

Drug Hazard Education for Adolescents in Mranggen District, Demak Regency

¹Ahmad Hadi Prayitno*, ¹Masroor Ridwan

¹Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author

Jl. Kaligawe Raya Km 5 Telp/0246581022

E-mail: ahprayitno@unissula.co.id

Abstract

The consequences of the abuse of narcotic and psychotropic drugs can be felt physiologically to the point of causing tissue and organ damage. Narcotics are very dangerous to the physical, psychological and social environment. The use of narcotics hinders development and progress and degrades the dignity and quality of a nation. Regulations on narcotics crimes are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The legal sanction for this criminal act is adjusted to the form of the perpetrator's actions. Therefore, it is very necessary to hold education about the dangers of narcotics abuse in rural areas to educate teenagers and students around the village. Regarding sanctions and criminal provisions for users and dealers, they are found in Chapter XV of the provisions of Articles 111 – 129 of the Narcotics Law. One example of a case discussed in community service this time is the case of class I narcotics dealers in the lower class. Sanctions regarding the possession of class I narcotics in the form of plants are regulated in Article 111 of the Narcotics Law, while the possession of class I narcotics not in the form of plants is regulated in Article 112 of the Narcotics Law. For producers or distributors of narcotics in group I, sanctions are regulated in Article 113 of the Narcotics Law. Sanctions regarding the sale or purchase of class I narcotics are regulated in Article 114 of the Narcotics Law.

Keywords: *education; dangers of narcotics*

INTRODUCTION

Community Service (PKM) is carried out by lecturers for the implementation of dharma to answer problems in the community. PKM activities can be one of the applications of research results and excellence from universities (PT). The sustainability of the PKM program is expected to be a major contribution to the progress of the nation and state towards a golden Indonesia. The implementation of PkM is intended as a means for the academic community to contribute to solving problems based on theoretical and academic concepts and studies, so as to alleviate the marginalized community (*preferential option for the poor*) in all elements of society. Teenagers as the next generation of the nation's

ideals who will take over leadership with various challenges in the future, including the current global era.¹ Drug abuse among the younger generation is increasing in its deviations and endangering the survival of the nation. These substances can affect the nervous system to change behavior, especially having addictive properties, namely dependence.² The incidence of drug abuse is based on Kominfo 2021 data that at the productive age of 15-35 years old, the status of narcotics use is 82.4% as a user, 47.1% as a dealer, and 31.4% as an intermediary.³

Based on the 2021 National Narcotics Survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN RI), narcotics abuse is predominantly found among individuals aged 15–35 years, which represents the productive age group. In terms of educational background, drug users are commonly identified among junior high school students, senior high school students, and university students. Meanwhile, based on occupational background, narcotics abuse is frequently found among unemployed individuals, private employees, laborers, and informal workers. These demographic conditions indicate that adolescents and young adults are highly vulnerable to narcotics abuse due to environmental influence, peer pressure, lack of parental supervision, and social trends. Therefore, preventive legal education targeting adolescents is considered highly important in reducing the risk of narcotics abuse in Banyumeneng Village and surrounding areas.⁴

