

# SECOND SYMPHONY OF LIFE: EXPERIENCES OF FORMER DRUG ABUSERS FINDING PEACE AND MEANING OF LIFE IN REHABILITATION

(Study At The Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation, Surabaya City)

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## Article Info

### Article history:

Received Mar 23, 2024  
Revised Apr 21, 2024  
Accepted May 26, 2024

### Keywords:

Impact,  
Phenomenology,  
Awareness

## ABSTRACT

Community empowerment is a strategy used in community development as an effort to achieve competence and independence in social, national and state life. (Permendagri No. 7 of 2007). The government's empowerment strategy for small businesses has not been optimal. The problem is that small businesses do not have the ability to finance their businesses because they are vulnerable to capital, small businesses tend to have low ability to use technology. This research aims to find out how to empower small businesses in Medan City. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques use data display, data reduction and verification and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of research on strategies for empowering small businesses in the city of Medan, it can be seen from the development dimension (enabling), the lack of training and development programs means that small business actors are not developing their businesses. Strengthening the potential (empowering) of capital and equipment assistance is still lacking and there is no equality in the distribution of this assistance. Furthermore, the dimension of creating independence for some small business actors still needs guidance to run their businesses independently. It is hoped that the empowerment of Small Businesses in the City of Medan can be increased to create independent Small Businesses which can have an impact on expanding employment opportunities and improving the economy of local communities.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Drug use among teenagers is a problem that is currently being widely discussed. The problem of drug use among teenagers today is not only considered serious by the government, but the surrounding community is also involved in how to tackle drug use. Narcotics are a substance or drug that is considered to be morally and psychologically destructive. It's not just children who can be affected by this, even adults who consume drugs can have serious health impacts. The phenomenon of drug use among teenagers is increasing day by day. This is because drug use does not only enter communities with upper middle economic levels, but many communities with lower economic levels also enter

who use drugs as stress relievers. In essence, drug use not only harms one aspect of social life, but drug use will have social impacts and damage relationships between one human being and another. Drug use among the younger

generation can be said to be destroying the sustainability of the nation's life. This is proven by the large number of young people who are increasingly fragile due to their bodies being consumed by addictive substances that can destroy their nerves. The young generation, which in fact is the nation's next generation or the hope of the nation, which is considered tough and intelligent, is now just a memory. The target group for drug use among teenagers ranges from ages 11 to 24 years. Drug use among teenagers continues to increase from year to year. For example, from 2020 to 2021 there were around 921 teenagers who were caught due to drug use. This number increased by 0.2% compared to 2019, when there were 875 cases handled by the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Viewed from a social aspect, drug use is a violation of social norms. The behavior of teenagers who consume drugs greatly influences the values and norms that currently apply in society. The vulnerability of drug use behavior among teenagers today is not just a matter of individuals or those closest to them. The community around drug users should be the front guard so they can participate in overcoming cases of drug use among teenagers. But in fact, every human being has a different view of drug use among teenagers. There are some people who really care about this, but there are also some people who are indifferent to the social problems that are currently widespread.

In Indonesia, the phrase drugs or narcotics comes from English, namely "*Narcotics*" which means anesthetic. In Greek it is known as "*Narcosis*" which means to put to sleep or anesthetize. In terms of terminology, drugs are substances that have effects such as changes in feelings, mood, observations or visions that originate from the substance contained in these drugs.

Indonesia, which is a rule of law country, has created laws and regulations specifically discussing drugs. Drugs or narcotics in Indonesia are contained in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (hereinafter referred to as the Narcotics Law). In CHAPTER I article 1 of the Narcotics Law, "*Narcotics are substances or drugs originating from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce or eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, which are differentiated into groups as attached in the law. This*".

