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ISSN 2348-0416

USA CODEN: JASRHB

Journal of Applied Science And Research, 2016, 4 (6):14-23

<http://www.scientiaresearchlibrary.com/archive.php>

ANALYSIS FACTOR TO DRUGS ABUSE IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OF SPECIAL NARCOTICS GRADE IIA PAMEKASAN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Drugs abuse excessively without medical indication will cause various physical disorders. The factors that cause drug abuse are trial factor; invitation of friends, conflict with parents or broken home, escape from problems or stress load, want to look stylish or confidence, lack of information about the dangers of drugs. The purposes of this research to analysis factors on abuse drugs. The kind of this research was cross sectional analytic. The population in this research were all prisoners abuse drugs aged 20-29 years olds in the correctional institution of special narkotics grade IIA Pamekasan with total samples were 133 respondents by using method of simple random Sampling. The Instruments used was enclosed questionnaire. To determine the most influential factors, therefore the statistical test used was chi square using the error rate 0,05. The results of this study, the family factor was less number of 99 respondents (74,4%) trial factor was strong with number of 60 respondents (45,1%), the invitation of friends factor was strong with number of 68 respondents (51,1%), heavy stress factor was number of 73 respondents (54,9%), drug abuse with a high dependence were 76 respondents (57,1%), while based on test results of chi square was obtained family factor (value of $p=0,008$), trial factor (value of $p=0,002$), the invitation of friends factor (value of $p = 0,001$) and the stress factor (value of $p=0,014$). The conclusion in this research namely there was correlation of family factor, trial factor, invitation of friends factor, and stress factor with abuse drugs.

Keywords: Abuse drugs, correctional institution.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is a disease endemic in modern society, chronic diseases relapse repeatedly and the process of mental disorders addictive (Hawari, 2006). According to statistics data from BNN (National Narcotics Agency) in 2009 in Indonesia the cases of narcotics was very alarming. From the data and facts victims of drugs by the age level, from under 15 years to over 30 years of age. The latest data in 2010 in the correctional institution of narcotics Pamekasan there were 550 suspects people with their teens about 50 people abuse drugs whether they as consumers,

distributors or both of which (Correctional institution of Pamekasan, 2010).

Drugs abuse excessively without medical indication will result in various physical disorders (Martono, 2006). Those disorders are : impaired function of organs (liver, heart, lung, brain, etc.). Infectious diseases due to sharing needless alternately (Hepatitis B/C, HIV/AIDS), then mental health disorders prior overdoses can cause death will also be easy to take a look. Can have an impact on the family, the school / institution, for the community, the nation, and the State (Martono, 2006).

Some factors which cause drug abuse is a trial factor, invitation of friends, conflicts with parents or broken home, an escape from a problem or burden of stress, want to look stylish or confidence, lack of information about the dangers of drugs (Oeripno, 2008). In addition to the above factors, other factors causing drug abuse are factor of individual and environmental factors. Individual factors consist of a personality disorder, the effect of age erroneous views or beliefs, religiosity low. Environmental factors consist of family factors, environmental factors residence, conditions in schools, friends' influence and the condition of society (Yanny, 2003). Based on these factors can lead to dependence on drugs, thus providing a negative impact. It also can cause damage to vital organs in the body and if the dependency to excessive doses can cause death (Godam, 2008). Someone who experiences dependency when drug use is stopped will cause symptoms of drug arrest (withdrawal syndrome) (Lumbantobing, 2007). In addition to the above effects, the impact of drug abuse can also destroy the future of the young generation (Shah, 2009).

