



EDUCATION ON NARCOTICS AND ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES TO STUDENTS OF SMPN 1 MANCAK, SERANG REGENCY

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Abstrak	Article info
<p><i>Kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat ini dilatarbelakangi atas kekhawatiran rekan-rekan mahasiswa paska diskusi dengan pihak sekolah SMPN 1 Mancak. Pergaulan anak-anak sekolah di SMPN 1 Mancak yang dianggap tidak wajar ini perlu diantisipasi sejak dini, salah satunya dengan program kerja seminar edukasi narkotika yang merupakan kegiatan puncak dari program kerja KKM 41. Seminar ini dilaksanakan di Aula SMPN 1 Mancak dengan mengusung tema "Bahayanya Narkotika Dan Zat Adiktif". Sasaran seminar ini yaitu siswa laki-laki dari kelas 7 sampai kelas 9. Adapun tujuan dari diadakannya kegiatan ini memberikan pemahaman mengenai bahayanya narkotika & zat adiktif dikalangan remaja, juga memberikan pengetahuan mengenai jumlah kasus pengguna narkotika di Banten yang sering melibatkan para remaja. Melalui seminar ini kita memberikan pengetahuan dan pemahaman kepada para remaja khususnya di SMPN 1 Mancak terkait bahayanya penggunaan Narkotika dan Zat Adiktif karena pada usia remaja banyak yang memiliki tingkat keingintahuan yang tinggi akan hal-hal baru yang dapat mengakibatkan masalah di masa yang akan datang.</i></p>	<p>Filed : 11-23-2024 Accepted : 02-10-2025 Published : 02-15-2025</p> <p>Kata kunci: Edukasi; Narkotika; SMPN 1 Mancak; Zat Adiktif.</p> <p>Keywords: Education; Narcotics; SMPN 1 Mancak; addictive substance.</p>
<p>Abstract</p> <p><i>This community service activity was motivated by the concerns of fellow students after a discussion with the school management of SMPN 1 Mancak. The socializing of school children at SMPN 1 Mancak which is considered unnatural needs to be anticipated early on, one of which is through a narcotics education seminar work program which is the peak activity of the KKM 41 work program. This seminar was held in the SMPN 1 Mancak Hall with the theme "The Dangers of Narcotics and Addictive Substances". The target of this seminar is male students from grades 7 to 9. The purpose of holding this activity is to provide an understanding of the dangers of narcotics & addictive substances among teenagers, as well as providing knowledge about the number of cases of drug users in Banten which often involve teenagers. Through this seminar, we provide expertise and understanding to teenagers, especially at SMPN 1 Mancak, regarding the dangers of using Narcotics and Addictive Substances because, at the age of adolescence, many have a high level of curiosity about new things that can cause problems in the future.</i></p>	
<p>How to cite articles : Prayogi, I.A., Pitasari², D.N., Marthalena, M., & Andini, A.N. (2025). Education on Narcotics and Addictive Substances to Students of SMPN 1 Mancak, Serang Regency. <i>IJCD: Indonesian Journal of Community Dedication</i>, 3(1), 77-87. https://jurnal.academiacenter.org/index.php/IJCD</p>	

INTRODUCTION

Drugs are currently one of the biggest enemies of the Indonesian nation. Drugs are an abbreviation of narcotics and drugs/hazardous materials, this term is well-known among the public, law enforcement, and news in the mass media. This term has the same meaning as NAPZA which is an abbreviation of narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances, where materials, substances, or drugs when consumed can affect the human body, especially the central nervous system which can cause disorders in the psyche, and physical, and social functions of an individual due to excessive use or addiction (Nasution, 2023).

Drug abuse is a behavioral problem that is globally serious and complex so it must be addressed immediately (Berthanilla, 2019). In handling it, cooperation is needed by all parties starting from society, nation, and state. This drug abuse has spread to all ages, genders, children, adolescents, adults and social strata (Mayaningsih et al., 2024). The negative impact of narcotics use in addition to causing health impacts in the form of dependence, decreased levels of consciousness, and even the risk of death due to overdose (Antonius & Saputro, 2022). However, these drugs are often misused for self-satisfaction. because narcotic drugs cause decreased consciousness, reduce or even eliminate pain and can cause dependency effects (Jaya et al., 2021). This is because drugs have addictive power. We have known many types of drugs that are often misused in consuming them. Incorrect drug consumption has fatal consequences for them, and its impact can disrupt the peace, order, and security of society (Lusiana et al., 2022).

