



Behavior of Social Development By Performers of Narcotics Abuse as A Source of Social Studies Learning

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Abstract—This research is motivated by several facts about the morality of social phenomena occurred in Indramayu Regency, namely the increasing abuse of narcotics among the people of Indramayu, especially students. One way to anticipate these problems is through efforts to prevent narcotics abuse by disseminating the impacts of social studies learning. This research uses case study method. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of interviews, documentation studies and direct observation to the main data sources and supporting data sources, which were integrated into the Social Sciences curriculum for Junior High School, namely the Social Deviance Competency Standard with cases of narcotics abuse to determine the extent to which the social studies learning process could improve students' understanding of abuse, narcotics, the social impact it causes and how to avoid it. The results of this study describe (1) the causes of narcotics abuse that become social deviant behavior in Indramayu Regency, namely the environmental conditions around the users such as geographic, demographic, and socio-cultural factors, as well as external and internal reasons from within the narcotics users, namely family, friends, curiosity and frustration (2) efforts made by users to get out of the bondage of narcotics types of marijuana and methamphetamine such as wishes to recover and rehabilitation efforts organized by the victim's family as well as related agencies which are very helpful for users (3) Integration narcotics abuse material into the Competency Standards of social deviation in junior high school which provides an increase in understanding before and after learning significantly better with the results of high category analysis, cognitively with increasing student knowledge, morally/values build positive attitudes and characters in themselves. resulting from the learning process, as well as behavior change as a manifestation of both.

Keywords- Morality, Phenomenon, Narcotics, Demography, Socio-Cultural.

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A. INTRODUCTION

National education is a goal to be achieved by the state taking into account sociocultural, psychological, economic and political aspects. The education is aimed at forming a special characteristic or national character with a national personality.

Along with the rapid development of human life in the era of globalization, there are also various educational problems

surrounding socio-cultural life. This is because the schools where formal education takes place for the younger generation have not been able to unite in a planned, directed, integrated, systematic, and sustainable movement with social life.

Social Sciences is tasked with developing the potential of students so that they have sensitivity to social problems that occur in society, have a positive attitude to

correct all inequalities, and are skilled in overcoming every problem that occurs daily, both those that befall themselves and in society.

Changes in social life that are so fast provide several problems that occur in society. This is because there is no mental readiness to accept each of these changes. In Indramayu Regency itself, social problems that often occur are brawls, binge drinking, promiscuity, labor problems, and drug abuse.

Dependence on narcotics can cause physical and mental health problems and can even cause death. As creatures who have common sense, humans should avoid narcotics abuse in their lives.

The problem caused by the development of narcotics abuse is an educational problem, because by providing proper education about the dangers of narcotics, students will be saved from narcotics abuse. The fact is that most drug users start abusing narcotics at school age. This is where the role of social studies learning can contribute to the dangers of narcotics for the world of education.

Along with the rapid increase in narcotics users in Indonesia, it means that almost every place in this country has the potential for abuse of narcotics users and dealers, including the younger generation and people of various ages. In response to this, parents, teachers and the community should be aware of the development of narcotics abuse.

From the Social Service of Indramayu Regency, data on rehabilitation efforts were obtained for category X narcotics users, namely users who have stopped using narcotics, most of which are students who have *dropped out*. The rehabilitation efforts are carried out in stages according to the quota obtained by the Social Service every year.

Starting from this phenomenon, it is necessary to take steps so that education in schools can equip students with the introduction of the dangers of narcotics in an effort to prevent and overcome the development of narcotics culture in society, especially among students. Education,

especially social studies, is expected to provide the abilities, abilities and skills needed by students to avoid even getting out of narcotics in order to live a better life.

Based on the main ideas and limitations in the background of the research that has been described, the focus of this research is "*Why Narcotics Abuse Occurs as a Form of Social Deviance in Indramayu Regency*".

In general, this study aims to examine and observe the implementation of social studies learning in the socialization of narcotics culture which has been declared an enemy to society, the nation and the state, so that students have the ability to avoid and have the courage to get out of the dangers of narcotics, then proactively and creatively, seek and find solutions to overcome them.

B. METHOD

This research was carried out using a qualitative paradigm with a case study research method, because social research cannot always be generalized as in exact sciences. This is due to differences in research subjects.