Prevention efforts of drug abuse can be done in several ways, those are 1) preventive, for example by providing information about the dangers of drug abuse, to supervise all places of entertainment night and control the distribution of illegal drugs or prohibited, create an atmosphere of healthy household, harmonious, happy, religious, and communication between family members is quite warm and attentive (Hawari, 2006). 2) Repressive (repression), namely crack and combating drug abuse through law committed by law enforcement officers who assisted the community. 3) Curative (treatment), aimed at healing the victims of drug abuse, both medical and non-medical. 4) Rehabilitative, This is done so that after treatment the victims do not recur (Sutiyoso, 2008). The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors of drug abuse in the correctional institution of narcotics grade II A IIA Pamekasan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research used analytical research that tried to explore how and why health phenomenon happened. Then analyzing the correlation between the dynamics of the phenomenon, either between the risk factor and the effect of factors, including the risk factors as well as between the effect factor (Notoatmodjo, 2005). The research design used was *Cross Sectional* ie research that emphasizes the time of measurement or observation of data independent and dependent variables only once at a time (Nursalam, 2008). This research investigated the various factors behind drugs abuse in the correctional institution of narcotics grade II A IIA Pamekasan. The population in this research were all prisoners of drug abuse aged 20-29 years in the correctional institution of narcotics grade II A Pamekasan with total samples of 133 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study was *propability sampling with method of simple random Sampling*. *The instrument used was enclosed questionnaire*. To determine the most influential factors, therefore the statistical used was chi square with an error rate 0,05.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondents based on the education level

Table 1. The frequency distribution of respondents based on the level of education

No	level of education	Frequency	(%)
1	No schooling	7	5,3
2	primary school	24	18
3	Junior high school	31	23,3
4	Senior high school	55	41,4
5	College	16	12
	Total	133	100

Based on the above table shows that less than half of the respondents had high school as many as 55 respondents (41,4%). Characteristics of respondents based on the profession

Table2. The frequency distribution of respondents based on the profession

No	Profession	Frequency	(%)
1	Unemployment	18	13,5
2	Farmer	4	3
3	civil servants	3	2,3
4	Private	38	28,6
5	entrepreneur	54	40,6
6	Others	16	12
	Total	133	100

Based on Table 2 shows that less than half of the respondents worked as entrepreneur as many as 54 respondents (40,6%). Some factors behind someone abuses drugs:

a. Factor of family

Table 3. The frequency distribution of respondents based on the factor of family

No	Factor of family	Frequency	(%)
1	Good	12	9
2	Enough	22	16,5
3	Less	99	74,4
	Total	133	100

From table 3 was known that's most of the less family factor number 99 respondents (74, 4%), less family means lack of lack of parental affection, lack of supervision, and family who are not in harmony.

b. Factor of Trial

Table 4. The frequency distribution of respondents based on the factor of trial

No	Factor of trial	Frequency	(%)
1	Strong	60	45,1
2	Enough	30	22,6
3	Less	43	32,3
	Total	133	100

From Table 4 it is known that less than 50% factor of strong trial was number of 60 respondents (45, 1%), factor of strong trial means to feel interested in the effects of drugs and had a strong curiosity to try it.

c. Factor of friend's invitation

Table 5. The frequency distribution of respondents based on the factor of friend's invitation

No	Factor of friend's invitation	Frequency	(%)
1	Strong	68 people	51,1
2	Enough	27 people	20,3
3	Less	38 people	28,6
	Total	133 people	100

From table 5 is known that's more than 50% factor of strong friend's invitation was number of 68 respondents (51,1%), a strong friend invitation factors means people who become victims of drugs will be trying to persuade others that have not been contaminated with the drug in order to feel the pain they felt.

d. Factor of stress

Table 6 The frequency distribution of respondents based on the factor of stress

No	Factor of stress	Frequency	(%)
1	Heavy	73	54,9
2	Enough	29	21,8
3	Mild	31	23,3
	Total	133	100

From table 6 is known that more than 50% factor of heavy stress was number of 73 respondents (54,9%), factor of heavy stress means people who experience stress in their lives to make drugs to find a way out of stress

Drug abuse

Table 7 The frequency distribution of respondents based on drug abuse with dependency

No	Drug abuse with dependency	Frequency	(%)
1	High	76	57,1
2	Enough	17	12,8
3	Low	40	30,1
	Total	133	100

