

THE PHENOMENON OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR IN CONSUMING LIQUOR IN SIDOREJO VILLAGE, SARADAN DISTRICT, MADIUN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is one of the periods of human development, this period is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood which includes biological, psychological and social changes. Deviant behavior and crimes committed by adolescents are also increasingly diverse, one of which is consuming alcohol. The research method used in this research is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach that aims to determine the exploitation behavior of ladies companion. The informants in this study were 8 teenagers in Sidorejo Village, Saradan District, Madiun Regency. Conduct validity and reliability by triangulating sources and techniques. Source triangulation was conducted on teenagers, parents, and alcohol sellers. While the technique with Voice Recording and Documentation. The results of research conducted on 8 informants obtained a statement that all informants consume liquor. Some of the factors of teenagers consuming liquor are from the factors of Knowledge, Attitude, Access to places to buy and sell liquor, the Role of Parents, and the influence of peers. The conclusion of this study is that all informants feel that consuming alcohol is likely to be formed because of the culture of alcohol consumption in Sidorejo Village, Saradan District. Suggestions for adolescents by providing knowledge so that it is not easy to fall into Liquor Consuming Behavior.

Keywords: *Teenagers, Liquor.*

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INTRODUCTION

Word Health Organization (WHO, 2018) Says Adolescence is one of the periods of human development, this period is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood which includes biological, psychological, and social changes. Adolescence usually starts at the age of 10-13 years and ends at the age of 18-22 years. is an individual who is going through a transitional period who gradually reaches sexual maturity, experiences mental changes from the soul of children to adulthood, and experiences changes in economic conditions from dependence to relative independence. There are two main aspects in adolescent changes, namely physical or biological changes and psychological changes (Trianingsih & Susanti, 2024). Today's adolescents face demands, expectations, dangers and temptations that are increasingly numerous and complex. Along with the times and the rapid sophistication of technology and globalization, deviant behavior and crimes committed by adolescents are also increasingly diverse. The rise of deviant behavior experienced by adolescents, one of which is consuming alcohol. The moral decline of adolescents is no longer a common phenomenon and in fact this is a reflection of the quality of juvenile delinquency which is increasing today (Panjaitan et al., 2021).

Alcohol consumption among both adolescents and adults is a serious health problem, underage drinking poses negative health and social risks such as impaired brain development that affects concentration while studying resulting in poor academic performance, suicide and depression (Yolanda et al., 2024). Memory loss and high risk of sexual behavior, addiction and

causing violence against people around them, and accidents when driving motorcycles or cars injury and death (Paat et al., 2023).

Alcohol is a substance that can affect physical and mental conditions, a substance that can make you feel relaxed and happy but can result in serious health problems. Alcohol abuse can also cause diseases such as liver serosis, panreatitis, gastritis, high blood pressure and stroke (Fowo et al., 2021). In addition, alcohol is also stated to be the cause of various accidents, domestic violence and the cause of increased risk of colon and breast cancer (Puspitaningrum et al., 2023). Another impact of alcohol consumption by adolescents is the emergence of stealing any behavior belonging to parents or relatives to buy alcohol, often anxious, easily stressed or restless, difficult to sleep, forgetfulness and even physical illness and even death (Beni, 2023).

The 2018 Basic Health Research of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia states that alcoholic beverage consumers aged 10+ in 2018 were 3.3% of Indonesia's population consuming alcoholic beverages out of 265 million population, which means there are 8.7 million people who consume alcoholic beverages. The types of alcoholic beverages are 38.7% traditional alcoholic beverages, 29.5% BIR, 21.6% arakanggur, 3.8 whisky, 3.3% oplosan and 3.1 others. In East Java, the level of minimum alcohol consumption has increased from 2017 to 2018 by 2% according to the 2018 Basic Health Research of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. This is because in East Java there are areas and are already well-known as the production of Javanese wine, one of which is in Madiun district. According to the Indonesian demographic and health survey, the age of starting to consume alcoholic beverages is mainly at the age of 15-19 years with the number of men tending to be more (70%) compared to women (30%) for reasons of curiosity, peer environment and excessive curiosity.

