



## DESCRIPTION OF FORMER CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS (NARCOTICS, ALCOHOLS, PSYCHOTROPICS AND OTHER ADDICTIVES) POST REHABILITATION OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS AGENCY (BNN)

### IN THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF SOLOK

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#### ABSTRACT

The problem of drugs or narcotics in Indonesia is still urgent and complex. In the past decade, this problem has become rampant. Evidenced by the increasing number of drug abusers or addicts significantly. The National Narcotics Agency stated that in the period, the number of drug, psychotropic and addictive substance use in Indonesia had increased by 68% both in adolescents and adults. The research design was descriptive with the aim of the study was to describe the characteristics of the former post-rehabilitation drug users of the national narcotics agency, the population was 40 people, with the sampling technique being that the entire population was sampled as many as 40 people. This research was conducted at BNN Solok Regency. With the results of the study are as follows (100%)male gender, age of the former user 12-25 years (63%)education (78%) high school, occupation (73%) self-employed, length of use 1 - 3 years (65 %), the length of rehabilitation is 4 - 6 months (63%), the desire to stop is self-desire (100%), the recovery process (95%)is running smoothly and the type of drug most used is methamphetamine (60%), while marijuana (65%). Most of the respondents have high school education and high school students, who have self-employed jobs.

**Keywords:** *Characteristics, Drugs*

#### INTRODUCTION

NAPZA stands for Narcotics. Alcohol, Psychotropic, and other addictive substances. Or it is also called by some people with drugs. Drugs, which stands for Narcotics and illegal drugs, are chemical substances that when they enter the human body in various ways, whether inhaled, inhaled, drunk or injected can affect thoughts, emotions, and actions (Ardiantina, 2007). Drug abuse in Indonesia has reached a very alarming stage, where currently drug abuse knows no age limit. Various ages, including old, young, teenagers and even children, have become drug users and traffickers. narcotics are not only circulating in big cities in Indonesia, but have also spread to remote villages and villages.

The National Narcotics Agency stated that in the period 2008-2019, the number of drug use in Indonesia reached 17,659,486 people, while in West Sumatra currently the number of

users reached 66,612 people, this number increased compared to the previous year, which was around 63 thousand people released in the BNN. In the past year, the number of drug use has reached 48,300 people, this figure is based on user data reported by the BNN, West Sumatra Province. (Suspect, 2019) This condition makes West Sumatra Province occupy the 13th position of all provinces in Indonesia in terms of drug abuse. He noted that drug abuse in West Sumatra is carried out by people with the age category of 10 to 59 years. (Wisnoe, 2019).

Throughout 2019, the National Narcotics Agency has rehabilitated 7,523 drug abusers both at the Rehabilitation Center and in Correctional Institutions (Lapas).

Abusers who have gone through the primary rehabilitation period then follow the advanced rehabilitation program at the Assistance House with several programs designed for the



recovery of former drug abusers, so that they do not relapse. In narcotics abuse, the terms addicts, abusers and victims of narcotics abuse can be known. Drug addicts are people who use or abuse narcotics and are in a state of drug dependence, both physically and psychologically. Abusers are people who use narcotics without rights or against the law. Meanwhile, a victim of abuse is someone who accidentally uses narcotics because he was coaxed, tricked, cheated, coerced, and / or threatened to use narcotics. (Costigan, 2017).

The effects of drugs in general include the effect of increasing heart rate, irregular heart rhythm, narrowing of blood vessels, and increasing blood pressure. This condition can increase the risk of disruption of blood flow to the heart muscle which ultimately results in a heart attack. The most fatal impact of drug abuse is death. Of all the impacts that have been listed above, there can be a high risk for someone to be affected by the most fatal impact, namely death. The nerves in the brain that are affected can be one of the most fatal forms of drug abuse. The brain, which is very important for the body, will certainly have a bad effect if you experience a disorder. The risk of a person getting disease or even death is very high risk and has increased. (Deany, 2017)

Most people are aware of the side effects and effects of this drug, both in terms of health and from a social or social perspective. To reduce the increase in the number of drug or drug use, it is better if we do early prevention,

by knowing the characteristics of people who are at high risk of using drugs, both from an environmental, strategic perspective or a lack of knowledge. In Solok Regency and City, the people who abuse drugs the most are productive ages, ranging from 16 years to 45 years with various types of work. From the above background, the researchers are interested in conducting research entitled "Characteristics of Ex-Drug Users (Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropics and Other Addictive Substances) Post Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in the City and District of Solok".

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research method is descriptive, where the researcher only looks at the picture, the variables studied are the characteristics of the former drug users after the National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation in the City and District of Solok. Where the characteristics in this study are 1) gender 2) gender, 3) age, 4) education, 5) occupation, 6) duration of using drugs, 7) duration of rehabilitation, 8) desire for rehabilitation, 9) recovery process, and 10) the type of drug used. The population in this study were former drug users in the City and District of Solok who were registered at the BNN Solok Regency. The total population is 40 people, with the sampling technique is that the entire population is sampled as many as 40 people. The analysis in this study only used univariate analysis.