From table 5.7 is known that's more than 50% drug abuse with high dependency was number of 76 respondents (57,1%), a high drug means a non-medical or illegal use of narcotics with addictive drugs that can damage health, human life and cause dependency

Analysis of various factors behind someone abusing drugs

a. The correlation between factor of family with drug abuse

Table 8 Cross tabulation of family factors to drug abuse

Factor of family	Drug abuse with dependency						Total	
	Low		Moderate		High			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Good	8	6	0	0	4	3	12	9
Enough	6	4,5	0	0	16	12	21	16,5
Less	26	19,5	17	12,8	56	42,1	99	74,4
Total	40	30,1	17	12,8	76	30,1	133	100

Value of $p = 0,008$

Based on table 8 can be seen that the relationship of family factors less likely to abuse drugs with high dependence as many as 56 respondents (42,1%). While the relationship of family factors to drug abuse with dependency based on the correlation chi square test was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,008 < 0,05$. It shows the relationship of family factors to drug abuse.

b. The relationship of trial factors with drug abuse

Table 9 cross tabulation of trial factor with drug abuse

Trial factor	Drug abuse with dependency						Total	
	Low		Moderate		High			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Strong	22	16,5	5	3,8	33	24,8	60	45,1
Enough	6	4,5	10	7,5	14	10,5	30	22,6
Less	12	9	2	1,5	29	21,8	43	32,3
Total	40	30,1	17	12,8	76	57,1	133	100

Value of $p = 0,002$

Based on table 9 can be seen that the relationship of strong trial factors likely to abuse drugs with high dependence as many as 33 respondents (24,8%). While the relation of trial factor to drug abuse with dependency based on test of chi square correlation was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,002 < 0,05$. It shows there is relation between trial factor to drug abuse.

c. Correlation of friend's invitation factor with drug abuse

Table 10. cross tabulation of friend's invitation factor with drug abuse

Factor of friend's invitation	Drug abuse with dependency						Total	
	Low		Moderate		High			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Strong	25	18,8	8	6	35	26,3	68	51,1
Enough	9	6,8	8	6	10	7,5	27	20,3
Less	6	4,5	1	8	31	23,3	38	28,6
Total	40	30,1	17	12,8	76	57,1	133	100

Value of $p = 0,001$

Based on table 10 can be seen that the relationship of strong friend's invitation factor likely to abuse drug with high dependency as many as 35 respondents (26,3%). While the relationship of friend's invitation factor to drug abuse with dependency based on the test of chi square correlation was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,001 < 0,05$. It shows there is relation of friend's invitation factor to drug abuse.

d. The relationship of stress factor with drug abuse

Table 11 Cross tabulation of stress factor with drug abuse

Stress factor	Drug abuse with dependency						Total	
	Low		Moderate		High		Σ	%
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%		
Heavy	30	22,6	9	6,8	34	25,6	73	54,9
Moderate	4	3	6	4,5	19	25,6	29	21,8
Mild	6	4,5	2	1,5	23	17,3	31	23,3
Total	40	30,1	17	12,8	76	57,1	133	100
Value of $p = 0,014$								

Based on table 11 can be seen that the relationship of heavy stress factor likely to abuse drug is high as many as 34 respondents (25,6%). While the relation of stress factor to drug abuse with dependency based on the test of chi square correlational was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,014 < 0,05$. It shows that there is relation between stress factor with drug abuse.

DISCUSSION

1. The relationship of family factors to drug abuse

Based on the table 8 can be seen that there is relation of less family factor likely to abuse drug with high dependence as many as 56 respondents (42,1%). While after being tested used chi square was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,008 < 0,05$. It is shows that's *broken home, there is relation of family factor with drug abuse*.