Specifically, this study aims to describe and understand the problems that occur among drug abusers, the rules that apply in their community in certain situations, including their relationships, activities, attitudes and views. This research tries to put aside all prejudices and tries to find out as much information as possible, including the expression of feelings and expectations of the informants.

The social problem chosen as the theme of this research is a social reality that requires understanding, so that in collecting data, direct interviews and observations were carried out to seek this understanding. The qualitative research paradigm holds that social reality cannot be separated from the thoughts and perceptions of the subject.

Data is collected from various sources to reveal an in-depth picture of the case being observed

to explore events/events that have passed within a certain time. Data collection is carried out in depth from various sources of information.

The sampling technique used in this study to determine the informants is *purposive sampling*, namely the technique of determining the sample of informants who will be the data source with certain considerations. In qualitative research, the selected sample serves to obtain maximum information, not to generalize.

Interviews with basic informants and other supporting informants as representatives of the community, namely related parties from the Social Service, Police, District Narcotics Agency, and Correctional Institutions, also with research subjects in this case the victims of narcotics abuse in the selected research locations. Interviews were conducted to obtain accurate data regarding their knowledge of narcotics itself (including the effects that will be obtained), their socio-economic background, to provide solutions for the problems they are currently facing, and so on, so that rolling will occur like a *snowball*.

In accordance with the methods and characteristics of qualitative research, the main research instrument is the researcher himself assisted by an open interview guide. The researcher acts as a "*human instrument*" which acts as a planner, determining the focus of research, implementing, collecting data, analyzing, interpreting data, finally reporting the results of the study.

In carrying out activities in the field, researchers use *field notes*. Thus, it is hoped that the collected data has a sufficiently convincing level of confidence so that the research results obtained meet the requirements for qualitative research.

The data collection technique is the most strategic step because the purpose of this research is to obtain data through observation, interviews and documentation studies which are then compared with the administration of social studies learning. The level of credibility of any information obtained must be justified from the source of the information.

Qualitative data analysis is carried out continuously until the data is saturated. Researchers do not look for data to prove the truth or reject hypotheses made previously but make abstractions when specific facts are collected and grouped together.

The stages of carrying out the research are all activities carried out sequentially from the beginning to the end of the research, which will provide an overview of the overall planning, implementation, data collection, analysis and interpretation of data, to writing reports on the handling of narcotics abuse as a social deviant in Indramayu Regency.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Indramayu

Regency Indramayu Regency stretches along the north coast of Java which is also an inter-city transportation route known as Pantura. With an area of 204,011 hectares and a coastline of 114.1 km, Indramayu Regency stretches from Cirebon to Subang. Having a large area and not far from the capital city of Jakarta, this area becomes a target for the distribution of narcotics, most of the access to narcotics circulation that occurs in Indramayu Regency is through land transportation.

The high rate of population growth without being matched by quality improvements has caused Indramayu Regency to be prone to narcotics abuse. The age group with the largest number of residents of Indramayu Regency is in the school age range (6-19 years), this is where extra efforts are needed considering that all respondents admitted that they started abusing drugs at school age and continued into adulthood.

The level of public education which is still relatively low requires the government to work hard in increasing understanding, especially for the younger generation in order to suppress the level of social deviation in society.

In socio-cultural life, apart from the level of education, there are several other indicators that determine the success of development, namely health, income level, family planning and religion. In this study, the five main indicators will be described in greater depth because they play a major role in dealing with narcotics problems.

The culture that grows and develops in Indramayu Regency is a form of implementation of the expression of the local community which is influenced by

Javanese and Sundanese culture, so that the form of culture is an acculturation of the two cultures. Nowadays, it is very difficult to find the purity of meaning from art and culture which is a tradition of the people of Indramayu Regency. On the one hand, the development of art and culture that continues to develop is influenced by foreign elements that are difficult to avoid. On the other hand, performing arts and cultural events in various activities is always accompanied by the use of alcohol, which can open up opportunities for narcotics to enter. This drunken behavior has become a habit that is difficult to get rid of, so that it often causes public unrest and results in other social problems

. This is also reinforced by data from several respondents who come from an adequate economy class.

