

ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR OF THE USE OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTOPOPIC AND ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCE AMONG HOMELESS KIDS

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ABSTRAK ANALISIS PERILAKU PENGGUNAAN NARKOTIK, PSIKOTOPOPIK DAN ZAT KECANDUAN PADA ANAK JALANAN

Latar Belakang: Badan Narkotika Nasional mencatat jumlah penggunaan narkoba di Indonesia pada tahun 2018, 24% diantaranya adalah pelajar dan mahasiswa. Dengan 50 juta anak dari tingkat SD hingga SMP atau SMK atau setingkat Perguruan Tinggi sekitar 3,5 juta orang. Dari studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan peneliti, diketahui dari 10 anak gelandangan di Kota Cilegon, 7 diantaranya memiliki perilaku penggunaan narkoba.

Tujuan: Tujuan untuk menganalisis perilaku penggunaan narkoba pada anak tunawisma.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 55 anak gelandangan. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Chi Square.

Hasil: Hasil dari 55 anak gelandangan terdapat 83,6% pengguna narkoba, dengan usia akhir remaja 87,3%, yang berpengetahuan baik 80%, pengaruh teman sebaya 78,2%, tidak mendapat dukungan keluarga 69, 1% dan 56,4% mendapatkan informasi tentang bahaya penggunaan narkoba dari tenaga non medis. Hasil uji Chi Square ada hubungan yang signifikan antara teman sebaya dengan penggunaan narkoba ($p = 0,000$), dukungan keluarga ($p = 0,001$) sumber informasi ($p = 0,007$) dan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara usia ($p = 0,585$), pengetahuan ($p = 1,000$) dan penggunaan narkoba pada anak jalanan.

Kesimpulan: Variabel yang paling berhubungan adalah teman sebaya.

Saran: diharapkan kepada dinas sosial merehabilitasi anak pengguna narkoba dan tidak menggabungkan pos anak pengguna narkoba dengan non pengguna narkoba agar tidak saling mempengaruhi ke arah yang negatif

Kata kunci: umur; obat; dukungan keluarga; anak-anak; pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Background: The National Narcotics Agency records the number of drug use in Indonesia in 2018, 24% of which are students and students. With 50 million children from Elementary School to Upper Middle School or Vocational Middle School or at the College level around 3.5 million people. From a preliminary study conducted by researchers, it was found out of 10 homeless kids in Cilegon City, 7 of whom had drug use behavior.

Purpose: The objective to analyze drug use behavior among homeless kids.

Methods: The research design used was an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The number of samples were 55 homeless kids. Research instruments using questionnaires. Bivariate analysis using Chi Square test.

Results: The results out of 55 homeless kids there were 83.6% of drug users, with the final age of adolescents was 87.3%, who had good knowledge was 80%, peer influence was 78.2%, did not get family support were 69,1% and 56.4% get information about the dangers of drug use from non-medical personnel. Chi Square test results have a significant relationship between peers and drug use ($p = 0,000$), family support ($p = 0,001$) source of information ($p = 0,007$) and none significant relationship between age ($p = 0.585$), knowledge ($p = 1,000$) and drug use in street children.

Conclusion: The most related variable was peers.

Suggestions: it is expected that the social service will rehabilitate children who use drugs and do not combine the posts of children who use drugs with non-drug users so that they do not influence each other in a negative direction

Keywords: age; drug; family support; kids; knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse in Indonesia is very concerning. This is because Indonesia is located in a position between three continents and given the development of science and technology, the influence of globalization, highly advanced transportation flows and shifting materialistic values have become targets for illicit drug trafficking. This concern is increasingly sharpened due to the rampant illicit trafficking of narcotics which has spread to all levels of society, including among the younger generation. The behavior of some teenagers who have clearly ignored the values, norms and laws that apply in people's lives is one of the causes of the rise of drug use among the younger generation.

