



# Economic, Socio-Cultural and Environmental Influences on Relapse of Drug Abuse at the Pelita Jiwa Insani Padang Foundation

Netdrawati<sup>1\*</sup>, Heldi<sup>1</sup>, Nurhasan Syah<sup>1</sup>, Erianjoni<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Environmental Science Study Program, Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author:

Netdrawati

[Netdrawati76@gmail.com](mailto:Netdrawati76@gmail.com)

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**Abstract:** One way to recover from drug abuse is by facilitating free rehabilitation. However, even though they have undergone rehabilitation to get rid of drug addiction, quite a few of them have a tendency to use drugs again. This research was conducted at the Pelita Jiwa Insani Foundation, Padang. This research was conducted in November 2023. This research uses a quantitative and qualitative approach with a descriptive design in the form of a case study. Data were collected using questionnaires and research checklists as well as observation guides. The research results showed that 100% of all informants stated that they had been using drugs for a long time. Their habit of using drugs stems from a process of curiosity and continuing to try drugs. Furthermore, the economic influence shows that of the 10 respondents studied, 6 respondents had high economic status and were working and experienced a relapse and 4 respondents had low status and did not work and experienced a relapse. The socio-cultural influence on the curiosity aspect of using drugs has a percentage of 70%. In the prestige aspect, the percentage is 20%. In the aspect of drug use to increase stamina, the percentage is 80%. Meanwhile, the aspect of eliminating boredom received a percentage score of 70%. Family, community and peer environment factors can cause relapse.

**Keywords:** Economy; Environment; Relapse; Socio-cultural

## Introduction

Nowadays, we often hear the word narcotics. This is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Panggabean, 2021). In simple terms, narcotics are a type of substance that can have a certain effect on everyone who uses it, namely by inserting it into the body which then has certain effects and influences on the user's body (Maryam & Kahpi, 2020). Narcotics abuse is currently a central problem that has not yet been resolved and continues, thus having a negative impact on users and even on aspects of people's lives (Hasibuan et al., 2021).

The dangers and consequences of personal abuse are divided into 2 characteristics, namely general and specific characteristics. Properties in general can have an

influence and effect on the user's body by causing symptoms such as: Euphoria, Delirium, Weakness, Hallucinations, and Coma (Wulandari, 2019). The dangers and consequences of narcotics abuse in particular are directly related to narcotics abuse itself which causes effects on the user's body with symptoms such as: impaired memory and attention, apathy, looking sleepy, pale, rapid heart rate and pulse, blurred vision, hallucinations, dry mouth, red eyes, excessive suspiciousness and euphoria (Amri et al., 2022). With the dangers and consequences of narcotics abuse on society, it can cause impacts such as moral decline, increased accidents and crime, as well as the growth and development of generations stopping suddenly (Mamun et al., 2023).

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Even though they already know the dangers of narcotics, there are still many Indonesian people who use narcotics. Narcotics abusers are almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, starting from the household level, neighborhood association (RT), community association (RW), sub-district, district, provincial to national level. Meanwhile, the impact of drug abuse not only threatens the survival and future of the abuser, but also the future of the nation and state, regardless of social, economic strata, age or education level (Maifizar & Yulianda, 2023). To date, drug trafficking has reached various levels, not only in urban areas but has also touched rural communities (Risna & Fauziah, 2023).

Drug abuse continues to increase during the 2019 – 2021 period. The number of drug abusers per year increased by 0.15% from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. This increase is quite large seen from the number of people who are drug abusers, which is 3.66 people aged 15 years to 64 years used it last year, an increase of 243.45 people compared to 2019, namely 3.41 people. Meanwhile, the number of drug abusers who have ever used increased by 0.17% from 2.4% in 2019 to 2.57%. If we look at 2021, the number of drug abusers who have used drugs is 4.82 people aged 15 - 64 years, this number is 292.87 more people than in 2019, namely 4.53 people. The increase in prevalence rates also reflects an increase in illicit drug trafficking in society, which has caused the number of drug users to increase in just two years (A'ini et al., 2023; Syahraeni, 2023).

West Sumatra Province itself has a drug abuse rate of 66.61 people or 1.78% with a population of 3.74 people aged 15-64 years Wahyudia, 2021). This abuse rate is higher compared to other provinces such as Aceh Province, which is 63.03 people or 1.69% with a population of 3.72 people. Meanwhile, Aceh province is the largest producer of marijuana narcotics in Indonesia. Likewise, with the Bali Province, the number of drug abusers is 50.53 people or 1.62% of the population of 3.12 people. Bali Province is an area for national and international tourist visits in Indonesia (Yuningsih et al., 2021). There are several factors that cause drug abuse and illicit trafficking among the community, including economic, socio-cultural and living environment (Hulukati et al., 2020).

