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Research Article

Criminological Review of Former Drug Users: What is the Potential of the Evil Characteristics?

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Abstract: One of the efforts to overcome the problem of drug abuse is rehabilitation. In accordance with Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, emphasized that narcotics-addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. This paper tries to examine and analyses how the implementation of drug rehabilitation at the Rumah Damai Foundation, what are the factors that make people fall into drugs, how is the process of drug abuse, what are the causes of drug abuse, and the impact of drug abuse. The subjects of this research consisted of drug abusers who became clients and drug rehabilitation officers as well. Collecting data by interview, observation, and documentation. The data validity used source and method triangulation. Data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The research highlighted and showed that narcotics or drug abuse is currently very dangerous and has become a problem for the world community, as well as our society. Drugs can be said to be a source of social problems because they have a very bad impact on the continuity of a nation's generation. Apart from external influences there are also internal influences in drug abuse. Based on existing and widely conducted studies, drug abuse by individual drug addicts is indeed influenced by the weak link between individuals and community social control and the existence of an intimate learning process in drug user groups.

Keywords: *Rehabilitation; Drug Abuse; Narcotic; Crimes; Victim*

Introduction

In etimologically, criminology comes from the word *crimen* which means crime, and *logos* which means knowledge or science, so that criminology is a science or knowledge, so criminology is the science or knowledge of crime. The term criminology was first used (1879) by P. Topinard, a

French anthropologist, while the term that was widely used previously was criminal anthropology (Susanto, 2011). According to EH Sutherland, criminology is a set of knowledge that studies crime as a social phenomenon, including the process of making laws, violating laws, and reactions to violations of laws (Sutherland & Cressey, 1974).

Narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances (NAPZA) which are commonly referred to as drugs are the types of drugs / substances needed in the world of medicine. However, if used without restrictions and careful supervision, it can cause dependence and can endanger the health and even the soul of the wearer. The circulation of narcotics in Indonesia, when viewed from a juridical aspect, is legal, but prohibits the use of narcotics without permission by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances.

The use of narcotics is often misused not for the benefit of medicine and science, when viewed from such a situation at an empirical level. Narcotics crimes become a promising and rapidly growing business arena. This activity has an impact on the mental and psychological damage of narcotics users, especially the younger generation. Therefore, researchers really need to refer to policy evaluation theory (policy evaluation) (Suyatna, 2018), and unspecified drugs, rate of urbanization, and country. The estimated cost of death from drug poisoning among adolescents and young adults amounted to about \$ 35 billion in 2015.

The abuse of Narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances is a troubling social problem in society. The impacts not only on physical impacts, but also on the social environment. Drug abuse is a problem of concern to the international community. The main problem in this research is that narcotics are very dangerous for human life. Therefore, we from the Criminology Group conducted observations on research on former drug users at the Rehabilitation Foundation for Rumah Damai, Gunung Pati District, Semarang City.

Rumah Damai is a drug rehabilitation center. Why is it called the House of Peace? Because today many people have lost their house, most of the houses are physical buildings. *"This hope is a strong and safe anchor for our souls, which have been anchored behind the veil,"* Hebrews 6:19 TB. Programs undertaken include healing, concentrating on physical healing; recovery, concentration on restoring soul and character, concentration on restoring soul and character; and Socialization, concentrating on preparing physically to return to society.

Method

A. Types and Research Approaches

This type of research used is descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aims to accurately describe the characteristics of an individual, condition, symptom, or a certain group or to determine whether there is a relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society (Amirudin & Asikin 2012). From this understanding, it can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is carefully examined by describing or describing the state of the object or subject being studied at the present time based on visible facts or as there are. Therefore, from this understanding the writer tries to describe the state of an object that is made into a problem.

The approach that will be used in this research is the empirical juridical approach method. This method uses interview techniques in collecting approach data. The empirical approach is intended as an attempt to approach the problem under study with the real nature of the law or in accordance with the realities of life in society. Research with this empirical approach must be carried

out in the field (Hadikusuma, 1995). Thus, in addition to being fundamental to field research, the author also conducts an in-depth study of the laws and regulations relating to drug abuse, namely using Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

B. Types and Sources of Data

1) Primary data

Primary data according to Hilman Hadikusuma is basic data original data which obtained first-hand research, from the first original source that has not been processed and described by others. Primary data is obtained directly from the field, which comes from interviews with former drug users at the Rumah Damai rehabilitation center.