The following chart illustrates the demographic profile of narcotics users in

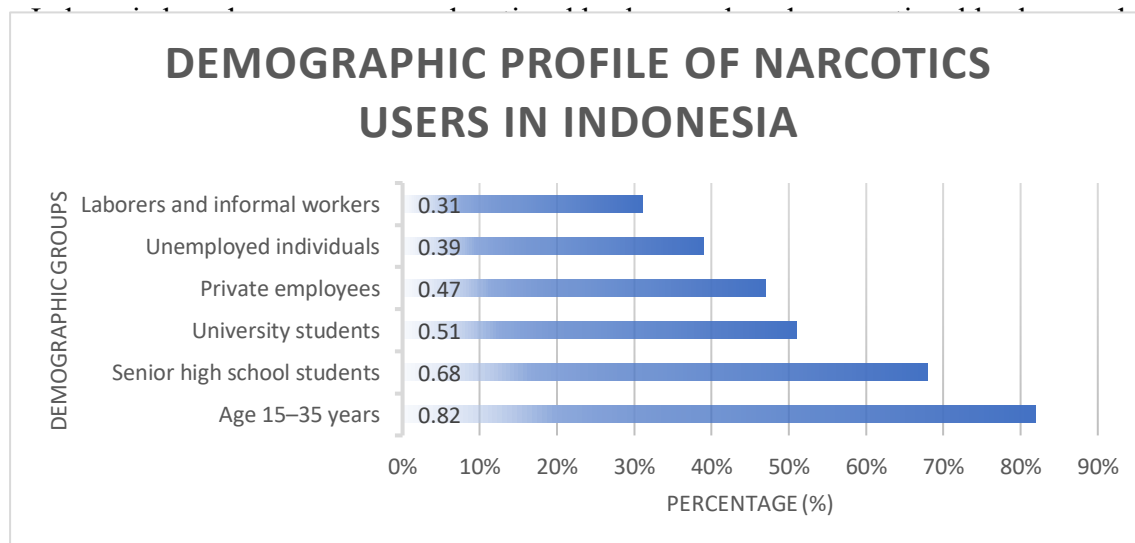


Figure 1. Demographic profile of narcotics users in Indonesia

¹ Isni, K., Putri, T.A. and Qomariyah, N. (2021) 'Gender and Sexuality Education Assistance as an Effort to Prepare Family Life for Adolescents', article: LPM Warta Journal, 24(4), pp. 667–676. Available at: <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/warta>, accessed on December 29, 2024.

² Hadiyanto, I.P. and Nugroho, Y. (2023) 'The danger of drugs for the younger generation and their criminal threats', article: National Proceedings, 4, pp. 76–80, accessed December 29, 2024.

³ Golose, D.P.R. (2022) 2021 Drug Abuse Survey, Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, article: Available at: <http://www.jurnal.stan.ac.id/index.php/JL/article/view/557>, accessed on December 29, 2024.

The consequences of the abuse of narcotic and psychotropic drugs can be felt physiologically to the point of causing tissue and organ damage. Users can have their central nervous system and brain cells damaged and memory disrupted so that it can cause hallucinations, loneliness, anxiety, and other effects. The worse consequences are disruption of the reproductive system and other systems, and can even lead to death due to overdose or AIDS (Acquires Immune Deficiency Syndrome). Efforts that can be made both individually and environmentally to prevent drug abuse among adolescents include increasing socio-religious activities, socialization and increasing knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse among students, increasing the role of the family so that by communicating with students' parents, and trying to respond to drug abuse problems seriously and periodically and involving stakeholder components from education office and health office to play an active role in solving drug abuse among the community.⁴ Therefore, it is very necessary to hold education about the dangers of narcotics abuse in rural areas to educate teenagers and students around the village. This service is a form of involvement of the PT institution to increase students' knowledge about the types and types of narcotics circulating in the community. This increase in knowledge is expected to correlate *awareness* for adolescents about the dangers of narcotics. The purpose of the program is to educate students to recognize the signs, characteristics and symptoms of dependence on narcotics and provide information on handling actions if they have experienced narcotics dependence.

Based on data from the Demak Resort Police, narcotics abuse and circulation in Mranggen District remain relatively high. During the period of June–July 2025, the police uncovered three narcotics cases involving four suspects with evidence of 10.97 grams of methamphetamine.⁵ In addition, in 2026 the Central Java Regional Police arrested a narcotics dealer in Kebonbatur Village, Mranggen District, indicating that narcotics distribution networks are still actively operating in the area.⁶ According to information obtained from Banyumeneng Village officials, narcotics abuse cases in Banyumeneng Village are considered higher compared to neighboring villages such as Kebonbatur and Batursari.⁷ This condition demonstrates that narcotics abuse has become a serious social problem requiring preventive legal education and active community participation.

The following chart illustrates the number of narcotics cases uncovered by law enforcement authorities in Mranggen District during the 2025–2026 period.