Many of them use drugs for reasons of inner pleasure, but unfortunately not many know the dangers of drugs. Each drug has its dangers and will harm their health. As a society, we must pay more attention to our students so that they do not fall into drug abuse. According to Law No. 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics, the definition Narcotics are "substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of feeling, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence". Drugs are legal drugs used in the medical world, but today drugs are widely misused. Even young people are not a few who use drugs. Many of them use drugs for reasons of inner pleasure, but unfortunately not many know the dangers of drugs (Sujarwo & Artanti, 2024).

Narcotics have properties that can be used for health, but at the same time can cause dependency and abuse. According to Law No. 35 of 2009, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of feeling, and reduce to eliminate pain. Drug abuse among the younger generation is increasing today. The younger generation's rampant behavioral deviations can endanger this nation's survival in the future. Because young people as the generation that is expected to be the successors of the nation, are increasingly fragile being eroded by addictive substances that destroy nerves. So that teenagers cannot think clearly. To be able to carry out early prevention, there needs to be assistance in community activities that are carried out (Prayogi et al., 2023).

The Banten Province National Narcotics Agency (BNN) revealed quite worrying data regarding drug abuse in its region. It was recorded that there were 73 thousand Banten residents who were caught in drug abuse, with the majority being in the productive age group. Although the number of drug users is quite high, the public's interest in undergoing

rehabilitation is still very low. Data shows that only a very small number of drug users access rehabilitation services provided by the BNN. Based on the mapping carried out, the Kasemen area in Serang City and Baros in Serang Regency are two areas with quite high levels of drug circulation. Places of worship such as the Great Mosque of Old Banten are not immune from the threat of drug abuse.

The results of the discussion & observation mission of KKM group 41 students & their supervising lecturers, places that should be religious symbols are misused for negative activities. The Great Mosque of Banten Lama, for example, was once used as a place for drug transactions. The low interest of the community in undergoing rehabilitation is caused by several factors, such as negative stigma, cost constraints, and lack of information about existing rehabilitation services. Adolescence is a phase in which a person experiences a transition from childhood or children who are growing up. Adolescence is also called the period when these children are most sensitive or most vulnerable in everything that individuals face as children. Before, these children experienced physical or psychological development with several changes (Utami & Yuliana, 2023). Of course, the mindset and behavior of children who are entering adolescence will change according to a child's morals. If children lack the attention of those closest to them such as parents or close friends of the child, then there will be more deviations in the child. This deviation is negative and is often referred to as juvenile delinquency. There are many types of juvenile delinquency, for example, fighting, free sex, stealing, drinking alcohol, and even drugs. One form of juvenile delinquency that can currently be categorized as very worrying is drug abuse.

The early adolescent phase which coincides with high school age has characteristics that are still emotionally turbulent due to the influence of hormonal changes in adolescents. This forms a characteristic that is typical of early adolescence which includes aspects of social, moral, religious, affectional, cognitive, and personality behavior (Hayati, 2024). Drugs are one of the problems that have not been resolved, especially among adolescents. The increasing number of cases of drug abuse each year certainly has increasingly diverse motives and networks, including targets. The problem of drugs is increasingly worrying with the rampant illicit trafficking in all levels of society, including among the younger generation. The younger generation or adolescents are the adolescents who are in the process of finding their identity. However, in reality, adolescents who are in the process of finding their identity experience conflicts with both themselves and their surroundings, so they choose the way out of drug abuse.

To provide a good understanding so that the young generation in Mancak Village, Serang Regency, can avoid drug abuse, students of Serang Raya University who are members of group 41, created a work program in the form of a seminar with the theme "Seminar on the Dangers of Drugs and Addictive Substances". This work program is The target of this seminar is male students from grades 7 to 9 of SMPN 1 Mancak, Serang Regency. Before implementing the work program, of course, we conducted a survey and saw the situation in this era of globalization, the rampant juvenile delinquency that can damage the future, one of which is drug abuse and addictive substances. To prevent this, we held a seminar with the theme "The Dangers of Drugs and Addictive Substances". Through this seminar, we provide knowledge and understanding to teenagers, especially at SMPN 1 Mancak, regarding the dangers of using narcotics and addictive substances

because at a young age, many have a high level of curiosity about new things that can cause problems in the future.