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data includes official documents, books, research results in the form of reports and so on. This secondary data consists of:

- a) Primary Legal Materials in the form of:
 - [1]. Criminal Code (KUHP)
 - [2]. Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP)
 - [3]. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics
 - [4]. Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics
- b) Secondary Legal Materials, including references or literature in the form of literature books, articles, papers, or scientific literature related to the research that the author will examine.

C. Data collection method

In conducting this research, data collection techniques were used in the following ways:

1) Literature Study

Literature technique is done by searching and collecting and studying

materials in the form of books, papers, laws and regulations and other documents related to drug abuse.

2) Interview

The interview is a face-to-face interpersonal role situation, when someone, namely the interviewer, recommends questions designed to obtain answers relevant to the research problem to a respondent. This method is applied to the parties related to the problem that will be in the report. The researcher will conduct interviews with former drug addicts who have used related drugs about the title that will be analyzed by the researcher, which aims to determine the effects caused by using drugs related to drug abuse.

3) Research location

In order to obtain the treated data, the authors took the research location at the Rumah Damai Foundation (Rehabilitation Center), in Semarang Central Java Indonesia.

Literature Review

A. Criminology in Drug Abuse

The term criminology itself when viewed from the point of view of language comes from two words, namely *crimen* and *logos*. *Crimen* means crime and *logos* means science, so that in simple terms criminology can be interpreted as the science of crime. The term criminology was first used in 1879 by P. Topinard, a French anthropologist, while the term that was widely used previously was criminal anthropology (Susanto, 2011).

Criminology seeks to gain knowledge and understanding of social phenomena in the field of crimes that occur in society or in other words why the accused committed this

evil act. It is also emphasized that there are two factors that cause a person to commit a crime, namely factors originating from within the individual (internal) and factors originating from outside the individual (external) (Syani, 1987; Alam, 2010).

According to Sutherland Criminology is a set of knowledge that views crime as a social phenomenon and includes the process of making laws and reactions to violations of the law (Soekanto, Liklikuwata, & Kusumah, 1986). Criminology is divided into three main disciplines, namely:

1. *Sociology of Law*

Crime is an act which is prohibited and punishable by a sanction. What determines that an act is a crime related to existing laws. Investigating the causes must also investigate what factors are the causes of legal development, especially criminal law.

2. *Etiology of Crime*

Crime is a branch of criminology that seeks the causes of crime. In criminology, the etiology of crime is the main study.

3. *Penology*

Basically, it is the science of punishment, but Sutherland includes rights related to crime control efforts both repressively and preventively.

According to WA Bonger Criminology is a science that aims to investigate the broadest possible symptoms of crime (Santoso, 2001; Chan et. al, 2019; Dewi, Widianingsih, & Nurasa, 2019). Due to the breadth of the discussion about criminology. Criminology requires contributions from various other sciences, Bonger then divides criminology into pure criminology which includes:

a. Criminal anthropology is the science of evil humans (somatic).

- b. Criminal sociology is the science of crime as a symptom of society.
- c. Criminal psychology, is the science of crime from the point of view of psychology.
- d. Psycho and criminal neuro-pathology, is the science of criminals with mental or neurological disorders.
- e. Paenologi, is the science of the emergence and growth of punishment, its meaning and benefits.
- f. The criminology that is carried out is hygiene criminal and criminal politics.
- g. Criminalistic (police scientifique) is a science to be carried out, which investigates crime techniques and the investigation of crimes.

B. Crime and Its Limitation

Crimes are legal offenses, namely actions which, although not stipulated in the law, are criminal events, but are perceived as actions that are contrary to lawfulness. Juridically, crime is defined as an act that violates the law or is prohibited by law.

According to MA. Crime eliat means a problem in modern society or behavior that fails and violates the law and is punishable by imprisonment, death penalty and a fine and so on (Bosu, 1982).

According to Bonger, crime emphasizes economic conditions, namely poverty, which causes demoralization of individuals and shackles their social instincts so that in the end they make individuals commit criminal acts (Kartono, 2009).

There are seven interrelated elements that must be fulfilled in order to call an action a crime. that is:

1. There are actions that cause harm.
2. These losses have been regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP).
3. There must be an act (criminal actI).

4. There must be some evil intent (criminal inten - mens rea).
5. There is a mixture of evil intentions and evil deeds.
6. There must be a mixture of losses that have been regulated in the Criminal Code and actions.
7. There must be a criminal sanction that threatens the act (Johnson, 1978).