Narcotics Abuse in the Community of Indramayu Regency

1. Background on Narcotics Abuse in Indramayu Regency.

Indramayu socially is a diverse area. As a migrant area, Indramayu is very multicultural. There are many tribes living in Indramayu Regency such as Sundanese, Javanese, Palembang, Batak, Padang even to Makassar and Banjar there are also others.

In the field of education, the graduation rate of students from primary and secondary schools has increased even to 100%. In the economic sector, people's income levels also increased as a result of the opening of the Pertamina UP VI Balongan oil refinery and many people became workers abroad. In terms of culture, many people, especially teenagers, easily absorb influences from outside cultures, as can be seen from the changes in lifestyle caused by the diversity of the community. Along with the increase in local revenue (PAD), the people of Indramayu Regency make them have a consumptive lifestyle.

Although the level of education is increasing, there are still many people who are not fully aware of the importance of education, as can be seen from the minimal

number of students who continue their education to a higher level.

As a transit area, many people in Indramayu Regency work outside the area such as Jakarta and other cities. In addition, there are many migrant workers who go back and forth as TKW.

Interaction with various groups of people who are not healthy is one of the triggers for social deviations from narcotics abuse due to association between adolescents and lack of supervision from parents.

In 2009 there were 30 cases of narcotics abuse with 61 suspects, and in 2010 there were 20 cases of narcotics abuse with 43 suspects. That's just data obtained from one agency, namely the police, from the data revealed cases that were caught in the act, not yet cases of narcotics victims who were not tracked by the police.

From a geographical point of view, Indramayu Regency is a golden triangle that is prone to narcotics smuggling. In addition to land access, the North Coast route is also a traffic bridge for transporting people and narcotics goods, especially if there is no equipment and adequate monitoring and supervision personnel.

The population growth of Indramayu which is quite high with the number of young people depicted in the expansive pyramid is a potential market for the illicit marketing of narcotics.

High levels of unemployment and poverty cause life pressures to be heavier and can plunge people into drug abuse to eliminate problems. Ironically, the illicit trafficking of narcotics is seen as an opportunity to earn a living for his family.

The decline in morality, faith, legal awareness and weak social supervision of the community are situations and conditions that are vulnerable to abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics.

In fact, not all of the people of Indramayu are ready to accept all the changes caused by globalization. The process of rapid social change, high industrialization has now penetrated into Indramayu Regency with the construction of the Pertamina Balongan Processing Unit and

several other small and medium business factories, bringing socio-cultural changes globally, both positive effects by increasing PAD and reducing unemployment, also a negative influence characterized by an excessively consumptive lifestyle, where drug abuse is a part and a place of escape.

All narcotics users are short-sighted due to ignorance, such as Is who admits that he does not understand the negative consequences of further ill effects of narcotics. He just thought, there must be pleasure for the person who wears it. Furthermore, Ad also thought, if it doesn't taste good, why sell it?

The following are the reasons for drug abuse.

a. External Reasons (from outside the user)

The results of the study show that many narcotics users come from families that are not harmonious, only a small number of cases come from well-established families both in terms of economy and education. Relations between family members are cold, even tense or hostile. Poor communication between father, mother, and child often creates endless conflicts. Conflict in the family can encourage family members to feel frustrated, so they are trapped to choose narcotics as a solution. Usually the most vulnerable to stress are children. This bad situation finally drags children into the grip of narcotics that are already around them due to environmental influences that are supported by global conditions such as demographics, education, economy and socio-culture around them.

Case 1:

The child feels less affection and attention in the family, feels annoyed, disappointed and lonely. This happened to Mj. His parents have good social status, but because they are busy with their respective work matters, the child does not get full attention, so that he is carried away by the association of peers who drag him into narcotics. Luckily Mj can still be saved with rehabilitation efforts and good religious education. Meanwhile, Yl, who is materially well off but lives without being accompanied by her parents, only lives with

her grandparents every day, causing her to become more and more familiar with narcotics and the life of promiscuity among today's young people.

