

CHARACTER BUILDING OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE AL-QUR'AN AND HADITH IN PREVENTING DRUG ABUSE FACTORS

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Abstract

Narcotics, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances are substances that can provide a calm, or excited effect on its users, but also provide negative effects such as hallucinations, loss of emotional and behavioral control. Drug abuse has spread to various age groups from school age to adults. It is necessary to build the character of adolescent behavior based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith to prevent drug abuse. The purpose of the study was to analyze the character building of adolescents based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith in dealing with drug abuse factors. The study population was adolescents aged 12-19 years, the sample size was 95 respondents. Questionnaire research instrument. Correlational survey research method with cross sectional approach. Data analysis using Spearman rank test. The results of the study found substance factors that affect the risk of drug abuse low category as much as 92.6% and high category as much as 7.4%. The risk of drug abuse was found to be 94% of non-users and 6% of drug users. There is a perfect relationship between substance factors and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents, $\rho = 0.000$; α , $r = 0.920$. The Al-Qur'an and Hadith provide moral guidance that prohibits drug use as part of adolescent character to prevent drug abuse. It is necessary to strengthen the character based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith in adolescents to prevent drug abuse behavior.

Background

Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. In adolescence, there are rapid changes and developments in both biological or physical, psychological and social aspects. This period of growth and development is a time when adolescents seek and form self-identity. Adolescents who are not ready for changes in these various aspects are very vulnerable to harmful behaviors including harming their health. One condition that does not support health is adolescent behavior in the abuse of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances (NAPZA). The World Health Organization (WHO, 2024) states that during adolescence individuals begin to form patterns of behavior such as eating patterns, physical activity, sexually related activities and even the behavior of using drugs and illegal drugs.

Abuse means the act of misusing (KBBI, 2024). Narcotics are substances or drugs that come from plants or non plant, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, which may cause a decrease or change consciousness, loss of taste, reduced until relieves pain, and can cause dependence (BNN, 2018). Psychotropics are non-narcotic substances or drugs, both natural and synthetic, which have benefits psychoactive through selective influence on the nervous system centers

that cause characteristic changes in activity mental and behavioral (BNN, 2018). Addictive substances are substances or substances that have an effect psychoactive substances outside Narcotics and Psychotropics and can causes addiction (BNN, 2018). Drug abuse means the act of someone who has used drugs without rights and against the law. Narcotic substances, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances are substances that can provide a calm effect, or an excited effect on the wearer, but also provide negative effects such as hallucinations, loss of emotional and behavioral control. Drug abuse has spread to various age groups from school age to adults. In 2018 World Drugs Reports from The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) found that 5.6 percent of the world's population (275 million people) in the age range of 15 - 64 years had consumed drugs at least once (BNN, 2024). The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) reported 879 drug cases handled during 2022 (BNN, 2024). A survey by the National Narcotics Agency and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences in 2019 found that 2.3 million students in Indonesia had consumed drugs (CNN, 2019). This figure is equivalent to 3.2% of the group's population. Individuals as drug abusers can become legal criminals and can have an impact on dependence, become patients with mental health problems and even death. Therefore, various efforts are needed to prevent drug abuse, especially among adolescents.

Various promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts have been made to prevent and handle drug abuse. The government through the National Narcotics Agency has carried out preventive efforts of drug abuse with several strategies including counseling or socialization activities to stakeholders, students, and the community, optimizing community participation through communities concerned about the dangers of drugs, and activities in the form of seminars or campaigns about the dangers of drug abuse (BBN South Kalimantan Province, 2024). These various National Narcotics Agency (BNN) activities have not yet provided satisfactory results considering that the current condition of drug abuse still occurs in various age groups. Therefore, a more intensive effort is needed to prevent drug abuse by shaping the character of adolescents based on spiritual values, one of which is the value of the Al-Qur'an and Hadith.

Character is the psychological, moral or character traits that characterize a person (Adawiyah R. and Ruchliyadi DA., 2022). Individual character, especially in adolescents, can be formed starting from education and care in the family, in society and in educational institutions. Character education can be guided by certain values such as state ideology, religious and spiritual values. One of the sources for character building is the Qur'an and Hadith. The content of the Qur'an and Hadith also provides very strong direction related to drug abuse. Individuals, especially adolescents, who have a strong character based on spiritual values can potentially counteract and prevent their behavior from falling into drug abuse.

Methods

Correlational survey research method with a cross sectional approach. The study population was adolescents aged 12-19 years. The sample size was 95 respondents. Questionnaire research instrument. Research ethics is carried out by researchers providing explanations to potential research respondents about the identity of the research team, the aims and benefits of the research, confidentiality of respondent data and research result data as well as potential impacts for respondents. Prospective respondents who are willing to become research respondents are asked to fill out an informed consent form and provide a signature on the consent form.. Data analysis using Spearman rank test with 95% significance level.

Result and Discussion

The results of the study include the characteristics of respondents and findings related to substance factors and risk behaviors for drug abuse in adolescents as well as character building based on the Qur'an and Hadith in preventing drug abuse.

The characteristics of respondents include the age of respondents 12-19 years old, unmarried, Muslim, 46 men and 49 women, most respondents (81.1%) have received information about drugs, their dangers and prevention either through counseling at school, in the community, print media and other electronic media such as television and social media.

