

The Effect of Alcoholic Drinking on Social Behavior and Criminality: Among Children, Teens, Parents in Pakreki

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ABSTRACT

Alcoholic beverages and their negative effects have been around for a long time. Therefore, it is not surprising that alcoholic beverages that are included in the category of containing intoxicating substances (both made in traditional and modern ways) are widely available and consumed by people from urban areas to remote areas in rural areas. Drinking alcoholic beverages can cause a paranoid response (delusional disorder; a mental condition that causes individuals to have strange and imaginary perceptions such as believing that they are important or famous) which in fact, may seem somewhat rational and positive from an external perspective. Drinking alcoholic beverages will cause its absorption into the bloodstream, which will gradually inhibit the function of the nervous system.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of juvenile delinquency is rampant in Indonesia (Supriyadi, 2019). Juvenile delinquency that occurs is a problem that violates legal norms, social norms, and religious principles, so that it has the potential to harm the social order. During the period of deviation experienced by each individual, this is a natural thing in the transition to adulthood which is full of turmoil. During this time, adolescents often experience changing or alternating emotions in managing self-control (Octavia, 2020). The problem of crime is essentially a real problem in the lives of individuals. Not only in Indonesia, but also in the world, because crime is a global problem.

Crime does occur from time to time and seems to continue to increase, currently more and more individuals are committing crimes. This is in line with the emergence of foreign cultural influences and the adoption of Western lifestyles that are currently starting to spread in Indonesian society.

Among the various types of crimes that greatly disturb society and disrupt public order, many seem to be driven by the effects of alcohol, including assault, rape, theft, and others. Alcohol is one of the most dangerous social problems, because it often results in failure, poverty, crime, and conflict in the family.

In certain individuals who consume alcohol, it often causes a paranoid response (delusional disorder; a mental condition that causes an individual to believe in strange and imaginary thoughts such as feeling important or famous) that appears somewhat rational and positive on the outside. This is because the alcohol consumed is absorbed into the bloodstream and, over time, inhibits the functioning of the nervous system. In significant amounts, it can cause the drinker to feel euphoric or drunk, less clear-headed, and have memory problems.

In addition, alcoholic beverages can erode economic potential, because consumers will reduce their productivity. Can endanger security and order, because those who drink it often engage in detrimental or unlawful behavior that disturbs and disturbs the community, which often leads to traffic accidents due to drunk driving.

Threatening the existence of the nation and state can lead to the destruction of unity and oneness, which then harms national stability, mindset, and moral values of the next generation of Indonesia. The impact of alcoholic beverages and all its bad effects have been around for a long time.

Thus, it is not surprising that alcoholic beverages that are classified as containing intoxicating substances, whether produced traditionally or modernly, are widespread in people's lives, from large cities that are centers of activity to provinces and even to remote rural areas in a district.

In this situation, alcohol has a certain effect that motivates individuals to engage in criminal activities. Alcoholic beverages significantly affect brain activity, and they also have a major impact on a person's cognitive abilities, which ultimately leads some people to engage in criminal behavior.

It should be noted that alcohol often causes behavior that cannot be controlled by the drinker. Therefore, the results often result in problems that can disrupt public order and safety. Related to the violations mentioned above, it is quite difficult to solve because it must involve all parties and agencies and

requires separate studies and research. So the author feels interested in discussing and studying further in the form of a scientific paper entitled "*The Effect of Alcohol on Social Behavior and Crime: Among Children, Adolescents, Parents in Pakreki*"

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol offers benefits on one hand and negative consequences on the other. In the healthcare industry, alcohol is used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, antiseptics for cleaning wounds, medical equipment, and more. Excessive alcohol consumption can pose health risks, both in the short and long term. Short-term risks usually appear for a few hours, causing symptoms such as drowsiness, vomiting, blurred vision and hearing, reduced coordination and judgment, and even loss of consciousness.

