

# DRUG ABUSE CAUSES AND THE PREVENTION STRATEGY IN ACEH

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*Abstract - This research is based on the facts and reality of drug abuse rates in Aceh in the last 10 years, especially since the Aceh conflict ended, the rates of narcotics abuse in Aceh is not only happening in urban society, but also extends in rural society in general. This research aims to understand the causes of drug abuse in Aceh, describe the efforts by the Aceh government to prevent and control drug abuse in Aceh, and to map out a strategy that can be formulated as an effective model for prevention of drug abuse in Aceh. This research attempts to reveal the phenomenon and reality of the circulation of narcotic drugs and their abuse in Aceh, therefore, this research adopts a qualitative research method, using a descriptive approach. Findings indicate that there are two factors causing drug abuse in Aceh, which are both internal and external. To prevent this, the government through the Provincial Narcotics Board (BNP) has taken a step in efforts to tackle drug abuse in Aceh society, by coordinating with other government agencies in Aceh, specifically the Aceh education department to eliminate drugs through efforts in education institution. Similarly, the government has also cooperated with the community, NGOs, and student formed to prevent the circulation and abuse of drugs. Strategies to prevent drug abuse include instant cooperation with stakeholders and formation of a special forum for preventing drug abuse, as well as applying local wisdom through social institutions in the society to actively engage in combating drugs in Aceh. The study also puts forth some practical recommendations that can form strategies of preventing drug abuse in Aceh.*

**Keywords:** Drug abuse, coping strategies

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances commonly known as drugs are substances common in the world of medicine [15]. However, if used without careful restrictions and supervision they may cause dependence and may endanger the health of the user [1]. Drug and substance abuse may result in dependency syndrome if not under supervision and guidance of health personnel who have the expertise and authority to do so. This is not only detrimental to the user, but also to the society and nation, so it can be a threat to both life of people and the nation.

The problem of narcotics abuse in Indonesia, is now very alarming due to several reasons, among others is the location of Indonesia as an archipelago with porous oceanic borders between three continents and

given the development of science and technology, the influence of globalization, and advances in the ease of transportation [2]. Indonesian people and the world community in general are currently faced with a very alarming situation of rampant illegal use and trafficking of various types of narcotics that has spread in all walks of life, especially among the younger generation to the extent that it is viewed as a threat to nations and the future.

Illicit drug abuse and trafficking is a world problem that knows no state borders, a global danger that threatens almost all sections of society and nation [3]. Data collected by the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2011 indicates that the number of drug abusers in Indonesia has reached 3.6 million or about 1.5 percent of the total population of Indonesia [4]. The number grew each year, and by 2014 there were more than 4 million Indonesians involved in drug abuse cases, and according to BNN records by 2015, the number of drug abusers continued to increase sharply up to 5.2 million people or about 2.8 percent of the total population of Indonesia [8]. Drug abuse is referred to as a human disaster by the deputy governor of Aceh in 2013 (porch, 2014). Based on BNN data of 2013, Aceh Province was ranked 8th in drug abuse with about 2 percent of its population involved in drug abuse [5]. However, the Center for Psychology and Counseling Services (PPPK) in 2014 noted that there were 1,883 reported drug abuse cases in eight sample districts in the period between 2010 and 2014 [6]. This number may appear small in comparison with the population but based on interviews with key respondents the number is the number of individuals apprehended, is about 15 percent, but the biggest number of drug abusers are not apprehended. Drug abuse increases annually involving individuals from various backgrounds ranging from students, entrepreneurs, farmers, traders, civil servants, police, NGO activists and even house- wives.

By law, as set forth in Articles 104 to 108 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, the public has the right and responsibility to prevent the occurrence of drug abuse in their environment by seeking, obtaining and providing information about the existence of suspected crimes committed in the community [7]. This study seeks to analyze the causes of drug abuse in Aceh and findings herein be available as reference material essential in the formulation of a strategy in the prevention of drug abuse in Aceh.