Less family has characteristic with in harmonious family or so that children receive less supervision, attention and affection from their parents, besides a rich family or financial overload, which makes it a child to buy drugs may be involved with drug abuse. Most families are not harmonious cause drug abuse because children do not get supervision so that the child can easily do negative things such as abusing drugs. It reinforced the theory expressed by Yanny (2003) Families who do not know God, no harmony, no family education, no encouragement and guidance for their children, financial overload, do not know love and affection, lack of parental supervision, this may be one of the factors that lead to child psychiatric or emotionally not well developed, if this continues without getting a referral or true education, will continue to be anti-social attitudes, behavior completely antagonistic, finally can easily fall into drug abuse. Besides someone who is in a family conditions were not good (family dysfunction) will feel depressed and distress that it may constitute a factor for him was involved in drug abuse (Hawari, 2006).

In addition to less family factors that lead to high drug abuse, seen from data table 8 there is also less family factor lead to low drug abuse and moderate. This can be influenced by a person's level of education, so that they can have the knowledge about the dangers of drugs that can affect the behavior so that they can avoid abuse of drugs with high dependence. This was confirmed by theory Notoatmodjo (2003) that knowledge will influence behavior as a result of mid-term (intermediate

impact) of a person's education.

2. The relationship of trial factor with drug abuse

Based on table 9 can be seen that there is relation of strong trial factor likely to abuse drug with high dependence as many as 33 respondents (24,8%). While after being tested by chi square was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,002 < 0,05$. It shows there is relation of trial factor to drug abuse.

If it is seen from table 9 that factor of strong trial likely to abuse drug with high dependence according to the researcher because a person has a strong desire to feel the effects of drugs that can affect the physical and psychological so that those who use drugs to feel more comfortable and relaxed. However, a sense of dependence will still arise even if only used once or twice. Factors causing drug abuse that comes from trial reinforced by the theories expressed Oeripno (2008) By feel interested in the effects of a prohibited substance, one can have a strong curiosity to try the pleasure of the prohibited substance.

In addition to the factors of strong trial causing high dependency which can be seen from data table 9 there is also a strong trial factor, but lower dependence may be because they have a sense of curiosity to try the drug enjoyment but they are still able to control his behavior and desires so as not to cause drug abuse with a high dependence. It is reinforced by the theory Dalyono (2007) seen from the development of young adults, entering the realm of manhood development function will start their dominant realize every whim or desire by doing *self direction* and *self control*. Nevertheless seen from the data table 9 there are also less trial factor can lead to drug abuse with a high dependency because they are unable to control the curiosity to try the effect of the drug, causing them to experience a high dependence on drugs. It reinforced the theory expressed by Dalyono (2007) problems in young adulthood if they are not able to perform self control can result in their inability to control the negative desires like using drugs.

3. The relationship of friend's invitations factor with drug abuse

Friend's invitation is someone who raises his heart that his friends do things such as using drugs (Oeripno, 2008). Based on table 10 can be seen that there is relation of strong friend's invitation factor dapat likely abuse drug with high dependence as many as 35 respondents (26,3%). While after being tested by chi square was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,001 < 0,05$. It shows there is relation of friend's invitation factor to drug abuse.

Based on the data from table 10 dapat can be seen that a strong friend's invitation likely to abuse drug with high dependence. According to researcher because of the enticement, lure, coercion and friend's pressure to abuse drugs, if they did not conduct drug abuse is not considered loyal to his friend and the friend who becomes a drug dealer. People who have become victims of drugs may be trying to persuade others that have not been contaminated with the drug in order to feel the pain they felt (Oeripno, 2008). According to Hawari (2006) mentions that influence or persuasion is the beginning of one's friends use drugs and then from a friend that also supplies obtained for later use and of friends that also the relapse occurs.

