

## Avoiding Alcohol and Drugs: The Role of UDB Students in Increasing Awareness of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School Students

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### ABSTRACT:

*Alcohol and drug abuse among students is a serious problem that can threaten the future of the younger generation. This study aims to describe the perception of vocational high school students towards alcohol and drug abuse at Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School. This research method uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design, and a qualitative method with interviews. A total of 31 respondents were selected as research samples through the proportional random sampling technique of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School, who have diverse characteristics and social backgrounds. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge, experience, and risk perceptions of alcohol and drug abuse among students. Perceptions and benefits of avoiding alcohol and drugs and cues to action also have a significant influence on student behavior. Meanwhile, perceptions regarding obstacles to staying away from alcohol and drugs do not have a significant relationship. In terms of demographics, the majority of respondents were aged 15-18 years (70%). Students who had never attended alcohol and drug socialization (51.6%) and those who had attended (48.4%), with 55% of them being male. This study suggests that schools work together with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to develop more effective prevention programs, as well as improve education among students about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse. These efforts are expected to create a safer school environment and support a young generation free from substance abuse.*

**Keywords:** awarness; socialization; alcohol; drug abuse ;

### INTRODUCTION

Abuse of alcoholic beverages and drugs among students is a serious issue that has threatened the development of the younger generation in Indonesia. Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) shows that the prevalence of drug use among students has increased significantly from year to year . Based on a BNN survey in 2023, there were around 2.29 million students and college students in Indonesia. This condition has a negative impact on their physical, mental health, and academic achievement. Therefore, prevention and education efforts regarding the dangers of alcohol and drugs are very important to be carried out among students as the next generation of the nation.

Drug crimes in Indonesia have become a very serious problem, even approaching the category of "*heinous crime*" or serious crime. This crime has a major and multidimensional impact on social, cultural, economic, and political, and has brought an extraordinary negative impact on human survival, especially the younger generation.

The narcotics problem is a global issue, so that most UN members agreed to *the United Nations Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* in 1988. Because it is a serious crime, this crime requires special handling and specific regulations. In Indonesia, these regulations are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and various other regulations, including the Circular of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Regulation, and the Regulation of the Chief of Police.

Law enforcement plays an important role in addressing alcohol and drug abuse among students. Through prevention efforts and strict law enforcement, they strive to educate students about the dangers and consequences of substance abuse. In addition, law enforcement officers also work with schools, parents, and the community to create a safe and supportive environment, and conduct raids on places suspected of being points of circulation of alcohol and drugs. With a comprehensive approach, it is hoped that it can reduce the number of abuses and provide protection for the younger generation.

This study aims to explore the extent of students' knowledge regarding legal regulations related to the abuse of alcoholic beverages (miras) and drugs, as regulated in Law No. 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics and Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. A deep understanding of these legal provisions is essential, given the serious impact of substance abuse on individuals and society. Therefore, this study will explore the extent to which students are aware of these regulations, as well as the legal consequences that can arise from violations related to liquor and drugs.

Law Number 35 of 2009 regulates narcotics comprehensively, covering legal approaches as well as health approaches with rehabilitation for addicts. This law also contains special provisions, including regarding attempts and conspiracy in committing narcotics crimes as regulated in Article 132 and its explanation.

Thus, Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics aims not only to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators, but also to protect society, especially the younger generation, from the negative impacts of drug abuse. Strict prevention and law enforcement efforts are key to reducing the number of drug abuse in society.

Meanwhile, for drug users or victims themselves, according to Koentjoro (2005), they will experience the effects of drugs. First, the effects on the central nervous system, namely depressants (slowing down the nervous system), stimulants (stimulating the nervous system), and hallucinogens (distorting the nervous system). Second, physical: wet lungs, acute ulcers, damaged organs. Third, social: withdrawn, antisocial: likes to cheat. Fourth, psychological: dreamers, hallucinations, paranoid, sadistic. First, psychiatric, namely organic mental disorders or behavioral disorders. Second, medical, namely causing complications in the brain, liver, digestive, pancreas, muscles, reproductive and fetal systems, endocrine, nutritional disorders, metabolism, and the risk of cancer.