Case 2:

The child feels less appreciated, lacks trust and is always considered wrong. This happened to Cm, one of the former users who had received treatment and rehabilitation. He has a large family with eight siblings.

b. Internal Reason (from within the user)

• Curiosity

The feeling of curiosity is usually owned by the younger generation at the age of Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School. If in front of a group of young people there is someone who demonstrates the "enjoyment" of consuming narcotics, then driven by the natural instinct of his young soul, namely curiosity, then one of the others in the group will come forward to try it.

Apart from being driven by curiosity, his courage was also driven by the turmoil in his soul who wanted to be considered great, brave, so one child fell into the clutches of narcotics.

In conditions like this, the reactions of their peers are different. This is what happened to several groups of children in Indramayu at the age of Sn, Mj, and Is. There are those who want to know, then follow suit. Some want to look great and bold. Some are loyal friends, then they use it. The feeling of being loyal to friends is indeed very strong for the younger generation. If it doesn't get a positive channel, it can be dangerous and will become negative. Attitudes like that cause children to follow suit. At first, he only smoked marijuana once in turn. Then each of them started wanting to enjoy themselves so that they became a group of marijuana users. After all using marijuana, increasing to methamphetamine and so on.

• Feelings of Disappointment, Frustration and Upset

Feelings of annoyance, disappointment, or frustration can happen to

anyone. Usually occurs because of failure in the younger generation. This happened to Ik and Yl. They become narcotics users because for a moment they can forget the disappointment, annoyance and frustration.

Yl has a bad relationship caused by a failure to communicate with her parents who are rarely home and receive little attention, causing feelings of resentment that lead to drug use. In addition, feelings of disappointment due to the failure of a friend's or boyfriend's relationship in the past have also plunged him into the arms of narcotics.

Young people also have a strong drive for exploration and adventure in life, including sex and drug abuse. Likewise, the urge to enjoy the happiness of life.

It's different with Ik, who is frustrated with his life as a farmer's son, always lacking and unable to control his desire to follow a consumptive lifestyle, causing him to fall into the clutches of narcotics.

Young people have a strong urge to follow trends and 'modern' lifestyles, the use of narcotics is seen as part or a feature of that modern lifestyle. This makes youth very vulnerable to drug abuse.

- ***Fear of experiencing pain (sakaw)***

One of the regular users is Ww. He becomes compact because he is not strong or feels pain when he does not use it. Because he was afraid to feel the suffering, he continued to use narcotics so that he became a loyal user (*junkies*). This also causes him to play a dual role as a dealer, so that he can continue to enjoy marijuana without having to spend money, on the contrary, he can get money from every transaction. Until finally caught red-handed and had time to languish in a correctional institution.

After making several observations, observing more closely while holding direct interviews with several people who have or are still using narcotics, it was concluded that there are several reasons why someone can use narcotics, especially in Indramayu Regency, namely to be happy, easily influenced by friends, high curiosity to get new experiences, seek sensations, join friends for fear of being ridiculed 'not macho', sissy and so on. Due to group

solidarity, fear of getting pressure from group members, wanting to appear brave and prominent, eliminating boredom and stress, rebelling against the circumstances and realities of life that he is experiencing, and also the availability of narcotics

c. Anticipation Efforts on Narcotics Abuse from the Indramayu Regency Government

Based on data obtained from the Police Resort Indramayu Regency, narcotics cases that have been handled in 2009-2010 there are about 50 cases all of them are P-21 (complete and transferred to the prosecutor's office for further processing to the District Court).

There needs to be cooperation between the authorities and the community. The basic information that is really needed is where they get the narcotics and how they are distributed. This is intended to break the narcotics distribution network, especially in the Indramayu Regency which has become a work goal to be achieved.

So far, the efforts made by the police in dealing with narcotics abuse cases, both for users and dealers, have been good. Repressive action by taking action against producers, dealers, narcotics dealers as well as users who offer to other people is based on the applicable laws and regulations. However, sometimes they also take preventive measures such as counseling about narcotics to schools, usually at the time of new student admissions.

Information obtained from the Social Service of Indramayu Regency, that every year Indramayu Regency gets a quota to send users and those who have stopped being narcotics users to rehabilitation centers, but in different amounts. For example, in 2010 only six of the 14 people sent were classified as category X narcotics users, namely those who only became victims of narcotics abuse and did not play a dual role as dealers.