Chronic and heavy alcohol consumption can lead to health problems such as: (a) Liver injury, as the liver plays a vital role in the body's metabolic functions, including alcohol metabolism. Drinking alcohol can cause stress and inflammation to the liver, which eventually leads to alcoholic liver disease. Early signs may not be apparent, but over time, liver injury can become irreversible and result in cirrhosis or the development of scarring of the liver due to prolonged damage. (b) Pancreatic damage affects its role in producing enzymes that aid digestion and control blood sugar levels. Continued alcohol use can damage pancreatic tissue, increasing the likelihood of pancreatitis. (c) Heart muscle injury Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to heart muscle problems that impair the heart's ability to pump (cardiomyopathy), increasing the likelihood of heart failure and other cardiovascular problems. (d) Central nervous system problems Alcohol affects the central nervous system, leading to fatigue, disorientation, and reduced coordination. Indeed, excessive alcohol consumption can cause permanent damage to nerve cells, leading to decreased cognitive function and even a higher likelihood of stroke. (e) Digestive system damage occurs as alcohol intake can damage the lining of the stomach and intestines, increasing the likelihood of inflammation and ulcers. This can lead to digestive problems such as gastritis and irritable bowel syndrome. (f) There is a risk of kidney damage because the kidneys work to filter the body's metabolic waste, removing unnecessary metabolic substances through urine. Excessive alcohol consumption can increase blood pressure and harm the kidneys, increasing the possibility of kidney failure.

Social Behavior

Social behavior often causes a person to show two different personalities in different environments. The two environments are the social environment and the personal environment. The social environment here influences how a person in this context can be more accepting of preferred behavior, unlike in the personal environment where they tend to reject common social behavior. The social environment resembles the friendly atmosphere at school and on campus, which is their daily environment. The personal environment resembles the family

environment, because it contains more norms and regulations, which is why individuals tend to be more closed in their personal space.

Age factors also influence the social behavior of adolescents who drink alcohol, because they are individuals who are undergoing a transition from childhood to adulthood. During this transition phase, adolescents often develop a desire to experiment with alcohol consumption and are very susceptible to external influences from their environment.

Behavior essentially functions as a reaction or response to a stimulus; therefore, the stimulus influences behavior (alcoholism). Alcohol dependence is defined as "reduced control over drinking, obsession with alcohol, increased tolerance, and/or withdrawal symptoms." Alcohol abuse is characterized by excessive drinking, consuming alcohol to the point of social inability, or drinking in a manner that is harmful.

A scientific research must use scientific research methodology so that the results obtained can be accounted for. Related to this and in accordance with the problems studied and its objectives, this study uses a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2000, p. 3) articulate the qualitative method as a research approach that produces descriptions through written or spoken language of individuals and observable actions.

Researchers used the subject determination method in studying the behavior of children, adolescents, and parents who use alcoholic beverages in Pakreki, Orkeri District, Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province, by considering suitability with various criteria.

Researchers chose the location in Pakreki, Orkeri District, Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province, because of the many individuals who carry out risky actions that should not be worried about. Likewise with teenagers who consume alcohol, because now they dare to do it in public places, such as at schools, health facilities, churches, and on the streets in Pakreki. This study was conducted in places that are often visited by teenagers to consume alcohol. There are many locations that are often visited by groups of people to practice consuming alcohol, such as schools, health facilities, places of worship, and on public roads. These locations are often places to gather and are associated with the practice of drinking alcohol.

Crime

Crimes or unlawful acts that often occur in various places are difficult to eradicate, let alone eliminate altogether, because these crimes arise from society itself, along with the development and dynamics of community life. To achieve the same understanding and perception of crime, it is necessary to establish a definition of crime, especially in relation to the subject matter discussed in this article.