Adolescence is the phase where the search for identity begins, the younger generation or teenagers are more likely to absorb various new values and norms in society in order to strengthen where their identity lies. Adolescence in Indonesia in this era is usually called the "Z" generation, this generation has a high curiosity and a desire to try new things or things that have never been done. The majority of teenagers who use drugs start from the relationships they choose. Initially they will be offered by friends or groups until they become dependent on drugs. If we look at the facts on the ground, there are many problems related to drug abuse among teenagers or among the younger generation. The many problems that exist make researchers want to study more deeply the impact and ways to overcome drug abuse among teenagers. The focus of the problems involved is: 1. What is the impact of drug use among teenagers? and 2. What is the phenomenology of the impact of drug use among teenagers? The research objective is expected to be able to explain in detail the problem formulation that has been described previously. There are several research objectives, namely: 1. Explain and describe the impact of drug use among teenagers. 2. Explain and describe the phenomenology of the impact of drug use among teenagers.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The rehabilitation process for teenage drug addicts at the Ar-Rahman Islamic Boarding School Drug Rehabilitation Home in Palembang is carried out by integrating a medical-based physiological therapy model, a psychology-based psychotherapy model and a spiritual-based moral therapy model, followed by developing social interaction skills, providing mental immunity. in facing the negative influences of the new social environment, as well as life skills to equip them for life after rehabilitation (*Hawi, Akmal; 2018*).

Based on several definitions related to drugs, researchers draw a simple definition that drugs are something in the form of a drug or substance that can cause mental unconsciousness, drowsiness, loss of pain, loss of pain, as well as the emergence of a feeling of addiction or dependence for anyone who consumes or uses it. wear it. Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Narcotics Law divides types of drugs into several groups, namely:

1. **Group I**, Narcotics or class I drugs have a very high potential which can cause dependence, for example:
  - a. Heroin or Putaw, this class of drugs comes from semi-synthetic plants which are produced by chemically processing morphine through 4 processes, so that this type of drug is said to be the purest heroin with levels of 80%-99%. Heroin comes in white powder form. This class of drugs is in the form of a substance whose reaction directly penetrates the brain. In Indonesia, this type of drug is usually used by injection through the wrist or by inhalation. Heroin or putaw if used will cause symptoms such as decreased blood pressure, difficulty defecating, heart palpitations, flushing, sleep disturbances, isolation, and it is possible that it will lead to criminal acts.
  - b. Cocaine, a type of cocaine drug, has 2 forms, namely the acid form or what is usually called *cocaine hydrochloride* and base form or commonly called with *free base*. Cocaine which has acidic properties is

usually in the form of white crystals with a slightly bitter taste. Usually used by inhalation using an inhaler or a roll of paper. Meanwhile, cocaine, which has alkaline properties, is usually used by burning it with tobacco (cigarettes) or what can be called *cocopuff*. If cocaine is used, it will have side effects, namely causing anxiety, difficulty breathing, damage to the lungs, convulsions, and can even cause death.

- c. Marijuana or Cannabis, this type of drug comes from plants *cannabis sativa* and *indicate cannabis*. This plant contains substances namely *tetrahydrocannabinol*, *cannabinol*, and *cannabidiol*. This type of drug is used by compressing it like a cigarette and smoking it like a person smoking. Marijuana or cannabis can cause amnesia, headaches, nausea, dry throat, faster pulse, sensitivity and restlessness
2. Group II, narcotics or class II drugs have a high potential which can cause dependence, for example:
- a. Morphine, this type of drug has the form of an active substance that comes from opium through a chemical processing process, generally opium contains 10% morphine. In Indonesia, this type of drug is usually used by injection under the skin or into a blood vessel (intravenously). If morphine is used, it can cause symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, confusion, sweating, palpitations, dry mouth, and mouth disease.
  - b. Pertidin or LSD (*lysergic acid*), this type of drug is included in drugs that cause delusional effects. Pertidin comes in pill or capsule form. In Indonesia it is usually called the LL pill. The way to use this type of drug is by consuming or drinking it like taking medicine. Pertidin will cause side effects such as hallucinations, depression, dizziness, panic, increased blood pressure, depression or mental disorders.

### 3. Group III

Narcotics or drugs that have a low potency that can cause dependence, there are several types of this type of drug, including:

- a. Opiates or opium, this type of drug can be categorized as the same as marijuana, but the difference is only in the levels, opiates only have a 5% content. This type of drug is usually used by smoking it using a device. Opiates can cause users such as dizziness, increased sexual desire, excitement, loss of balance, and nausea.
- b. Amphetamine, the same type of drug as LL pills which are commonly used by teenagers, apart from being cheap, this type of drug is easy to find. Amphetamines only cause dizziness and nausea to users.