Liquor is a drink containing alcohol which if consumed excessively and continuously can be detrimental and dangerous both physically and mentally which will affect behavior and way of thinking. Further consequences will affect social life both with family and relationships with the surrounding community. Liquor that is more familiar in Indonesia such as beer, *ciu*, vodka, *tuak* and others to mixed liquor can also cause people to lose consciousness. The

purpose of this socialization is to educate as early as possible about the dangers of drugs and liquor. In its implementation, the material, socialization related to the law. The goal is for them to increasingly understand and be able to distinguish the dangers of drug and liquor use from a legal perspective, especially at their young age and are looking for their identity, teenagers tend to be susceptible to being influenced to try consuming drugs and liquor.

Universitas Duta Bangsa (UDB) has a strategic role in overcoming this problem through socialization activities involving students. Students as agents of change are expected to provide deeper understanding and knowledge to students regarding the negative impacts of alcohol and drug abuse. One of the educational institutions targeted by this socialization activity is SMK Penerbangan Bina Dhirgantara, which has a number of students who are vulnerable to the negative influences of social interactions and environments.

Social facts show that family environmental factors and accessibility of alcohol and drugs in the school environment also exacerbate this situation. This study will look at how UDB students carry out their role in providing education to students through socialization. With the right legal approach, namely based on the Narcotics and Psychotropics Law, as well as empirical data from the field. It is hoped that there will be significant behavioral changes among students of SMK Penerbangan Bina Dhirgantara in avoiding the dangers of alcohol and drugs. Through a deeper understanding of the negative effects of alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the role of students in providing education, this study provides solutions that can be applied in preventive efforts in the school environment.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses quantitative methods, According to Aliaga and Gunderson, They define quantitative methods as an approach to collecting numerical data and applying mathematical or statistical analysis to explain certain phenomena, qualitative methods, Sugiyono (2011:56) added that qualitative research is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are the main instruments directly involved in data collection and analysis, and also involve purposive sampling in the selection of participants, consisting of students of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School, students of Duta Bangsa University (UDB), and relevant parties in socialization. Participants are selected based on their involvement and understanding of the issue of drug and alcohol abuse in schools, and use a combination of normative legal research or dogmatic legal research or doctrinal research using the approach method applied to discuss the problem is through the statutory approach (Statute Approach) and the case approach (Case Approach).

**Data Collection Techniques** Data were collected through in-depth interviews with participants to explore their knowledge of legal regulations, as well as their impacts and experiences related to drug and alcohol abuse, Direct observation during socialization activities guided by UDB students at SMK Penerbangan Bina Dhirgantara, which aimed to monitor student interactions and reactions to the material presented, which included official documents, activity reports, and socialization meeting notes, which were used as supporting data.

The stages of the socialization activities are as follows, namely, the delivery of material related to drugs, alcohol, and the legal consequences for users. This material is explained in detail by UDB students through question and answer sessions and discussions involving active

interaction between students, where students act as guides to deepen students' understanding of the issue.

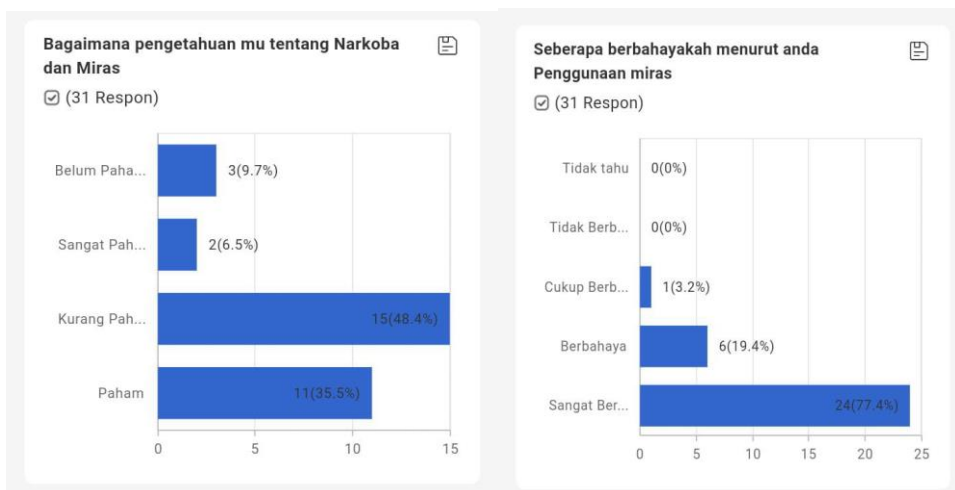
This approach aims to find patterns of behavior, perceptions, and relationships between factors that influence the success of socialization and prevention of drugs and alcohol among students.