Narcotics case disclosures in Mranggen District (2025–2026)

⁴ Lusiana, E. et al. (2022) 'Socialization and education on the dangers of drugs in adolescents', article: Journal of Community Service: Humanity and Medicine, 3(3), pp. 193–201. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.32539/hummed.v3i3.109>, accessed on December 29, 2024.

⁵ Demak Resort Police Report, "Disclosure of Narcotics Cases in Mranggen Area," 2025.

⁶ Central Java Regional Police Report, "Arrest of Narcotics Dealer in Kebonbatur, Mranggen District," 2026.

⁷ Interview with Banyumeneng Village Officials, Banyumeneng Village Office, Mranggen District, 2025

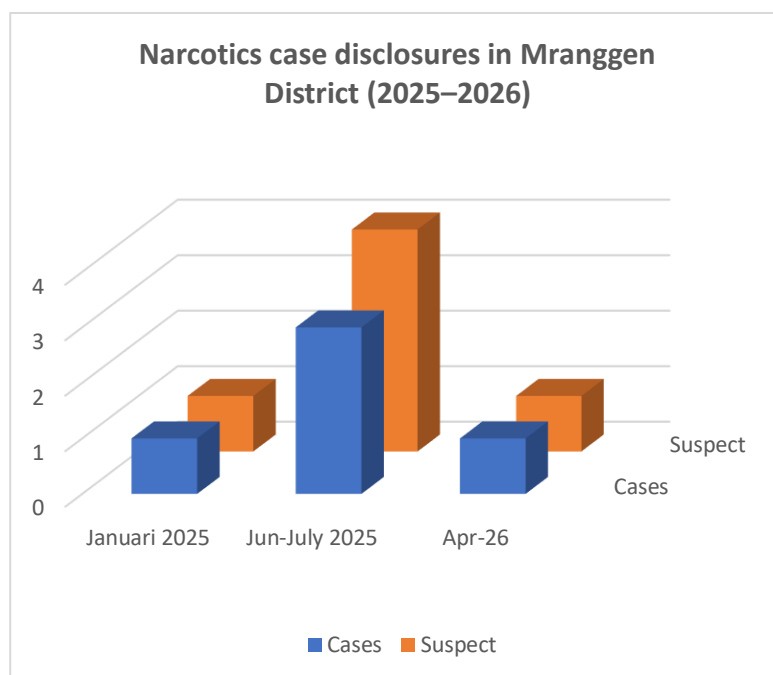


Figure 2. Narcotics case closure in Mranggen (2025-2026)

Mranggen District is one of the areas with a very high level of drug abuse. According to the Banyumeneng Village apparatus, Mranggen District, drug cases in Banyumeneng Village itself are higher than neighboring villages such as Kebonbatur Village or Batusari Village. In fact, it is not uncommon for them to have drug parties in the area. Actually, this high drug case is no longer new in Banyumeneng village. Even women also participate in consuming drugs. Of course, this is very sad because youth are the next generation of the nation who will later become agents of change so they must be able to fight drugs. On the other hand, the law, which is seen as one of the suggestions for social engineering, is in reality incapable of facing the threat of the symptoms of social deviation that are occurring. Law enforcement against narcotics abuse has been carried out by many law enforcement officials and has received many verdicts in court hearings. This law enforcement is expected to be able to be an antidote factor against the outbreak of narcotics trafficking. Teenagers are a very easy target for irresponsible people who are related to drugs. The results of drug counseling in the Mranggen District area are very vulnerable to drugs. Therefore, it is suitable to provide education related to drugs along with sanctions if abused. With this phenomenon, it is necessary to provide information through socialization and counseling in order to understand the adverse effects of drug abuse such as the effect of dependence and to be able to understand the legal consequences received if involved in abuse cases.