Based on the results of interviews with convicts in narcotics crime cases at the Class II A Padang Prison with the initials RM aka brown, it can be concluded that the cause of someone committing crimes of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics is socio-economic status, low economic status (lack of means) is the motive for the dealers drugs to carry out their actions in the abuse and illicit distribution of drugs with the promise of the perpetrator's income. Apart from the lack of other options, the drug business is a business that promises to

earn a lot of money. Likewise, on the other hand, economics is enough or more as a motive for dealers to reach or embrace their victims by promising that drugs can provide a feeling or sensation of calm, comfort, self-confidence and so on. Survey results show that the economy with poor status reached 60.5% while non-poor status reached 39.4% (Nainggolan, 2016); Saputra & Slamet 2019; Pramita et al., 2022).

Furthermore, based on the results of an interview with Syafrizal as the chairman and counselor of the institution receiving mandatory reporting, the Pelita Jiwa Insani Padang Foundation, said that the factors causing drug abuse which is currently widespread are influenced by cultural factors, this is known from clients who are undergoing drug addiction rehabilitation, on average The average person has an initial history of drug abuse due to social interactions such as invitations from friends, wanting to try for various reasons, wanting to seek sensation (having fun). Based on survey results (BNN, 2021), the most prominent reasons for drug abuse are inviting or persuading friends (83.6%), wanting to try (80.9%) and having fun (43.1%) (Tarigan, 2017; Novitasari & Rochaeti, 2021).

An interview with one of the rehabilitation center clients at the institution that received mandatory reporting from the Pelita Jiwa Insani Padang Foundation with the initials ZP, said that the drug abuse factor occurred because he often saw drug abuse in his living environment. He admitted that the first time he used drugs was because he often saw students boarding at home. belonged to his parents. Because we often see things like that, curiosity arises to try using drugs, and we are also offered to try them. Starting from trial and error, curiosity eventually became addiction. Survey results show that 99.1% of drug abusers have friends who have abused drugs and have seen people abusing drugs in the neighborhood where 97.3% live (Pramesti et al., 2022).

In overcoming the problem of drug abuse, an active role from all levels of society is needed so that overcoming drug abuse can be effective (Sarlin et al., 2022). To deal with drug addiction, the government has established regulations in the form of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Saputro, 2021).

One way to recover from drug abuse, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has facilitated free rehabilitation, in fact, even though undergoing rehabilitation, to be free from drug dependence within a certain period of time, former drug abusers still have a tendency to use these substances suddenly and uncontrollably, especially when the mood is chaotic (Herindrasti, 2018). This is what causes some addicts to experience relapse. Relapse or relapse is the recurrence of old patterns of routine drug abuse (Nasution, 2007). Based on the 2020 National Institute on Drug Abuse

(NIDA), around 40 - 60% of people who have undergone rehabilitation experience relapse (Ilhami & Primanita, 2020). Relapse is an important factor that a drug user or individual must know about, who considers addiction to be something that is easily eliminated or cured (Amigos & Juliadi 2023). An addict who is trying to recover must try to repair the components that have damaged his life, not only physically, but also mentally, socially and spiritually (Firman et al., 2020).

Based on data from the Lido Bogor Rehabilitation Center (2022), it shows that 95% of residents relapsed, in fact 38 residents relapsed several times and returned to the rehabilitation institution. Rehabilitation is not just about recovering from drug addiction completely and comprehensively, but is specific and always leaves behind a feeling of mental and physical addiction. Relapse is the behavior of reusing drugs after undergoing rehabilitation which is characterized by addictive thoughts, behavior and feelings after a period of withdrawal (Maulida & Khairulyadi, 2019). According to Connor & Maisto (2009), relapse is a continuation of problematic behavior both with oneself and with the social environment (Pertama et al., 2019; Maryam & Kahpi, 2020; Salsabilla et al., 2022).

From the description of the problems that have been explained, researchers are interested in looking at the influence of the economy, socio-culture and environment on the relapse of drug abuse in Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Pelita Jiwa Insani Padang Foundation.

## Method

This research was conducted at a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or the Pelita Jiwa Insani Padang Foundation. This research was conducted in November 2023. This research uses a quantitative and qualitative approach with a descriptive design in the form of a case study. Case studies were carried out to gain intensive individual understanding regarding the influence of the economy, socio-culture and environment on drug abuse relapse. Collecting data regarding drug abuse relapses used questionnaires/questionnaires and research sheets.

## Results and Discussion

### *Characteristics of Drug Users*

Based on the Table 1, all informants 100% stated that they had been using drugs for a long time. Their habit of using drugs begins with a process of curiosity and continues to try drugs. Almost all informants stated that they knew about drugs from friends who had previously used drugs.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of Drug Users at the Pelita Jiwa Insani Foundation in Padang

Name	Age	Type Sex	Work	Age of Initial Use
AL	45	L	Security guard	13
DA	20	L	Doesn't work	17
RF	20	L	Doesn't work	13
R.A	20	L	Farmer	17
AF	25	L	Farmer	17
KA	40	L	Doesn't work	17
EI	40	L	Doesn't work	17
DA	35	L	civil servants	19
FOLDER	25	L	Farmer	19
AW	26	L	Farmer	20

### *Economic Influence*

Different economic influences on each person can make people think about giving themselves a little pleasure. Not a few people who have high social status use drugs to enjoy their own pleasure. Not only economic status but employment status can also influence this. Such as being tired from work causes them to use drugs to make them not feel tired and so on. More detailed data regarding social and employment status can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 2.** The Influence of Economic and Employment Status on Relapse

Name	Economic Status		Work	
	Tall	Low	Work	No
AL	✓		✓	
DA	✓			✓
RF	✓			✓
RA	✓		✓	
AF		✓	✓	
KA		✓		✓
EI	✓			✓
DA	✓		✓	
MAP		✓	✓	
AW		✓	✓	

Based on table 2, it shows that of the 10 respondents studied, 6 respondents who were in high economic status and were working experienced a relapse and 4 respondents who were low status and did not work experienced a relapse. From the description above, those with a high economic status and having a job have a higher risk of experiencing a relapse compared to those with a low economic status and not working.