## **2. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This study takes on a naturalistic inquiry with a qualitative approach [9]. Data obtained is analyzed by using logical analysis in narrative. This approach is used to provide an in-depth description of the causes of drug abuse and prevention strategies. The subjects of this study were staff of all relevant agencies who had data on drug cases in Aceh, in this case staff at the Aceh High Court, staff at the District Attorney in the districts / municipalities in Aceh, staff of the Narcotics Board of Banda Aceh City and Province (BNP), the Banda Aceh Police Criminal Directorate, the Provincial Mental Hospital, NGOs engaged in the rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse, and suspected cases of drug abuse in prisons or other related institutions. Purposive sampling determined the subject of research at each institution with one to two respondents. In accordance with research objectives and the available data forms, this study uses documentation study, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions as data collection techniques.

Data obtained through interviews and Focus group discussions FGDs with respondents was processed and analyzed qualitatively by narrative comparative logical analysis.

Analysis was through several stages of data reduction is to perform the selection, sorting, organizing the data into a pattern, and categorizing theme. Data presentation was in form of sketches, synopsis, and matrices that facilitate the understanding of patterns of exposure and affirmation of conclusions and eventual verification.

## **3. RESULTS**

### **Causes of Drug Abuse in Aceh**

Causes of drug abuse in Aceh are varied and can be generalized as; internal and external causes. Each of these factors consists of several sub causes. Findings on the causes of drug abuse in Aceh are examined by the above two major categories of internal and external factors.

### **Internal Factors (In Individuals)**

When viewed from basic chronology, starting narcotics start users have a higher sense of curiosity [10]. If usage continues, the rate increases to use for pleasure, if not stopped, the usage shifts to use when experiencing certain circumstances such as when faced with tension, sadness, disappointed, and so forth. Usage turns to the worst level of abuse if the user is so dependent on the drugs and is unable to stop consumption, which can ultimately lead to functional disorders often characterized by aggressive behavior and dis-social or social relations disruption among others. Psychologically users at this level are easily disappointed and impatient. They experience anxiety and depression due to not being able to solve life's difficulties, thus escaping in the continuous use of narcotics and drugs [11]. An individual is supposed to be responsible for his wellbeing. An indicator of psychological integrity of self is ability to be unshaken by arbitrary situations.

Based on the results of interviews with respondents in this study, it can be understood that first-line drug users give a clear picture that they could not stand the stresses of life, thus choosing to 'solve them instantly', through the consumption of drugs. Apparently, after taking drugs the problem still remains; eventually one repetitively consumes drugs to permanent addiction.

The above finding gives us an impression of just how trapped a person can be in personal weakness of the soul and loses self-control into disparity. The habit of relying on others is a trait of a weak personality, not believing in self-abilities, compared to others who have a strong personality. People who are easily dependent on others are not only in urban communities, but in rural communities as well as psychological problems are not limited to individuals or environments. Findings indicate that people trapped in drug abuse are those with weak personality, with a tendency of running away from their problems, through drug use with the belief that their problems will be solved, although in fact what happens is otherwise.

***Individuals with weak soul characteristics who cannot withstand life's stresses are often unable to adapt to the environment, lack confidence, easily fall into desperation and are easily affected by the environment, individuals likely to abuse drugs***

Based on interviews with informants from academic circles, and informants from NGOs that provide services for drug addicts it can be deduced that drug abuse in Aceh is the same as in other areas, it is caused by factors with in the individual with the following characteristics, (1) Inability to adjust to the environment, (2) weak personality, (3) lack of self-confidence, (4) unable to control oneself, (5) passion, curiosity, imitation, (6) Encouragement, (7) Experiencing mental stress, (8) Not thinking about the consequences in the future and (9) Ignorance of the dangers of drugs. The nature of an individual to indulge in unlawful acts may also lead one into drug abuse others like those with a hard temperament may generally not be users but dealers. Aceh region has a long recent history of violent political conflict that bred characters of courage and defiance in many people in the region. Excessive courage and defiance in some individuals in Aceh enables them to indulge in drug dealing and consumption, worse still some involve their friends and family members in their illicit activities. In an interview with one drug dealer in June 2015, he admitted that drug dealers have a harsh character, his acknowledgment gives a definite picture of a post conflict generation that is not afraid of anything, with hardened souls that are not afraid of the risks of drug trafficking, thus to many, drug trafficking has become part of their life, it is a hobby to many in this generation. Many are violent, rebellious and disobedient to the rules, as they perceive these rules as causing a loss to their income, not minding that their line of income is a death trap as many countries have laws of executing drug dealers.