Azmiyati (2014) shows that street children use drugs every day on the side of the road, under bridges, houses and where they can gather. The types of drugs used are dextro pills, buto green pills (BI), rough pills, glue, liquor, and cigarettes. Drugs are obtained from pharmacies, dealers, building shops, minimarkets and stalls at a price of IDR 5,000-20,000. There is a desire in street children to stop using drugs, but the free social environment of street children makes it difficult for them to stop. The behavior or habit that appears among street children is trying to make money by any means so that they often change jobs and tend to do work that is too risky and not commendable, such as pickpocketing, robbing, holding and stealing. Prone to illegal drugs, illegal drinks and consuming other addictive substances and very high mobility (nomadic) if not addressed immediately, they are likely to experience early death due to not being able to maintain their life which is so hard on the streets and even if they can survive on the streets of the future their future would be extremely bleak.

According to Eleonora (2012) narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances can endanger human life, if consumed in an inappropriate way, can even cause death. Drugs have a very broad negative impact both physically, psychologically, economically, socially, culturally and so on. (Eleanora, 2011) According to Rosida, *et al* (2015) the internal factors of drug abuse in society are the erroneous understanding that drugs are not

addictive and they want to try again, like to follow the latest lifestyle, like to have fun, want to get praise from friends after using drugs, traits that are easily influenced by other people, like to try new things and not confident with the things they have. External factors are friends with drug users, the family is incomplete or divorced, the family does not practice religious life from a young age, communication with the family is not going well, the surrounding environment creates pressure and a deficient economic situation makes it frustrating (Rosita et al., 2012).

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) noted that the number of drug users in Indonesia in 2018 was 24% students and university students. With users from elementary schools (SD) to senior high schools (SMA) or vocational high schools (SMK) totaling 50 million children and at the tertiary level (PT) around 3.5 million people. Banten Province itself has more than 630,122 children aged 15 years and over who are already working (Banten Province Central Statistics Agency, 2011-2015) with 889 street children (social services, 2016) and 10 of the street children the researchers met in Banten 7 of them have ever used narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design used was an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. Total population of 55 people. sampling using a total sampling of 55 street children. The research instrument uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. Data collection was carried out for 2 weeks. Researchers distributed questionnaires and conducted in-person interviews about drug use. Data analysis using the Chi Square test.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substance Usage Behaviors

| Characteristics | n = 55 | % |
|-------------------------|--------|------|
| Drug User | | |
| No | 9 | 16,4 |
| Yes | 46 | 83,6 |
| Age | | |
| Early Teens | 7 | 12,7 |
| Late Teens | 48 | 87,3 |
| Knowledge | | |
| Not Good | 11 | 20 |
| Good | 44 | 80 |
| Friends Of The Same Age | | |
| Effect | 43 | 78,2 |
| Not Effect | 12 | 21,8 |
| Family Support | | |
| Support | 38 | 69,1 |
| Not Support | 17 | 30,9 |
| Resources | | |
| Non Medical | 34 | 56,4 |
| Medical | 21 | 43,6 |

Table 2
Factors Related To The Behavior Of Using Narcotics, Psychotropics And Addictive Substances

| Variable | Drug Use Behavior | | | | Total | | p-value |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|----|------|-------|-----|---------|
| | Yes | | No | | n | % | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| Early Teens | 7 | 12,7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 0,210 |
| Late Teens | 39 | 70,9 | 9 | 16,4 | 48 | 100 | |
| Knowledge | | | | | | | |
| Not Good | 11 | 20,9 | 3 | 5,5 | 14 | 100 | 0,678 |
| Good | 35 | 63,6 | 6 | 10,9 | 41 | 100 | |
| Friends Of The Same Age | | | | | | | |
| Effect | 41 | 74,5 | 2 | 3,6 | 43 | 100 | 0,000 |
| Not Effect | 5 | 9,1 | 7 | 12,7 | 12 | 100 | |
| Family Support | | | | | | | |
| Support | 36 | 65,6 | 2 | 3,6 | 38 | 100 | 0,001 |
| Not Support | 10 | 18,2 | 7 | 12,7 | 17 | 100 | |
| Resources | | | | | | | |
| Non Medical | 30 | 54,4 | 1 | 1,8 | 31 | 100 | 0,007 |
| Medical | 16 | 29,1 | 8 | 14,5 | 24 | 100 | |

DISCUSSIONS

Behavior of using psychotropic narcotics and addictive substances among Homeless Kids