Nevertheless seen from the data table 10 a strong friend's invitation can lead to lower dependence because someone could have self-control that is not easily influenced or reject the invitation and persuasion more friends to use drugs to cause high dependency. This was confirmed by theory of Admin (2006) one of drug abuse prevention to avoid all temptation, enticement and say no to friends to use drugs. Additionally seen the data table 10 calls to a friend less cause of drug abuse with a high dependency because they are unable to resist persuasion and call to your friends so they are not able to exercise self-control that causes mired in drug experienced a high dependency. This

was confirmed by theory of Farchurrohman (2006) ie someone who does not dare to say no to friends to consume drugs can effect more for abusing drugs toward the high dependence.

4. The relation of stress factor with drug abuse

Stress is a response or internal and external processes that achieve the level of psychic and psychological tension to the limit or exceeded the limits (Wilkitson, 2002). Based on table 11 can be seen that the relation of heavy stress factor likely to abuse drug with high dependency as many as 34 respondents (25,6%). While after being tested used chi square was obtained value of $p < \alpha$ or $0,014 < 0,05$. It shows that there is relation between stress factor with drug abuse.

According to data of table 11 can be seen that there is relation of heavy stress likely to abuse drug with high dependence due to many people who used drug if they experienced stress in their lives, they make drugs to find a way out of stress even though the drug is not a way out, but an escape from the stress of forgetting for a moment. Potential major stress also comes from thoughts that constantly interpret cues from the environment is not exactly such as using drugs. This is reinforced by the theory that expressed by Oeripno (2008) People who are afflicted with many problems or stress and wanted to run away from problems may fall into the lap of drugs, they intend to run away from the problem even if only momentarily, a banned substance can help a person to forget about the problems and the pursuit of pleasure by using drugs that cause hallucinations or delusions fun.

Nevertheless seen from the data tables there are also severe stress factormay be abusing drugs with low dependency because they have better coping mechanisms to resolve problems or stress so they use things that are positive to deal with stress faced such as relaxation techniques, sleep and adequate rest, exercise and have a healthy body and soul (Wilkitson, 2002). Besides, from the data of table 11 mild stress can lead to high abuse due to the behavior of people who are stressed can change rapidly in spite of the mild stressso that they use drugs to reduce the stress faced because people who are stressed sometimes trying to use harmful substances such as alcohol, drugs and smoking, either intentionally or unintentionally or materials that are used to reduce the stress that is felt (Wilkitson, 2002).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion which has been done about the background factors Analysis of Someone Abusing Drugs can be concluded that's :

1. Family factors on drug abuse mostly was less which means lack of attention from parents, lack of supervision, lack of affection and in harmonious family.
2. Factor trial on drug abuse, a half of them were strong, it meant to feel interested in the effects of drugs and had a strong curiosity to try.
3. Factors invitation of friends on drug abuse, more than half of them were strong which meant that's people who became victims of drugs will be trying to persuade others that have not been contaminated drugs in order to feel the pain they felt.
4. Factor Stress on drug abuse more than half of them were heavy which meant that's people who experienced stress in their lives made drugs to find a way out of stress
5. There was a correlation of family factors to drug abuse.
6. There was a correlation between trial factor with drug abuse.
7. There was a correlation between Factors invitation of friends with drug abuse

8. There was a correlation between factor stress with drug abuse.

SUGGESTION

According to the research therefore the researchers put forward several suggestions:

1. For Lecturers and Students of Educational institutions

It provides knowledge about the factors behind someone abusing drugs to students so that they can avoid drug abuse and can conduct advanced research about drugs and provide counseling to both public society or secondary educational to college so that the whole community can avoid and prevent drug abuse.

2. For Drug Prison Officers

It provides knowledge about the factors behind someone abusing drugs to prisoners so that they can avoid and not to repeat drug abuse.

3. For Further Research

It is expected in the next researcher to conduct further research and focuses on the factors that cause drug abuse which has not been studied by researchers among others personality disorders, age factor, mistaken views or beliefs, environmental factors residence, Influence of friends in the same age, conditions in schools, the state of society, Want to look stylish or confident, lack of information about the dangers of drugs, and also focused on the user who first used drugs or that has been several times using drugs.

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