According to Merriam Webster, mental health can be defined as a good emotional and psychological condition, where humans can utilize cognitive and emotional abilities in their daily life needs. The mental health of today's young generation is not only the responsibility of those closest to them, but the role of society in mental health due to drug use is very necessary. Article 57 of the Narcotics Law explains that:

- a. The community has the widest possible opportunity to participate in assisting efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics.
- b. The public is obliged to report to authorized officials if they become aware of the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics.
- c. The government is obliged to provide security and protection guarantees to the reporter as intended in paragraph (2).

## 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research that discusses related to "*phenomenology of the impact of drug use among teenagers (study at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation, Surabaya City)*" using a form of descriptive-qualitative research technique, namely presenting facts in the field by linking them to existing theories. It is not only the type and form of research that must be considered, but the analytical techniques that will be used in this research must also be considered. The data analysis technique in this research is by compiling and processing data that has been obtained from interviews or *interview* sources that will be combined with the library data that has been obtained.

Problem Approach, this research uses an approach *socio legal studies* which refers to observing the behavior of each human being or group of people which will then be correlated with existing theories. Not only that, this research also uses a phenomenological approach, namely a study related to a person's life experiences or a method for studying how individuals subjectively perceive experiences and provide meaning to the experiences themselves.

The data sources in this research were obtained from collecting interview data and reviewing library materials or bibliographic research which is divided into two, namely primary data sources obtained directly through the interview or interview method. Secondary data sources are Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, journals and dictionaries.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Social Impact of Drug Abuse among Teenagers

Based on the news written by Deny Prastyo on the detik Jatim website, there were 1,147 drug cases that occurred in the city of Surabaya during 2022, of this large number of cases, 894 drug cases were revealed. Thus, the current condition can be said to be a drug emergency. The large number of cases that have been handled by law enforcers have triggered controversial issues related to drugs in society. Drug use has spread widely to reach levels of society regardless of social strata. Drug abuse does not look at a person's age, even teenagers or the younger generation are in the midst of a drug use emergency. This can be seen from the fact that drug commodities have many different variations, are easy to obtain, and are cheap. Thus, today's teenagers are intensively using drugs without thinking about the side effects or impacts they will receive.

According to Jehani and Antoro, drug abuse among teenagers is characterized by several factors, namely:

1. Internal factors, namely factors that arise from within the drug user, internal factors consist of:
  - a. Personality factor, this factor refers to the unstable personality of drug users, individuals who have an unstable nature will more easily fall into drug abuse or even join in using drugs
  - a. Family factors, someone who has a disharmonious family life background will result in someone's feelings of being unstable (stressed). This can trigger drug use in children who feel hopeless or frustrated because of their own family
  - b. Economic factors, the younger generation which is in the transition period from children to adults will certainly be marked by many needs to support their lives. The difficult economic conditions imposed by the teenagers' parents make the children become rebels in their families. Teenagers who are not given enough material by their families will result in children being frustrated and making the wrong choice of groups or friendships.

2. External factors

External factors are factors that come from outside the drug user who have an influence on using drugs. External factors consist of:

- a. Social factors, this factor can be interpreted as meaning that the influence of friendship groups or relationships among teenagers has an impact on trying to use drugs.
- b. Social or community environmental factors, these factors involve the conditions around the drug user. This means that social conditions or the number of people in society have a bad influence on the younger generation. This is exemplified by the existence of large parties in areas where alcohol or similar is used.

Ease of obtaining drugs is one of the factors that triggers the younger generation to use drugs. Among teenagers, their initial exposure to drugs starts with the behavior of trying to smoke and drinking drinks that contain alcohol. Based on data from the Surabaya City District Prosecutor's Office, there are 725 cases of drug abuse among teenagers in 2022 and 266 cases in 2023. This can show that both internal and external influences are a very significant trigger for the problem of drug abuse. Drug use not only has an impact on a person's behavior and morals, but drug use also has a big impact on the human soul. In fact, drugs have medical benefits, but provided that they are used in appropriate doses. Drug use that exceeds reasonable limits can result in the worst result, namely death, for the user.