Based on the results of the study, it was found that out of 55 homeless, 83.6% were users of psychotropic narcotics and addictive substances. Drug abuse and use is a form of deviant behavior. From a psychosocial point of view, this deviant behavior occurs as a negative result of the interaction

of predisposition factors and triggering factors that are not conducive (not supportive in a positive direction), namely environmental, family and self aspects as well as aspects of peer gangs as well as the drug itself. Systematically the occurrence of deviant behavior that results in drug use and abuse is as follows: community environment, groups/gangs and families.(Hawari, 2011)

Broadly speaking, the factors that cause drug abuse among adolescents consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors, namely factors that come from a person, where the internal factors themselves consist of: Personality Factors, Family Factors and Economic Factors. Furthermore, external factors, namely factors that come from outside a person/adolescent that influence the occurrence of drug abuse. The External Factors themselves consist of: Association Factors and Social / Community Factors. Of these several factors, the most dominant cause of drug abuse among adolescents is due to social factors, where associations that are too free and uncontrolled cause adolescents to lose control so that they are easily influenced by consuming drugs. In addition, the personality condition of adolescents is still unstable so that teenagers are easily persuaded to abuse drugs without thinking about the bad effects of the drugs themselves. (Simangunsong, 2015) Legal education about the dangers of narcotics is urgently needed for the younger generation, bearing in mind that adolescents are easily influenced by deviant behavior, including drug abuse. (Nurcahyo et al., 2020)

This is in line with research conducted by a research and community service institute (LPPM) in the city of Semarang in 2016 which showed that 62 out of 102 street children abused drugs. The results of the research conducted by Husna, *et al* (2016) in the city of Kendari based on the results of the research showed that out of 49 respondents who did glue activities, 33 respondents (67.3%) did not have glue behavior, 16 respondents (32.7%) (Husna et al., 2016).

Based on the assumptions of researchers on street children in the Damkar which is a place for gathering, working as well as a place to live because in the Damkar there are posts built by street children where they live, this post is only in the form of one large room without rooms so that they all sleep and live in the same room without any distinction between women and men, children, adolescents to adults, children who are drug users and those who are not users so that they can easily share information, both positive and negative. negative and alternating influence in this case regarding the behavior of using drugs, this is supported by the absence of assistance from the social service officer at the command post whose job is to monitor and protect them so they do not fall prey to the abuse of illegal drugs.

From the results of the study it was found that they had tried using various types of drugs, namely dextro pills, buto iji (BI) pills, kesaran pills, glue, thinner, nail polish remover, gasoline, kerta happy,

smoking and alcoholic beverages which are psychotropic and addictive substances. which they usually use repeatedly every day after they finish work. Drug abuse on street children has negative impacts, such as a decrease in the level of human resources which results in a decrease in the level of work productivity of street children. In addition, drug abuse also increases the crime rate among street children such as theft, pickpocketing, fights, promiscuous sex, and others. Drugs have a very broad negative impact, both physically, psychologically, economically, socially, culturally, defense and security, and so on.

The relationship between peers and the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances among Homeless Kids

The results showed that street children using drugs were mostly influenced by their peers, namely 74.5%. Based on the Chi Square test, it was obtained that the value of $p=0.000$ meant that there was a significant relationship between peers and drug use behavior in children.

This research is in line with Husna, *et al* (2016) in Kendari City the results shows that out of 49 respondents, there were 27 respondents who were influenced by their peers and 22 respondents who were not influenced by their peers. Of the 27 respondents who were influenced by peers, there were 24 respondents (88.9%) who had drug use behavior and 3 respondents (11.1%) did not have drug use behavior. Meanwhile, of the 22 respondents who were not influenced by peers, there were 9 respondents (40.9%) who had drug use behavior and 13 respondents (59.1%) did not have drug use behavior. (Husna et al., 2016)

Adolescents who have drug-using peers are at risk of 5 times committing drug abuse compared to adolescents who do not have drug-using peers (95% CI=1.594-15.762). The feeling of being loyal to friends is very strong in the younger generation. If you don't get a positive channel, then these positive traits can turn negative. Drug abuse behavior in adolescents is related to the relationship between adolescents and their environment. Teenagers use drugs because many friends use drugs, become dealers and are under pressure if they don't follow their wishes. (Cahyani, 2015)