Findings reveal a disturbing picture of perceiving drug dealing and consumption in Aceh as a challenging and exciting to indulge in, without fear, but with pleasure. In fact, it is not only in drug crimes that there is non-compliance to rules in Aceh, but in other aspects as well. In Aceh, people are not obedient to rules, even traffic ruled are violated en masse. This is also another part of the disobedient generation character of the conflict. It can be concluded Aceh has a generation born and raised in a violent political conflict, that has created individuals with a hard defiant character, these are mostly now in the age range of 25 to 45

years. These individuals have a tendency to challenge the status quo, the same is being witnessed with drug consumption and trafficking.

***The people of Aceh are people who have lived in a state of distress during times of conflict, where conflicts have resulted in individual nature in Aceh to become violent against the law.***

### **External Factors**

External factors (outside the individual) can be further divided into several parts that include family, friends, the social environment and the existing culture. Disharmony in families is common in Aceh characterized by divorced parents, busy parents (rarely at home) and income shortages. This is coupled with peer pressure for example for one to be accepted in a group. Moreover, the environment does not adequately support and avail the needs of children's psychological development and lack of attention to children, puts them at risk of falling into narcotics use [12].

The family is the place where the individual gets primary education. Parents have a great responsibility to their children right from within the family mainly by exemplariness, so that children grow with values inherited from their parents.

Findings in this study indicate that drug use habits have an inseparable relationship with family factors. This means that the family has a great role to play in one's drug use habits. If the family does not cultivate good virtues in a child, he is likely to grow into an adult with an unpalatable conscience of what is right or wrong for him and his environment. Child neglect is common in broken homes, it has been found that many individuals who get trapped in drug cases are have a history of lack of attention from their parents [16].

From family relations officials in Aceh, child neglect is not only in broken homes but also in homes where both parents are busy and not giving adequate attention to the children, there are cases of girls below 17 years old who are still in high school but have been caught indulging in drug abuse and casual sex.

Findings prove how much family attention to children is very important in preventing drug use behavior. Every growing child needs the care of both their parents. A child needs to develop with a loving mind; it is ascertained that 98 percent of people raised with love and always with good supervision of their family, are good respectful people in society and even obey the rules of the country, such people are also aware of all forms of challenges in their environment.

Peer pressure and influence by friends is also a cause

These factors are factors of friendship, or influence of friends. Not infrequently from cases of drug abuse is also largely due to factors from friends. Friends who have been familiar with drugs, automatically give negative impact to other friends to also sue in drug abuse problem. In addition to the influence given, friends also sometimes also become a place to imitate, and adopt some issues related to life, including lifestyle.

Imitation is a natural element that exists in the individual, so what is done by a friend tends to cause other friends also follow-up doing the same thing, and in life is called the influence of association. So sometimes choosing a friend becomes important in this life. If our friend is an intelligent person, it will usually transmit his or her intelligence to his other friend, and vice versa if the friend is involved in the drug, other friends will also be affected by the bad habits.

Drug dependence is very dangerous. Narcotics drug use often starts as a trial and soon becomes an endangerment that threatens the future of anyone who indulges in it, no matter who they are, whether scholars, commoners, young or old, once tried, often results in fatal consequences. The findings in the above interviews also show us how friends have an effect on the individual's life. The imitation factor is a strong reason for the influence of friends, because every human by nature is imitative of others. Friendships thrive on loyalty, and consuming drugs may be a show of loyalty to friends. The description above gives an understanding that the influence of peers in drug consumption. In addition to family and

friends, other external factors are the social and cultural environment of the society here an individual lives. The environment factor is divided into several forms including the apathetic environment, free environment, environment relaxed rule of law, environment with less social control and a crime environment.

The findings prove that a relaxed rule of law is one of the factors causing rampant drug circulation. The more lax in the rule of law, the higher the rate of drug abuse crimes, and vice versa.

Results from interviews in this study show that rule of law can prohibit and control the rampant circulation and use of narcotic drugs, but at many levels in Aceh, like in Gampong, rule of law is still weak. Customary rules in Gampong on drug abuse are nonexistent, so people involved in drug abuse in this area are not restricted by any law or customs, so drug abuse in the community continues to increase every year.