## DISCUSSION

This socialization was carried out by Duta Bangsa University Surakarta students, on September 30, 2024 at Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School , Colomadu, Karanganyar. This activity began with a speech from one of the public relations staff of Bina Dhirgantara Vocational School. The theme of the activity is Prevention Against Alcohol and Drugs.

This activity began with a speech from the Head of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School. Mr. Maulana Kafa Inifada, S.Pd and one of the teachers, Mr. Tarmizi, S.Pd. The activity was continued with a presentation of material with the theme "Preventing the Dangers of Alcoholic Beverages and Drugs" from students attended by students of Class XTPU1, XTPU2, and XTP3 . The content of the material presented was about the types of alcohol and drugs, and the legal consequences for their users. This material was explained in detail by students of Duta Bangsa University as the presenters.

**Figure 1. Research Results Figure 2. Research Results**



**Source 1. Our research**

**Source 2. Our research**

## Survey of students of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School

Based on research conducted at SMK Penerbangan Bina Dhirgantara, several important results were found related to alcohol and drug abuse among students. This study involved 31 respondents who were randomly selected using proportional random sampling techniques. Most respondents were aged 15-18 years (70%), and 55% of them were male. Students who have never attended socialization of alcohol and drugs (51.6%) and those who have attended

(48.4%) With 55% of them being male. Most respondents have adequate knowledge about alcohol and drugs (35.5%), but their perception of the risk of abuse is high (77.4%). The data shows that the majority of students have not received direct socialization related to alcohol and drugs, and only a small number have a deep understanding of the dangers of abuse.

However, a more significant factor is the perception of the benefits of avoiding alcohol and drugs, as well as the cues to action given through socialization and education. These signals have proven effective in encouraging students' behavior to stay away from dangerous substances. Interestingly, this study also found that students who told us were afraid of being carried away by the alcohol and drug environment so that it would affect their future, and they would not be able to successfully make their parents happy, that is their future challenge. This shows that even though students face pressure from their social environment or other factors, if they have a good understanding of the benefits of avoiding these substances, they tend to be able to protect themselves.

Liquor is identical to alcoholic beverages. Alcohol is a dangerous substance in the body when consumed. So, liquor is none other than alcohol. Alcoholic beverages are drinks that contain ethanol produced through the fermentation of sugar by yeast, a psychoactive substance that when consumed will cause a person to lose consciousness.

There are different types of alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, and spirits, each with different brewing processes and characteristics such as beer which is made from grain, water, yeast, and hops. The taste and aroma of beer vary depending on the type, ranging from mild to bitter. Wine can be produced by fermenting grapes. Wine can be red, white, or rose, and can be sweet, sour, or dry. Alcoholic beverages such as high-alcohol vodka, gin, whiskey, rum, etc. These drinks, which are often used in cocktails, come in a variety of flavors, from plain to strong.

The ethanol content produced in the fermentation of alcoholic beverages usually ranges from around 18%. Liquor has many types based on the ingredients and the ethanol content it contains. The following are types of alcoholic beverages with the ethanol content they have, namely:

<b>Types of Liquor</b>	<b>Alcohol Content Level</b>
Beer	3-5%
Wine	9-18%
Medicinal wine	9-18%
Liquor	Min. 24%
Whiskey	Min. 30%
Gene	Min. 30%
Rum	Min. 38%
Arak	Min. 38%

**Table 1.** Types of Liquor and Alcohol Content

Source: Our research

Based on Presidential Decree No. 3 of 1997 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages, alcoholic beverages are divided into 3 groups, namely:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Ethanol Content</b>
Group A	Bintang Beer and Green Sands	1-5%
Group B	Malaga Wine	5-20%
Group C	Brandy and Whisky	20-55%

**Table 2.** Groups, Types, and Ethanol Contents in Alcohol

Source: Our research

Article 1 of Article 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics states that narcotics can be used to reduce or eliminate loss or change of consciousness, loss of feeling, pain. In the appendix of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, various types and materials are listed, starting from narcotics class I, narcotics class II, narcotics class III, and narcotic precursors that can produce narcotic effects, but in full the world is still unknown. The public is the material made from plants and what materials?

