



THE “SENI TUTOR PMTOH” MODEL IN PREVENTING TRENDS OF DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS IN BANDA ACEH; A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT- Introduce. Drug abuse is patterned drug use that can cause dependency and is a prohibited act in people's lives, Drug abuse using mechanism of cultural collaboration can maintain its existence and can provide social change for the community, the PMtoH art contained narration, mantra, poetry, and rhymes, all of which were traditional art performances. The purpose of the study was to explore the views of those responsible for educational institutions about drugs and how to prevent drugs in adolescents by using a cultural approach, namely the seni tutor (art of speech) PMTOH model. Problems with drug use continue to increase from time to time, and drug use is generally found in adolescence. Drug use refers to the abuse of alcohol and drugs, especially illegal drugs that impact health, social, and cultural conditions. **Method.** The research methodology a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques were focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews with 12 participants responsible for each of the high school education institutions. **Result:** The seni tutor PMTOH activities are an alternative in drug prevention for high school students in Banda Aceh City. The results showed that drugs are a problem in adolescents with harmful effects on physical, psychological, and social adolescents. **Conclusion:** School education institutions need different prevention models from the methods that have been carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

Keywords: Culture, trends in drug use, adolescents, PMTOH seni tutor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are artificial substances or derived from plants that provide hallucinatory effects, decreased awareness, and cause addiction¹. Drug abuse is patterned drug use that can cause dependency and is a prohibited act in people's lives². Narcotics abuse is a person who uses narcotics without rights or against the law³. Drug abuse refers to alcohol and drug abuse, especially illegal drugs, which are often culturally determined and can vary between social groups^{4,5,6}. Culture is defined by a community or society⁷

Drugs spread to all regions and circles, rural and urban areas, poor and affluent communities, men and women, but more commonly found in adolescent boys, especially in the community or dormitory and almost all educational institutions. The problem of drug use continues to increase from time to time, although laws and policies in almost every country prohibit the use of hazardous substances. This condition is due to curiosity, lack of family supervision, peer influence, school environment and addictions that have an impact on the occurrence of violence, school dropouts, free sex and health problems⁸ as well as estimated economic losses around \$ 600 billion worldwide and \$ 200 billion in the United States in 2008⁹

Drug users are generally found in adolescence, and this period is the period of "Curative Madness," where every teenager decides without feeling guilty¹⁰. Teenagers are a period between childhood and full maturity¹¹. The community plays a vital role in preventing drug abuse¹²

Drug use impacts health, socio-cultural conditions, health, and well-being issues arising from various factors due to imbalance in the physical, psychological and socio-cultural conditions of individuals and communities¹³. Cultural interventions offer healing from addiction to society¹⁴. Socio-cultural condition is a condition of the atmosphere based on traditional teachings¹⁵. Multicultural interventions generally lie within the context of treatment programs with their local wisdom integrated with existing treatment practices¹⁶

Prevention and reduction of drug use rates are carried out at the individual and community level by involving community participation using local information or local and community-based information theory. Prevention of drug use is also the focus of the Government of Aceh. It provides various drug prevention facilities based on Islam, justice, protection, humanity, order, protection, security, scientific values, legal certainty, partnerships, and local wisdom. The intended preventive facilities aim to regulate the government's role to protect the community, improve the quality of life, protect against the threat of drugs, build community participation, and create the order of social life¹⁷

The cultural intervention begins with a process of action and indirect communication that occurs when language has a sustainable purpose¹⁸. One form of community habits is language and communication, or so-called speech activities, to share meanings that are understood and different in each region to allow language to be diverse and unique¹⁸

This language comes into contact with Aceh to varying degrees, and some relate to Aceh indirectly¹⁹The language used in speaking presents who and to whom the speech is addressed. A person's personality and thoughts will be reflected in speaking activities in the process of continuous communication to become a habit in social culture²⁰. Literary works always have a relationship with real life in which always contains lessons, role models, and educational values. Literary works can be in the form of oral or written²¹. One of Aceh's arts in the form of narrated art (stories) is PMTOH that lives and develops in society. In its presentation, the art is supported by just one presenter by bringing a different message, In addition to being familiar with the Acehnese people, PMtoH also named the art as poh aba, meuhaba, saga. In its appearance the PMtoH art contained narration, mantra, poetry, and rhymes, all of which were traditional art performances, the dynamic presentation pattern of this art can be through certain symbols that formulate the feelings and functions of language as a symbolic and poetic form of communication media. The dynamic presentation pattern of this art can be through certain symbols that formulate the feelings and functions of language as a symbolic and poetic form of communication media²²