***Environments without strong customary laws and rules are vulnerable to crime rates and drug abuse crimes''.***

Based on the findings of this study can be concluded that the external factors that influence the occurrence of drug abuse are as follows: family factors, which include: a) One or both parents as drug users, (b) less attention and affection to children by family, (c) less parental supervision of children, (d) the parent spoils the child too much, and (e) busy schedule of parents on earning / pursuing a career resulting in less attention or even neglect of children.

For peer pressure / influence of friends as a factor causing drug abuse, it is characterized by the following; (a) being in the company of drug users, (b) having friends involved in drug dealing, (c) invitations or appeals from group friends to use drugs, (d) coercion from group friends to use drugs as a show of loyalty to the friendship, (e) the want to gain the attention of friends.

External factors as causes of drug abuse in Aceh are characterized by: (c) Stresses of finding employment, (d), weak law enforcement, (e) an atmosphere of general disregard of the law, (f) Poverty, (g) Decreased morality of the community, (h) Enticement by drug dealers seeking consumers, (i) Availability of drug users around the community.

### **Efforts and strategies of preventing and overcoming drug abuse in Aceh**

Up to 1,300 drug abusers have been recorded by BNN in Aceh. All of them are currently undergoing rehabilitation at several hospitals and centres in Aceh; the provincial government of Aceh, through its rehabilitation program rehabilitated over 100,000 drug users. In-depth interviews with government officials from the Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP) of Aceh and other

stakeholders reveal how alarming Aceh's drug trafficking and abuse is. The distribution of drugs in Aceh is by Acehnese themselves, therefore Acehnese themselves are better suited to effectively stop the drug trafficking in Aceh. With legislation on narcotics, Law no. 22 of 1997 was replaced by Law no. 35 of 2009 which is expected to cope with the recent drug crimes trends to reduce and prevent illegal trafficking and use of narcotics, and serve as one of the means in overcoming the dangers of narcotics abuse.

To overcome the abuse of narcotics, special attention is accorded to the trafficking element of narcotics in Aceh.

Figure 1 shows Cannabis trafficking routes to Aceh



Aceh today has a narcotic drugs emergency; even a death penalty is not enough stop it. The absence of social cultural and customary preventative measures to the drug problem calls for the need to establish such efforts, a mechanism where society is empowered to detect and reprimand culprits with social punishment. There is also need for cleaning up conspirators of drug dealers in law enforcement agencies especially at popular transit and entry points like ports and airports. The government has put more efforts on massive social initiatives to create awareness of the dangers of drugs. Schools especially at senior secondary level are closely monitored as they are an easy target for drug dealers since children at this level are in transition between adolescent to adulthood and very vulnerable to life's problems, and drugs seem to offer quick solutions.

In general, some efforts to combat drug crimes in Aceh are through penal and non-penal means. The strengthening of the law on drug crimes and tough penalties to curb the rampant narcotics crimes is basically a step forward in policy, though penal means put more emphasis on crackdown and repression after a crime has been committed. Narcotics law enforcement authorities like the Police, Prosecutors, and the BNN prosecute perpetrators as a deterrent measure.

Figure 2 the Malaysian-Aceh smuggling routes of Methamphetamine.



Narcotics crime law and policy should concentrate on: (a) proper implementation of the existing criminal law on narcotics and drugs problems. (b) Reform of the law to deal with evolving nature of drug crimes, Law no. 35 of 2009 on narcotics is one such means of policy countermeasures.

The most effective efforts in drug abuse prevention however, are non-prosecution preventative efforts. Such efforts may include: (a) through religious means both at school, family and in society. (b)

Strengthening the role of the as findings indicate that have a lot of drug users got into the habit because of family related factors. Family is instrumental in educating, teaching, coaching and nurturing individuals by: (a) providing tranquillity, affection, sacrifice, attention, good examples, to those in their care, (b) Embedding good religious values, morals, character, discipline and other noble principles. (c) Offer corrective guidance and counseling, (d) and by ensuring household harmony so that family members including children feel calm, comfortable, safe, peaceful, and happy living with family every day. Prevention of drug abuse can be through counseling and guidance in the family, in schools and communities, and by religious scholars. Prevention can also further be by curative approach; use of medication to heal victims medically [13].