Madiun is a city that is quite famous for producing and selling liquor. There are still many rural areas that circulate liquor. One of them is Sidorejo Village, which is located in Saradan District, Madiun Regency. Saradan District is famous for the Saradan Forest which is passed by the Madiun City to Nganjuk Regency transportation access. In the Saradan Forest, it has indeed been used as a resting place for any transportation driver. Many stalls lined up in the area sell liquor to provide these drivers when resting. The liquor stalls are also very close to the educational institutions in Saradan. This causes children, teenagers, and even adults in Saradan Sub-district, especially in Sidorejo Village, which is located close to Saradan Forest, to have easy access to alcohol for consumption. In Sidorejo Village, there are still many people who consume alcohol in various corners of the neighborhood and many are found during traditional Javanese events such as Wayang, Reog, Jaranan, and Klenengan performances.

Data from the Word Health Organization (WHO, 2018), estimates that there are currently more than half of the global alcoholics (57%) aged 15 years and above with dependence rates varying by country. According to 2018 data, more than 3 million people worldwide die each year from alcohol-related causes. Overall, excessive alcohol use can cause more than 5% of diseases. The National Narcotics Agency estimates that 3.2 million people (1.5% of the total population) in Indonesia have a history of drug use, of which 4.6% is alcohol drinking behavior (Lantyani et al., 2020). According to the Indonesian demographic and health survey, the age of starting to consume alcoholic beverages is mainly at the age of 15-19 years with the number of men tending to be more (70%) compared to women (30%) due to curiosity, peer environment and excessive curiosity.

Basically, adolescents consume alcohol because there are certain factors that can cause adolescents themselves to become alcoholics (Nurbiyati, 2014). These factors can be divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate in a person, namely a depressed psychological state, personality deviations, knowledge, low levels of intelligence, attitudes, self-will, or a low level of religion from a person. Meanwhile, external factors are factors that come from the individual's own environment, be it due to economic conditions, support from family, culture, or peer support (Arifah & Sabardila, 2023).

The government has made various efforts to address the increasing consumption of alcoholic beverages, starting with raising excise taxes in 2013 and 2018, routinely destroying alcoholic beverages, and making Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 6/2015 on the control and supervision of the procurement, circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages, as well as by conducting counseling on the dangers and impacts of alcohol consumption (Skizofrenia, 2023).

Based on the above background and various efforts that have been made by the government have not been able to suppress cases of alcohol consumption, therefore researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Phenomenon of Adolescent Behavior in Consuming Liquor in Sidorejo Village, Saradan District, Madiun Regency".

METHOD

This research uses Qualitative Design. The sampling technique used snowball sampling technique. The location of this research took place in Sidorejo Village, Saradan Sub-district in Madiun Regency. The data collection techniques used in this research are in-depth interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, data presentation and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Peer Influence on Liquor Consumption Behavior

The majority of adolescent boys consume alcohol as an activity that becomes a social need. According to them, consuming alcohol is a symbol of association for them, making alcohol consumption behavior a social demand for them. Similar to what respondent 2 said:

"awale minuman keras iku nganu mba, gara - gara ikut pergaulan sama temen. Terus cobak cobak gitu.coba coba kok enak, terus akhire minum minuman keras itu. Selain itu songko faktor lingkungan. Disini kan orang opo yaa..wong tuwek tuwek itu mba. Minum disini. Setiap ada hajatan di perempatan itu mesti minum"

Respondent 2 said that he consumed alcohol due to the influence of peers, the informant said that he started consuming alcohol only because of trial and error, similar to what was revealed by respondent 4:

"he eh mbak awale emang diajak koncone trus bolak balek sampek saiki sek Ngombe ki"

Respondent 4 revealed that he started consuming alcohol due to the invitation of his friend, from this invitation the respondent still consumes alcohol until now, similar to what was revealed by respondent 5:

"dijak bature mendem mergo melu jaranan"