The term crime comes from the root word evil. Poerwadarminta (1976:394) states: "Crime refers to something that is very bad, detrimental, unpleasant, (especially regarding actions, behavior, character). Crime is basically evil, involving immoral actions. Experts and scholars define crime through various perspectives, including: (a) Etymological interpretation, where crime is seen as a wrong act, with acts considered criminal based on their nature and capacity to

harm individuals or society, such as theft, murder, robbery, and rape. (b) Legal interpretation, as articulated by Bonger (HH Saherodji 1980:11), states that "Crime is an antisocial act that is consciously opposed by the state through punishment or punishment." (c) The criminology perspective defines crime as a field that investigates the origins of criminal behavior, its impacts, and its solutions. (d) From a sociological perspective, crime refers to acts that harm or violate the norms or regulations of society. These standards are further categorized into various types, such as law, religion, customs, and social norms.

Based on the limitations put forward by the experts above, it can be concluded that crime contains certain connotations, namely an understanding and terminology that is inherently varied and dynamic towards an act that is considered antisocial by society, violating the legal understanding that applies in society according to its context and era.

METHODOLOGY

The data collection method involves obtaining information through detailed direct interviews using an interview guide. The data collection technique relies on in-depth discussions with specific objectives arising from research participants.

Along with primary data, secondary data is collected from literature reviews, newspapers, the internet, and other sources that help improve, enrich, strengthen, and clarify the analysis of the social behavior of adolescents who consume alcoholic beverages. After a series of plans for the data collection process are prepared, the next step before presenting the data is to analyze it. The data analysis method is made based on the information that the researcher will collect to ensure that the data is accurate and verifiable.

Data analysis methods involve sorting data sequences, arranging them into patterns, categories, and extensive descriptive units, thereby giving substantial meaning to the analysis, clarifying descriptive patterns, and identifying relationships among descriptive dimensions (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975:32). The task of data analysis involves three simultaneous streams of activity: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction can be understood as a method of selecting, concentrating on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data emerging from field notes. Data reduction is a method of analysis that clarifies, categorizes, guides, eliminates redundant information, and organizes data so that conclusive insights can be obtained and validated.

The second stream involves presenting the data, specifically as a compilation of information organized through matrix mapping, which allows for the drawing of conclusions, which is the third analysis activity. During the research, conclusions are validated, and interpretations emerging from the data must be assessed for accuracy and relevance.

RESEARCH RESULT

The researchers investigated the dramatic elements of social behavior among children, adolescents, and parents who consume alcohol, which is triggered by the increasing incidence of abuse among these groups. These people often withdraw from their social environment and engage in theatrical life processes to hide their actions from two different perspectives. Inequality appears depending on their interactions and the type of environment they come from, which motivates the authors to conduct further research and exploration in this area.

Table 1 The influence of alcohol on social behavior and crime among children, adolescents, and parents in Papua:

Age Group	Social Influence	The Influence of Crime
Children (≤ 12 years)	Vulnerable to domestic violence due to alcohol consumption by parents, Emotional instability and social trauma, At risk of imitating negative behavior from the surrounding environment.	Increased involvement in juvenile delinquency due to a family environment that consumes alcohol, Risk of exploitation or violence due to the influence of alcohol around them.
Teenagers (13-18 years)	Social deviations such as brawls, skipping school, and promiscuity, Disturbances in education and family relationships, Social isolation due to dependence on groups that consume alcohol.	Increased cases of fights and physical violence due to the influence of alcohol, Involvement in criminal acts such as theft, harassment and rape, Risk of becoming a perpetrator or victim of an accident due to drunkenness.
Parents (≥ 19 years)	Decreased responsibility in family and work, Increased divorce rates and domestic violence, Loss of respect from the surrounding environment due to drunken behavior.	Increased crime rates Increased crime rates such as domestic violence, gang violence, and alcohol-based crimes, traffic accidents due to drunk driving, illegal trade in alcohol in local areas.

provides an overview of how alcohol consumption can impact social life and increase the risk of crime in various age groups in Papua .