Indonesia has established many drug rehabilitation centers for addicts that offer treatment and ensure that the rehabilitated victims don't revert to narcotics use after completing the rehabilitation; and return to society in a healthy state physically and spiritually.

The BNNP in Aceh has sought to minimize drug abuse rates, through massive sensitization programs through socialization, campaigns, discussions, direct one on one out and door to door outreaches to students both in high school and junior high school, civil servants, professionals and even celebrities. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are held in various social circles and levels in Aceh, a case in a point is an FGD convened every last Tuesday of the month at the offices of Commerce and Industry of Aceh, in efforts to reach out to civil servants. Another such initiative is lobbying the Aceh Education Development Board (BPPDA), the Aceh Department of Cooperatives and SMEs, which culminated in a policy of performing regular confidential urine tests after every six months on civil servants and employees in several institutions and companies. The goal is to prevent drug use infiltrating government institutions and other organizations' working population. More to that, brochures, posters, and banners are displayed in several public and private office spaces.

*Efforts made by the government at the provincial level in preventing the occurrence of drug abuse in society are still limited, drug abuse in Aceh is still on the increase despite the prevention efforts.*

In addition to the government's efforts to prevent drug abuse, more needs to be done by the public and other stakeholders as well. Just as government is conducting formal efforts in combating drug abuse in Aceh, the community needs to do more by adapting more suitable strategies of drug abuse prevention that are compatible with the current community environment. This study's findings are in line with a study conducted by the United Nations through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (WHO/UNODC) in 2014 that notes that the method of narcotics prevention is limited to printing various kinds of leaflets, booklets, books, posters (with scary material), inappropriate content, and testimonials, to increase and awaken the public about the dangers of drug abuse is less positive, not even changing a person's behavior [17].

In-depth interviews with religious leaders, education leaders, female and youth leaders, cultural figures as custodians of community norms and customs, reveal that since Aceh is a community with a strong religious background a viable community based drug abuse prevention strategy lies in the re-activation of strong religious teachings targeting the vice, particularly through religious leaders, scholars and clerics.. It was also noted that educational institutions, whether formal or non-formal, should play an active role in preventing drug abuse within the community and the environment. Here the meaning of formal and non-formal school involvement means incorporating learning material on the dangers of narcotic drug use into the curriculum of formal and non-formal education, so that, the future generation can be aware of these dangers enough to avoid them. From our findings education stakeholders including

teachers, principals and school committees share the same views of placing a strong emphasis on drug eradication with a preventive approach. Findings revealed that school-age students are involved in drug problems, both as consumers and as dealers, thus requiring formal educational institutions to be at the fore front of eradicating narcotic drug abuse in Aceh and Indonesia in general. This is in line with scientific study conducted in Makassar area of Indonesia [14]. Available data indicates that adolescents 10 to 17

years of age who are still in junior high school and high school (or equivalent), have the most dominant cases of drug abuse. This calls for an integrated approach to the vice integrating all society elements in general. Fighting drugs with education is a preventive measure that should be prioritized through designing a curriculum with local content that includes anti-drug abuse material; this is very possible given the autonomy given in the development of study curriculum, it gives the opportunity to incorporate local content based on the local environment and culture of the local community.

Cultural approaches in preventing the drug abuse should be strongly adopted since Aceh has diverse cultures and customs that need to be taken into consideration in formulating an appropriate socio-cultural drug abuse strategy. In this way, the community itself becomes one of the key elements in preventing drug abuse in its environment just as effective as government efforts.

Based on field findings, the prevention model offered below is suitable in combating drug abuse in Aceh; the framework of the model offers a holistic-integrative approach towards the prevention of narcotics drug abuse in Aceh. It bases on the cooperation of stakeholders consisting of elements of government through its various diverse institutions, the elements of schools and community at large. All three elements mentioned above work in synch without any definite cooperation ties to prevent narcotic drugs problems; each element is capable of operating independently but achieving the same objectives.

