Factors Causing Drug Abuse in Rehabilitation Clients and Psychological Attendants

Enggly Yolita[1], Rafsel Tas'adi[2], Desmita[3], Sri Putri Rahayu Z[4]
[1]State Islamic University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia
[2]State Islamic University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia
[3]State Islamic University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia
[4] State Islamic University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: **Enggly Yolita**, E-mail; engglyyolita17@gmail.com

Article Information:	ABSTRACT
	The dominant problem encountered is the rampant use of drugs in Payakumbuh City which makes the causative factor dari drug abuse rehabilitation. Seeing the increasing number of drug use in Indonesia, there is also more damage to the younger generation in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors causing drug abuse in rehabilitation clients in BNN Payakumbuh City. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data collection was carried out by interviewing subjects totaling 4 victims of drug abuse who were undergoing rehabilitation. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the factors causing the actions of drug abusers in the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City were individual and environmental factors (peers). The individual factor comes from having curiosity and wanting to try drugs. From family, factors do not affect the rehabilitation client on the cause of drug abuse in the rehabilitation client in BNN Payakumbuh City. Environmental factors influence on the rehabilitation client on the causes of drug abuse. Environmental factors (peers) found that the client was in drug abuse from his peers' problems which started from introducing drugs to informants as well as inviting informants to use drugs while gathering together. Meanwhile, from the information media factor, it was found that 2 clients did not get information about drugs from the information media but 2 rehabilitation clients got news about drugs while also looking for information about drugs in the information media but did not affect the client on the cause of drug abuse in rehabilitation clients in BNN Payakumbuh City. **Keywords**: *Drugs, Psychological Services, Rehabilitation*

International Journal of Research in Counseling

INTRODUCTION

Drugs stand for Psychotropic Narcotics and other dangerous drugs. Another term from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia is Napza, which stands for Psychotropic Narcotics and addictive substances. Whether it's Narcotics or Drugs, it is a group of substances that have a risk of addiction to their users (Fari & Dewi, 2021). According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009, drugs are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, be it synthesis or semi-synthesis, which results in a decrease and change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduces to even eliminates pain and can cause dependence (Filla & Mudinillah, 2022; Mudinillah & Shidqi, 2022; W. E. Putri & Mudinillah, 2021; Shidqi & Mudinillah, 2021).

On the one hand, drugs are drugs or materials that are used in the field of medicine or in health, and the development of science, but also make dependence that can be detrimental because it is used tanp there is strict control and supervision from the authorities (Mudinillah, 2021; Mudinillah & Nurfadilah Septika, 2022; Wastriami & Mudinillah, 2022; Wulandari & Mudinillah, 2022). According to health experts, drugs are psychotropics commonly used to anesthetize patients before surgery or medications for certain diseases. However, its use is now abused by using it beyond the dosage limit (Reza, 2016).

Kasus drugs di Indonesia from year to year continues to grow. The amount of drug abuse can be seen from the prevalence rate of drug abuse in the 2019-2021 period. The prevelence rate for a year in use in the 2019 period was 1.80%, in the 2021 period it increased by 1.95%. Judging from the absolute number of people in Indonesia, drug abuse is estimated at 3,662,646 people aged 15-64 years using drugs in one year, an increase of 243,456 people or 3,419,199 people in 2019. While the prevalence rate that has been used in the 2019 period is 2.40%, the 2021 period has increased to 2.57%. Viewed from the absolute, in 2021 as many as 4,827,616 people aged 15-64 years have used drugs, this number is more 292,872 people or 4,534,744 people compared to the 2019 period (Amrina et al., 2021; Mudinillah, 2016, 2022b; Salam & Mudinillah, 2021). The prevelence rate for a year is smaller than the prevelence number for once, which suggests that it is likely that some residents aged 15-64 who have used drugs in the past year are no longer on drugs. Judging from the prevention figures, it can reflect that the increasing circulation of drugs in society causes the number of drug users to also increase every year (Golose, 2022).

Drug Abuse can result in dependence. Drug dependence is a condition that is generally caused by substance abuse interspersed with the presence of substance tolerance (higher doses) and withdrawal symptoms (Main, 2018). Drug abuse isa problem that must be addressed immediately by all parties.

The impact of drug use is not only physically and mentally damaging to victims, but also related to social and economic problems, even to other diseases such as HIV and AIDS (Mubarak & Butar, 2021). The impact of drug abuse on the physical in the form of the body becomes thin, weak, lazy, reddened eyes, pale face, blackish lips, trembling body, watery eyes, excessive sweating and even death. The psychological impact is to make work slow and careless, often feel tense and restless, loss of self-confidence, hallucinate or often memorize, full of suspicion or paraniod, afreceptive, intersensual, easily feel upset, and be introspective, self-incapacitated, feel insecure, and even think about suicide. Environmental impacts can ignore worship activities, tend to withdraw from the family and surrounding environment, be troublesome and become a

burden on the family, education will be disrupted and the future will be bleak (Sukiman, 2018).

Efforts to reduce the adverse effects of narcotics abuse are assisted by one of the parties dealing with the problem, namely the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). BNN is an Indonesian non-ministerial government agency that has government duties in the field of drug prevention and eradication (Afriastini, 2013). dealing with victims of drug abuse is carried out thoroughly both mentally and physically, which includes biopsychosocial and spiritual aspects. The expected goal is for clients to no longer wear and be free from diseases caused by former drug users (Zukhruf, 2017). In this regard, it is necessary to deepen the causes of the emergence of drug addiction.

Many f actors who cause drug addiction include ignorance factor 80%, psychological stress 48%, trial and error 78%, association 72%, lifestyle 18% and lack of self-confidence 34% (Kholik, Mariana, and Zainab, 2014). Internally, the factors causing drug addiction come from oneself, lack of religious understanding, and lack of legal awareness, as well as from the external side the cause is economic, family, environmental, peer influence and social influence (Utama, 2018). The variety of factors causing drug addiction, researchers are interested in deepening specifically in a study, namely the factors causing drug addiction for clients in the rehabilitation center (Asmendri et al., 2022; Mudinillah, 2022a; Mudinillah & Indarpansa, 2022; R. J. Putri & Mudinillah, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method that the author did was descriptive qualitative research, namely the data collected was in the form of words, and pictures, not numbers. The descriptive method is the way research works by describing or describing, or explaining a study according to the situation and conditions of the research carried out by explaining as fully as possible what is being studied (Ibrahim, 2018). This Penelitian reveals the phenomena that exist in the field that correspond to the actual state of affairs (Afriyenti & Mudinillah, 2021; Amrina et al., 2022; Mudinillah et al., 2021; Mudinillah & Afifah, 2022).

The respondents in this study were drug abuse clients undergoing rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City. The research instrument is the researcher himself and the process of collecting qualitative data through interviews is carried out by researchers (Tohardi, 2019). Data sources use primary sources, and secondary sources. Primary data obtained from data directly provides data to data collectors (Sugiyono, 2013), namely from victims of drug abuse who are undergoing rehabilitation. Meanwhile, secondary sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors (Sugiyono, 2013) are data documents of drug abusers in BNN Payakumbuh City. Data collection techniques through interviews, by asking questions to interviewed respondents (Moleong, 2006). Data analysis through the stages of *data reduction*, *data display*, *conclusion* (Sugiyono, 2013). Meanwhile, test the validity of the data through data trianggulation techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews and observations of respondents, related to the fact that the cause of drug abuse in clients in rehabilitation sites there are several things that are explored, namely first factors who are self-sourced in drug abuse. Among existing clients there is a diversity of causes of drug abuse. Among these diversity, addiction is

found due to difficulty in adjusting to the environment. Another cause is because the surrounding environment is that many drug users include peers who always interact with them. The effect that the client causes is to start by trying and trying in a state of compulsion so that over time the client experiences addiction.

Secondly, from the family side, drug abuse occurs in rehabilitation clients because the client lives with a host family while the biological family is far away, so it receives less attention. Lack of communication between children and parents, so nanak feels that they do not get the attention of parents. The labile condition results in the client experiencing addiction to drugs as an escape.

The third is related to environmental factors in drug abuse in rehabilitation clients. The results of the interview obtained data that the client felt that his school used to be cool, because there were many extracurricular activities that school students could participate in, but after Corona and the change of principal, informants felt that the school was less cool and more partial to superior friends only. When the school was still cool, the informant still participated in the extracurriculars at school, but after that the informant was lazy to take part in every activity. There are informants who argue that the school is ordinary, but the teachers only give opportunities to excellent people in the school. The informant did not participate in any extracurriculars because the informant stated that participating in the extracurriculars would make him cape and always return late. Informant next. The dominant cause is the lack of attention from the teacher so that the client escapes to the drug place.

Furthermore, the information media factor in drug abuse in rehabilitation clients. The lack of getting information about drugs from the information media because every gathering is more about playing games. There are informants who get information in the information media on television and digoogle, but in informa who get on television only information about drug trafficking arrests. And those who get information on google, NY informants find out about the impact of drug users, but even though the informants already know, the informants still use drugs. This means that narba hazard information no longer has an effect on the client, so that klier remains alive with drugs.

In several studies, it was found that there are several factors that cause a person to abuse drugs. Among them is a study conducted by Kholik, Mariana, and Zainab (2014) entitled "Factors Affecting Drug Abuse in Drug Rehabilitation Clients at Poli Napza RSJ Sambang Lihun", based on the results of their research, it was obtained that the factors that affect drug abuse include ignorance factor 80%, psychological stress 48%, trial and error 78%, association 72%, lifestyle 18% and lack of self-confidence 34%. The results show that the factors of ignorance, trial and error gain value or strongly influence the causal factors of drug abusers.

Another research conducted by Sihombing (2020) was entitled "Factors Causing Drug Abuse in Belawan Village 1 Medan Belawan District". From the findings of the interview results, it shows that the subject based on the results of his research obtained that the factors that influence drug abuse include individual factors, environmental factors and factors of the presence of drugs. Individual factors consist of age, erroneous views or beliefs, a low level of religiosity and the presence of personality disorders. Environmental factors consist of the living environment (social), the environment of family and peers. And the factor of the presence of drugs consists of substances contained in the drugs and the availability of these drugs.

Various faktor causes are needed psychological services. In addition to rehabilitation, for the healing process in drug abusers, you can also use therapy in the

form of psychological therapy. Therapy is an effort in the process of restoring to the health of a sick person, the treatment of diseases and the treatment of diseases. Meanwhile, psychological therapy is an effort to improve the psychology of someone who is experiencing a disorder due to a very severe problem and affects the working system of the human brain so that it has an impact on the human mentality (Hidayat & Wirananda, 2020). The importance of psychological services to reduce or reduce addiction to drug abusers. In addition, it will also help in resolving someone's complaints related to emotional, behavioral and social feelings. Psychological stewardship is the right solution so that children can live better and improve the quality of life of drug abusers both psychologically and socially. and also save the next generation or the younger generation from the threat of drugs so that they can become the generation that the nation and state yearn for.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the causative factors of drug abuse, namely; individual and environmental factors, where the individual is unable to control himself and his curiosity. As for ffamily actors, it happens because of the lack of attention and love for the child. Fthe environmental actor found that the client was drugged by his or her best friend and could not afford to refuse it. Whereas fmedia actors, because the child does not get good and proper information on drugs. The condition that the client experiences requires a psychological servant.

REFERENCES

Afriastini, Y. W. (2013). Upaya Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yoyakarta dalam Penanggulangan Peredaran Gelap Narkotika di Yogyakarta. *Skripsi Ilmu Hukum*, 130.

Afriyenti, D. P., & Mudinillah, A. (2021). PEMANFAATAN APLIKASI KINEMASTER SEBAGAI MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN IPS KELAS 1V SDN TANJUNG BARULAK PADA MASA COVID 19. *AL IBTIDAIYAH: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, *2*(2).

Amrina, A., Mudinillah, A., & bin Mohd Noor, A. F. (2022). The Contribution of Arabic Learning To Improve Religious Materials for Students. *Ijaz Arabi Journal of Arabic Learning*, *5*(1).

Amrina, Mudinillah, A., & Hafiz, A. (2021). PEMANFAATAN APLIKASI CANVA PADA PEMBELAJARAN KITABAH DI SMPIT BRILLIANT BATUSANGKAR KELAS 7. *Muhadasah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab*, *3*(2), 90–105.

Asmendri, B. J., Nur, K., Mudinillah, A., & Sari, M. (2022). The Validity and Practicality Analysis of Guidebook for the Intra Madrasah Student Organization (IMSO) Activities. *BIC 2021: Proceedings of the 6th Batusangkar International Conference, BIC 2021, 11-12 October, 2021, Batusangkar-West Sumatra, Indonesia*, 68.

Fari, F. A., & Dewi, S. F. (2021). Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kejahatan Narkotika. *Jurnal Usm Law Review*, *4*(1), 431. https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v4i1.3350

Filla, W. A., & Mudinillah, A. (2022). PEMANFAATAN VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN MENGGUNAKAN CANVA PADA PEMBELAJARAN IPS KELAS IV SEKOLAH DASAR. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bina Edukasi*, *15*(1), 14–31.

Golose, P. R. (2022). Survei Nasional Penyalahgunaan Narkoba 2021. In *Survei Nasional Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Tahun 2021*. Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia.

Hidayat, T., & Wirananda, H. A. (2020). Pengaruh Terapi psikologi dan Terapi Fisik dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi terhadap para Pecandu Narkoba di Panti Rehabilitasi Al-Kamal Sibolangit Desa Suka Makmur Sumatera Utara. In *Prossiding Seminar Hasil Penelitian*.

Ibrahim. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Panduan Penelitian Beserta Contoh Proposal Kualitatif*. ALFABETA.

Kholik, S., Mariana, E. R., & Zainab. (2014). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba di Poli Napza RSJ Sambang Lihum. *Kesehatan*, *5*(1), 8.

Moleong, J. L. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Mubarak, N. A., & Butar, H. F. B. (2021). Jenis-Jenis dan Penerapan Program Rehabilitasi terhadap Narapidana Kasus Narkoba pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Khasus Narkotika di Indonesia. *Journal of Correctional Issues*, *4*(2), 172–182.

Mudinillah, A. (2016). *Ta'tsir Barnamiju Lectora Inspire 'Ala Maharat al-Kalam Bahtsu Tajribiyun Fiy al-Madrasah al-Aliyah Ma'had Thawalib Tanjung Limau*. https://repo.iainbatusangkar.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/2645.

Mudinillah, A. (2021). Software Untuk Media Pembelajaran. *Yogyakarta: Bintang Pustaka*.

Mudinillah, A. (2022a). *Canva Application Development for Distance Learning on Arabic Language Learning in MTs Thawalib Tanjung Limau Tanah Datar*.

Mudinillah, A. (2022b). *ENVIRONMENT-BASED ARABIC VOCABULARY LEARNING IN ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN*.

Mudinillah, A., & Afifah, A. (2022). Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Audacity dalam Pembelajaran Istima Kelas VII MTsN 10 Sungayang. *Jurnal Shaut Al-Arabiyah*, *10*(1), 39–55.

Mudinillah, A., Amrina, A., & Oktavia, N. A. (2021). PEMANFAATAN APLIKASI WAVEPAD PADA PEMBELAJARAN ISTIMA'DI MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH PSA SULIT AIR KELAS VII: Utilization of Wavepad Application on Istima'Learning in Madrasah Tsanawiyah Psa Difficult Water Class VII. *MUHIBBUL ARABIYAH: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab*, *1*(2), 133–145.

Mudinillah, A., & Indarpansa, S. M. (2022). Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Plotagon Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Kelas X MAN. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dan Budaya Islam*, *3*(01), 31–43.

Mudinillah, A., & Nurfadilah Septika, R. (2022). Plotagon Application Development Learning Speaking Skills. *Al-Hijr: Journal of Adulearn World*, *1*(1), 16–23.

Mudinillah, A., & Shidqi, M. H. (2022). *Utilizing 3D Technology to Support Language Learning*.

Putri, R. J., & Mudinillah, A. (2021). Penggunaan Aplikasi Canva Untuk Pembelajaran Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Kelas VI di SDN 02 Tarantang. *MADROSATUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, *4*(2), 65–85.

Putri, W. E., & Mudinillah, A. (2021). Penggunaan Aplikasi Kinemaster Sebagai Media Pembelajaran IPS Kelas III SD Muhammadiyah Rambah Pada Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *EduStream: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar*, *5*(2).

Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009. https://doi.org/10.1038/132817a0

Reza, I. F. (2016). Peran Orang Tua Dalam Penanggulangan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Pada Generasi Muda. *Jurnal Psikologi Islami*, *2*(1), 40–49.

Salam, M. Y., & Mudinillah, A. (2021). Canva Application Development for Distance Learning on Arabic Language Learning in MTs Thawalib Tanjung Limau Tanah Datar. *JTP-Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, *23*(2), 101–111.

Shidqi, M. H., & Mudinillah, A. (2021). The Effect of Nahwu Learning Understanding for The Insya'Ability of AFL Students in West Sumatra/Fahm An-Nahw wa ātsāruh 'alā Qudrah Al-Insyā ladā Thullāb Qism Ta'līm Al-Lughah Al-'Arabīyah bi Sumatra Al-Gharbīyah. *Al-Ta'rib: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab IAIN Palangka Raya*, *9*(2), 225–236.

Sihombing, A. R. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Penyalahgunaan Napza Di Kelurahan Belawan I Kecamatan Medan Belawan. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah & Kota*, *1*(3), 82–91.

Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. ALFABRTA.

Sukiman. (2018). *Cerdas Hadapi*. Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Keluarga.

Tohardi, A. (2019). *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Sosial + Plus*. Tanjungpura University Press.

Utama, I. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Pada Remaja Di Desa Air Itam Kecamatan Penukal Kabupaten Pali. *Skripsi*.

Wastriami, W., & Mudinillah, A. (2022). Manfaat Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Aplikasi Kinemaster Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPA Siswa SDN 25 Tambangan. *TARQIYATUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam Dan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, *1*(1), 30–43.

Wulandari, T., & Mudinillah, A. (2022). Efektivitas Penggunaan Aplikasi CANVA sebagai Media Pembelajaran IPA MI/SD. *Jurnal Riset Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (JURMIA)*, *2*(1), 102–118.

Zukhruf, R. lela. (2017). *Rehabilitasi Penyalahguna Narkoba Di Panti Nurul Ichsan Al-Islami Desa Karangsari Kecamatan Kalimanah Kabupaten Purbalingga*.