METHODS

This community service activity used the Activity Method through counseling seminars, legal education, and focus group discussions involving adolescents and local community representatives in Banyumeneng Village, Mranggen District. The implementation of this service was carried out in one of the places, namely the Sumber Medika Mranggen Clinic

Hall. The Community Service activity event was attended by representatives of the Community Service Team, namely Dr. Ahmad Hadi Prayitno, S.H., M.H; as well as local youth representatives from youth organizations to students, the community service activity was attended by representatives of the community service team, local youth organizations, and students, with approximately 11 adolescent participants. The material presented included the classification of narcotics, the dangers of drug abuse, and criminal sanctions under the Narcotics Law for users and dealers. Then, it was continued with the delivery of the second material which discussed the topic of criminal provisions imposed according to the narcotics law which was explained that the imposition of punishment to this perpetrator has a classification, namely group 1 of article 111, article 112, article 114, and the imposition is adjusted to Article 127 in each different group for drug abuse.

Based on the results of the survey through the interest and enthusiasm of the teenagers who attended were very active in the *focus group discussion* in participating in the implementation of the seminar on socialization and counseling on drug dangers education for adolescents that was held. Participants of the community service seminar strongly agreed that this activity had been carried out on time and was very useful for adolescents and the surrounding community who are still unfamiliar with the dangers of using drugs, and the good point is that the teenager can know how to avoid being entangled in drug cases.

Regarding the material that has been delivered by the resource persons when carrying out counseling socialization activities on drug hazard education for adolescents which was held at the Sumber Medika Mranggen Clinic Hall, as many as 15 participants stated that the material presented was very relevant to the title of community service activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Service is an important activity to be carried out, both in academia and in the community. The activity is carried out by a group to apply the knowledge, skills and resources owned by a group that can provide benefits to the community in general. Various types of community service activities such as counseling are adjusted to the conditions and needs of activity partners. The purpose of this activity is to improve people's quality of life, overcome social problems and advance the community. The social problem that continues to be rampant today is about the destruction of the nation's next generation due to the narcotics problem.

Community service activities about drugs are very appropriate to be carried out to teenagers. The material presented in this activity was: (1) Explaining the types of narcotics regulated in the law, (2) Explaining the material about the dangers of narcotics use and legal sanctions in Mranggen District. Narcotics are often abbreviated as NAZA (Narcotics and Addictive Substances) or NARCOTICS (Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances). Psychotropics and narcotics are classified as drugs or substances that are harmful to health when abused. Therefore, provisions regarding the production, procurement, circulation, and distribution of exports and

imports of these drugs are regulated in the law.⁸ In positive law, according to Azar Husnain in his book, narcotics/drugs in terminology are any substances that, when consumed, will damage the body and intellect, and sometimes even make people crazy or drunk. Such things are prohibited by law, such as: marijuana, opium, morphine, heroin, and cocaine.⁹ The abuse of narcotics and other dangerous drugs has a wide and complex dimension, both from a medical, psychiatric, mental health, as well as psychosocioeconomic, political, socio-cultural, criminal, and so on.³ Drugs are specifically regulated by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics or commonly referred to as the Narcotics Law. Narcotics themselves are classified into several classes according to the law, including:

- a. Group I, is a narcotic that can only be used for the purpose of scientific development and is not used in therapy, and has a very high potential to cause dependence. Examples of types of narcotics in this group include marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, opium, heroin.
- b. Group II, is a narcotics that is efficacious as a treatment that is used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and/or for the purpose of scientific development and has a high potential to cause dependence. Examples of types of narcotics in this group include morphine, petidine.
- c. Group III, which can be used as a treatment and is widely used in therapy and/or for the purpose of developing science and has the potential to cause mild dependence. Examples of this type of group are codeine

Narcotics circulation in Indonesia, seen from the juridical aspect, is legitimate in its existence. This regulation only prohibits the use of narcotics without permission by law. Therefore, this situation is often abused where it is not for health purposes, but is used as a business (economic) object and thus damages the mentality, both physical and psychological of the younger generation. Narcotics themselves can be used for the benefit of health services and/or the development of science and technology according to Article 7 of the Narcotics Law. However, there are still exceptions where class I narcotics are prohibited from being used for the benefit of health services. Article 8 of the Narcotics Law states that class I narcotics can only be used in limited quantities for the purpose of developing science and technology and for diagnostic reagents, as well as laboratory reagents after obtaining the approval of the Minister on the recommendation of the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency.