## RESULTS

The results of this study can be seen in the table below:

Table 1.1

Description of the Characteristics of Former Drug Users (Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropics and Other Addictive Substances) Post Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) In Kota and Kabupaten Solok (N = 40)

Variabel	Kategori	f	(%)
gender	Laki – laki	40	100
	Perempuan	0	0
Age	12-25 tahun	25	63
	26-39 tahun	15	37
School	SMA	31	78
	D III/ S1	9	22
Job	Not Working	3	8



	Government employees, Police, TNI	1	2
	entrepreneur	29	73
	Student	7	17
Duration of using drugs	1-3 year	26	65
	4-6 year	13	33
	≥7 year	1	2
Duration of rehabilitation	1 – 6 mounths	13	33
	7 – 8 mounths	27	67
desire to stop	Alone	40	100
	Family intervention	0	0
Recovery process	Smooth	38	95
	Not that smooth	2	5
Types of drugs used	Shabu - shabu	24	60
	Ganja	26	65
	Alcohol	9	22
	Ekstesi	3	7
	putau	0	0

From the table above, it is found that all respondents who used drugs are male (100), age 12-25 years (63%), education (78%) high school, occupation (73%) self-employed, duration of use 1 - 3 years (65%), the length of rehabilitation is 4 - 6 months (63%), the desire to stop is a desire for yourself (100%), the recovery process (95%) is running smoothly and the type of drug most used is shabu - shabu, namely ( 60%), while marijuana (65%).

## DISCUSSION

The results showed that all respondents who used drugs were male (100), age 12-25 years (63%), high school education (78%), occupation (73%) self-employed, duration of use 1-3 years (65%), the length of rehabilitation 4 - 6 months (63%), the desire to stop is self-will (100%), the recovery process (95%) is running smoothly and the type of drug most used is methamphetamine (60%). %, while marijuana (65%).

According to Satriyo (2019), the abuse of drugs or drugs is one of the most troubling things in Indonesia. Because drugs are one thing that has the most potential to damage the nation's young generation. Narcotics is an abbreviation of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances. Another term that is often used to refer to drugs is Narkoba which means narcotics and illegal drugs.

According to Yani, Adhtya, Dewi (2017), most of the respondents (93%) were male, while as many as women (6.8%). This is because men are more easily influenced by their friends or their environment to use drugs than women. For the age characteristics of former drug users, most of them were adults (86.4%) while adolescents were (13.6%). Most of the respondents have high school education to higher education, namely (75%) and (6.5%) have casual jobs, while (75%) have permanent jobs and have the desire to quit with family support. The characteristics of the respondents in this study include gender, age and education level. Restacendi (2018) states that the gender of the respondents is mostly male (80.95%), most of the respondents are in their early teens (54.45%). Adolescence is divided into three categories, namely early adolescents aged between 12-15 years, middle adolescents in the age range 16-18 years, and late adolescents in the age range 19-21 years. Table 1 shows that junior high and high school students did not have a large difference in abusing drugs.

The dangers of drug abuse can affect the physical condition, mental emotional life and social life. The physical condition due to the substance itself includes organic mental disorders due to substances, for example intoxication, which is a mental change that occurs due to an excessive dose that is expected by the wearer. Conversely, if its use



is interrupted, a withdrawal condition will occur and various substances will cause complications separately.

Meanwhile, according to Fitriyah's research (2017), most respondents desire to stop using drugs is their own desire, and a small proportion of respondents' desire to quit is caused by family intervention. Likewise, research conducted by Hawari (2016) states that most of the respondents who use drugs are respondents who do not have permanent jobs. This is in line with Kusuma's theory (2018) that the level of addiction (dependence) from a drug will affect the quality of life of the abuser. If a person is addicted, drugs will become a part of his life. His body would no longer be able to carry out its functions without taking in the usual doses. He would feel excruciating pain if he could not obtain it.

From the results of the above research, the researchers assume that drug abuse can occur at all ages, especially adolescents and young adults, because at this age they have started to have their own money, and they are looking for identity so they want to try things that are usually considered taboo. one of them is drugs

## CONCLUSION

1. All respondents are male
2. More than half of the respondents are 12-25 years old
3. Most of the respondents have high school education
4. Most of the respondents work as entrepreneurs
5. More than half of the respondents used drugs for 1 - 3 years
6. More than half of the respondents undertook 7-8 months of rehabilitation
7. All respondents desire to stop using drugs is their own desire

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or drugs, usually they start from giving their peers for free and finally they start to become addicts so it is difficult to get away from consuming drugs.

Likewise with education, someone who has higher education tends to have better knowledge and quality of action, compared to those with low education and low knowledge. Someone with low education does not understand the risks that will occur, so they rarely do drug rehabilitation. Meanwhile, respondents who have a high level of education and knowledge will be quicker to know the risks and effects of using drugs so that they will be able to perform rehabilitation more quickly. From the results of the study it was also found that more than half of the respondents (65%) consumed drugs for 1-3 years, and the rehabilitation period was 7-8 months, where 6 months of rehabilitation respondents both at BNN and outpatient rehabilitation, 2 months of respondents usually did post-rehabilitation. Meanwhile, the desire to carry out rehabilitation is largely a desire for itself, so that the rehabilitation process runs smoothly. The most widely used type of drug

8. Almost all respondents The recovery process went well

9. More than half of the respondents used the drugs methamphetamine and marijuana.

The suggestion in this research is that BNN Solok Regency is expected to carry out initial screening to prevent drug abuse from occurring both among adolescents, adults and students, and it is hoped that BNN will be more stringent in monitoring ex-drug users who have been rehabilitated, both rehabilitation conducted by the government and private sector, and has a more productive post-rehab program so that it can reduce the incidence of relapse.

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