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Socialization and Counseling on the Dangers of Drugs in Dayah Mini Aceh

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this international community service activity was to enhance the understanding and awareness of the dangers of drug abuse among the students of Dayah Mini Aceh. The service learning (SL) method was employed, involving active participation and engagement from the community. The activity took place on Saturday, May 25, 2025, at Dayah Mini Aceh, located in Kecamatan Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh. The speakers included Mohd Firdaus from JAKIM, Hendra Halim, M.E., and Teuku Muhammad Syahrizal, M.Ag. from Universitas Syiah Kuala. Twenty Dayah students participated in the event. Data was collected through questionnaires, observations, and interviews and was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. The results indicated a significant increase in the students' understanding of drug dangers, with the average score rising from 60% before the activity to 85% after. Additionally, the participants' awareness and commitment to avoiding drug use improved from 50% to 90%. These findings suggest that the service-learning method effectively enhances drug awareness and prevention knowledge among the target community. This activity not only met its objectives but also contributed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). The successful implementation of this activity highlights the potential of similar approaches in other community service initiatives aimed at drug prevention and education.

1. Introduction

Drugs are a disturbing global problem, threatening public health and damaging the younger generation. According to the World Drug Report 2023 from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), around 275 million people worldwide have used drugs at least once in the last year.

This figure shows a significant and worrying increase compared to previous years. Drug abuse not only impacts individual health but also affects the social and economic stability of a country.

Dayah Mini Aceh is one of the educational institutions that seeks to protect the younger generation from the evil influence of drugs. However, students in Dayah Mini Aceh, like the younger generation in many other places, are not entirely protected from the threat of drug abuse. Counseling and outreach regarding the dangers of drugs are essential to provide comprehensive understanding and prevent abuse among students.

The problem of drug abuse is closely related to several goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote prosperity for all people at all ages, as well as SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) that promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. Therefore, overcoming this problem through outreach and education is essential to achieve these goals.

Many studies show that a lack of knowledge and understanding about the dangers of drugs often causes drug abuse among teenagers. Several previous studies that effective counseling can reduce drug abuse rates (Anglin & Hser, 1990; Berglund et al., 2003; Fiorentine & Anglin, 1996; Liddle & Dakof, 1995). In addition, reports from various previous community service activities, such (Hayatsyah et al., 2016; Muhlis et al., 2023; Muhlisson et al., 2023), show that community-based approaches are effective in increasing awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs.

Even though various efforts have been made, the level of drug abuse is still high. That shows a gap between the efforts made and the actual needs in the field. Therefore, more effective and innovative solutions are needed to overcome this problem.

In socialization and outreach activities at Dayah Mini Aceh, we use a collaborative and participatory approach involving resource persons from various backgrounds, namely Mohd Firdaus (a master's Student at the Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, who works at Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia - JAKIM), Hendra Halim, M.E., and Teuku Muhammad Syahrizal, M.Ag. This approach is expected to provide a broader perspective and more comprehensive solutions. This has been proven based on several previous collaborations that have been carried out in the context of community service (Halim, Kesuma, et al., 2024; Halim, Kesuma, Siregar, Riyaldi, et al., 2023; Halim, Kesuma, Siregar, Syahrizal, et al., 2023; Halim, Permata, et al., 2024; Halim, Ramadhani, et al., 2024; Hibatullah et al., 2021; Iskandarsyah et al., 2023; Jalaluddin et al., 2024; I. Majid et al., 2021; M. S. A. Majid et al., 2022; Riyaldi et al., 2024; Sentosa & Hermawan, 2024; Utami et al., 2024; Yunus, 2024), the results prove that collaboration increases the success of partners.

This activity aims to increase student's awareness and understanding of the dangers of drugs, as well as provide them with tools and strategies to avoid drug abuse.

This article analyzes the effectiveness of community service activities and provides recommendations for similar activities in the future.

We hope this article can contribute to the development of science and technology, especially in education and public health. In addition, it can contribute to achieving the SDGs, especially in ensuring healthy lives, promoting prosperity for all people (SDG 3), and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16).

2. Methods

The target community for this service activity is Dayah Mini Aceh students, totaling 20 people. Dayah Mini Aceh is located on Jl. Tengku Meurah, Alue Naga, Kec. Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh City, is a religious education institution that shapes character and increases students' knowledge. In this service

activity, students play an active role as participants who receive socialization and counseling material regarding the dangers of drugs.

This service activity was carried out on May 25, 2024, in collaboration with the Undergraduate Program in Islamic Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Syiah Kuala University, with the Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia. Three speakers with different backgrounds and expertise represent these two institutions:

1. Mohd Firdaus is a master's student at the Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, who works at Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM). He is the first speaker to provide practical perspectives and experiences regarding drug prevention efforts among teenagers.
2. Hendra Halim, M.E. - Lecturer in Undergraduate Program in Islamic Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Syiah Kuala University. He plays a role in providing outreach materials related to the economic and social impacts of drug abuse.
3. Teuku Muhammad Syahrizal, M.Ag., is a Lecturer in the Undergraduate Program in Islamic Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Business at Syiah Kuala University. He provided material regarding religious perspectives on preventing drug abuse.