Regarding sanctions and criminal provisions for users and dealers, they are found in Chapter XV of the provisions of Articles 111 – 129 of the Narcotics Law. One example of a case discussed in community service this time is the case of class I narcotics dealers in the lower class. Sanctions regarding the possession of class I narcotics in the form of plants are regulated in Article 111 of the Narcotics Law, while the possession of class I narcotics not in the form of plants is regulated in Article 112 of the Narcotics Law. For producers or distributors of narcotics in group I, sanctions are regulated in Article 113 of

⁸ Sasangka Day, *Narcotics and Psychotropics in Criminal Law : For Students and Practitioners and Extension Workers of Drug Problems* / Sasangka Day, (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2003), p. 4.

⁹ Rian Prayudi et al., "Narcotics Counseling and Legal Sanctions in Beringin Jaya Village", *Journal of Community Service and Educational Research*, Vol. 1 No. 3, January-March 2023, p. 160.

the Narcotics Law. Sanctions regarding the sale or purchase of class I narcotics are regulated in Article 114 of the Narcotics Law.

Article 111 of the Narcotics Law

(1) Any person who without rights or against the law grows, maintains, possesses, stores, controls, or provides Class I Narcotics in the form of plants, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least Rp800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).

(2) In the event of the act of planting, maintaining, possessing, storing, mastering, or providing Class I Narcotics in the form of plants as intended in paragraph (1) the weight exceeds 1 (one) kilogram or exceeds 5 (five) tree trunks, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

Article 112 of the Narcotics Law

(1) Any person who without rights or against the law possesses, stores, controls, or provides Class I narcotics other than plants, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least Rp800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).

(2) In the event of possessing, storing, possessing, or providing Class I Narcotics other than plants as intended in paragraph (1) the weight exceeds 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

Article 113 of the Narcotics Law

(1) Any person who without rights or against the law produces, imports, exports, or distributes Class I Narcotics, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) In the event of the act of producing, importing, exporting, or distributing Class I Narcotics as intended in paragraph (1) in the form of plants weighing more than 1 (one) kilogram or exceeding 5 (five) tree trunks or in non-plant forms weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

Article 114 of the Narcotics Law

(1) Any person who without rights or unlawfully offers to sell, sell, buy, receive, become an intermediary in the sale, sale, exchange, or delivery of Class I Narcotics, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment

for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp10,000,000,000, 00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) In the event of an act of offering to sell, selling, buying, becoming an intermediary in the sale, exchange, delivery, or receipt of Class I Narcotics as intended in paragraph (1) which in the form of a plant weighing more than 1 (one) kilogram or exceeding 5 (five) tree trunks or in a non-plant form weighing 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 6 (six) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one-third).

Drug dealers involved in producing, importing, exporting or distributing narcotics of groups I and II can be sentenced to death if the narcotics in circulation reach a certain amount. The death penalty can also be imposed on dealers who offer to sell, sell, buy, receive, and act as intermediaries in buying, selling, exchanging, or handing over class I and II narcotics if the narcotics distributed reach a certain amount.¹⁰ Based on Article 127 of the Narcotics Law, it is regulated regarding criminal provisions for narcotics abusers that are enjoyed for themselves. In paragraph (1) it is explained that group I narcotics abusers for themselves will be subject to a maximum of 4 (four) years in prison. Then, narcotics abusers who can be proven or proven to be victims of narcotics abuse also have their rights, namely being obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. There are no rehabilitation facilities for drug users/addicts in the regions, so it is considered necessary to carry out this counseling often because many teenagers do not know the difference in punishment for users and dealers. In addition, the impact of the danger of drug dependence caused by this is also not well understood by them. Regarding the type and form of drugs, it is also a problem because most of them do not know the form and type, sometimes young people only follow trends and associations and want to fulfill their curiosity about something and the offer of wages that are large enough so that it is easy to fall into the circle of drug networks.¹¹