METHOD IMPLEMENTATION

The method of implementing this community service is in the form of providing education to students at SMPN 1 Mancak, Serang Regency. Community service partners are representatives of resource persons from BNN Banten & male students from grades 7 to 9 totaling 37 people, as well as guardianship from school teachers and student councils, before this activity was carried out, there was a mini-survey conducted by fellow KKM group 41 students upon agreement with the supervising lecturer and related parties (Prayogi et al., 2024). The steps taken by students of Serang Raya University (KKM) group 41 for this educational seminar are as follows:

1. Coordinating with the Principal and OSIS of SMPN 1 Mancak and target partners regarding the implementation of community service activities, preparing counseling materials, preparing the opening ceremony, and preparing the tools and materials needed for the activities.
2. The counseling activity was carried out for 1 day with the following sequence of activities: opening, distributing pretests, providing counseling materials on the dangers of drugs, conducting discussions, asking questions and giving door prizes.
3. This educational seminar was given using a question and answer lecture method using media in the form of LCD, laptop, projector and leaflets containing material on the dangers of drugs for teenagers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this community activity, the speakers came from various elements. First, Field Supervisor Lecturer Ichsan Adil Prayogi, MIKOM, Second, Lieutenant Colonel Inf. Sugino, SE, who is the Head of the Prevention Division of BNNP Banten, where of them presented seminar material with the theme "The Dangers of Narcotics and Addictive Substances", as well as teacher representatives from SMPN 1 Mancak. Through this seminar, we provide knowledge and understanding to students in grades 7 to 9 of SMPN 1 Mancak regarding the dangers of using Narcotics and Addictive Substances. Many teenagers have a high level of curiosity about new things that can cause problems in the future.

Narcotics & Addiction Education

Drugs stand for Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other Addictive Substances. In addition to drugs, another term that refers to the three substances is Napza, namely Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances. The term napza is usually used more by health and rehabilitation practitioners. Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of feeling, reduced to eliminate pain, and cause dependence, or very severe addiction (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1997).



Picture 1

The seminar was presented by speaker Lieutenant Colonel Inf. Sugino, SE, who is the Head of Prevention Division of BNNP Banten, accompanied by student lecturers as supervisors of KKM and representatives of SMPN 1 Mancak, is educating the dangers of Narcotics & Addictive Substances to students in grades 7-9.

(Source: Student Documentation)

Types of narcotics are divided into 3 groups:

- A. Class I narcotics: are the most dangerous narcotics, very highly addictive power causing dependence. Cannot be used for any purpose, except for research or science. Examples: marijuana, morphine, *putauw* are impure heroin in powder form
- B. Class II narcotics: are narcotics that have strong addictive power, but are useful for treatment and research. Examples: pethidine and its derivatives, benzethidine, betamethadol.
- C. Class III narcotics: are narcotics that have mild addictive power, but can be useful for treatment and research. Example: codeine and its derivatives.

In addition to narcotics, there are Psychotropics which are substances or drugs, either natural or synthetic, not narcotics, which have psychoactive properties through selective influence on the central nervous system which causes typical changes in mental activity and behavior. These psychotropic substances or drugs can reduce brain activity or stimulate the central nervous system and cause behavioral disorders, accompanied by the emergence of hallucinations (fantasizing), illusions, thought disorders, and changes in feelings and can cause dependence and have a stimulating effect (stimulating) for users.

Long-term use of psychotropic drugs without supervision and restrictions from health officials can cause worse effects, not only causing dependence but also causing various diseases and physical and psychological disorders of the user, not infrequently even causing death. Psychotropic drugs that have the potential to cause dependency syndrome are classified into 4 groups, namely:

1. Class I psychotropic drugs: namely psychotropic drugs that are not used for medical purposes with a very strong potential for dependency.

2. Class II psychotropic drugs: namely psychotropic drugs that have therapeutic properties but can cause dependency.
3. Psychotropic class III: namely psychotropics with moderate dependency effects from the sedative-hypnotic group.
4. Psychotropic class IV: namely psychotropic drugs that have mild dependency effects.