Economic factors are one of the causes of drug abuse. For both drug users and dealers, this happens not only because of poverty, but also because the family's economy is excessive. In a family with a high economic status, money issues are not something to worry about, especially teenage children who are always given attention in the form of material pleasures, while there is

no direct love given by their parents, so the child feels lonely and lacking. Note that this can lead to drug abuse (Saputra & Salamet, 2019; Archimada, 2021).

#### *Sociocultural Influence*

Social influence is closely related to relapse. The research results show that the socio-cultural influence on the aspect of curiosity about using drugs has a percentage of 70%. In the prestige aspect, which makes them feel like they want to be recognized by their friends, they get a percentage of 20%. In the aspect of drug use to increase stamina, the percentage is 80%. Meanwhile, socio-cultural influence in the aspect of eliminating boredom received a percentage value of 70%. More detailed data can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Sociocultural influence on relapse in 4 aspects

Aspect	Mark	Percentage(%)
Curiosity	7	70
Prestige	2	20
To Increase Stamina	8	80
To Eliminate Boredom	7	70

From the data above, it is clear that social influence greatly influences the recurrence of drug use, this is a form of socio-cultural deviation. Social deviations committed by teenagers or individuals regarding drug abuse will result in social problems, these incidents occur because of social interactions between individuals, individuals and groups, and between groups. Drug abuse among teenagers is an action that is not in accordance with the social norms and values that apply in society which is called deviant behavior.

The existence of the family in the process of recovering from narcotics addiction is very necessary, a family that functions intact is the most important factor in the development stages of recovery (Istyawan et al., 2023). The development of recovery can occur if there is family social support in the recovery process for drug users, where the higher the family's social support, the higher the willingness to recover from drugs, and vice versa (Bandi & Soetjningsih, 2020).

#### *Environmental Influence*

Based on Table 4, it shows that family, community and peer environmental factors can cause relapse. According to one respondent, their family never cared for them, it was the lack of love from their family that caused them to return to using drugs. Apart from the family environment, there is a very influential community environment, the community environment of one of the respondents is often used as a place for drug trafficking. So they return to using drugs because it is easy to get these drugs. The peer environment is also not

free from the relapse factor because the interaction between peers is very free.

**Table 4.** Influence of Family, Community and Peer Environment on Relapse

Name	Environment		
	Family	Public	Friends of the same age
AL	✓	✓	✓
DA		✓	✓
RF	✓	✓	✓
RA			✓
AF		✓	✓
KA	✓	✓	
EI	✓	✓	
DA		✓	✓
MAP			
AW		✓	✓

Unfavorable work environments and home environments, treatment-based religious beliefs also prevent former drug abusers from quitting. Unfavorable family environments include lack of support, perceived stigma, and attitudes given by the family (Apiah *et al.*, 2017). Living environments that provide rude and mocking behavior cause a person to be re-rehabilitated (Petit et al., 2011). Relapse It is very easy to occur when family and social support are not available (Ibrahim, 2009). Family function has quite a big influence on relapse (Susila & Daulima 2020).

The environment is a factor that plays quite an important role in life, especially in socializing with other people which can make a person feel safe and comfortable. Environmental conditions can also influence a person's behavior, including behavior related to drug abuse. These factors include, among others, easy access to drugs, drug prices that are affordable for drug abusers, and uncertain social, economic, political and security life (Badriah et al., 2018; Wahyuni, 2019).

## **Conclusion**

Based on research that has been carried out, the results show that all informants 100% stated that they had been using drugs for a long time. Their habit of using drugs begins with a process of curiosity and continues to try drugs. Furthermore, the economic influence shows that of the 10 respondents studied, 6 respondents were in high economic status and were working and experienced a relapse and 4 respondents were in low status and did not work and experienced a relapse. The socio-cultural influence on the curious aspect of using drugs gets a percentage of 70%. In the prestige aspect, you get a percentage of 20%. In the aspect of drug use to increase stamina, the percentage is



80%. Meanwhile, the aspect of eliminating boredom gets a percentage score of 70%. Family, community and peer environmental factors can cause relapse. The reason is because they do not get love from their families which causes them to return to using drugs.

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### Auhor Contribution

N: preparation of original draft, results, discussion, methodology, conclusions; H, N. S, and E: analysis, review, proofreading and editing. N, H, N. S and E: All authors have read and approved the published version of the manuscript.

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### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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