.

The definition of preventive action is a rule (to be implemented or overcome something). Preventive is the anticipation of an individual's general problems, preventing the problem from befalling the individual. Preventive action is a way to prevent

problems from happening, so students can avoid negative actions that are not appropriate to the environment. According to the dictionary, prevention is to be arbitrary (so nothing happens).

Preventive is the anticipation of individual common problems, preventing the problem from befalling the individual. The supervisor gives several efforts, such as information and skills to prevent the problem from arising. As a preventive measure, providing information about the dangers of drug abuse can be done at home, at school or in the community. One example in providing information about the dangers of drug abuse can be done through providing information services in schools. Preventive efforts in schools are by giving strict sanctions to students who carry drugs, each teacher is also required to be a counselor in the sense of having to observe, take care of, monitor every student's behave.

Discussion

Description of the Dangers of Drug Abuse

Narcotics are substances or drugs that come from plants or books, both synthetic and semi-synthetic that can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain and can cause dependence. The term narcotics comes from the Greek called "Narcotics" which means stiff as a statue or sleep. Someone becomes rigid like a statue or sleep when this person uses certain ingredients. Certain ingredients in Greek are called Narcotics. In addition, there are others who say that narcotics also come from the Greek words "narcotic" which means anesthetized so that they do not feel anything, (Efendi, A., & Elihami, E., 2020).

Narcotics are substances that are used to cause a person to stiffen like a statue or to sleep (narcotics), (Elihami, E., 2020). Over time the term narcotics is not limited to materials that cause rigid conditions such as statues or sleep, but also materials that cause conditions which are otherwise included in

the narcotics group. Narcotics in Law No. 35 of 2009 in Article 1 paragraph (1) explained: Narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which is divided into groups as attached in This law Narcotics and Drugs (Narcotics) or Narcotics, Psychotropic's, and Additives (NAPZA) are substances or substances that can affect a person's psychological or psychological condition (thoughts, feelings, and behavior) and can cause physical and psychological dependence. Narcotics according to RI Law No. 22/1997, namely substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants both synthetic and semisynthetic that can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, (Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y., 1988)..The danger of drug abuse is huge, not only damaging the body, but also the future. Drug abuse results in damage to body organs while also causing dangerous diseases that are difficult to cure, such as cancer, lung, HIV / AIDS, hepatitis, and even mental illness.

Drug abuse is drug use that is not for medicinal and research purposes, and is used without following the rules or the correct dosage, so that it can cause physical health disorders, mental health disorders, and social life, Baltes, (P. B., Lindenberger, U., & Staudinger, U. M., 2006). There are three factors (reasons) that can be said to trigger someone in drug abuse. These three factors are individual factors, environmental factors, and the availability of drugs themselves. Narcotics have a very heavy addictive power, (Rusyan, A. Tabrani, Atang Kusdinar dan Zainal Arifin. 1992). Narcotics also have very high tolerance and habitual habits. These three narcotic traits cause the use of narcotics that cannot be separated from its grip (Awang, A., Ibrahim, I. I., Nor, M. N. M., Razali, M. F. M., Arof, Z. M., & Rahman, A. R. A., 2015).

Based on Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 Year 2009 concerning Narcotics, the types of narcotics are divided into 3 (three) groups, namely class I narcotics, class II and class III.

a) Narcotics category I is the most dangerous narcotics, because the additives are very high. (Syaparuddin, S., & Elihami, E. 2020. This class must not be used for any purpose except for research or science and not be used in therapy, and has a very high potential to cause dependence. In article 9 paragraph 1 of Law No. 22 of 2009 it is explained that narcotics of class I are prohibited from being produced and / or used in the production process except in very limited quantities for the benefit of scientific development and carried out under strict supervision of the Minister of Health, which includes 26 types of narcotics in group I, one of which is 26 Examples are cannabis, cocaine, morphine, opium, and others.

b) Narcotics class II are narcotics that have strong addictive power, but are useful for treatment and research. Used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and / or for the purpose of developing science and has high potential to cause dependence, Sudirman A.M, 2000). The most popular type II narcotics used is the heroin which is a derivative of morphine. Low levels of heroin are called putauw. Putauw is the most abused type of narcotics.

c) Narcotics class III are narcotics which are efficacious for the treatment of knowledge and have mild potential in dependence. The use of narcotics is the same as narcotics group II, namely for health services and / or scientific development. Examples are codeine and its derivatives. Based on this explanation it can be seen that drugs are illegal drugs that can cause dependence and affect the human nervous system, so that drugs are prohibited from being used excessively and not used without permission from the medical authorities.

Information Services as Preventative Measures Against Drug Dangers

The data presented in this section are data from the results of field research collected with several data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation, (Elihami, E., & Ekawati, E, 2020). The data will be presented in the form of a description of the results of the interview. After the writer makes observations, interviews and records the documents, a number of data can be presented that describe information services as a preventive measure for the dangers of drugs, (Assidiq, I., & Elihami, E. 2020).

Information services namely guidance and counseling services provided to students in providing knowledge and understanding of various information. The implementation of this information service is expected so that students are able to make good decisions for themselves. Thus, the main function of guidance through this information service is the function understanding and prevention.

Based on the data described in the previous discussion, the results of the author's interview with the guidance and counseling teacher at elementary school show that in terms of the implementation of information services about the dangers of drugs have been carried out well. at school in general, (Bahrami, M. A., Barati, O., Ghoroghchian, M.-S., Montazer-alfaraj, R., & Ezzatabadi, M. R, 2016).

Associated with the use of information services as a preventive measure or also called preventive action, (Bajpai, N., Prasad, A., & Pandey, P., 2013)., the data obtained by the author through interviews with guidance and counseling teachers, states that the existence of information services about negative impacts when in contact with drugs is considered effective to prevent negative effects for students. The information services provided by the guidance and counseling teacher have an

influence on students as a preventive or preventive measure against the dangers of drugs.

Conclusion

The elementary school students respond well to this information service activity. They always involve themselves in various activities including religious activities organized by the school. Religious activities are important to foster morals and morals so they are not easily influenced by negative things that plunge themselves into students. The model of presenting information services provided by counseling teachers in improving understanding of the dangers of drug abuse.

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