C. Crime Management System

Crime prevention efforts can be broadly divided into two, namely using the penal route (criminal law) and the non-penal route (outside the criminal law).

1. Criminal Policy using Penal Method

The policy of overcoming crime by using penal or legal means is the oldest method, as old as human civilization itself. Seen as a policy issue, then there are those who question whether the crime needs to be tackled, prevented, or controlled, using criminal sanctions.

The use of penal measures in regulating society through legislation is essentially part of one step towards tackling crime. The criminal justice system is a criminal law enforcement process therefore the criminal justice system is closely related to the criminal law itself, both those listed in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code because criminal law is basically a criminal law enforcement system *in abstracto* which will manifested in law enforcement *in concreto* (Arief, 2005). Considering that statutory policies are the initial stages of crime prevention planning, it is only natural that legislative policies are part of a crime policy. Such a policy can be said to be effective if it is able to reduce crime both in the sense that it is able to make improvements to the perpetrators of the crime itself (rehabilitation of criminals).

In a structural criminal system, accountability and punishment are not only aimed unilaterally on the perpetrators of the crime but emphasize more on the totality and structural functions of the punishment. This means that punishment does not only function to account for the perpetrator's actions but also functions to restore or replace the consequences and losses incurred by the victim.

2. Criminal Policy uses Non-Penal Method

In the effort to combat crime and law enforcement through penal means, it has several weaknesses, shortcomings, and limitations. Therefore, it should be balanced with non-penal efforts that must be explored, utilized, and developed. The excavation and development of non-penal efforts through police activity programs oriented to community services is clearly a necessity because this is also a juridical duty or mandate that is also outlined by the law for the National Police (Arief, 2005). The policy of overcoming crime using non-penal (preventive) means is more of a preventive measure or before a crime occurs, so the main objective is regarding the factors conducive to the occurrence of crime. These conducive factors, among other things, center on social problems or conditions that can directly or indirectly lead to crime.

D. Narcotics and Drug Abuse

1. Definition of Narcotics

In general, what is meant by narcotics is a type of substance which when used (inserted in the body) will affect the body of the user (Bosu, 1982). These influences can be calming, stimulating, and delusional (hallucinations).

Narcotics are materials, substances and drugs which when they enter the human body will affect the body, especially the

brain and central nervous system, causing physical, psychological and social health problems (Lastarya, 2006).

According to Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the definition of narcotics is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can be addictive.

Narcotics are substances or drugs that are very useful and necessary for the treatment of certain diseases. However, if it is misused or used not in accordance with medical standards, it can have very detrimental consequences for individuals or society at large. This will be more detrimental if accompanied by the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics which can result in a greater danger to the life and cultural values of the nation which in turn will weaken national resilience.

2. *Types of Narcotics*

Narcotics have a very heavy addiction (addiction). Narcotics also have very high tolerance (adjustment) and habitual power. These three characteristics of narcotics make narcotics users unable to escape from their grip. Based on Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the types of narcotics are divided into 3 groups, namely narcotics group I, Group II and Group III.

- a. Narcotics class I are narcotics that can only be used for the purpose of developing science and are not used in therapy, and have a very high potential to cause dependence. The list of narcotics class I consists of 133 types of narcotics.
- b. Narcotics class II are narcotics with medicinal properties that are used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and

/ or scientific development purposes and have a high potential to result in dependence. The list of narcotics class 11 consists of 91 types of narcotics.

- c. Narcotics Category III are narcotics with medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and / or for the purpose of developing science and have a mild potential to cause dependence. The list of narcotics group III consists of 15 types of narcotics.

3. *Impact of Narcotics Abuse*

Some previous researches have confirmed that narcotics abuse has several effect, as follows:

- a. Physical Impact - Decreased resistance to various diseases, lung, heart, kidney, liver, digestive, blood disorders, kidney failure, fatty liver, liver cancer, liver cancer, susceptibility to various diseases of hepatitis B, C and HIV / AIDS, fetal defects, impotence, menstrual disorders, pallor due to lack of blood (anemia), memory loss, brain damage, stomach bleeding, inflammation of the pancreas, inflammation of the nerves, easy bruising, and causing death (Soekedy, 2002).
- b. Mental or Psychological Impact - Uncontrolled emotions, excessive suspicion to the level of understanding (not in line between thoughts and reality), always lying, not feeling safe, unable to make reasonable decisions, lack of responsibility, excessive anxiety and depression, fear extraordinary, and (insane) memory loss (Karsono, 2004).
- c. Social Impact - Relationships with family, teachers, and friends as well as the environment are disturbed, disturbing public order, always avoiding contact with other people, feeling isolated or withdrawing from positive environments, not caring about existing

norms and values, having sex freely, committing acts of violence, whether physical, psychological, or sexual, and stealing.

E. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the process of recovering from addiction to narcotics abusers (addicts) comprehensively covering biopsychosocial and spiritual aspects so that it requires a long time, hard ability, patience, consistency, and continuous learning (Mappaire, 1982).

Rehabilitation of narcotic addicts is a treatment process to free addicts from dependence, and the period of undergoing rehabilitation is calculated as a period of serving a sentence. Rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is also a form of social protection that integrates narcotics addicts into a social order so that they no longer abuse narcotics.

Therapy and rehabilitation is a series of service processes provided to addicts, to get rid of their dependence on drugs, until they can enjoy a free life without drugs. Services are usually provided by a team of experienced and trained professional staff (Martono, 2005; Prasetyo, Prawiradiredja, & Jusnita, 2019; Sabarinah, 2019).

There are several types of rehabilitation in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, namely:

1. Medical rehabilitation, namely the process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from narcotic dependence.
2. Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated physical, mental and social recovery activities, so that former narcotics addicts can return to carry out social functions in community life.

Referring to Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Government

Regulation No. 25 of 2011 concerning the Mandatory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, this is the legal basis for efforts and rare ways to save drug users. These drug users are no longer placed as criminals or criminals, by reporting themselves to the Report Obligatory Recipient Institution (IPWL) which was inaugurated in 2011.

The stages in the implementation of the rehabilitation process for victims of drug abuse are divided into three stages, as follows:

1. The medical rehabilitation stage (detoxification), this stage the addict is checked for all of his physical and mental health by a trained doctor. It is the doctor who decides whether the addict needs to be given certain drugs to reduce the withdrawal symptoms he is suffering from. Drug administration depends on the type of drug and the severity of withdrawal symptoms. In this case, doctors need sensitivity, experience and expertise to detect symptoms of drug addiction.
2. The non-medical rehabilitation stage, this stage the addict takes part in the rehabilitation program. In Indonesia, rehabilitation centers have been built. In this rehabilitation center, addicts undergo various programs including the therapeutic communities (TC) program, 12 steps (twelve steps, religious approaches, etc.).
3. After care, addicts are given activities according to their interests and talents to fill their daily activities, addicts can return to school or work but are still under supervision (BNN, 2019).

There are several goals to be achieved in rehabilitation, namely: *a)* Free from physical dependence and stop using (abtinensia) and to combat withdrawal symptoms that arise, *b)* Free from psychological dependence, by

overcoming homesickness and social psychological pressure and preventing relapse (recurrence).

Result and Discussion

A. Overview of the Rumah Damai Foundation

Foundation Rumah Damai is a place of recovery for drug addicts or sufferers located in the village of Cepoko RT 4/01 Semarang. Rumah Damai Foundation is engaged in education and health, especially the recovery of drug addicts or sufferers. The Peace House Foundation was built by Mulyadi Irawan. Initially, he was called to establish a rehabilitation center for drug addicts because his nephew died from drugs 16 years ago, then with his personal funds he built a Peace House Rehabilitation complex on Mount Pati, Semarang, Central Java with an area of more than one hectare complete with amenities. Every addict treated by Rumah Damai is charged 2.5 million per month. However, Rumah Damai Foundation applies cross-subsidies by waiving fees for addicts who cannot afford it.

The method of healing drugs in Rumah Damai never uses detoxification and so on. Pondok managers only use a motivational approach between addicts. The recovery method used at the Rumah Damai foundation is the Therapist Community. Therapist Community is a method he has developed on a spiritual basis. In which every addict is required to get closer to God. Based on the results of the interview with the mentor named A (*real name changed*), which is as follows:

Basically, the recovery at Rumah Damai emphasizes self-approach to God, the coach for a year, but the overall program includes 3 things, the first stage: healing,

namely the physical healing program, the first three months of entering the Peace House continue to recover, which is a program on mental recovery. and that character then socialization, namely a program on physical and mental preparation to return to the community.

Based on the results of the interview, the method used by the Peace House to restore the condition of the drug rehabilitation participants was through three stages, in which the three stages contained programs that supported the participants' condition to be better than before. The three stages take a minimum of 1 year.