The holistic-integrative approach is believed to be able to prevent drug abuse in the life of the community, as it takes into consideration the Acehnese social facts and life. People's social life of may exist in many social settings including formal institutions, but much of it is mostly experienced in informal social settings where conventional drug prevention approaches may be ineffective, Aceh people's lives are heavily influenced by cultural values and norms; their unique lifestyle and culture should be notably taken into consideration in designing tailored approaches to prevent drug abuse in their communities.

This study examines Aceh community structure and understood that it is organized in such a way that the smallest community unit called *gampong* (village) and headed by a *geucik* who is a government figure at that level. In each *gampong* there is an important institution for a society called *meunasah* and led by an *imeummeunasah* who is also a religious figure. A collection of *gampong* is called *mukim*. Then social and religious life in each *gampong* is led by traditional and religious leaders, such as *imeummeunasah*, *teungkukhatib*, *tengkubile*, and *tuhapeut* (customs culture advisors). The second characteristic is that in Aceh society there are 13 indigenous clans which live side by side in the whole of Aceh region. Based on the analysis of cultural style, clans in Aceh can be grouped into three major groups, namely; (1) clans inhabiting the north-eastern region, (2) clans inhabiting the south western region, and (3) clans inhabiting the South Eastern region. The three major groups of people also have unique characteristics that are different from each other. However, more than 60 percent of Aceh people who live in the North Eastern region, 20 percent the South Eastern area and 20 percent in the southwestern area, ideally the three areas have different approaches of dealing with drug abuse prevention.

This study found that the Aceh provincial government, in its National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has often taken generalized instructional (top-down) approaches in preventing drug abuse in the three areas of Aceh, approaches based on standard operational procedures developed by the central at national level BNN. Yet from findings and from the opinions of many experts, a cultural approach would have been the most appropriate in overcoming the narcotics drugs issues, since Aceh community has strong customs that influence the social life of its people. This means that effective prevention of drug abuse is possible through functioning social institutions in the three major groups of people who inhabit Aceh, whether they be formal like education institutions or informal like customary institutions, and even religious institutions. From the results of the research it can be explained that the characteristics of the people of Aceh who inhabit the North Eastern region tend to have a more viscous demeanour with a strong adherence to non-formal religious institutions, such as traditional Islamic scholarly institutions (*Pesantren*) of the *Dayah Salafiah* sect. The people there are very defiant, subservient and loyal to the local leaders called *teungku*. *Teungku*, is a title given to an Islamic scholar in Aceh who leads a *Pesantren* particularly of the *Dayah Salafiah* Islamic sect and *Pesantren* teachers. Renowned charismatic *Teungku* in



Aceh play a large role in modelling the people of the north eastern area of Aceh in general, such figures include Abu Tanoh Mirah, Abu Ibrahim Bardan, Abu Paya Pasie, Abu Krueng, Abu Tumin, Waled Hasanol Basri and others.

The socio-religious construction of the Acehnese people, coupled with its recent-past violent political conflict enabled *Teungku Dayah Salafiyah* viewed as fanatical Islamic scholars to mobilize many into rebellion in the past, but also enabled them to gain followers and dominance of socio-religious life in Aceh. The *Teungku Dayah* have a certain extent of control over the actions of many people of Aceh through their influence as all-round religious, customary, political and moral leaders affirming their power and influencing various behaviors in society; in a way their power is implanted in the hearts, minds and feelings of society so wherever and whatever is done, the community feels watched by The *Teungku Dayahs*. This confirms that the power of *Teungku Dayahs* as a role models of the general public inhabiting the north eastern region; more precisely, the dangers of drug abuse in communities inhabiting north eastern Aceh could easily have been addressed by *Teungku Dayah's* influence. Whatever is said by these scholars is rarely disputed by the general public. This fact should be used as a basis for reconstructing a viable approach in the prevention of drug abuse in Aceh by involving such religious leaders and institutions in active roles in campaign on the dangers of narcotic drugs to human life.