Various studies show that most adults who end up with alcohol/drug use disorders experience the first contact with drugs as a teenager²³. Culture-based interventions are used in the treatment of drug addiction for the community and can help improve the community's role and function. Previous research has shown that the ability to adapt made by literary artists to the art of Tadut through the mechanism of cultural collaboration can maintain its existence and can provide social change for the community²⁴.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Drug prevention efforts are referred to as 'interventions' or 'policies'. Intervention refers to a group of activities of a specific type. It can be in the form of programs delivered in specific settings and normal activities delivered in those settings, such as drug prevention education sessions in schools²⁵

describing how school-based drug prevention has historically evolved from an initial program that relied on the presentation of "facts" about the effects of drug use with a dramatic description of what could happen with a view to scaring young people from experiments. The next approach places more emphasis on personal factors, namely, increased self-esteem, which are expected to prevent drug initiation. Then the emphasis shifts to social influence, including developing resistance skills. However, recently there has been a move towards a multi-component program that includes a variety of prevention activities at home, school, and community rather than private school programs²⁶. Individual culture reflects the values, norms, and worldview of a broader culture, but is defined by more of these factors. Cultural identity includes the nature and attributes of individuals formed by race, ethnicity, language, life experience, historical events, acculturation, geographical and other environmental influences, and other forces²⁷. The culture, which is one of the elements, is art, which is our basis in forming strong character. Before we gained independence, we did not yet have a national culture, only ethnic culture. After we are independent in the second half of the twentieth century, we will have the art of national culture. One of Aceh's arts in the form of speech (stories) is PMToH that lives and develops in society. In its presentation, the art is supported by just one presenter carrying a different message^{5,28}

III. RESEARCH PROBLEM

World Drugs Reports 2018, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), said 5.6% of the world's population (aged 15-64 years) had consumed drugs. The number of users and the health effects of

drugs are increasing more than expected. Globally, currently, only 1 in 7 users receive treatment²⁸. While in Indonesia, the number of drug abuse in 2017 in the age range of 10-59 years and among students in 2018 reached 2.29 million people. One group of people prone to drug abuse in the age range of 15-35 years or millennial and spade generation in 2019, an increase from 20% to 24 to 28 percent of adolescents who use narcotics²⁹, adolescence is associated with various developments, forming an identity, a sense of autonomy, and acquiring the skills needed for adulthood. Because of these characteristics, the onset and early stages of smoking, using alcohol and drugs, were typical during adolescence, Botvin, and McAlister, 1981 While in Aceh, the number of narcotics abuse in Aceh ranked 12th nationally as the province of most drug users in 2019. This data is only the tip of the iceberg seen on the surface. For 2018, 3.21 percent of drug users will come from students and students. The eradication program also has a legal umbrella, namely, through Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 6 of 2018 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Eradication, and Illicit Drug Trafficking³⁰

The phenomenon of drug users in adolescents in the city of Banda Aceh is influenced by culture, natural conditions, the environment, and social life. The fertile region of Aceh for various crops and the large number of farmers growing cannabis make these prohibited materials easily found at affordable prices, both in rural and urban areas, making it easier for adolescents to use drugs. The Aceh region's territorial conditions also affect the number of drug use, where Aceh is located at the northern tip of the island of Sumatra and is the westernmost province of Indonesia. The North and East border the Malacca Strait, the South with the North Sumatra Province and the West with the Indonesian Ocean so that it can easily be influenced by neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, and other countries, both drugs and the effects of globalization³¹

The lack of local culture-based socialization media also makes the message conveyed not be a piece of new information to be heard, so the drug prevention message is not so effectively received and applied by the community. It is essential to research preventing drug use trends among senior high school students in Banda Aceh City. The aim is to explore the views of those responsible for educational institutions about drugs and how to prevent drugs by using a cultural approach. It is about to explore the art and culture model of speech (PMtoH) that suits the needs and culture that exists in Acehnese society.