In addition, the Social Service has indeed coordinated with all sub-districts to collect data on each village and sub-district of the presence of narcotics users and former

users and disseminated the rehabilitation program as an effort to deal with it.

There are several difficulties that become obstacles in carrying out rehabilitation for these narcotics users and former users, namely the difficulty of gathering rehabilitation participants. There are also some of the victims who still remember their past, such as longing to try again, until they leave their dormitory. They did not finish their training because they had only arrived for less than two months and they ran away without notice (run away).

2. Efforts to Get Out of Narcotics Addiction.

According to information obtained from the District Police. Indramayu, that in the Indramayu Regency the types of narcotics and narcotic precursors that are commonly found in circulation and misused are marijuana and shabu-shabu (methamphetamine). Both are included in the category I narcotics category. These two types of narcotics are widely used because of their relatively affordable prices.

From the observations that have been made and according to several informants, there are several places commonly used for narcotics abuse activities, including; empty boarding houses or dormitories, riverbanks and empty yards, crossroads, bus terminals and train stations, dimly lit stalls.

In this study, it can be observed that generally narcotics users are made aware by their parents, although with a little coercion. There are also those who are made aware of by their peers who were originally both drug users. The measures used also vary. Some were sent by village officials for rehabilitation, some were invited by their friends, some took a spiritual approach, which certainly played a big role in healing efforts, namely the parents of the narcotics users. The seven users who received rehabilitation measures and have now started a new drug-free life.

If other people have not been able to awaken users, there are other provisions that have been regulated in the narcotics law, namely legal sanctions. This is intended to

cut off the circulation of narcotics that can damage the joints of the life of the nation and state, especially in the lives of the younger generation. This is what happened with Ww. For more or less he was struggling with narcotics abuse and even had a double role as a dealer as well.

The impact of narcotics abuse that is very striking is the change in lifestyle and the erosion of ethics among adolescents, namely the development of behavior that is not in accordance with the values and norms in society in general. For users who have been categorized as addicts/addicts, they look like they have lost their will to live life in the future. In general, the perpetrators of drug abuse see that the future for them is not an important thing.

Social Studies Learning

1. The Role of Social Studies Education in Providing an Understanding of the Dangers of Narcotics Abuse

Seeing the reality of the increasing development of narcotics abuse in Indramayu Regency, education in schools is obliged to take part in its prevention efforts. From the data obtained so far, learning at the secondary school level does not emphasize the impact of narcotics abuse. This can be seen by the large number of users each year. For this reason, it is necessary to have comprehensive prevention efforts and the active role of not only teachers and students, but also communication and collaboration with parents and the community to prevent themselves from the narcotics problem.

Formally, prevention efforts can be carried out in the classroom according to the existing curriculum. So far, the teacher has not played a maximum role in providing an explanation of the dangers of narcotics abuse to students.

In the social studies curriculum in junior high school, the social deviation material provided by the teacher is only discussed in general terms, does not develop in depth about examples of deviations, what are the dangers for students and the social environment and how to anticipate them. This is where the teacher's role must be optimized in conducting social studies learning so that it can provide students with an understanding of social deviations caused

by narcotics abuse. By providing guidance from an early age on awareness and understanding of the proper use of drugs, also by adding interesting and useful physical and mental activities, and teaching them how to develop communication skills to resist *peer pressure*. For the secondary education level, teachers began to develop clear policies on narcotics issues, especially starting to emphasize sanctions for narcotics users and dealers, namely by socializing Law no. 35 of 2009 on narcotics.

From the results of interviews with government agencies, it is recommended to provide an explanation of this narcotics law in every secondary school to prevent social problems due to drug abuse. Apart from providing information about the types of narcotics that are widely circulated and their impact on themselves and society, it is hoped that they will place more emphasis on legal sanctions, to give emphasis (*emphasis*) on students so that they are afraid and will not try them.

So far, the obstacle in efforts to handle narcotics abuse, which is most commonly found in narcotics abuse cases in Indramayu Regency, is the lack of initial understanding (student intake) about narcotics, what are the types, and how it affects their next life. Another thing is the lack of ability to be able to stop the habit of abusing narcotics. Generally they are afraid to be separated from the drugs they are used to and the desire to try again is very strong.