The treated addict undergoes three stages of rehabilitation during the first 1 year and 3 months. The first stage is the healing stage. At the Peace House the addicts were restored to their physical condition damaged by drugs. The second stage is recovery for 6 months, in which the addicts are motivated and their character is formed again. The last three months are the socialization stage. At this stage, addicts are taught to socialize in order to return to society. At this stage, various kinds of skills are taught, starting from making food, handicrafts, to cultivating mushrooms. Addicts who have entered the socialization stage are also encouraged to manage their businesses through business. It is hoped that every addict can return to living his daily life in society independently. The teachings applied in Rumah Damai Foundation uses Christian teachings. Participants who were of other religions when they first entered the Peace House were informed about the teachings used, this was done so that there was an agreement between the prospective participants and the House of Peace. The spiritual formation given at Rumah Damai uses the lecture method, counseling using the loving approach. The

guidance given does not use violence but is in a family way. Apart from the mentor's approach, motivation among rehabilitation participants also plays an important role in the healing process. As stated by mentor A (*real name changed*)

"For example, like Aldi, he is the room priest, the room priest is the task of helping the new children, so give motivation, let's fight here together. So here the children are motivated by each other."

From the interview results, it can be concluded that the rehabilitation participant recovery process cannot be carried out by only one party but various parties, namely parents, mentors, fellow rehabilitation participants, rehabilitation participants themselves and other parties.

The number of rehabilitation participants at Rumah Damai is currently 27 people. Most of the participants came from outside Java, for example Jambi, Medan, Pontianak, Cirebon and other cities in Indonesia. Not a few participants were brought to the Foundation not from the wishes or awareness of the participants themselves but because of encouragement from their families. With the family's belief that participants can recover, the family encourages participants to be able to carry out the rehabilitation with the hope that participants can recover and return to their social life. The trust from the family also fosters the awareness of the rehabilitation participants to recover. Starting from refusal to join the rehabilitation program, the participants realized that the program was good for them and went through the program with great motivation (Pertiwi, Saluhiya, & Indraswari, 2020; Haryadi, 2018; Ramadhan, Ariyanti, & Arifin, 2020).

Rumah Damai Foundation has 7 mentors who are also managers of the foundation. The mentor comes from a drug addict from Rumah Damai who has also experienced recovery. Mentors are selected by other mentors who are more senior or have lived longer at the foundation with various criteria and are required to stay at the foundation. There are no special requirements to become a mentor. They chose to become Mentors because of their inner calling, as expressed by the Mentor at Rumah Damai named A:

"Yes, the mentors here are all children here too, miss, they have the heart to help, so they help, it's rare that someone wants to do it here. And also not just anyone can handle children, you really have to know the ins and outs of here, bro."

Therefore, who to become Mentors at Rumah Damai, all of whom are former rehabilitation participants, to become Mentors there are no special requirements. They chose to become Mentors because of a calling. Here are the mentors at the Rumah Damai Foundation.

B. Causes of Drug Abuse

1. Factors from within the Individual

a. Feelings of Curiosity

This research emphasized that curiosity influences individuals to drugs abuse. In this aspect, individuals want to feel the effects of drugs that can eliminate the problems they are experiencing so that individuals are more relaxed in dealing with them. Although in drug use, individuals only want to experiment, be curious and as an escape from a problem.

Internal factors in drug abuse usually come from oneself which causes changes in behavior, as for them: high curiosity so that

there is a desire to try, desire to have fun, desire to follow the latest lifestyle, desire to be accepted by the environment or group, the misconception that occasional use does not cause addiction, lack of religious knowledge, ignorance of the dangers of drugs for himself, his family, the environment, or his future (Kaligis, 2002; Fahrizal, Hamid, & Daulima, 2019).

b. Knowledge

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that knowledge affects drug abuse because individuals know that drugs are only as doping or as an encouragement to carry out activities and only get this information from their friends. Actually, the informants also know about the effects that will be experienced after using these drugs.

Drug abuse factors include knowledge, attitudes, personality, gender, age, pleasure drive, curiosity, and to solve the problem at hand. This is supported by the understanding of informants who do not really understand drugs.

c. Lifestyle

Based on the research that has been done, it can be seen that lifestyle is less influencing to use drugs. Most of the individuals already have a job so they have a steady income. The use of income is not used excessively, but it is still divided with household matters such as school fees for children, daily consumption needs. As well as personal needs, one of which is used to buy drugs.