Respondent 5 revealed that he consumed alcohol because of the influence of his friends. The respondent stated that he joined an art community and that's when he was introduced to alcohol. Respondent 7 expressed similar sentiments:

"ikut-ikut temen aja sih mbak, Namanya anak muda kalok kumpul kan pasti minum biasanya"

"terpengaruh juga sama temen, temen-temen nongkrong gitu"

The beginning of respondent 7 consuming alcohol was because he was influenced by the respondent's hangout friends, he revealed that he drank alcohol because he followed his friends, similar to what was revealed by respondent 8:

"aku lak neng omah ki wes ora eneng seng ngurusi to mbak wes ora enek koncone ora tahu neng omah amor konco ngunui terus yo melu-melu koncone ngunui mbak bak no enak mbak yo wes terus sampek teko sak iki"

Respondent 8 revealed that he consumed alcohol because of the influence of his peers, initially he only followed his friends but over time, the respondent felt used to consuming alcohol. In contrast to what was revealed by respondent 1:

"aku awale duwe roso pengen mencoba sendiri mbak"

Respondent 1 revealed that he consumed alcohol not because of the influence of his friends or environment, but he consumed alcohol because of his own will, similar to what Respondent 3 revealed:

"kadang pikiran mumet mbak, pikiran mumet ko nek wes ngombe ngunu ki kan akhire maleh tenang gak dadi bahan pikiran"

Respondent 3 said that he consumed alcohol because he felt stressed, the respondent believed that when he felt stressed by consuming alcohol he felt calm, similar to what was revealed by informant 6:

"engga mba, emang pengenku sendiri aja. Ya tu tadi pengen nenangin diri aja aku"

Respondent 6 revealed that he consumed alcohol because he wanted to calm down, he stated that consuming alcohol was his own desire, and not the influence of the surrounding environment or peers.

Peer Influence on Liquor Abusers

Most of the respondents felt that they consumed alcohol due to the influence of their peers, be it friends close to where they lived, friends at work, even friends where they participated in cultural arts in their village. Meanwhile, 3 out of 8 respondents admitted that they consumed alcohol from themselves, which initially had a sense of wanting to try, stress due to work, and stress due to thinking about personal problems.

One of the factors that cause adolescents to consume alcohol is bad association in adolescents, namely consuming alcohol with social groups with their peers. Supported by research (Nur'aini, 2018) which explains that the more adolescents consume alcohol, the more likely their friends are alcohol consumers too. The more adolescents consume alcohol, the more likely their friends are alcohol consumers too and vice versa. Based on this fact, there are two possibilities that occur, first the teenager becomes influenced by his friends or even the teenager

is influenced by the teenager himself, which in the end they all become alcohol consumers (Nur'aini, 2018).

In addition to peer factors, it is also found that adolescents consume alcohol because of their own volition factors. Supported by research conducted by (Rori, 2016) states that the dominant factor that causes their drunken behavior is the first individual factor, the curiosity of each individual, especially for adolescents where one of their characteristics is to want to try new things and then become a contributing factor to excessive consumption of alcohol (Maula & Yuniastuti, 2017). teenagers want to consume alcohol on the basis of trial and error and great curiosity because many of their friends have felt and tried it. From the above theory, it can be concluded that drinking behavior in adolescents is the action of individuals who are experiencing a transition from childhood to adulthood, who drink containing alcohol directly with the amount and level from the lowest to the highest (Solina et al., 2019).

Until now, the impact of self-will and peer factors still makes adolescents continue to consume alcohol in the village and is even considered a rampant or common behavior among adolescents. Therefore, the control or role of parents is needed in adolescents so that adolescents themselves can control themselves from the behavior of consuming alcohol.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the phenomenon of adolescents consuming alcohol in Sidorejo Village, Saradan District, Madiun Regency, which has been carried out, several things can be concluded, namely as follows: Having the desire to consume liquor can occur with any teenager today, with different causes and times for each individual. In general, the first thing a teenager feels is curious about the taste of liquor and the influence of their peers. Most of them will find out with their peers, and their peers also want to know how the taste and effects of alcohol. So there is an urge to do this deviant behavior.

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