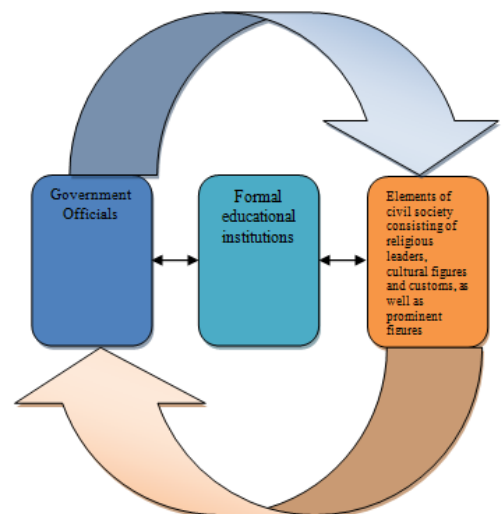
Findings also revealed the people who inhabit the central, southeast and west the southern region of Aceh also follow the words of religious leaders on issues of life in the community, but in two areas people tended to more viscous with a common characteristic of clan and tribal based allegiance, the clan line is obeyed more than other leaders like formal government leaders even at village level. Therefore, for these two categories of communities it is important to have participation of customary leaders based on their clans or tribes, as it is more effective than a campaign using billboards that seem to be merely draining the budget.

More on the family as a social unit in Aceh is still taken as a sacred institution in many communities; it is just of recent that the family is rarely involved formal planning of government events especially drug abuse prevention events. This fact proves how the government should make the family as a special partner in efforts to prevent drug abuse. The governments National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has is at the fore front drugs prevention and the has almost become the only institution that should empowered by government on this matter. Yet given what has been for generations perceived as sacred, the family in Aceh communities deserves fore front involvement in the prevention of drug abuse.

In addition to social and cultural facts as well as families, educational institutions as earlier discussed are also very important. This means that prevention of drug abuse is not particular sectorial effort but a cross-sectorial integrated cooperation effort.

Based on the facts and findings on factors causing drug abuse in Aceh, the efforts made by the government and also the characteristics of the people of Aceh it can be understood that drug abuse prevention cannot be effectively accomplished by any entity acting in isolation. But the prevention of drug abuse should be holistic and integrated, based on a local cultural approach. Since Aceh has three groups of people as described above, a broad-based prevention strategy that that integration of existing institutions is the most important plausible approach. The strategy can be rolled-out in social levels: (1) at the provincial level, and the district / city level, and (2) the at the village level. For each of the above levels, institutions involved are normative and functional. Implementation of the strategy can involve integration of key players including; (1) government elements, (2) formal education institutions, and (3) elements of civil society in this case religious leaders, cultural leaders, youth and women groups who should work together in drug abuse prevention in Aceh.

Figure 3 Integrative Holistic-Strategy in Preventing Drug Abuse



## CONCLUSION

Based on this study's findings it can be concluded that there are two main factors that cause drug abuse in Aceh communities, internal factors and external factors. The internal factors are factors within the individual characterized by: Inability to adapt to the environment, weak personality, lack of confidence, unable to control one himself, desire to imitate, desire for adventure, mental stress, Not thinking about the consequences in the future and Ignorance of the dangers of drugs. While the external factors that influence the occurrence of drug abuse are as follows: first, family factors, which include: One or both parents being drug users, not getting attention, and affection from parents. The family is not in harmony (no communication is open in the family, the parents do not provide supervision to their children, the parents are too pampering their children, and the parents are busy earning money / pursuing careers so the attention to their children becomes. The presence of one or more group friends who become drug users, the presence of group members who become drug dealers, there is an invitation or appeal from a group friend to use drugs, coercion from a group friend to use drugs because if not willing to use aka n considered disloyal friend, want to show attention to friends. While the third, is the environment, where the interconnection is referred to is as follows: difficulty in finding employment, weak law enforcement, number of violations of law, poverty and high unemployment, decreased morality of the community, number of drug dealers seeking consumers, and number of drug users around the place of residence.

Efforts made, that Judging from the efforts that have been done by the current government of Aceh is the first, Implementing programs to improve morals through religious education both at school and in the community. More to that, Enhancing the role of the family as children from broken families easily fall in drug use habits. Suitable prevention strategies should include the aspect of the character of the people of Aceh in general, which is strongly religious and cultural, thus religious and cultural leaders greatly influence social behavior change. Government efforts through billboards, books and drug brochures indicate the efforts so far done, but records indicate that the vice is on the increase despite these efforts.

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