Other factors that cause a person to want to consume drugs are the division of family units such as divorce, families moving around, parents who are not present or rarely at home and so on, the influence of the mass media such as advertisements about drugs and substances, rapid technological changes, the blurring of religious values and systems and the melting of moral standards, the increase in unemployed time, the imbalance of economic circumstances such as poverty, racial ethnic economic differences, boring luxury and so on. That way, teenagers who still have labile traits do not understand and are well aware of the prolonged dangers of consuming or circulating drugs. The dangers of drugs themselves include the following:

¹⁰ Tri Jata Ayu Pramesti, "Maximum Criminal Snare for Drug Dealers", [hukumonline.com](https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/jerat-pidana-maksimal-bagi-pengedar-narkoba-lt52688677e81e4/), <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/jerat-pidana-maksimal-bagi-pengedar-narkoba-lt52688677e81e4/>, accessed on December 29, 2024.

¹¹ Yuli Heriyanti et al., "Legal Counseling on the Dangers and Impacts of Narcotics Trafficking among the Young Generation" (Riau: Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai, 2023), p. 12.

- a) According to its effects Induces halsinogen (hallucinations), Stimulant (a user is happier and ecstatic for a while), Depressant (unconscious), Addictive (heavy addiction).
- b) According to the type, it causes severe depression, apathy, excessive fatigue, laziness, a lot of sleep, nervousness, restlessness, always feeling suspicious, heart rate increases rapidly, excessive joy, talkative but slurred, increased self-esteem, convulsions, shrinking pupils, increased blood pressure, cold sweats, nausea to vomiting, wounds in the nasal cavity block, loss of appetite, weight loss.

The negative impact of drug abuse on children or adolescents is as follows:

- a) Changes in attitudes, temperaments and personalities;
- b) Frequent truancy, decreased discipline and lesson values;
- c) Becoming irritable and irritable;
- d) frequent yawning, drowsiness, and laziness;
- e) Not caring about their own health;
- f) Likes to steal to buy drugs.

Based on interviews and discussions conducted during the community service activities, several factors encourage adolescents and residents in Banyumeneng Village to consume narcotics. The dominant factors include peer association, curiosity, family problems, lack of parental supervision, unemployment, and environmental influence. Some participants stated that narcotics were initially consumed merely to follow social trends and gain acceptance within certain social groups.

Substance abuse has a wide impact on the human body, including behavioral consequences, biochemical and organic toxins in particular impact on the brain. In terms of behavioral effects, narcotics abuse can lead to alterations in cognitive function, impaired judgment and mood and emotional swings. These substances often disrupt the systems in the brain, causing addictive behaviors and compulsive drug searches. At the biochemical level substance abuse can interfere with the normal functioning of neurotransmitters, such as dopamine, serotonin and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), affecting mood regulation, processing and overall brain function. In addition, chronic narcotics abuse can result in toxic organic effects on the brain, leading to structural and functional damage.¹²

The education provided to teenagers, among others, is the handling of narcotics cases in daily life carried out by BNN institutions and the Police. In the Police, this case is handled by a special drug unit or can be known as a drug reserse. The police target certain places that are locations of narcotics circulation and/or use so that they can move to detect users. Narcotics trafficking itself is usually carried out by syndicates so that there is a chain of circulation. Self-protection for people who are victims of the wrong target related to the arrest of narcotics crimes can be overcome by not holding the goods given to us because later when a forensic check is carried out, experts can see our fingerprints

¹² Ciucă Anghel, D.M. et al. (2023) 'Understanding the Mechanisms of Action and Effects of Drugs of Abuse', artikel: *Molecules*, 28(13), pp. 1–27. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28134969>, diakses pada tanggal 29 Desember 2024.

on the goods and can make it an evidence. A urine test is used to prove Article 127 of the Narcotics Law.