The Appendix to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics mentions various types and substances contained in narcotics, starting from class I narcotics, class II narcotics, class III narcotics and narcotic precursor substances that can cause narcotic effects, where the public does not yet know in full what plants or materials these substances come from. The following are plants and substances contained in narcotics, including:

<b>Types of Narcotics</b>	<b>Types of Narcotics</b>
Cocaine plant	DMA
Cannabis plant	PMA
Psilocybin	Cathinona
Acetorphine	Doet
Papaver plant	Amphetamine
Etorphine	MDMA

**Table 3.** Types of narcotics

Source: Our research

According to Libertus Jehani and Antoro (2006) the causes of teenagers using drugs can be caused by internal and external factors. These internal factors consist of, Unstable or unstable personality factors will make it very easy to fall into using drugs, Family factors, namely someone with a disharmonious family background can cause the person to use drugs because they feel hopeless and frustrated so that drugs become a place of escape or diversion, Economic factors seen from difficult social and economic conditions. Individuals who live in environments that are plagued by poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to education often seek escape from their reality through drug use.

Meanwhile, external factors are factors that originate from outside that can influence people or teenagers in acting, even in deciding to use drugs, these external factors consist of, Social factors that get pressure from peers or social groups can also influence a person's decision to try or use drugs, then social factors in society, namely a well-controlled environment can prevent drug trafficking, but on the other hand, if the environment is apathetic

and does not care about the surrounding environment, this condition causes the rampant use of drugs in society, especially among teenagers.

Crimes involving drugs have the potential to impact people at all socio-economic levels because they are transnational, organized, and serious. Drug abuse among adolescents and students is a complex problem that requires the involvement of many stakeholders, including but not limited to the government, authorities, communities, media, families, and adolescents themselves, making it a difficult problem to solve. When people do not have knowledge about drugs or do not know what drugs are, they become easy targets for dishonest people who distribute drugs. This leads to drug abuse. More and more young people are abusing drugs and narcotics.

The next generation can face challenges to the existence of our nation because of the increasing number of behavioral deviations among the younger generation. Because the younger generation who should lead the nation in the future, are actually getting weaker day by day due to the influence of addictive substances that damage their nerves. So that young people are unable to think rationally. Given the fact that families and the younger generation of the nation in the future are very vulnerable to the impacts of globalization and technological advances, it is very important for students to always maintain vigilance at all times.

**The legal aspects underlying the use of alcohol and drugs are:**

1. Alcohol Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages. The sale of alcoholic beverages is limited to licensed locations such as hotels, restaurants, and bars. Criminal Code Article Article 300 Paragraph 1 Number 1: prohibits the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages to people who appear to be drunk, to minors, or to people who are proven to cause health problems as determined. Article 424 of the Criminal Code regulates the criminal act of selling or distributing alcoholic beverages or substances unlawfully which can endanger the health or safety of others.
2. Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 regulates the use of narcotics and determines prohibited activities related to narcotics. The act is formulated as a form of drug abuse and is classified as a crime if the drug addict proves his status as a drug perpetrator or a victim of crime. The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia made an important decision by continuing to strengthen the Circular of the Supreme Court Number 04 of 2010 concerning Referral of Drug Abusers, Victims of Drug Abuse, and Drug Addicts to Medical and Social Rehabilitation Facilities in accordance with Article 103 of the Narcotics Law to achieve significant progress. Medical rehabilitation is a process of integrative therapy to free addicts from drug dependence. Social rehabilitation is a

process that combines physical, mental, and social recovery activities that enable former drug addicts to return to social function in community life.

Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics . Psychotropics are substances or drugs that can affect the central nervous system, whether derived from natural or synthetic materials. These substances have psychoactive effects that can cause changes in behavior or mental activity. In Indonesia, psychotropics are regulated by Law Number 5 of 1997 and are classified into four groups based on their addictive potential. This classification aims to regulate the use of psychotropics so that they are not misused and to protect the public from their negative impacts. The four groups in question include:

- a. Class I: Has very strong addictive power and generally has no recognized medical benefits, such as Ecstasy, LSD, and STP.
- b. Class II: High potential for addiction, but can be used in limited research and treatment, such as Ritalin and amphetamines.
- c. Class III: Moderately addictive, used for medical and research purposes as sedatives or hypnotics, for example flunitrazepam and pentobarbital.
- d. Class IV: Low addiction potential, widely used in medical treatment as a sedative or sleeping pill, for example diazepam and nitrazepam.

The legal aspects governing narcotics and alcoholic beverages are regulated in the following laws:

**Article 113 of the Narcotics Law regulates the punishment for drug dealers** , also related to Article 113 of the Narcotics Law regulating the punishment for people who become drug dealers. Article 113 Paragraph 1 regulates a person who without rights or against the law imports, exports, distributes, or trades class 1 drugs. The sanctions obtained are imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years and a fine of at least IDR 1 billion.