IV. METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach. Phenomenology studies in this study are looking for ways to prevent the tendency of drug use among adolescents. Researchers collect data regarding concepts, opinions, positions, attitudes, evaluations, and ways to prevent drugs in high school education institutions³²

Secondary education is further education from primary education. Secondary education is taken in a period of three to four years. Types of secondary education are High Schools (SMA), Vocational High Schools (SMK), and Religious Schools (Madrasah Aliyah). Senior High School, from now on abbreviated as Senior High School, is one form of formal education unit that organizes general education at the secondary level of education as a continuation of Junior High Schools (SMP), Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs), or other forms that are equivalent or advanced from learning outcomes which are recognized as equal to SMP or MTs.

Participants in this study amounted to 12 people from 8 high schools in Banda Aceh, consisting of four participants in charge of education and eight deputies in charge of education for student coaching.

Data collection techniques are done through FGD and in-depth interviews. According to FGD assessments and interviews are not just building holistic snapshots, analyzing words, reporting detailed views of informants, but also allows interviewed informants to "speak in their voice and express their thoughts and feelings"³³. The instrument used was tested for validity and reliability using FGD guidelines and interviews as research instruments. Data analysis begins by writing all the interview results, as in the recording, and then rearranging the answers of respondents to semi-structured questions using a word processing program³⁴. Analysis as the process used by researchers to reduce data to a story and its interpretation. Three things happened during the analysis: data compiled, data reduced through summation and categorization, and patterns and themes in the data identified and linked³⁵

Qualitative data analysis is also applied to find and describe problems in the field of structures and processes in routines and practices³⁶. Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) is a series of processes and procedures where we move from qualitative data that has been collected to some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations that we are investigating. QDA is usually based on interpretive philosophy. The idea is to examine meaningful and symbolic qualitative data content³⁷

V. RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the results of the FGD and in-depth interviews about how to prevent the tendency of drug use in eight high schools in the city of Banda Aceh, the following results were obtained:

Table: Themes, categories, and subcategories in FGDs and in-depth interviews related to drug prevention in Banda Aceh High School.

Themes, Categories, and Subcategories	
Theme 1	
Drug problems in adolescents	
Category	Drugs and problems in adolescents
Sub Categories	Understanding and Causes of Drugs in Adolescents
Sub Categories	Problems that arise in drug users
Theme 2	
Impact of drug use on teenagers	
Category	Impact of Drugs
Sub Categories	The physical impact of drug users
Sub Categories	Psychiatric and social impact on drug users
Theme 3	
The seni tutor PMtoh model is one way to prevent drugs in the School Education Institution	
Category	'SeniTutor PMTOH's Model
Sub Categories	The design of activities prevents drug tendencies carried out in schools.

Based on interviews with participants, three critical aspects were taken from the participants' drug prevention experience at a school education institution

- a. Drug problems in adolescents
- b. Impact of drug use on adolescents, and
- c. The Seni Tutor PmtoHmodel is one way to prevent drugs in high school education institutions.

Theme I. Problems with Drugs in Adolescents

Drugs are dangerous drugs and are easy to find for their users, causing various health problems and social problems of the community and causing dependence, insanity, and death. Drug abuse is also a habit or act that violates the law resulting in the transmission of diseases, such as HIV, damage to organs, and must be eradicated immediately.

Using drugs can damage nerves and have an impact on the quality of thinking. Drug abuse also results in addiction and undermines social interaction in society (Rsp. 1).

Drugs are often familiar with cannabis, which is easy to find and cause dependence. Drugs are also prohibited in Islam and state law, which must be shunned by students (Rsp. 2).

Drugs are illegal and have been widely used by the people of Aceh, especially teenagers with cannabis. Usually, they use it because peers and curiosity influenced them about the drug as well (Rsp. 3).

Drugs are a prohibited substance used by the community; generally, men, to assume that it can calm and increase self-confidence. Drug users are characterized by frequent anger and distance from the community and family (Rsp. 4).

The cause of drug use in adolescents is due to the environmental influence of peers. Drugs that are widely used by adolescents in Aceh are cannabis. It is because it is easy to get.

Drugs are dangerous and prohibited that can cause addiction and insanity and allow death due to overdose (Rsp. 5). Whereas (Rsp. 6), the opinion is almost the same but emphasizes that drug use is a habit that is difficult to remove from the user.

Using drugs is illegal and is considered a symbol of virility and maturity for teenagers. Drugs can also damage the human mind and need to be prevented by the community, both types of cannabis, cocaine, and opium (**Rsp. 7**).