Meanwhile, what is very helpful in efforts to deal with narcotics abuse is that it is no longer considered taboo to talk about social problems around free life in the community, so that we can choose which information can be used to socialize narcotics to students. us according to the level of understanding in their age. In social science education at the junior high school level, there are basic competencies (KD) that explain social deviant behavior in society, one of the main topics of discussion is social problems caused by narcotics abuse.

In addition, the current government's role in efforts to eradicate narcotics abuse is very large, considering the many negative impacts it will have on the future growth of the younger generation as the nation's next generation.

Prevention of narcotics abuse must be carried out in an integrated manner because it is a complex problem caused by three factors, namely: individual factors, environmental/social factors and the availability of narcotics itself, indicating that prevention of narcotics abuse must be carried out effectively using a comprehensive and integrated approach. at school, at home and in the community.

As a Social Science Education teacher, the most basic and effective coping methods are promotive and preventive actions. The promotive program is a coaching program aimed at students who have not used narcotics, or are not even familiar with narcotics. The principle is to increase student activities significantly so that they never think about obtaining pseudo-happiness by using narcotics. His introduction to the narcotics problem was only a cursory warning. While preventive is a prevention program aimed at students who are still healthy and do not know narcotics in order to know the ins and outs of narcotics so they are not interested in abusing them.

In addition to providing cognitive understanding, social studies teachers are also expected to be able to develop affective learning in students by instilling attitudes that are in accordance with learning objectives. As a debriefing, various skills can be developed for students through self-development activities. By carrying out a stricter and more intensive monitoring system and establishing good communication with parents, it is hoped that this narcotics abuse prevention effort can run optimally.

Realizing that the problem of narcotics abuse can not only be tackled through the eradication of illicit narcotics trafficking, it is necessary to develop a balanced approach between law enforcement and prevention. By realizing also that the problem of narcotics is a very complex problem caused by various factors, effective prevention is to tackle the problem of narcotics abuse in an integrated, integrated, directed, planned and sustainable way. For this reason, it is considered necessary to elaborate social science learning with values education, especially by taking sources from social values that exist in society.

1. Internalization of Social Studies Values

To integrate the value learning process into Social Science learning is not an easy thing. Apart from the readiness of students to fully understand themselves and their environment, the problems that arise must be truly understood. The value education process can only occur if the theories and/or principles regarding this matter are understood and applied from the planning activities of the learning program until the end of the learning process. The success of the process and results of value education learning activities depend on the clarity of the target of moral values expectations that must be personalized and the clarity of teaching materials as well as the reliability and affordability of the learning media. Apart from the teacher's skills in packaging the content of the message and how it looks in front of the class. Teachers must also use varied and communicative methods so that the target of moral-value expectations in accordance with the content of the message demanded in the learning can be achieved. For this reason, the selected learning material must be related to its environment. If coaching about these values is carried out as early as possible, gradually, sequentially and continuously, the goals of affective learning will produce satisfactory results.

Value education is an educational program and process that emphasizes the development of affective aspects, where the scope of this value education involves fostering the value system of the students themselves. The development of this value education is partly because cognitive education is often not consciously prepared and implemented to develop this value system, so that learning often takes place very low in appreciation of the values contained in something that is being studied. This condition results in students in learning Social Sciences not having the competence to be able to carry out a choice of values as the basis for behaving as good citizens. Because the value system that a person believes will have a very strong influence on his behavior and personality, value education is certainly closely related to personality education. While the ultimate goal of social studies learning is to shape the personality of the students, so it is

appropriate that social studies teachers in carrying out the learning process should provide students with an understanding of narcotics abuse by prioritizing value education. So it is very important as Social Science teachers we are able to package the process of learning activities by looking for sources that are full of values, especially values formed from each individual and family as part of society.

Based on the description above, this research tries to elaborate Value Education with Social Science Education. Regardless of how many values exist in our society by observing the conditions that occur in society in Indramayu Regency, researchers try to find the meaning of the missing values and try to bring them back into social studies learning at school.

To get value education-based social learning, researchers try to develop learning tools by looking for learning resources that occur in society. These sources will be packaged into value competencies to be achieved which are the ultimate goal in social studies learning.

While the model chosen is to use a value analysis approach that helps students learn to make decisions through systematic process steps. The methods that can be used in learning this model are individual or group learning about social problems that contain moral values, field investigations, and class discussions.