Likewise with Habibi, *et al* (2015) Baddoka Makassar National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center, from the test results obtained $p = 0.000$ so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between peers and drug use behavior. (Habibi et al., 2016)

The researcher assumes that good friends who don't use drugs cannot discourage someone from engaging in drug-using activities because during the research the researchers saw that the majority of street children who use drugs do hang out with peers who also use drugs regardless of whether their actions true or not and does not pay attention to whether it is good for his health or bad. From this data it can be seen that the more negative a person's influence on a friend, the worse the behavior of other friends will also be affected.

The relationship between family support and the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances among Homeless Kids

The results showed that most of the street children who were drug users never received support from their families in the form of advice to stay away from or not use drugs, namely 65.6%. Based on the Chi Square test, a value of $p = 0.001$ was obtained, this means that there is a significant relationship between family support and drug use behavior among homeless kids.

More than half (70%) of respondents who abuse drugs have a poor family role in efforts to prevent drug abuse compared to respondents who do not abuse drugs, namely as much as 30%. The results of the study also showed that there was a significant relationship between the role of the family and drug abuse behavior with a 4.2 times greater risk of abusing drugs if you have a family that does not play a role in preventing drug abuse compared to respondents who do not abuse drugs. (Rahmadona & Agustin, 2014)

Nurhidayati's research (2014) at the Lido Bogor BNN Rehabilitation Center, the results of the Chi Square test obtained a value of $p = 0.008$, this means that there is a significant relationship between family support and drug use behavior. (Nurhidayati & Nurdibyanandaru, 2014)

According to researchers, most of the street children in the Fire Department do not get support from their families, because most of the children live in posko, they rarely go home to gather with their families. The reason they rarely go home is because some children are victims of their parents' divorce. at home they do not get love, the relationship with their parents is not harmonious, they want to live freely without any binding rules from their parents and because they live far from their parents. This is why they never get advice in the form of support and prohibitions not to use drugs considering the bad effects that will be caused.

The relationship between sources of information and the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances among Homeless Kids

The results showed that most of the street children received information about narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances from non-medical personnel, for example from social services, BNN and from former drug users as much as 54.4%. Based on the Chi Square test, the value of $p = 0.007$ is obtained, this means that there is a significant relationship between information sources and drug use behavior among homeless kids.

This research is in line with Yeli's research (2013) the results of the study showed that out of 265 students at SMP Negeri 4 Pontianak District, 80% received information on the dangers of drug use from non-medical personnel, namely from the internet, teachers, family and peers. (Asti, 2014) This is also in line with Hartoyo's research (2013) where the test results showed a value of $p = 0.001$, which found that there was a significant relationship between sources of information and behavior using drugs. (Hartoyo, 2013)

According to the assumptions of firefighters researchers, this is a very strategic place because it is located on the side of a cross-regional road that is usually passed by many motorists where they usually work and is easily accessible by social services to provide information and counseling for street children, but the more information they get does not make them they are afraid and stop using drugs they still use drugs but when using drugs they are more careful and choose a safe place when using drugs such as in a quiet and lonely place even though they are afraid of the bad effects that arise because basically they already know themselves the negative impacts arising from the use of narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances that they can directly observe from their peers who use drugs. So no matter where the source of information is obtained, if a person does not instill in himself to stay away from drugs, he will still fall into the use of illegal drugs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on 55 street children, the following conclusions can be drawn: Of the 55 street children, 45 (83.6%) had the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances, out of 55 street children, 87.3% were late adolescents, 80% of respondents had good knowledge, 78.2% of respondents were influenced by peers, 69.1% of respondents did not receive family support and respondents who

received information from non-health workers as much as 56.2%. There are a relationship between friends of the same age, family support and sources of information with the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances among homeless kids. There are no relationship, the variable age and knowledge with the behavior of using narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances among homeless kids.

SUGGESTION

It is expected that the social service will rehabilitate children who use drugs and do not combine the posts of children who use drugs with non-drug users so that they do not influence each other in a negative direction.

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