Meanwhile, according to (**Rsp. 8**), drug abuse is an unfortunate and dangerous habit, especially for the younger generation, due to nerve damage, dependence, and affect other health. Following the answer from (**Rsp. 9**), with more emphasis on actions against users, it must be more stringent and immediately eradicated.

Drugs are illegal drugs and can cause deviant behavior, due to the wrong association and lack of supervision from parents and the environment, drugs are also difficult to treat (**Rsp. 10**).

It can be assumed from the answers of respondent 5 to respondent 10, that drugs are illegal and dangerous substances. However, its use is considered a symbol of maturity and can increase self-confidence.

According to (**Rsp. 11**), drug abuse is an unlawful act and can transmit infectious diseases such as HIV. Drug use is a habit that is often found, especially in adolescents in the city of Banda Aceh. Added by (**Rsp. 12**), drug users must be immediately rehabilitated to not impact on more severe conditions, such as insanity, organ damage, and death.

Theme II. Impact of Drug Use on Adolescents

The impact of drug use affects social functions, such as rarely socializing or being avoided by peers. It can also affect health, such as nerve damage and reduced organ function, such as kidney damage. Drug abuse can also upset the public and disrupt the learning process and even drop out of school. Drug use impacts changing attitudes and opportunities to engage in negative behaviors, such as stealing, robbing, and free sex, as well as being a risk factor for contracting HIV disease.

(Rsp. 1) Drug users will be physically and psychologically damaged until they go crazy. Users who are already experiencing a dependency will easily commit negative actions, such as stealing, lying, and even robbing for the needs of buying drugs.

(Rsp. 2) answered that drug use will have an impact on reducing the community's social function and hampering achievement in the school year and being ensnared by the law. Added by (**Rsp. 3**), drug users will experience nerve damage, damage to organ functions such as kidneys, and emotions that are not controlled.

The respondents' answers above show that the impact of drug use affects social functions, such as rarely associating or being avoided by peers. It can also affect health, such as nerve damage and reduced organ function, such as kidney damage.

Drug abuse can disturb families, the school environment, and the community, impacting the disruption of learning activities and even dropping out of school (**Rsp. 4**).

Based on the answer (**Rsp. 5**), drug abuse can interfere with public health, such as nerve damage, difficulty thinking, and crazy. The same answer was also given by (**Rsp. 6**) but emphasized the community's social impact by reducing interaction with the surrounding environment.

By referring to respondents 4 and 5, it was concluded that drug abuse could disturb the community and disrupt the learning process and even drop out of school. This behavior can also damage nerves and even be ostracized by the surrounding environment.

Drug users will experience changes in personality, from jovial to moody or vice versa, and make it possible to commit unlawful acts, such as stealing and robbing (**Rsp. 7**).

(Rsp. 8) Moreover, (Rsp. 9) gives the same answer: drug users have an impact on health, and disability can occur in the fetus if they are pregnant and have a chance of contracting diseases, such as HIV through the use of syringes.

Drug use results in deviant acts, such as having free sex because of unconsciousness and promiscuity (Rsp. 10).

Drug abuse on students can have an impact on decreasing the quality of self and hinder students' future. This behavior also affects students' memory and thinking in the learning process (Rsp. 11).

The consequences of drug abuse can affect harmonization with peers, teachers, and family because users move away from them and choose friends specifically (Rsp. 12).

From the answers of respondents 7 - respondent 12, it is known that drug use has an impact on changes in adolescent attitudes and opportunities to engage in negative behaviors, such as stealing, robbing, and free sex, as well as being risk factors for contracting HIV disease. Teenagers can also decrease the quality of self in the learning process.

Theme III. Theseni tutor PMTOH model as a way to prevent drugs in the School Education Institution

Drug prevention measures begin with supervision and family attention and the application of rules by the school. The family must provide time to be closer to their children and be active in communicating and providing an understanding of the dangers and prevention of drugs in adolescents. Socialization activities or counseling about the types, dangers/impacts, and prevention of drug misuse are different from the formal methods that are often carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) with unique and exciting techniques that prioritize Aceh's local culture, such as Seni Tutor (PMtoH) which is loved by all groups in Aceh.

Rsp. 1 answered that teenagers must be inculcated religious and moral values while in school and family life, as well as supervise adolescents' activities. Whereas Rsp. 2 that families should pay attention to peers of children and often ask about their daily activities.