There are several examples of psychotropic groups that the speaker presented to students of SMPN 1 Mancak, including:

1. Psychotropic Class I:
 - Bromhexamine or DOB
 - Cathinone
 - DET
 - DMA
 - DMHP
 - DMT
2. Psychotropic Class II:
 - Amphetamines
 - Dexamphetamine
 - Fenetylline
 - Levamphetamine
 - Levomethampheta-mine
 - Mecloqualone
 - Methamphetamine
 - Methamphetamine racemate
3. Psychotropic Class III:
 - Amobarbital
 - Buprenorphine
 - Butalbital
 - Cathine / norpseudo-ephedrine
 - Cyclobarbital
 - Flunitrazepam
4. Psychotropic Class IV:
 - Allobarbital
 - Alprazolam
 - Amfepramone
 - Aminorex
 - Barbital

- Benzphetamine
- Bromazepam

In addition to narcotics & psychotropic drugs, there are addictive substances which are chemical substances that when consumed, can cause dependence or addiction that is difficult to stop and has the effect of wanting to use it continuously. If stopped, it can give the effect of extraordinary fatigue or extraordinary pain. The most common addictive substance found and has more negative impacts on all levels of society, especially teenagers, is Alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol is a drink that contains ethanol. Ethanol is a psychoactive substance which is a substance that when it enters the human body will affect the body, especially the central nervous system, causing changes in consciousness, emotional and mental activity, way of thinking, perception, and behavior of a person. Alcohol is produced through the fermentation process of sugar or starch by yeast. In normal use in a healthy person's body, alcohol is a substance that is very good for the health of the body, namely, it can improve sleep quality, prevent the appearance of kidney gallstones, prevent diabetes, and even prevent coronary heart disease and high blood pressure. If used excessively, alcohol will cause damage to the heart, pancreas, and liver.

Some examples of alcoholic drinks are Sake which is an alcoholic drink from Japan, in Indonesia there is Red Wine which has the following side effects:

1. Due to the addictive nature of alcohol, people who drink it over time will unknowingly increase the dose until they become intoxicated or drunk.
2. Physiological changes. Such as unsteady gait, flushed face, or crossed eyes.
3. Psychological changes. Such as irritability, anxiety, restlessness, depression, the appearance of many hallucinations, or loss of concentration.
4. Dulls the immune system. Chronic alcoholism makes you much more susceptible to viruses including HIV.

In addition, there are also Inhalants which are chemicals that contain psychoactive substances produced from organic solvents and volatile materials. Inhalants are toxic substances found in product vapors that can be found in our daily lives. It is not uncommon for these products to be misused by the public. One of them is glue, hairspray, deodorant, gasoline, air fresheners & markers. Inhalants have a sharp pungent odor and their vapors can be quickly absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream and quickly reach the brain and other organs of the body, sometimes causing *irreversible physical and mental damage*.

Inhalants have several side effects, such as:

1. The onset of hallucinations, body balance, and appearance like a drunk person
2. His emotions became unstable
3. In the long term, damage will occur to brain cells which will cause irritability, memory loss, and impaired vision.
4. Can result in heart failure

After Inhalants, there is nicotine, nicotine is a type of substance found in tobacco leaves in this case cigarettes. A cigarette usually contains 8-20 mg of nicotine, although, of course, it depends on the brand of cigarette. Nicotine is the most addictive substance compared to other drugs. This substance is what produces a sense of comfort and calm

when someone smokes. No wonder, many people run out of cigarettes comfortably lighting the next one. This nicotine has bad effects because it can trigger strokes and coronary heart disease, as well as trigger cancer in the lungs, mouth, pharynx, and larynx. Not only is it dangerous for active smokers, but people around who inhale cigarette smoke or are also called adult passive smokers can suffer from eye irritation, coughing, dizziness, and allergies. While passive smokers, children will have the risk of developing bronchitis, pneumonia, ear infections, and worsening asthma.

Lastly, caffeine is an alkaloid compound found in coffee, tea, chocolate, and cola plants. Including addictive substances that have a stimulating effect. Caffeine is efficacious in stimulating the central nervous system with the effect of eliminating hunger, fatigue, and drowsiness. Caffeine can increase concentration and mood. However, excessive use can result in addiction, as well as side effects such as difficulty sleeping, restlessness increased heart rate, nausea, and headaches, and cause osteoporosis of the bones and damage to the teeth.



