

The Role of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Overcoming Drug Abuse Among Students at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to determine and analyze the role of Islamic religious teachers in efforts to overcome drugs in students. The problems that are the focus of the study are: 1). What is the role of Islamic religious education teachers in preventing drug abuse in students at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City, 2). How do Islamic religious education teachers overcome students who are indicated as using drugs at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City. This study uses a qualitative method. In the process of collecting data in the field, the author uses observation, interview, and documentation techniques. Furthermore, the author analyzes the collected data using data reduction, data presentation, and data verification/drawing conclusions. The results of the study show that the role of Islamic religious teachers as efforts to prevent drugs, namely: 1). Providing education about the dangers of drugs, 2). Introduction to religious values, 3). Cooperation with related parties, and 4). Increasing the spiritual dimension, faith and piety, through Islamic habits of congregational prayer, sunnah dhuha prayer, Tadarrus Qur'an, reading dhikr and implementing literacy. The way Islamic Religious Education teachers deal with students who are indicated are: 1). Providing advice, motivation, reflection and Islamic habits, 2). Increasing self-confidence through lectures and religious sermons, 3). Delivering messages and reinforcement regarding the dangers of drugs and negative behavior during Islamic Religious Education learning, 4). Collaborating with the National Narcotics Agency team, Police Sector, Public Health Center, Parents, and all school stakeholders, 5). Providing rehabilitation facilities.

1. Introduction

Drugs is an abbreviation of Narcotics and Drugs/Dangerous Materials. While another term was introduced by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Napza is an abbreviation of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances. Apart from all of these terms, both "napza" and narcotics, of course refer to a group of compounds that generally have a risk of addiction for their users. Narcotics and illegal drugs have penetrated almost all levels of Indonesian society, not only people from the wealthy class, but people with below average economic status have been contaminated by these prohibited goods. The targets of the circulation of these goods are not only night entertainment venues like those in big cities, but have also entered residential areas in remote areas or villages, campuses, and even schools.

Along with the development of the Islamic world, wine (Khamar) then evolved, metamorphosed and reproduced in increasingly sophisticated forms, which are then commonly called narcotics or more broadly drugs. Indonesia itself is already

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included as one of the countries in a drug emergency, seen from the high prevalence rate every year. As stated by Brigadier General Pol Monang Situmorang, Central Sulawesi, which is nationally ranked 4th after Jakarta Capital Special Region, North Sumatra, and South Sumatra, with a number of abusers of 2,80% of the population, some of whom are aged 13-64 years who are still in the category of teenagers/students. (Rian Afdhal, 2023). It can be said that the current illicit drug trafficking has reached an alarming situation so that it has become an urgent state problem, because victims of drug abuse are not only adults, students, but also teenagers who are still students.

There needs to be a role from all parties, including parents, teachers, and the community must play an active role in overcoming, being aware and eradicating the threat of drugs to teenagers/students. Among the concrete efforts that can be made include collaborating with authorized parties such as providing counseling on the dangerous impacts of drugs. No less important is the role of moral and religious education. The role of religious teachers must be emphasized more to students in this case Islamic Religious Education, because one of the factors causing children to get caught up in the dark world of drugs is the lack of moral, character and religious education such as the lack of faith, piety, and morals that they absorb and absorb so that these despicable acts occur and they live them.

2. Literature Review

Understanding education in a general language that we use now comes from the Arabic "Tarbiyah". Teaching also comes from the Arabic "Ta'lim". Education and teaching in Arabic "Tarbiyah wa Ta'lim", while Islamic education in terms of Arabic is "Tarbiyah Islamiyah". (Zakiah Darajat, 2018). Education in the perspective of Islam is more familiar with this term tarbiyah, ta'lim, and ta'dib. Each of these terms has its own unique meaning. The term tarbiyah includes all educational activities, efforts to prepare individuals to have a more established life morally and ethically, think systematically, tolerant of others, be able to communicate wisely both orally and in writing and master a variety of expertise. (Nik Haryanti, 2014).

The notion of education that leads to Islamic religious education is an activity that cannot be separated from all elements of human life, because in educational activities there will be a process of teaching, guidance, giving advice, providing motivation that will be the intake of positive energy both for both for physical and spiritual. Sri Minarti cursed the handling of a Dutch language expert, J.E.C. Gericke and T. Roorda explained that the word "teacher" comes from Sanskrit which has a heavy, great, important, superior, honorable, and educational meaning. The term "teacher" is aiming at the position, task, and profession of someone who pursues the field of education through regular, official, and structured educational interactions. (Sri Minarti, 2013).

The role of the teacher is very important in the process of creating a quality generation of the nation, both intellectually and morally. In this case the understanding of the teacher as a professional in carrying out his duties which means to work not only limited to teaching, but how a teacher becomes an example, becomes a guide who gives advice and motivation, and becomes a role model both in the school environment (formal), and outside school (non-formal). Islamic religious education teachers play a role as the holder and person in charge of the subject. For Zuhairini in addition to gathering Islamic religious learning the teacher also has the task, namely fostering the faith and piety of students, forming a young generation who obey religion, and the development of noble morals. (Wahab, et al., Eds, 2011).

According to the thought of the writer of the teacher/educator of Islamic religious education is a mature Muslim and responsible for the growth of the development of the next generation. Its task includes teaching, giving knowledge, providing guidance, coaching, advising, preventing immoral behavior, forming personality, character, moral, and ethics in adolescents/students in accordance with the provisions in Islamic teachings. So that in addition to making a great contribution to the achievement of the goals of Islamic religious education which always reflects the behavior and noble character as the example of the Prophet Muhammad can also protect teenagers/students from all forms of munkar and deviant behavior.

Drug users are a moment of pleasure that will actually face various problems such as the use of THD, shabu-shabu, and other substances that can cause psychological problems loss of life and feel useless, insomnia, dependency (continue to increase drug doses), and often feel scared with causes that are beyond reason, as well as indications of the body of the body such as muscles/rigid veins, blurred vision, anxiety, increased blood pressure and heart rate. (Reza Indragiri Amriel, 2007). Drug abuse is a complex problem that involves factors from various aspects of individual and community life. And according to researchers these factors are the most dominant in influencing drug abuse among young people/students in this millennial era.

The signs of drug abusers can be seen by some changes from ways to behave, especially while in the school environment that will be a major obstacle in developing the potentials possessed by teenagers/students. According to a psychologist/psychiatrist who is usually called Dadang Hawari. He said that the use of non-drugs that should not be caused by the pressure of the social group (GENK), but also because of the lack of knowledge about the forbidden nature of the substance, both from the religious side and the legal aspects. Because the adverse effects of drugs can cause nerve disorders, resulting in mental disorders and behavior that can affect academic. (Dadang Hawari, 2009).

Prevention of drug abuse is an effort made to curb the use, production, and uncover the syndicates involved in the trades of drug traffic, this effort can be realized by every individual and cooperation between all components of society, education, and government. (Ira Helviza, Zulihar Mukmin, and Amirullah, 2016). According to Beny, efforts to prevent and overcome drug abuse among adolescents should be the duties and challenges of all parties including parents, teachers, and the community must actively participate in preventing the threat of drugs against the nation's successor grandchildren. There are three aspects that need to be considered in implementing drug prevention and prevention programs in the educational/school institution, namely; 1) Involving the participation of students' relatives, 2) emphasizing in detail the anti-drug strategy 3) Increasing religious beliefs in the world community. (Wahyu Beny Mukti Setiawan, 2013).

According to Siswantoro stated only in preventing, overcoming, and eradicating drugs that are; 1) Generating devotion among the community, 2) Community supervision, and 3) State firm action. (Sunarsono Siswantoro, 2004). Almost the same as the previous opinion, states that in anticipating, preventing, and overcoming the dangers of drug abuse, namely; 1) Keep yourself well, always be grateful to the Creator in any condition, and always hone your potential 2) from other parties, namely the role of parents, teachers, and the community, in taking actions to prevent the family environment, education, education, friends associating, offices, and the general public. (Rethorika Berthanila, 2019).

Seeing from some of the drug prevention and prevention efforts offered by Beny, Siswantoro, and Berthanila according to the author that the prevention and prevention of drugs among teenagers/students can start from within themselves (internal) by building a healthy mentality and strengthening positive values. From outsiders (external) such as continuing to tighten education, especially Islamic religious education and anti-drug campaigns to provide information and insight into the dangers of drugs. Educational institutions/schools become the second environment after the family for adolescents/students, then the role of all stakeholders in the school environment

The role of teachers in schools is very necessary in helping to create an educational environment that supports the growth and positive development of adolescents/students in preventing drug abuse, including also the role of Islamic religious education teachers because according to researchers, religious teachers have a strategic coordinates in building religious and ethical spiritual values. Playing the role of Islamic religious education teachers in preventing drug abuse is expected to create a school environment that supports spiritual, moral, ethical, and social/student growth, with spiritual capital will form a person who is religious and moral, which will become a fortress and shield in fighting the influence and lure of drugs.

3. Methodology

In this study, the researcher decided to use a field research approach as the type of approach and research design. (Nur Indriantor and Bambang Supono, 2009). The use of qualitative methods to obtain data and information directly by the researcher himself so that he can interpret all data correctly. This method helps researchers find more in-depth data and of course will directly involve researchers to reveal facts about the problem to achieve the research objectives as targeted. This study used a qualitative approach to describe the Role of Islamic Religious Teachers in Overcoming Drug Abuse in Students at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of observations and interviews of researchers in the field with several informants, researchers saw that Islamic religious teachers and several other teachers who were sources for researchers, had very sensitive perceptions of the problem of drug abuse in students at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City. Teachers, especially Islamic religious education teachers, realized that drug abuse can damage morals, health, and student learning achievements, and united perceptions in preventing and overcoming abuse in the school environment of State Junior High School 10 of Palu City. Screening (urine tests) were previously carried out at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City by related parties such as the National Narcotics Agency, the Health Service, in collaboration with the West Palu Police in 2019 on all students from the activity, around 70 people were also found to be suspected of using drugs with different types such as THD, Fox Glue, and Crystal Meth.

In 2024, the National Narcotics Agency will return to schools that are vulnerable zones and have great potential for drug abuse by again carrying out socialization activities, education, the dangers of drugs both to students and to all teachers at the school, and also re-screening (urine tests) on students and it was found that only around 9 people were indicated positive for drug abuse after encouraging various prevention methods, especially encouraging activities with an Islamic nuance and Islamic religious learning. State Junior High School 10 of Palu City is basically a school that contains many general subjects, but in reality the awareness of teachers towards increasing religious values is very high, by always collaborating with Islamic religious teachers, integrating faith and piety into general subjects, and always providing motivation to students, as a form of

helping the role of Islamic religious teachers at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City in preventing negative behavior, especially drug abuse and strengthening the spiritual dimensions of students.

Of the several students at at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City who were indicated, they were still classified as using light drugs. Their use is still in the low category due to experimentation, wanting to show their existence to their friends, and an unstable nature that is very easily influenced by negative things. There are also several students at at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City who tested positive for the effects after buying and drinking packaged drinks (packaged tea) sold on the side of the road not far from the school environment, according to students they always buy at one place because it tastes good and is addictive compared to other sellers, the temporary assumption of the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City is that it is very likely that the drink (packaged tea) has been mixed with drugs but this is still under further investigation. A calm, gentle and wise attitude is needed in playing the role of an Islamic Religious Education teacher in dealing with students who are still under the influence of drugs. Providing assistance and dealing with students who are suspected of using drugs is not an easy challenge for an Islamic Religious Education teacher, it requires effort, in a shared result.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research analysis above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The role of Islamic Religious Education teachers in preventing drug abuse in students at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City, namely providing education about the dangers and impacts of drug abuse, introducing religious values, increasing the spiritual dimension, faith and piety, implementing literacy, cooperation with related parties, carrying out socialization and screening.
2. The way Islamic Religious Education teachers deal with students who are already indicated as using drugs at State Junior High School 10 of Palu City, is by providing advice, motivation, reflection, and Islamic habits, increasing students self-confidence through lectures and religious sermons, conveying messages and reinforcement regarding the dangers of drugs and negative behavior during Islamic Religious Education learning, working together and collaborating with the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City, West Palu Police and its ranks, Bhayangkara Community Security and Public Relations Supervisor, Palu City Health Office, the nearest Health Center, parents/guardians of students and all school stakeholders, and providing rehabilitation facilities.

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