In Indonesia, drugs have different types and forms which have been classified by the Narcotics Law, namely class I (very high impact), class II (high impact), and class III (low impact). Each group has impacts at different levels, ranging from impacts that are very dangerous to health to impacts that only cause illness. Based on an interview by dr. Singgih Widi Pratomo, S.H., M.H., C.H. Say that *"The types of drugs that have the most dangerous impact on health and can cause death are all types of drugs that are used using syringes. It can be said that using drugs through injection needles, especially if they are used interchangeably, will easily spread the virus to fellow users. Therefore, in the medical world there is the term "IDU" or usually referred to as the use of sterile syringes. In the current era, drug use using syringes is included in the types of drugs like heroin and putaw. This is because users of this type of drug often overdose when using it, so that the most fatal impact for the user or drug user is death."*

Based on what has been conveyed by Doctor Singgih, a common thread can be drawn that the use of drugs such as heroin and putaw among teenagers is a use that has a very fatal impact, where the user or user will experience the impact of death. Heroin and putaw are types of drugs that fall into category number I in the Narcotics Law. This can be interpreted as saying that the type of drug referred to by Doctor Singgih is the type with the highest risk or consequences for the health or psychology of teenagers. The use of drugs such as heroin and putaw can be done through injections or by inhalation. Using drugs by smoking will cause a feeling of "flying" or like floating, not only that, but gradually the impact will be fatigue and excessive sleepiness. This is in accordance with what was explained in the



interview with Mas Hendra (one of the drug users among teenagers from the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City). He stated that *"The initial impact that I felt when using drugs was that at first my body felt very light, good, my spirit was lighter. But over time my body felt tired and my eyes often felt sleepy. I use crystal methamphetamine by smoking it."*

The impact experienced by drug users is not only physical, but the impact on mental and mental health is also affected. This is caused by drug users consuming excessive doses of drugs. If drug use is misunderstood, the impact it will have is that it will damage the structure of the nervous system in the body. The feeling of addiction and dependence on drug use can have significant physical and psychological consequences for the user. There are several classifications of impacts caused by drug use, including:

1. Social impact

- a. The community environment will isolate the drug user, meaning that the drug user will feel alone. Drug users among teenagers in each region will be ostracized by the surrounding community. Teenagers who have used drugs will find it difficult to get along with their friends. This is proven by information from *But Ibra* (As a teenage drug user at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in the city of Surabaya), he said that *"The social impact I felt was that I felt alone after the people around me found out I was using drugs, especially my parents and family. They were really angry with me, yes it was only the beginning of feeling good when using drugs but the impact I felt now was really felt. My relationship with my parents is not harmonious, it is not like before where I was always loved, therefore now I feel alone."* Not only that, based on the second interview conducted by researchers with Mas Ibra (as a teenage drug user who is currently undergoing rehabilitation at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City), he stated that *"When my neighbors found out I was using drugs, many of them ostracized me, even myself and my family felt distant. But behind all that, my parents really supported me to recover and not depend on those haram things anymore."*
- b. Loss of study and play time for teenagers who use drugs, meaning that drug use among teenagers is considered to have an impact on loss of study and play time. Adolescent drug users will be rehabilitated, this is done so that they have a deterrent effect and do not do or use drugs again. The time of teenage drug users is used only for rehabilitation, therefore they do not have time to study and play like their friends. His peers. Based on interviews conducted by researchers with *Mas Riza* as a drug user among teenagers in the city of Surabaya, he stated that *"I was not arrested by law enforcement or the police, but my parents reported me directly to the Surabaya City BNN. There I was in rehabilitation so I felt like my time was being wasted by these activities."* In other evidence, researchers also interviewed *Mr. Bayu* as a drug user among teenagers in the city of Surabaya, he said that *"The initial impact of the first time I used methamphetamine, my body felt good and I was enthusiastic about playing games, but over time, when I used it during the day and at night, in the afternoon I felt restless and paranoid. When my parents and family found out I was using drugs, I was restrained and not allowed to play with my friends, my parents didn't seem to think I was using these prohibited items. So I feel like I don't have enough time to play."*
- c. Triggers trouble and anarchy in the community, meaning that in the community, especially in each region, drug users are seen as people who often cause trouble and are anarchists. Society's assessment of drug users cannot just disappear. Once someone is caught using drugs, the local community will indirectly judge that the person has a background that is not good for their future life. People think this is not solely due to drug use, but there are several areas that are commonly used for alcohol and drug parties, one of which is the Kembang Kuning area.
- d. The increase in criminal acts or criminal behavior means that one of the impacts experienced by drug users is that it attacks a person's mental and psychological well-being. Therefore, many drug users often become criminals. Drug use among teenagers has an impact on destroying a person's common sense. A damaged mind will result in a person being unconscious in doing everything. Examples include committing violence against others, committing murder, or making threats to the local community.
- e. Disrupting the security and order of the surrounding community, meaning that drug users in the community are considered very, very bad by the community. Some groups of drug users are usually marked by teenage brawls. This is the kind of thing that makes local people think that drug users often disrupt security and order in the community. Based on an interview with *Mas Huda* (as a drug user among teenagers at the Surabaya City Healthy Home Foundation) he said that *"I use crystal methamphetamine, at first I used this stuff just to try it out, but gradually I became addicted. I felt that I was being reviled a lot by the people around me, some even said that I was a troublemaker and a bad influence on the children in the area where I lived."*