This is in accordance with research from Kholik et al (2014) that lifestyle factors do not affect drug abuse. This is because the group is not yet established from an economic point of view, so a glamorous lifestyle is not a prominent need.

d. Perceptions of the Benefits of Drugs

Based on the analysis of the results of the interview, it can be seen that a perception can influence individuals in drug abuse. Because individuals get perceptions about the benefits of drugs from friends who say that it can eliminate problems, relax, and can increase enthusiasm. A person's behavior can be influenced by several factors that come from within the individual himself, including the perception and learning process.

2. Factors from Outside the Individual

a. Social Influence

Based on the analysis of the results of the interview, it can be seen that social influences influence individuals to abuse drugs because it is easy for individuals to get drugs from friends and acquaintances, even though the social conditions in the community in the individual's environment are mostly fine. This is also supported by being made into a cell for drug users and users in detention, so that communication contacts are always be maintained and it is likely that when individuals leave detention, they will use them again. This is in accordance with research from Rosida et al (2015) that wrong individual factors using drugs as it gets Drugs freely.

b. Group Activities

Based on the analysis of the interview results, it can be seen that group activities do not influence individuals to abuse drugs because most individuals do not join organizations / institutions. Even though there are those who take part in the activities of a group, it does not lead to drug abuse, because the group activities that are followed are community activities and gather according to the profession of work. This actually can prevent drug abuse because according to Wills & Cleary in Kholik et al (2014) that the influence of peer

groups on health risk behavior can occur through the peer socialization mechanism, with the direction of influence coming from the peer group, meaning that when individuals join the group, the individual will be required to behave in the same way as the group.

c. Profession

Based on the analysis of the results of the interview, it can be seen that work influences individuals to use drugs because of the workload, heavy work activities, and co-workers who also use drugs. Drug abuse factors come from the environment, such as work, family disharmony, socio-economic class, and group pressure. In addition, drugs are used as an encouragement to do the work done so that the body is healthier and fresher. This is supported by most individuals using methamphetamine-type drugs. According to Sumiati *in* Rosida et al (2015) substances included in this group are amphetamines (crystal methamphetamine and ecstasy), caffeine, and cocaine. Shabu-shabu is a group of stimulants (Psychotropic group II), types of drugs that can stimulate bodily functions and increase work enthusiasm. This type makes the wearer active, fresh, excited, and has the power to create moderate dependence.

However, this is not in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower in article 77 paragraph 2 point b which states that working hours in work are 8 (eight) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) 1 (one) week for 5 (five) working days in 1 (one) week. So there needs to be supervision of working hours or regulations from the government in terms of work as well as strict enforcement related to working hours, so as to minimize workers using drugs as doping in their work.

d. Family

Based on the analysis of the results of the interview, it can be seen that the family can influence individuals to use drugs. This is due to unfavorable conditions in families such as broken homes and divorced parents. As a result of problems that occur in the family cause individuals to experience stress so that individuals feel pressure in life. So that most individuals are looking for shortcuts to be able to calm down quickly, one of which is using drugs.

Drug abuse can also be influenced by external factors from the family such as the relationship between family members is not harmonious, the family is incomplete, lack of communication between family members, the family is too restrictive in personal life, families that do not practice religious life and families whose parents have used drugs. So, the role of guidance from close relatives is very important in dealing with individuals with broken home backgrounds, so as to minimize individuals from using drugs as a solution to problems in their lives (Supramono, 2007).

C. Impact of Drug Use

1. Physical Impact:

- a) Disorders of the nervous system (neurological) such as: seizures, hallucinations, impaired consciousness, peripheral nerve damage
- b) Disorders of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular) such as: acute infection of the heart muscle, circulatory disorders
- c) Skin disorders (dermatological) such as: suppuration (abscess), allergies, eczema
- d) Disorders of the lungs (pulmonary) such as: suppression of respiratory function, difficulty breathing,

- hardening of lung tissue
- e) Frequent headaches, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, increased body temperature, wasting of the liver and difficulty sleeping
 - f) The impact on reproductive health is endocrine disorders, such as: decreased function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone), and impaired sexual function.
 - g) The impact on reproductive health in adolescent girls includes changes in menstrual periods, menstrual irregularities, and amenorrhoea (non-menstrual).
 - h) For injecting drug users, especially the sharing of needles, the risk is contracting diseases such as hepatitis B, C, and HIV, which until now there is no cure.
 - i) Drug abuse can be fatal when an overdose occurs, namely drug consumption exceeds the body's ability to accept, overdose can cause death.
2. Psychological Impact:
- a) