

## FAMILY AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CLIENTS IN DRUG ABUSE IN THE REHABILITATION CENTER OF NATIONAL NARCOTIC BOARD

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### Abstract

*Family and social lives are the several factors that lead someone to be involved in drug abuse, specifically in children and adults. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) noted that in 2021 the number of drug users worldwide was around 275 million in the past year. The National Narcotics Board or Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Baddoka recorded that the number of clients undergoing rehabilitation in 2021 was 256, with 218 at severe levels, 36 at moderate levels, and 2 at mild levels, then 188 clients had completed rehabilitation. This study aimed to describe family and social environment factors to clients on drug abuse. This was descriptive research in that number of samples was 75 respondents selected by purposive sampling. The results revealed that most of the clients had inappropriate family and social environments. The former clients are encouraged to maintain proper relationships with their family and social life to avoid the potential opportunity for drug abuse. Furthermore, families are suggested to support and deliver more attention to clients who had run the rehabilitation process.*

**Keywords:** *Drug abuse, family factors, rehabilitation, social environment*

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### Introduction

Narcotics or drugs are natural or synthetic substances that, if consumed, result in changes in physical, psychological, and user functions. The term NAPZA is a combined term, namely Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other Addictive Substances. The drug problem is a national problem that also extends to the international realm (Murni, 2019).

Organizations engaged in the field of drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) noted that in 2021 there were around 275 million drug users worldwide in the past year, up to 36 million drug users in 2021. Based on the latest estimates, 5.5% of the population aged 15 to 64 years old have used drugs at least once in the past year. Moreover, 36.3 million people, or 13% of all drug users, suffer from a drug abuse disorder (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2020).

Data for the second quarter of 2021 released by Badan Narkotika Nasional shows that South Sulawesi ranks 6th with approximately 480 cases of drug abuse. According to the 2019 South Sulawesi Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey, around 77,469 people or around 0.90% were drug users, and around 55,335 people, or 0.60% were drug users in the last 1 year. According to the prevalence of drug abuse in 2019 in Indonesia, 1.80% or 3.42 million people in the age group 15-64 years old have abused drugs in the past year. The prevalence rate has decreased from the 2.23% prevalence of drug abuse in 2011. These data indicate that the drug problem is a serious problem that requires comprehensive and effective treatment (Medical Rehabilitation Center Section BNN Baddoka, 2021).

The role of the family is very essential because they have an obligation to provide education and character-building for children (Sudarsono, 2004). Integrity in the family can also affect someone's psychology so if the child's psychology is disrupted, it will be easier for the child to be distracted by negative associations outside the house and will also easily conduct drug abuse (Hawari, 2009).

The National Narcotics Board or Badan Narkotik Nasional (BNN) in 2006 revealed that drug abuse is associated with three factors. These factors are (1) environment which includes family, school, and community environments; (2) individual factors which include curiosity, attention, and idol figures; (3) substance factors which include physical and psychological dependence, the ease of obtaining drugs as a trigger for drug abuse with internet access that provides

information on obtaining drugs, lots of mass media advertising alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and the existence of pharmacies to buy drugs easily so that it can attract teenagers to try, and the price is relatively inexpensive (Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2006).

Research stated that personality factors influence drug use because of the desire to try drugs, to follow trends and styles, and to escape from boredom and life problems that lead to drug abuse. Another factor that relates to drug addiction is the lack of knowledge of drug addicts, so they do not know the effects of drugs. Having many friends and not paying attention in choosing them can also be factored into drug abuse (Dita Puteri & Irena, 2018). Based on the previous studies and supported data regarding the urgency of family and social aspects affecting someone in drug abuse, therefore, this study aimed to describe family and social environment factors to clients on drug abuse at the Rehabilitation Center of BNN Baddoka Makassar.

## Methods

This study was descriptive research to describe the family and social factors of clients in drug abuse and was conducted in the Rehabilitation Center of BNN Baddoka Makassar in April – May 2022. The number of samples was 75 respondents of population 91 clients selected by purposive sampling, with several inclusion criteria: 1) Run rehabilitation program; 2) The clients are in entry unit and primary step; 3) Aged 16-45 years old; 4) ASI (Addiction Severity Index) ranging of 4-5 (moderate), 6-7 (severe), and 8-9 (critical); 5) Confirmed informed consent. Data were analyzed by Microsoft Excel to describe the frequency distribution. Data collection applied standardized questionnaires of BNN Baddoka. This research has obtained the ethics test process number 435/KEPK/FKIK/IV/2022 by Health Research Ethics Committee Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin

## Results

The results of respondent characteristics revealed that most of the clients were male, aged 16-25 years old, unmarried, with educational status in secondary, NGO employee/staff, the legal status voluntary in the duration of rehabilitation of 6 months, and the most abused substance was methamphetamine (Table 1.).

Table 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of Clients

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
16-25	37	49.3
26-35	30	40.0
35-45	8	10.7
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	75	100.0
Female	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Married	24	32.0
Unmarried	44	58.7
Widower	7	9.3
<b>Educational Status</b>		
Elementary	4	5.3
Primary	10	13.3
Secondary	50	66.7
College/University	10	13.3
<b>Occupational Status</b>		
Unemployed	19	25.3
Student	8	10.7
Civil servant	2	2.7
NGO employee/staff	33	44.0
Others	13	17.3
<b>Legal Status</b>		
Compulsory	28	37.3
Voluntary	47	62.7

Rehabilitation Duration		
3 months	28	37.3
6 months	47	62.7
Drug abused		
Methamphetamine	70	93.3
Cannabis	5	6.7

Table 2: Family and Social Aspects of Clients in Drug Abuse

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Family Aspect		
Poor	63	84.0
Good	12	16.0
Social Aspect		
Poor	60	80.0
Good	15	20.0

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Family and Social Aspects of Clients in Drug Abuse

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Family Aspect		
1. Parents/family members are quite busy	59	78.7
2. Parents/family members are rarely at home	56	74.7
3. Lack of attention from parents/family members	32	42.7
4. Clients prefer hanging out with friends	57	76.0
5. Ignorance of parents/family members about clients' drug abuse	31	41.3
6. Parents/family members live in a separate house with clients (who have their own families)	53	70.7
7. Clients are not feeling guilty about drug abuse	62	82.7
8. Family problems	64	85.3
9. Conflicts at home	59	78.7
10. Parents/family members are involved in drug abuse	66	88.0
Social Aspect		
1. Social ignorance due to drug trafficking	22	29.3
2. Drug use is normal in clients' social life	22	29.3
3. Easy access to drugs	33	44.0
4. Frequent connection with drug abusers in the neighborhood	40	53.3
5. Broad connection to other drug abusers	40	53.3
6. Drug abuse due to friends' invitation/challenge	65	86.7
7. Drug abuse with close friends/playmates/gang	61	81.3
8. Acceptance in social	10	13.3
9. Never been involved in any legal issues related to drug abuse before	39	52.0
10. Drug dealers have received appropriate penalties	39	52.0

Table 2. depicted that most clients had poor family and social circumstances, with 63 (84.0%) and 60 (80.0%) respectively, and Table 3. showed that in the family aspect, there are 88% of respondents whose parents/family members are involved in drug abuse, while in the social aspect, drug abuse due to friends' invitation/challenge revealed the highest number of 86.7%.

## Discussions

Table 1 revealed that most drug users were aged 16 to 25 (49.3%), all drug users were male, and 44 respondents (58.7%) were unmarried. In terms of education level, drug users were the highest number of school graduates with 50 (66.7%). The employment status of drug addicts was self-employed with 33 (44%). The most legal status was voluntary in 47 respondents (62.7%), the longest rehabilitation period was 6 months in 47 respondents (62.7%), and the most widely used type of drug was methamphetamine in 70 respondents (93%).

All drug users in this study were male. The results of this study are consistent with those of a study conducted by Yulita Nengsih (2019) in East Jakarta Drug Addiction Hospital, in which the majority of drug users are men (95%) (Nengsih, 2019). The results of this study are also consistent with a study by Sitorus (2014) conducted at the Jakarta Drug Addiction Hospital, where the majority of drug addicts were male (91.9%) (Sitorus, 2014).

Most respondents have a high school diploma (66.7%). The results of this study are consistent with a study conducted by Ramadhini et al. (2022) at the RSU Madani Palu Psychiatric Polyclinic. According to Ramadhani's findings, in the period from October to December 2021, the highest number of drug users managing psychiatric polyclinics will be high school graduates (61.9%) (Jilan Balqis Ramadhini, Ramlan Ramli, & Rahmatu, 2021).

The results of this study show that the type of drug used by the respondents was dominated by methamphetamine (93%). The results of this study are consistent with a study conducted by Balaka (2017) which showed that the most abused drug class was methamphetamine (63.5%) (Kemal Idris Balaka, 2017). On the one hand, the results of this study compare favorably with those of a drug abuse prevalence study (65.5%) conducted by the National Narcotics Agency in collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Science (2019), where the majority of drug users use cannabis.

The results showed that 63 respondents (84%) were in a discordant home environment and 60 respondents (80%) were in a bad social environment. There are some familial risk factors that lead to drug abuse in adolescents, such as prenatal maternal smoking; poor maternal psychological control; low parental education; negligence; poor supervision; uncontrolled pocket money; and the presence of substance-using family members (Nawi et al., 2021). A study conducted by Dita & Irena (2018) depicted that there is a significant relationship between the criteria of broken home families and environmental factors of residence with the occurrence of drug abuse (Dita Puteri & Irena, 2018). Bunsaman & Krisnani (2020) state that one of the causes of substance abuse is the family environment factor. The role of family, especially the parents, plays an important role in a child's personal development as he grows into a mature, mentally strong adolescent who may face problems and temptations, including the temptations of substance abuse. Parents play a very important role in preventing substance abuse (Mardiana Bunsaman & Krisnani, 2020).