## 2. Impact on the drug user

- a. Dehydration, drug use has the impact of reducing the body's balance levels. This causes the body to feel dehydrated and weak. If dehydration is not treated immediately, it will trigger seizures, hallucinations, shortness of breath, and behavior will suddenly become more aggressive. The impact of dehydration on drug users in the long term can result in fatal damage to the brain.
- b. Hallucinations, side effects often experienced by drug abusers, such as marijuana, include hallucinations. If you consume excessive amounts of drugs, drugs can have negative effects on a person's body, such as vomiting, nausea, excessive fear, and anxiety disorders. If the use of narcotics continues continuously, the side effects experienced can also be long-term, including mental disorders, excessive and continuous anxiety and even acute depression.
- c. Decreased levels of health and death, drug use in doses that exceed the normal dose will cause the body to relax and cause consciousness to decrease drastically. Using high-risk types of drugs such as Heroin and Putaw will cause the user to fall asleep and could even result in death. Researcher interview with dr. Singgih explained that "The most fatal impact that drug users will experience, especially among teenagers today, is death. This is said in this way because a teenager's body and psychology are still too early to receive dangerous substances, therefore these substances will easily damage the tissues and nerves in a person's body and if they are damaged, the risk is the highest. death".

Based on the descriptions that have been said by the sources, it can be concluded that the social impacts related to drug abuse among teenagers do not only impact themselves.

only drug users, but the surrounding community also feels the losses due to drug use. Teenagers who currently use drugs are only selfish about themselves without thinking about the impact it will have on the surrounding community. A very significant social impact is marked by the large number of teenagers who openly use drugs in their respective areas. With this, if a person is arrested by law enforcement officials and processed legally, the image of the community in the area where the user originates will be labeled as bad by other communities. Not only that, the social impact also extends to the parents and families of the users, society not only ostracizes drug users in their area, even the parents and families of drug users will experience bad judgment and receive abuse from the surrounding community.

B. Phenomenology of the Impact of Drug Users at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation, Surabaya City. The problem of drug use among the community is one of the important problems that must currently be thoroughly investigated. The nature of teenagers which refers to the tendency to ignore religious values, societal norms, and even applicable legal regulations is one of the factors causing the increase in cases of drug use among teenagers. Increasingly harsh lifestyles have led to an increase in society and an increase in the number of people suffering from depression. The large number of teenagers who do not receive enough attention from their parents or family is proof that children choose the wrong social groups. Bad relationships will cause teenagers' thinking patterns to become increasingly irregular. Teenagers who are considered good in their families, but when they have the wrong social circle they will have a high curiosity about drugs. In this way, these factors will influence people's life patterns, causing many teenagers to use drugs to feel calm.

The problem of drug abuse requires a solution and joint attention involving all elements of society, including the user's parents, family, community, law enforcement, and institutions that handle drug use cases. Drug use among teenagers can damage the young generation who will be the nation's future successors. The negative impacts that can be felt by drug users which have been described in the previous subsection are important elements that can be used as awareness so that prevention of drug users can be carried out. The impact caused by drug users occurs due to the lack of awareness and knowledge among teenagers regarding the dangers and side effects caused when using drugs.