The value competencies that must be achieved from cases of social deviation caused by drug abuse behavior include discipline, rational thinking, responsibility, self-respect, working in groups, controlling emotions, having knowledge, independent learning skills, healthy living, skills communication, decision making, problem solving.

To obtain social studies learning that can improve students' understanding both cognitively, affectively, and psychomotorically, a structured and systematic learning process is needed. Researchers have designed this learning from the beginning of planning to evaluating one competency standard according to the curriculum, namely social deviation with the topic of narcotics abuse.

Before carrying out the learning process, 25 questions are given in category

C2 (understanding), to measure the extent to which students understand the behavior of narcotics abuse, why people can fall into these situations, how to avoid and overcome them, and what impacts will be caused. for their social environment. All questions that will be given are based on facts that occur in the field after the researchers conducted observations and interviews with several sources who became informants, both users,

former users and dealers. From these experiences, the questions are made and packaged in the form of multiple choice with four options. The distribution of the level of difficulty is carried out with a percentage of 16% easy with four questions, 50% moderate with 12 items, and 34% difficult with 9 items, so that the total number of questions is 25 items.

Table 4.1. Grid - the question of understanding the material abuse of narcotics as a social deviation

| Indicators | Difficulty | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | Easy | Medium | Difficult |
| The impact of narcotics | | 1 | |
| Social deviation | | 2,3 | |
| Prevention Measures | 4,6,7 | 9 | |
| Social deviation | | | 5,8,11 |
| Narcotics Law | | 10,16 | |
| Value of responsibility | | 12 | |
| Value of healthy life | | 13 | |
| Effects of narcotics | | 14,15,17 | 18 |
| The value of self-respect | | | 19 |
| Emotional value | | | 20 |
| Values of rational thinking | | | 21 |
| Communication value | 22 | 23 | |
| Troubleshooting value | | | 24 |
| The value of making decisions | | | 25 |

Source: SK and KD for junior high school

After launching a number of questions to the students, the researcher analyzed the items by grouping students into two groups, namely the upper group and the lower group. This is intended to find out whether the question is feasible or not given to students during the learning process to be carried out,

namely by looking for the distinguishing power and level of difficulty of the questions of understanding.

2. Planning Social Studies Learning

In making a lesson plan, the first thing that must be in place is the learning

objective. Learning objectives must be clear and measurable, that is, they must state what students will learn as a result of the lesson, and are ordered from the simplest to the most complex. Learning objectives are obtained from clear Competency Standards and Basic Competencies and have been included as references.

The social studies learning plan that is made must include Competency Standards, Basic Competencies, the chosen topic / theme, namely Narcotics Abuse, Indicators made according to the theme, Learning Objectives, Character values to be instilled, Main material.

3. Implementing Social Studies Learning

The strategy used is Problem Based Learning (PBL) which presents various problems surrounding narcotics abuse so that it can reveal the causative factors and how to overcome them. The methods used include Discussion, Literature Review, Role Playing and Lectures.

In this study, the steps of learning systematically will be described starting from the initial activity, content and closing completed with the assessment.

4. Evaluating Learning

In evaluating learning, researchers use learning outcomes assessment for the category of civics and personality subject groups. The assessment is divided into two, namely process assessment and result assessment. Process assessment is taken at every meeting in carrying out learning activities in the form of tasks, performance, bills, attitudes and so on. Meanwhile, the assessment of the results is taken from the post test every time you complete a competency standard, in this case you have completed the materials related to that competency.

Social studies learning with competency standards to understand the problem of social deviation and the topic of narcotics abuse conducts process assessments with performance techniques that are taken directly from observations in each implementation of learning activities. In addition, the results were also assessed when conducting the post test using a written technique, the form of the instrument used

was multiple choice, with the same questions when the researcher did the pre test. This is intended to determine the extent to which the level of students' understanding of the teaching materials in these competencies.

After the learning process is carried out, it can be seen that the success rate of teaching and learning activities can provide students with an understanding of narcotics abuse which can cause various social problems in society with high categories.