The method for implementing this service activity uses the Service Learning (SL) approach (Agus Afandi et al., 2022), which involves the following steps:

1. Preparation: Identify the problems and needs of the target community and coordinate with Dayah Mini Aceh and resource persons.
2. Implementation of Socialization and Counseling:
 - a. Opening: Welcome and introduction of speakers.
 - b. Material Delivery: The first session by Mohd Firdaus will discuss the dangers of drugs and the practical experience of prevention.
 - c. Second Session: Material from Hendra Halim regarding drugs' economic and social impacts.
 - d. Third Session: Material from Teuku Muhammad Syahrizal regarding religious perspectives in drug prevention.
 - e. Discussion and Q&A: Interaction between resource persons and participants to deepen understanding.
3. Evaluation and Reflection: Measuring the success and impact of activities through questionnaires and group discussions.

This activity introduces the concept of preventing drug abuse through a multi-disciplinary approach that includes health, economic, social, and religious aspects. The technology is multimedia presentations and visual aids to facilitate participants' understanding. The tools and materials used in this activity include (1) Multimedia: Laptop, projector, and presentation slides and (2) a Questionnaire To measure the level of understanding and changes in participants' attitudes before and after the activity. Data was collected through observation, questionnaires, and interviews.

The activity's success is measured based on increased understanding, level of participation, and positive feedback. The collected data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. Through this method, it is hoped that service activities can significantly impact students in understanding the dangers of drugs and avoiding them.

3. Result and Discussion

The results of this service activity are relevant to the objectives and methods that have been planned. The following is a simple and direct explanation of the results of socialization and education activities on the dangers of drugs in Dayah Mini Aceh.

Questionnaire data showed a significant increase in participants' understanding and attitudes towards the dangers of drugs (Table 1). Before the activity, the average participant comprehension score was 60%, and after the activity, it increased to 85%. In addition, changes in attitudes were also recorded, with an increase from 50% of participants who were very aware of the dangers of drugs to 90% after the activity. Observations during the activity showed that the students actively participated in discussions, questions, and answers, showing high interest and deep understanding of the material.

Table 1. Increased Knowledge and Awareness of Participants

Indicator	Before (%)	After (%)
Knowledge	60	85
Awareness	50	90

Source: Primary Data, 2024 (processed)

The results of this activity are consistent with the theory, which states that effective counseling can reduce the level of drug abuse. Research by (Anglin & Hser, 1990; Berglund et al., 2003; Fiorentine & Anglin, 1996; Liddle & Dakof, 1995) that shows that counseling can reduce drug abuse rates. Similar activities carried out by the (Hayatsyah et al., 2016; Muhlis et al., 2023; Muhlison et al., 2023) also shows that a community-based approach effectively increases awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs.

This activity succeeded in increasing students' understanding and attitudes towards the dangers of drugs, which aligns with the SDGs' goals, especially SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). This success shows that the service learning (SL) method can be a best practice for other community service activities.

Even though this activity went well, several obstacles were faced, such as limited time to deliver in-depth material and challenges ensuring all participants actively participated. These obstacles are not related to the implementation of activities but rather to limitations that are beyond the control of the service team.





Figure 1. Counseling Documentation in Dayah Mini Aceh

Table 2. Participant Response and Feedback

Item	Average Score Before	Average Score After
Retention of material	3.0	4.5
Relevance of Material	3.5	4.8
Avoidance Motivation	3.2	4.7

The Figure 1 and Table 2 are related to explanatory text that shows the results and responses of participants to service activities. An increase in the score in the table shows that this activity effectively achieves the set goals. With these results and discussions, it is hoped that the socialization and education activities on the dangers of drugs in Dayah Mini Aceh can become a model for similar activities in other places and make a real contribution to achieving SDG goals related to community health and welfare.

4. Conclusion

The socialization and counseling activities on the dangers of drugs in Dayah Mini Aceh succeeded in achieving the stated objectives, namely increasing students' understanding and awareness of the dangers of drugs. In line with the objectives stated in the introduction, this activity increased participants' understanding of the dangers of drugs from 60% before the activity to 85% after the activity. Participants' awareness of the dangers of drugs also increased significantly from 50% to 90%. Questionnaire data and observations support this claim of increased understanding and awareness, which shows the student's active participation and positive responses.

This service activity effectively achieves the goal of increasing students' understanding and awareness of the dangers of drugs. The service learning (SL) method has proven successful in positively impacting participants. The implications of this activity show that the outreach and outreach approach using the service-learning method can be applied as a model for other community service programs, especially in the context of drug abuse prevention. This activity also contributes to achieving SDG goals, especially regarding good health and prosperity (SDG 3) and peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16).

Thus, this socialization and education activity about the dangers of drugs not only provides direct benefits for Dayah Mini Aceh students but also has the potential to become an example of best practices for similar activities in the future.

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