Communities and schools must be more active in capturing drug users and reporting to parents, even to the police, if needed (Rsp. 2).

Schools must tighten rules about smoking and drug use by checking student luggage suddenly and regularly (Rsp. 3).

The family must be more familiar with teenagers and make the family a place to tell stories, discuss their daily activities, and provide adequate time for their children (Rsp. 4).

Families should get closer to their children, supervise the association of adolescents, and understand the dangers of drug abuse (Rsp. 5).

Based on the answers above, it is known that drug prevention actions begin with supervision and family attention and the school's application of rules. Families must make time to be closer to children and be active in communication. Families and schools also provide an understanding of the dangers and prevention of drugs in adolescents.

Deepening or increasing knowledge for students about drugs and getting to know the characteristics and symptoms of drug users (Rsp. 6).

Rsp. 7 answers that it is necessary to disseminate information to teenagers, about the types and dangers of drug use for users, both in the form of counseling or the distribution of banners and leaflets in an exciting way. Rsp 9 also conveyed almost the same answer that creative and unique counseling is needed about the types and dangers of drug use that can be accepted by all parties, both adolescents and the general public.

The answers from Rsp. 7 that it must improve the quality and quantity of counseling to students in ways or methods that are interesting and acceptable to young people.

The existence of media to spread information about the dangers and prevention of drugs in adolescents (Rsp. 8).

Find a unique and different counseling method from the formal counseling that is usually done by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), by promoting local wisdom approaches such as Acehese/Seni Tutor PMTOH (Rsp. 10).

Approach local cultures of Aceh's art of speech (PMTOH) that are unique and interesting and are loved by adolescents' environment to convey the types, signs, symptoms, prevention, and effects of drug abuse (Rsp. 12).

It can be assumed that socialization or outreach activities are needed regarding the types, dangers/impacts, and prevention of drug abuse using methods that are different from the formal methods that are often carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) with unique and exciting techniques that prioritize local culture, such as seni tutor (PMtoH) which is loved by all groups in Banda Aceh City.

VI. DISCUSSION

Drugs are a prohibited substance that is widely used by teenagers in Aceh, especially cannabis. The cause of drug abuse in adolescents is due to environmental influences and gives the effect of dependency. The reason for drug use is to reduce spiritual stress and their inability to say no to peer influence. This study also indicates that there is a significant negative relationship between drug use and the educational process. In contrast, no significant relationship between demographic variables and addiction drug use was found—the influence of gender, ethnicity, and culture. The interaction of these influences is considered in the structural determinants, which are defined as poverty and employment status as well as other factors such as the economy and politics relating to organizations at the national level globally²⁷

Drug abuse can also cause public unrest and disrupt the learning process and even drop out of school. Drug use also has an impact on changing attitudes and opportunities to engage in negative behaviors, such as stealing, robbing, and free sex, as well as being a risk factor for contracting HIV disease. In addition to social problems, drug abuse in adolescent drug users can also affect health, such as nerve damage and reduced organ function, such as kidney function damage.

Drug abuse has an impact on changes in adolescent attitudes and opportunities to engage in negative behaviors, such as stealing, robbery, and free sex, as well as being a risk factor for contracting HIV disease. Teenagers who use drugs can also experience a decrease in self-quality in the learning process. Furthermore, the findings show that most students assume that drug abuse is a negative sign of their academic performance. One of the main reasons for drug abuse among students is to be appreciated by friends. Marijuana is the most abused substance compared to alcohol and cigarettes. Besides, school or class attendance rates for students involved in drug consumption were observed to be reduced, leading to poor academic performance³⁸. Furthermore, the implementation of strategies for preventing drug use and health promotion in the context of schools, while consumption is associated with significant damage³⁹

Drug abuse is a silent killer with a growing number of victims and in a terrible way. In 2016, according to UNODC, 250 million people aged between 15 and 64 used at least one drug. In 2014, more than 29 million suffered from drug use disorders compared to 27 million in 2013⁴⁰. A client can fulfill a psychosocial life in a culture to strengthen cultural identity, which can be a decisive action of the client. In some cases, the client's family and culture can serve as a substitute for involvement in culture⁴¹