The results of the study on substance abuse factors and drug abuse risk behaviors are presented in tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1. Substance Factors of Adolescent Drug Abuse

No	Substance Factor	Responden	Percentage (%)
1.	Low	88	92.6
2.	High	7	7.4

Table 2: Risk behaviors drug abuse for adolescent

No	Risk Behavior	Responden	Percentage (%)
1.	No user	89	94
2.	User	6	6

Tabel 3. Analisa Faktor Zat Napza Terhadap Perilaku Risiko Penyalahgunaan Napza Pada Remaja

No	Substance Factor	Risk Behavior		Responden	Percentage (%)
		No user	User		
1	Low	89	0	89	94
2	High	0	6	6	6

Spearman Rank test, $\rho = 0,000$; $\alpha, r = 0,920$

The results showed that the high substance factor of all respondents had behavior as drug users. Curiosity and wanting to experience the effects of drugs lead adolescents to become drug abusers. This is known from the 6 respondents who use drugs, there are adolescents who are at the stage of trial and error, there are those who have routinely used and are dependent. In this study, it was found that the effect of substances that made respondents become drug users was because after consuming respondents felt calmer, could be more relaxed, more enthusiastic in their activities, felt happier, more confident, and could fantasize pleasantly. The results of statistical analysis also show that the drug substance factor is very closely (perfectly) related to the occurrence of drug abuse behavior in adolescents. This shows that the substances contained in drugs greatly influence adolescent behavior, where there are adolescents who want to try the effects of these substances, there are also adolescents who have enjoyed the effects of these substances so that the desire to continue using them reaches the level of dependence. This fact is in accordance with the explanation in the P4GN guidebook that the availability of drugs in the environment provides a higher potential for teenagers to use drugs (Dinas Pendidikan Kota Surabaya, 2023). The results of this study are also supported by the same findings in the research of Umam, K. and Prasetyo, A. (2020) on 63 adolescents in Lamongan Regency which concluded that the causes of drug abuse in adolescents were due to the presence of drugs 19%, social environment 23%, personality 20%, family 8%, and education 21%.

Adolescents can be prevented from drug abuse behavior by having a strong character to avoid it. Character is a psychological trait, character, morals or character traits that distinguish an individual from other individuals (KBBI, 2024). Akhlak or character according to Imam Al-Ghazali in the book *Ihya Ulumuddin* (2022) is a stability of the soul that produces actions or practices easily without the need for thought and consideration, if the stability is such that it produces good deeds, namely good deeds according to reason and sharia, which are called good morals. This good character is also expected to be synonymous with character in adolescents. A strong character is based on the values of the Qur'an and Hadith. The values in the Qur'an and Hadith are the antidote for every individual not to consume drugs. In the Al-Qur'an surah Al-Maidah (5) verses 90 and 91 which means "O you who believe, verily drinking alcohol, gambling, sacrificing to idols, and drawing lots of fortunes with arrows are abominable acts (and) include devil's deeds. So, stay away from those (acts) so that you will be lucky", "Indeed devil only intends to cause enmity and hatred between you through drinking and gambling and (intends) to prevent you from remembering Allah and (performing) prayer, so don't you want to stop?". In this spiritual value, it is very clear that everyone is asked to stay away from alcohol. Furthermore, it is reinforced that humans are ordered to stay away from alcohol because this will prevent humans from remembering Allah SWT and performing worship. Liquor is one of the substances included in drugs. It is very clear that the value in the Qur'an contains an order for humans not to consume this drug substance. Adolescents who have a strong character related to this Qur'anic value can certainly be prevented from drug abuse behavior. Umm Salamah said, "The Messenger of Allah (Rasulullah saw) forbade everything that intoxicates and weakens (the mind and body)." (Abu Dawud no. 3201 and Ahmad no. 25416, in MUI Bekasi, 2023). The Rasulullah saw also said that "every intoxicant is haram" (HR Bukhari no 6637 and Muslim no 3729, in MUI Bekasi, 2023). Another hadith mentions from Jabir RA that the Rasulullah saw said "something that is much intoxicating, then a little is also forbidden". (HR Ibn Majah no 3384 and Ahmad no 6271). These Hadiths further emphasize that drugs are haram substances that must be avoided by everyone. Adolescents who know and understand the value of the Qur'an and Hadith about drugs will potentially have a strong character to prevent their behavior from drug abuse.

Several studies have found that strengthening spiritual values is related to drug abuse. Sapeni's research. M.A., et al (2023) concluded that providing Islamic spiritual healing can affect a decrease in stress levels, emotions and understanding of religion in patients with drug abuse. The results of research by Mukri, S.G., et al (2015) at Teenage Cottage Inabah Suryalaya Tasikmalaya found that Islamic education methods in overcoming drug abuse in adolescents through spiritual approach methods consisting of repentance bathing, prayer and dhikr. Oliveira, Alcb de. et al (2017) in their literature review concluded that spirituality or religiosity provides a positive outlook on individuals with drug abuse and protects individuals from drug abuse. These studies show that the spiritual values of the Qur'an and Hadith are very supportive for individuals to be better and avoid drug abuse behavior.

Conclusion

Substance factors are strongly associated with the risk of adolescent drug abuse. The Al-Qur'an and Hadith provide moral guidance that prohibits drug use as part of adolescent character to prevent drug abuse. It is necessary to strengthen the character based on the Qur'an and Hadith in adolescents to prevent drug abuse behavior.

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