Table 2 dramaturgy of social behavior of children, adolescents, and parents who use alcohol based on the concept of **front stage** (social appearance in public) and **back stage** (behind the scenes behavior) in social interaction.

Age Group	Front Stage (Public Appearance)	Back Stage (Behind the Scenes Behavior)	Social Impact
Children (≤ 12 years)	Trying to appear as a good child in front of teachers and parents, Afraid to admit his family environment is accustomed to alcohol.	Exposed to alcohol consumption from parents or the surrounding environment, At risk of imitating drinking habits, Experiencing	Emotional and behavioral disorders, Decreased academic achievement, Vulnerable to exploitation and violence.

		social trauma due to violence in the family.	
Teenagers (13-18 years)	Trying to appear normal at school and family, Hiding drinking habits from parents, Trying to build a cool image in front of peers.	Consuming alcohol in certain social settings, Being involved in parties, fights, or juvenile delinquency, Experiencing social pressure to continue participating in a drinking culture.	Free association and juvenile delinquency, Risk of addiction and dependency, Conflict with family and environment.
Parents (≥19 years)	Trying to show oneself as a responsible head of the family, Displaying politeness in the work or social environment, Using alcohol as a form of social entertainment at certain events.	Excessive alcohol consumption at home or in certain communities, Can commit domestic violence or criminal acts while drunk, Neglecting family and work responsibilities.	Domestic conflict and divorce, Crime and accidents due to drunkenness, Loss of trust from the social environment

This table shows how the social behavior of alcoholic beverage users changes depending on the social context. The more often the "backstage" of negative behavior appears in public spaces, the greater the impact of social deviation that occurs.

That the meaning of the word preventive according to (JCT Simorangkir, Rudi T. Erwin, JT Prasetyo 2000:133) is as follows: "Preventive is prevention, an action to prevent something from happening."

Meanwhile, the meaning of the word Repression according to Sudarsono (1992: 403) is as follows: "Repressive is something that has a suppressive/restrictive or oppressive nature."

DISCUSSION

Walter C. Reakless (Abdul Syani, 1987:135) argues that the overall idea in the strategy to deal with crime, regarding the criminal justice system and community involvement, can be briefly explained as follows: (a) Improvement and optimal use of supporting law enforcement personnel, which includes strengthening the organizational structure, staff, and resources to handle criminal cases effectively or an efficient police organizational framework. (b) Legislation designed to assess and shape criminal activities, with a view to future implications. (c) An efficient criminal justice system that meets the criteria of being fast, accurate, affordable, and straightforward. (d) Collaboration between law enforcement officers, the TNI, and other relevant government officials, to increase effectiveness in eradicating crime. Community involvement to facilitate the implementation of crime eradication efforts.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the descriptions of the review of crimes due to the influence of alcoholic beverages in Pakreki Village Rt/Rw: 00/00, Pakreki Village, Orkeri District, Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The influence of alcohol on crime in Pakreki Village Rt/ Rw: 00/00, Pakreki Village, Orkeri District, Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province is very easy, the cause of someone often consuming alcohol is driven by environmental factors and revenge. These two factors are the most influential. The forms of crime that often occur due to the influence of alcohol are fights, murder, assault and rape.
2. Crime prevention efforts by security forces or those in authority are taken in two ways, namely preventive and repressive. Preventive methods are by conducting counseling on public order awareness, conducting patrols in vulnerable places. While repressive methods are by taking direct action against perpetrators of crimes in accordance with applicable laws.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The study found that alcohol consumption contributes to various forms of social deviance and criminal activity in Pakreki. The impact is most pronounced among children, adolescents and the elderly, with negative effects on the social environment as a whole .

Suggestion:

1. Local governments need to tighten regulations on the distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
2. Education and rehabilitation programs should be increased to reduce the negative impacts of alcohol.
3. The community is expected to be more active in monitoring the surrounding environment to reduce alcohol abuse.

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