ABSTRACT

The curiosity of teenagers about drugs is a complex phenomenon that should be taken seriously by society, families, and relevant stakeholders. According to a survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in collaboration with the Center for Data and Information Research in 2021, the total population of the age group 15-64 years is 187,513,456 individuals, and it is predicted that around 4,827,616 individuals have ever used drugs. Out of this number, 3,662,646 individuals have used drugs for a full year. The largest proportion is found in the group of teenagers aged 15-19 years, with a total of 16.8% for male teenagers and 12.2% for female teenagers. Based on the data obtained, the age group of 15-19 years is at risk of exposure to the dangers of drugs.

The purpose of this final project is to understand the usage of addiction and narcotic terminology in word selection by high school students (SMA/SMK) using the Go No Go Association Task (GNAT) method. The GNAT method works by asking respondents to select target words that appear according to the given instructions. This research is conducted in collaboration with the Psychology Undergraduate Program at the Islamic University of Bandung. The EEG signal data and brain energy of the respondents are analyzed using machine learning and deep learning approaches. The results of the analysis are then validated with the analysis conducted by the Psychology Undergraduate Program team at the Islamic University of Bandung.

This research has the potential to provide a better understanding of addiction terminology among adolescents. By gaining insights into addiction terminology among young individuals, it is hoped that this study can contribute to anti-drug campaigns. The data obtained from this research can be further explored through the fields of psychology and engineering.

Keyword : Drugs, EEG, GNAT, Neuropsychology, Psychology