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIH), teens may feel a positive effect at the first time of consuming drugs; they began to believe that they could control their use. Nevertheless, on the contrary, drugs can quickly take over someone's life. Over time, if drug use continues, other fun activities become less enjoyable, and taking drugs becomes vital for users only to feel "normal." but this condition can occur on the contrary to a person's psychological conditions such as stress, anxiety and emotional disturbances, stress is a condition of a response and a person's reaction to a new environment^{42,43,44,45,46,47,48, 49}. They then compulsively search for and use drugs even though it causes extraordinary problems for themselves and their loved ones, Not only that this condition if it lasts for a long time can cause their self-esteem condition to be

disturbed^{50,51,52}. Furthermore, in people who have anti-social personality traits, behavioral disorders are a significant risk factor for drug addiction⁵⁴

A qualitative study tells the experience of informants about drug addiction, the experience of recovery from drugs, and how to increase understanding of drug/alcohol problems. Research by interviewing 25 Appalachian women in rural areas who were previously addicted to drugs/alcohol. Next, interviewing 25 people from the Ozark region in the US who were also previously addicted to drugs/alcohol⁵⁵. Drug trafficking, which has penetrated to the level of educational institutions/schools makes educational institutions anxious and insecure in their neighborhoods, even though the school has tried various ways to overcome the problem of drugs. One of the activities carried out together with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Banda Aceh was in the form of counseling to students in their respective schools about the prevention of drug abuse trends, but the results obtained were not satisfactory.

In general, they are very aware of drug abuse. Drug abuse is a complex problem and demands comprehensive and integrated treatment in all walks of life, including educational institutions/schools. One of the activities with local culture Seni Tutor PMtoH can be implemented to deal with drug problems at school.

Prevention of drug abuse trends in educational institutions/schools requires an active role of all teaching staff/school teachers to be more productive. Participation and collaboration with all teaching staff is a strategy needed to protect educational institutions/schools with a local cultural approach (the art of speaking PMTOH) from the problem of drug abuse in schools.

In preventing the use of drug tendencies in adolescents in schools, it is necessary to conduct socialization or counseling about types, dangers/impacts, and prevention of drug abuse. The method used must be different from the formal methods that the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) often carry out with unique and exciting techniques that prioritize local culture, such as seni tutor (PMTOH), which is liked by all groups in the city of Banda Aceh. PMTOH is one of the oral literary works in Aceh. This literary work is in the form of speech art, which contains high cultural values and is very influential for people who like speech art in seni tutor PMTOH. In the form of art of speech/saga (PMTOH), local wisdom culture is a medium to convey information with an entertaining concept. However, it contains meaning or message to be conveyed. The art of speech is delivered with a distinctive rhythm/ tone by the preferences of the people of Aceh. Besides entertaining, it is also equipped with several tools such as rapai, pillows, and bamboo. Drug messages are the content of the art of speech delivered (PMtoH). This seni tutor PMTOH model is an effort to prevent and protect students from the influence and danger of dangerous substances in the school and home environment in the area of Banda Aceh City^{5,6,21,55}

VII. CONCLUSION

Drugs are dangerous that are easy to find for their users. It can also cause various health problems and social problems of the community and cause dependence, insanity, and death. Drug abuse is also a habit or act that violates the law resulting in the transmission of diseases, such as HIV, damage to organs, and must be eradicated immediately.

The impact of drug use affects social functions, such as rarely associating or being avoided by peers and affects health, such as nerve damage and reduced organ function such as kidney function damage. Drug abuse can also upset the public and disrupt the learning process and even drop out of school. Drug use has an impact on changing attitudes and opportunities to engage in negative behaviors, such as stealing, robbing, and free sex, as well as being a risk factor for contracting HIV disease.

Drug prevention measures begin with supervision and family attention and the application of rules by the school. The family must provide time to be closer to their children and be active in communicating and providing an understanding of the dangers and prevention of drugs in adolescents. Socialization activities or counseling about the types, dangers/impacts, and prevention of drug misuse are different from the formal methods that are often carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) with unique and exciting techniques that prioritize Aceh's local culture, such as seni tutor (PMTOH) which is loved by all groups in Aceh.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

The seni tutor PMToH model is expected to be another alternative that is different from some of the ways that have been applied so far to prevent the tendency of drug use in adolescents in Aceh. This model might only be

suitable for Aceh because it is designed from the existing local culture, and the activities carried out in this model use language.

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