Drugs not only have an impact on brain disorders and damage breathing, but also have an impact on the nervous system, liver, kidneys, and can damage eyesight. Every teenager who abuses drugs psychologically and socially will not be under control, teenagers will avoid the surrounding environment because they feel cornered and worse, they can commit criminal acts as a form of outlet. This is not good if teenagers are simply ignored because they are the future successors of the nation so that this country can develop even better. Creating teenagers who are free from drugs is not easy. Based on an interview with Counselor Adi (as the Surabaya City Orbit Healthy Home Foundation), he said "In this healthy home, the approach to efforts and strategies for dealing with drug cases is within itself and the social aspect. Treatment itself is usually more medical or rehabilitation. Users who will be treated or rehabilitated at the Orbit Healthy Home Foundation here will be treated for a minimum of 1 month. We do this so that they can think in a balanced way so as not to repeat their actions again. They will be given socialization regarding the dangers and impacts of drug use. Not only that, they will receive intense care and training so that they forget what they consume. In its social aspect, the Surabaya City Orbit Healthy Home Foundation will prioritize families and the surrounding community. "We will call the user's family to get a little information about the effects of drugs. The Rumah Sehat

Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City and the family will work together to attract and monitor drug users so they don't consume them again."

Based on what Counselor Adi has said, it can be interpreted that drug users among teenagers are not punished, but those who are arrested or reported by their parents will receive rehabilitation treatment. This is done so that drug users do not consume it again. Not only is the rehabilitation strategy carried out by the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City, they will also provide information regarding the dangers and impacts of drug use. Rehabilitation is carried out for teenagers at the Orbit Healthy Home Foundation within a period of 3 months, however, if after 1 month there has been a change then the Orbit Healthy Home Foundation can carry out outpatient treatment. This is done so that teenagers can still carry out learning and playing activities in accordance with other teenagers.

In connection with the phenomenological view, the impact of drug use among adolescents can also be studied from this paradigm. The phenomenological paradigm is a study of a person's consciousness or life experience. According to Heidegger, the phenomenological paradigm does not only capture an experience or experience awareness only from the senses, but also through intuition or feelings from our minds regarding an object or experience that has been felt. Phenomenology comes from the Greek word *phaenesthai*, which means showing oneself. In terms of terminology, the phenomenological paradigm refers to a person's efforts to interpret a phenomenon that has been felt either sensory, thought or feeling. According to Schutz, phenomenology is a form of way of relating phenomena that each individual is aware of. And the experiences received by the senses which are interconnected by the five senses are the most basic thing in the emergence of a phenomenon.

The phenomenological paradigm of drug use refers to descriptions related to the subjective experiences of individuals involved in drug use. Phenomenology will focus understanding through the eyes of individual experience. With this in the context of drug use, the phenomenological paradigm will discuss the relationship to the thoughts, feelings, experiences, even emotions of each individual involved, as well as the dynamics of social relationships that are likely to occur. There are several descriptions related to drug use in the phenomenological paradigm, including:

- a. Phenomenological paradigm, refers to drug use as an individual and subjective experience. This means that each individual has a background, motivation and context that shapes their experience with drug use. With this, drug use in each individual is very much seen from a person's background, such as their relationships, life, and even the surrounding environment.
- b. The phenomenological paradigm refers more to the meaning contained in each individual's experience. Each drug user will have different reasons for consuming drugs. Examples include experiences such as pain, self-exploration, and relationships with other people.
- c. The phenomenological approach pays attention to the social context in which drug use occurs. This includes dynamics within the family, peers, school or work environment, and society at large. These interactions with the individual and the environment play an important role in shaping drug users' experiences, as well as influencing their perceptions of themselves and the world around them.
- d. In the context of drug use among adolescents at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City, a phenomenological approach will involve in-depth interviews with individuals involved in drug use, including users and foundation staff. These interviews will aim to gain an in-depth understanding of their experiences with drugs, including the factors that drove them to use, the impact on their daily lives, and the hopes and challenges they face. Talking about the phenomenological paradigm, this can be linked to the results of interviews with drug users among teenagers who are currently undergoing rehabilitation at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation, Surabaya City. The relationship between the impact of drug use and the experiences experienced by users is very significant. Researchers divide this phenomenological paradigm into several aspects, including:

1. Religious Aspects

In the religious aspect, researchers refer to the experience or awareness felt by drug users at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in the city of Surabaya with their religion. The interview results from all five users provided information that they were Muslim. It is important to know that the Islamic religion states that consuming things that can damage the mind or body is indirectly haram, this has been explained in the verse of the Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Maidah verse 90, which reads:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning: "O believers! Indeed, alcohol, gambling, idols, and voting with arrows are heinous acts and include the acts of the devil. So stay away from those (deeds) so that you will be lucky".