Based on Article 127 of the Narcotics Law, it is regulated regarding criminal provisions for narcotics abusers that are enjoyed for themselves. In paragraph (1) it is explained that group I narcotics abusers for themselves will be subject to a maximum of 4 (four) years in prison. Then, narcotics abusers who can be proven or proven to be victims of narcotics abuse also have their rights, namely being obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. For example, the resource person at yesterday's community service who was a former narcotics user. He said that many of the users entered the world of narcotics because they followed the environment and were consumed for personal pleasure and needs. They were subject to Article 127 of the Narcotics Law and received rehabilitation treatment to reduce their addiction to the dangerous goods.

In terms of distribution patterns, narcotics are generally obtained through friendship networks, intermediaries, and small dealer groups operating in the surrounding area. Transactions are often conducted secretly through direct meetings and social media communication. The strategic location of Mranggen District, which borders Semarang City and has high population mobility, also facilitates narcotics circulation within the community.

There are several strategies that can be used to prevent drug abuse for adolescents in Banyumeneng Village, Mranggen District. One of them, the most extreme is the 3 (three) generation cut. For non-extreme efforts, it can be through counseling, one of which is counseling with BNN institutions. Then, another way is to meet with the user's family and educate them about the dangers of narcotics. For narcotics users, they can be educated by carrying out rehabilitation treatment in mental hospitals. The education was carried out to cure adolescents against the use of narcotics.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this legal counseling activity, it can be concluded that the Narcotics Crime is an unlawful act. Efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse need to be carried out comprehensively not only by the government, but also by problems that must be overcome by every level of society. Narcotics are very dangerous to the physical, psychological and social environment. The use of narcotics hinders development and progress and degrades the dignity and quality of a nation. Regulations on narcotics crimes are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The legal sanction for this criminal act is adjusted to the form of the perpetrator's actions.

This community service activity is one of the preventive efforts to prevent narcotics crimes from occurring in the community of Banyumeneng Village, Mranggen District. Therefore, it is necessary for law enforcement officials to take action in a repressive manner in the event of a narcotics crime so that it can support the community's legal awareness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This community service was successful because of the help of various parties. Therefore, we would like to thank Unissula for providing community service fund assistance.

REFERENCES

- Ciucă Anghel, D.M. (2023). Understanding the Mechanisms of Action and Effects of Drugs of Abuse. *Molecules*, 28(13), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28134969>
- Golose, D.P.R. (2022). 2021 Drug Abuse Survey, Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, <http://www.jurnal.stan.ac.id/index.php/JL/article/view/557>
- Hadiyanto, I.P., & Nugroho, Y. (2023). The danger of drugs for the younger generation and their criminal threats, *National Proceedings*, 4, pp. 76–80.
- Sasangka Day, Narcotics and Psychotropics in Criminal Law: For Students and Practitioners and Extension Workers of Drug Problems / Sasangka Day, (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2003).
- Isni, K., Putri, T.A., & Qomariyah, N. (2021). Gender and Sexuality Education Assistance as an Effort to Prepare Family Life for Adolescents. *LPM Warta Journal*, 24(4), 667–676. <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/warta>
- Lusiana, E. (2022). Socialization and education on the dangers of drugs in adolescents. *Journal of Community Service: Humanity and Medicine*, 3(3), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.32539/hummed.v3i3.109>
- Rian, P. (2023). Narcotics Counseling and Legal Sanctions in Beringin Jaya Village. *Journal of Community Service and Educational Research*, 1(3), January-March 2023.
- Tri Jata Ayu Pramesti, (2024). Maximum Criminal Snare for Drug Dealers", [hukumonline.com](https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/jerat-pidana-maksimal-bagi-pengedar-narkoba-lt52688677e81e4/), <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/jerat-pidana-maksimal-bagi-pengedar-narkoba-lt52688677e81e4/>, accessed on December 29, 2024.
- Yuli Heriyanti. (2023). *Legal Counseling on the Dangers and Impacts of Narcotics Trafficking among the Young Generation* (Riau: Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai University, 2023).

Laws and Regulations :

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.