**Article 113 paragraph (2) explains that the threat of punishment** can be increased if the crime involves a series of Class I drugs or aggravating circumstances (for example an international network). The punishments received include life imprisonment or the death penalty and a fine of at least IDR 10 billion.

The narcotics law, articles 114 to 117, explain the relationship with the punishment for drug dealers. These articles provide severe punishment for those involved in the drug trade, especially for those who act as dealers with long prison sentences and large fines. The punishment can be increased even more severely if the perpetrator is proven to have a large network or involves children.

**Article 114 contains offers to sell, buy, become a sales agent, hand over, receive, become a delivery agent, or have Class I drugs without rights or in violation of the law, regulates people who store, manage, or deliver them.** The sanctions obtained are imprisonment for a minimum

of 5 years and a maximum of 20 years and a fine of at least IDR 1 billion. For very large or specific amounts, the death penalty or life imprisonment can be imposed.

In addition, **Article 115 regulates people who unlawfully or violate the law** possess, control, possess, or supply Class I narcotics. The punishment or sanction is a prison sentence of at least 4 years, a maximum of 12 years, and a fine of at least IDR 800,000,000.

**Article 116 contains provisions regarding people who illegally or unlawfully transport** or transit Class I drugs. The sanctions are imprisonment for a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 15 years and a fine of at least IDR 1 billion.

**Article 117 can control people who import, export, or distribute** Class II narcotics in an illegal or unlawful manner. The penalty is a prison sentence of at least 3 years and a maximum of 15 years and a fine of at least 600 million Rupiah.

**Articles 127 to 133 of the Narcotics Law regulate sanctions for drug users.** Article 127 regulates the punishment for people who use drugs illegally or break the law.

- 1) Punishment for users of Class I Narcotics: Maximum penalty: 4 years in prison.
- 2) Drug Users Class II: Maximum sentence: 2 years in prison.
- 3) Class III Drug Users: Maximum sentence: 1 year.

**Article 128 contains that users who volunteer for treatment and rehabilitation can avoid criminal penalties** , but must undergo a rehabilitation program. Article 129 regulates the government's obligation to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs to users who report themselves. Article 130 contains provisions on organizing cooperation between law enforcement and medical institutions for the treatment and reintegration of arrested drug users. Related to Article 131, it regulates the obligation of the community to report if they know of any drug users, in the hope that it can help in rehabilitation and recovery. Article 132 contains provisions on attempts, conspiracy, or conspiracy in drug crimes, which also apply to users involved. Article 133 contains provisions on international cooperation in handling drug cases, including prevention and handling efforts for users.

With these activities, students become more aware and vigilant of the dangers of drug abuse, this can be seen from the enthusiasm of students during the discussion and question and answer activities. After the resource person provided the material, a discussion and question and answer session as well as a quiz were held, the event ended with the distribution of prizes for participants who were active in the activity.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the presentation of the activity material above, it can be concluded that the Socialization activity for the Prevention of the Dangers of Abuse of Alcoholic Beverages and Drugs at Bina Dhigantara Aviation Vocational School on September 30, 2024, succeeded in increasing students' awareness of the legal aspects of alcoholic beverages and drugs and the related legal consequences.

In the legal context in Indonesia, drug and alcohol abuse has been regulated, including:

**Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics** : Article 1 categorizes narcotics and explains the prohibition of distribution and sanctions for violators.

**Minister of Health Regulation Number 2 of 2017: Regulates the classification of narcotics** , including synthetic tobacco, which provides a legal basis for new types of narcotics circulating in society.

**Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food** : Regulates the use of alcoholic beverages and provides sanctions for those who produce, distribute, or sell alcoholic beverages without a permit.

Factors Causing Teenagers to Use Drugs According to (Jazuli, 2003: 14) "drug users are those who use drugs or other dangerous substances with the intention not for medical or treatment purposes and for research and are used without following the correct rules". Factors that influence drug abuse among teenagers are social factors including family environmental factors, especially parental factors that contribute to a child or teenager becoming a drug abuser, social interactions around school, peers and society. (Jazuli, 2007: 20)

With the increase in users, several efforts are needed. Several efforts to prevent the increase in alcohol and drug users such as conducting socialization and education to the community, avoiding bad environments, and being more open to families. Drug abuse among teenagers can be prevented by means of control from the family environment and character education applied in the school environment can be a solution as an anticipation of drug abuse. With the holding of this socialization, it is hoped that students of Bina Dhirgantara Aviation Vocational School can be more alert and not try alcohol and drugs.

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