Basically, the law on drugs being prohibited in the Islamic religion is not explained explicitly, but drug use in general can cause damage to the mind and body, so the ulama say that the law on consuming drugs is haram.

The meaning that can be taken from all the users in the interview is that when they used to consume drugs and were familiar with a world like that, they were very distant from the creator, namely Allah SWT.

## 2. Family aspect

The family aspect is one aspect related to drug users. In this case, the family aspect, especially the parents, is the basis for whether their children can be treated or rehabilitated or not. As parents, we should encourage each other to undergo rehabilitation or treatment and also provide advice on the impact of drug use itself.

From all the sources, they said one voice, namely that their parents and family really support them in being able to recover, namely by being rehabilitated at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation. city of Surabaya. If linked to the phenomenological paradigm, they have the awareness to become better when they see the expressions or even feelings of their parents and family. What they perceive sensory-wise makes them aware of the very dangerous impact of drug use, therefore they want to recover from drug addiction and want to become better individuals.

## 3. Aspects of Himself

Phenomenology is a study related to a person's consciousness, which is the human ability to treat oneself as an object. In this case it is usually associated with a person's feelings or intuition. The awareness experienced by each person will have a different meaning. All users at the Surabaya City Orbit Healthy Home Foundation now have awareness of the dangerous impacts of drug use. The connection between the phenomenological paradigm of awareness possessed by drug users who have been rehabilitated is that all users have successfully become aware of the impacts and dangers of drugs. They stated that at the Surabaya City Orbit Healthy Home Foundation, they learn from each other, share with each other, and even embrace each other so that they can live in peace without any anxiety or feeling anxious about the impact of drug use in their lives.

## 5. CONCLUSION

1. The impact experienced by drug users is not only physical, but mental health is also attacked. This is caused by drug users consuming excessive doses of drugs. If drug use is misunderstood, the impact it will have is that it will damage the structure of the nervous system in the body. The feeling of addiction and dependence on drug use can have significant physical and psychological consequences for the user. The social impacts that occur due to drug users are that the community environment will isolate drug users, loss of study and play time for drug users, triggers trouble and anarchy in the community, increased criminal activity or criminal behavior, and disrupts security and order in the surrounding community. The use of drugs such as heroin and putaw among teenagers is a use that has a very fatal impact, where the user or user will experience the impact of death. Heroin and putaw are types of drugs that fall into category number I in the Narcotics Law. This can be interpreted as saying that the type of drug referred to by Doctor Singgih is the type with the highest risk or consequences for the health or psychology of teenagers. The use of drugs such as heroin and putaw can be done through injections or by inhalation. Using drugs by smoking will cause a feeling of "flying" or like floating, not only that, but gradually the impact will be fatigue and excessive sleepiness.
2. A view from the phenomenological paradigm in the religious aspect is very necessary, this is intended so that drug users can have the experience and awareness that consuming drugs is prohibited by law. Meanwhile, the phenomenological paradigm relates to family aspects so that they have the awareness to become better when they see the expressions or even feelings of their parents or family. What they perceive sensorily (such as seeing their parents' expressions) makes them aware of the very dangerous impact of drug use, therefore they want to recover from drug addiction and want to become better individuals. Furthermore, the phenomenological paradigm is linked to aspects of self-awareness possessed by drug users who have been rehabilitated at the Rumah Sehat Orbit Foundation in Surabaya City, namely that all users have succeeded in becoming aware of the impacts and dangers of drugs. They stated that at the Surabaya City Orbit Healthy



Home Foundation, they learn from each other, share, and even embrace each other so that they can live in peace without the impact of drug use in their lives.

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