Table 3 showed that in the family aspect, there are 88% of respondents whose parents/family members are involved in drug abuse. In preventing drug abuse, the role of parents in preventing substance abuse is very important. Indicators of the parent's role in substance abuse prevention efforts include 1) effective communication, 2) development of positive values in the child, 3) building family comfort, and 4) parenting as a role model for the family including the creation of support to the activities of healthy and creative children, and 5) provide education about the dangers of drugs. A social environment is a place where a person lives in order to socialize and interact with people in the environment in which they live. In this case, parents must play an important role in viewing their child's relationships in the social environment. This parental control can be measured using behavioral control. This behavioral control is carried out as parental oversight of the child's behavior outside the home and parental knowledge of the child's life so that the child's behavior does not go wrong or deviate from the prevailing norms (Mardiana Bunsaman & Krisnani, 2020).

The results of this study are also similar to Indiani et al (2022) who conducted a literature survey to identify the internal and external factors that cause someone to become addicted to drugs. Indiani stated that one of the external factors that lead a person to become addicted to drugs is peer influence. Unhealthy relationships can have a very negative impact on a teenager's development. Hanging out with friends means choosing the wrong friends and teens learn to become addicted to drugs. increase. The environment in which adolescents grow and develop, and their friends, are one of the reasons for measuring adolescents for good and bad (Indiani, Nurazizah AH, Abdulah, & Listi, 2022). It is also proved in the result of this study that 86.7% of clients conducted drug abuse due to friends' invitations/challenges.

When the family histories of the 162 kids coming from drug-abusing households were actually analyzed for co-occurrence with other problems an appealing organization between medicine misuse and also other loved ones' difficulties comes up, a research study revealed. Overall, 87% of the family members with medicine abuse problems likewise had alcohol abuse issues; 79.5% additionally possessed psychological wellness problems; 77% likewise had problems with residential brutality, 63.1% possessed a past history of angering behavior, as well as 52.2%, also had problems of sexual assault within the family. A family record of alcohol abuse, mental illness, and also offending habits was actually located to become dramatically related to substance abuse, although when it comes to angering habits, there may be actually some misapprehension of these variables as the illegal offenses may associate with controlled substance use. The co-existing misuse of alcoholic drinks and also medicines may be actually considered proof of a pattern of habit-forming behaviors although it is actually not clear whether psychological symptoms build from the impacts as well as way of living

associated with substance abuse or even whether medicines have been actually utilized to alleviate psychological concerns (Cousins & Milner, 2006).

Substance use disorders (SUDs) are related to numerous medical, psychological, emotional, spiritual, financial, social, family members, and lawful issues. These troubles create a considerable burden for the affected individuals, their families, as well as society. These disorders plainly influence many individuals along with the specific with trouble and typically develop a burden for the family and every family member. These impacts on the family may lead to (1) Emotional burden. Relatives may feel rage, frustration, anxiousness, worry, concern, anxiety, pity, shame, or humiliation; (2) Economic burden. Cash spent on substances, the loss of tasks, or dependence on public aid may trigger an economic problem; (3) Relationship distress or dissatisfaction. Families may experience high prices of tension, conflict related to the SUD, and the issues it causes in the family members; (4) Family instability. This might arise from misuse or violence. The family breakup may occur because of separation, divorce, or removal of children from the home by Children and Youth Services; (5) Effects on the developing fetus and children. Alcohol use while pregnant can hurt fetal development thus creating abnormalities and problems in youngster growth. Infants birthed to opioid-dependent mothers are at raised danger of neonatal abstinence syndrome, which can contribute to developmental or cognitive delays. Children of parents with SUDs are at increased risk for abuse or neglect, physical problems, poor behavioral or impulse control, poor emotional regulation, conduct or oppositional disorders, poorer academic performance, psychiatric problems such as depression or anxiety, and substance abuse; and (6) Impacts on parents. Moms with SUDs may reveal much less sensitivity and psychological accessibility to babies. Parents of a kid with a SUD may feel guilty, powerless, frustrated, angry, or dispirited (Daley, 2013)

Substance usage problems affect the social functioning of individuals and also generate a burden for society. These disorders help in medical or even psychological disorders, handicaps, death arising from incidents, illness brought on by or even worsened by material use, and much higher rates of suicidality each of which has an effect on culture. Other social problems linked with SUDs include casing weakness, homelessness, unlawful actions (as prey or even as a wrongdoer) as well as incarceration, the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) linked with intravenous substance abuse or even high-risk sexual behaviors, and also unemployment or dependence on well-being. The prices related to these social complications are actually shocking and also generate an economic worry for payors or even federal governments who invest sizable totals of money on procedures for substance addiction, psychological or medical disorders, and various other associated issues (e.g., well-being dependency, joblessness, and participation in the unlawful compensation body or social service device) (Daley, 2013).

## Conclusions

It concluded that most of the clients had inappropriate family and social environments. The highest percentage in the family aspect was parents/family members involved in drug abuse, while in the social aspect, the drug abuse happened due to friends' invitation/challenge. The former clients are encouraged to maintain proper relationships with their family and social life to avoid the potential opportunity for drug abuse. Furthermore, families are suggested to support and deliver more attention to clients who had run the rehabilitation process.

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