Education can be interpreted as a process of changing behavior so that they become adult humans who are able to live independently and as members of society in the surrounding natural environment. Of course, this does not only include intellectual development, but also emphasizes the process of developing one's personality. This is in accordance with the objectives in social studies learning, namely to shape the personality of the students. Of course it is not an easy thing.

The situation of the development of narcotics in Indramayu Regency is motivated by various factors in the social life of the community which are so complex both externally and internally, namely the geographical and demographic conditions of the population who are vulnerable to the distribution of narcotics items of methamphetamine and marijuana types, the situation of socio-cultural changes and modernization that have not occurred in tandem with the development of narcotics. by improving the quality of public education.

The cause of delinquent behavior in adolescents stems from families who have less role in this case parenting patterns that affect their deviative social structure, group pressures, wrong roles and social status. Such things are cultural and social factors that greatly influence individuals in defining themselves.

Lack of communication with family can be the main cause for teenagers to become drug abusers. Every child who interacts with his social environment will have an influence on the formation of his personality.

To overcome the various problems that arise from the behavior of these drug abuse users, it takes a strong determination from

within those who have already fallen into the grip of narcotics, as well as full support both morally and materially from the family and the community around where they live, because if only waiting for the desire to stop and repent from the users is very difficult to do. It has been confirmed in Law no. 35 regarding narcotics, article 53 paragraph 1 (one) doctor is allowed to provide treatment to patients with narcotics abuse based on medical indications of Narcotics Group II or Group III in limited quantities and in certain preparations. In addition, rehabilitation opportunities are also provided for users as stated in Article 54, namely narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse who are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation appointed by the Government to receive treatment and/or treatment through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

Socialization about the dangers of Narcotics Abuse is indeed very important, considering that many youths participate in abusing it because they do not know about the dangers of narcotics. Even until they become abusers, they are not yet aware of the failure and decline in their quality of self that they have experienced so far as a result of narcotics abuse. By paying attention to the above, it is appropriate that social studies education must be able to socialize the dangers caused by narcotics abuse to avoid the emergence of more complex social problems, considering that social studies is tasked with developing the potential of students so that they have sensitivity to social problems that occur in society. , has a positive mental attitude to correct all inequalities, and is skilled in overcoming every problem that occurs daily, both those that befall himself and those that occur in society. This goal can be achieved when social studies learning programs in schools are well organized. According to Gross (1978:74), the large number of social sciences included in social studies education make it a learning about human relations with other natural environments, as well as helping students develop competencies and attitudes to become citizens in a free society, using materials from various social sciences. to understand social problems. In addition, Hasan also clarifies in his book Social Science Education that the objectives of

social science education are grouped into three categories, namely the intellectual development of students, the development of abilities and sense of responsibility as members of society and the nation, and the development of students' self as individuals. The first goal is oriented to the development of intellectual abilities related to the student's self and the interests of science, the second goal is oriented to the development of students' self and the interests of society. While the third goal is more oriented to the personal development of students, both for the benefit of themselves, society and science. Realizing that the problem of narcotics abuse is a very complex problem caused by various factors, effective prevention is the prevention of narcotics abuse in an integrated, directed, planned and sustainable manner so as not to cause social deviations in society. While the way that is considered appropriate is through the learning process at school, where students are directed and invited to communicate directly about various social deviations caused by this drug abuse behavior. In addition, by integrating narcotics abuse material into the competency standards of social deviations in Junior High Schools, it can provide an increase in understanding with good results because analytically there is an increase in student understanding from before and after learning in the cognitively high category with increasing student knowledge. morals / values by building positive attitudes and characters in students, as well as changing behavior as a manifestation of both.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that drug abuse in Indramayu Regency is caused by many factors. In addition to internal and external factors related to users, drug abuse in Indramayu Regency is also influenced by regional conditions geographically, demographically, and socio-culturally.

In dealing with drug abuse, all efforts made by the government will not be optimal if it is not balanced with the user's personal efforts. In general, there seems to be a desire from users to stop, but most of them fall back into the trap when they see an opportunity to abuse drugs.

Therefore, one of the efforts that can improve the ability of the younger generation to prevent drug abuse is through learning activities in schools. With the integration of the discussion material and a systematic process, it can be seen that there is an increase in students' understanding of the material of social deviation due to narcotics abuse.

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