Picture 2

Explanation from the speaker & Q&A session from the participants of the educational seminar on the theme of "The Dangers of Narcotics and Addictive Substances" (Source: Committee Documentation)

Prevention of Narcotics & Addictive Substances

Law Number 35 of 2009 provides a strong legal framework to protect adolescents from the dangers of drugs through prevention, education, and rehabilitation. The implementation of this law requires collaboration between the government, educational institutions, families, and the community. Socialization programs carried out in community service can be one form of implementation of the mandate of this law, to increase awareness and knowledge of adolescents so that they can avoid drug abuse and contribute to creating a drug-free environment. The role of youth in staying away from drugs

1. Awareness and Education. Youth can be agents of change by spreading information about the dangers of drugs through various platforms, such as social media, campaigns, seminars, and group discussions. Then, youth carry out peer education activities in their own environment, such as at school, campus, or community, to provide a better understanding of the risks of drug abuse. From within oneself, namely loving and being grateful for life as a gift from God Almighty, get to know and develop strengths, interests, talents, and hobbies. Everyone has their own

strengths and weaknesses, get to know these strengths and weaknesses, develop positive things and

be aware of and leave negative things behind. Face and solve the problem, not avoid it, especially by running away to drug abuse. Commitment is the most effective way to prevent the influence of friends to consume drugs. Focus on the goal in doing everything. Say "no" if we are invited by friends to consume drugs, and be friends with friends who can be trusted.

2. Formation of Positive Attitudes and Values Youth also have a role in forming positive attitudes and values that can help them stay away from drugs, such as: Character formation and increasing self-awareness.
3. From the other side, namely the role of parents, Parents need to monitor the development of children, can be done by gathering, chatting at least 15 minutes every day. Motivation from peers, good friends are friends who want to motivate us. The residential environment where we live there we will also get good learning that is positive or negative, all of that depends on the environmental conditions where we live. Prevention of drug abuse is carried out in families, schools, communities, workplaces, and the wider community, through communication, information and education activities using various media (interpersonal, print or electronic mass). Prevention programs are aimed at positive development and responsibility towards oneself, family and society; development of problem-solving abilities (problem coping capacity). Life skills education; parenting education, healthy living education. The diverse Indonesian society requires methods, media and communication techniques that vary for each community, ethnicity, culture, age group, education level and socio-economic level. The creation of a healthy and harmonious school environment, work environment and social environment is important to prevent drug abuse. In this regard, the role, concern, responsibility of: teachers, principals, company leaders, community leaders and religious leaders are also very important. Avoid the habit of smoking. Thus, the government and society must play a role and carry out their functions properly so that children and adolescents will avoid drugs and can save this nation from the dangers of drugs. The implementation of the community service program that was carried out received a very good response as seen from the enthusiasm of students in participating in the counseling and introduction program for the dangers of drugs. After receiving socialization about counseling and introduction to the dangers of drugs as an effort to prevent deviant behavior in children, students of SMPN 3 Taktakan, Serang City have new knowledge about drugs, their forms, effects and how to avoid them. In implementing this program, children are very enthusiastic because it is useful and becomes provisions in their future lives. Another thing that is expected from this empowerment program is that all students in this case students of SMPN 1 Mancak, Serang Regency avoid deviant behavior. Involvement in all positive activities. Youth can be involved in various positive activities that can divert their attention from drugs, such as: Sports and arts activities, Volunteering and Social activities.



Picture 3

All students of KKM Group 41 of Serang Raya University, speakers, and students from grades 7 to 9 as well as teacher representatives, carried out ceremonial activities after the Narcotics & Addictive Substances Education seminar was held.

CONCLUSION

This educational seminar was held to raise awareness among junior high school students about the effects of narcotics & addictive substances. The rampant criminal cases related to narcotics in Banten which often involve children under school (SMP), need to be anticipated with qualified education. This activity is an initiative of fellow students of the KKM 41 group along with their supervising lecturers, to reach out to narcotics & addictive substances education in education & socialization. Through this seminar, we also try to provide knowledge and understanding to students of SMPN 1 Mancak regarding the dangers of using Narcotics and Addictive Substances because, at a young age, many have a high level of curiosity about new things that can cause problems in the future. The younger generation, especially students of junior high school 1 Mancak Regency, do not yet have a sufficient understanding of the dangers of narcotics & addictive substances so that the activities have a constructive & positive impact.

THANK-YOU NOTE

We would like to express our gratitude to all persons & parties who participated in this activity, especially the Research & Community Service Institute (LPPM) of Serang Raya University.

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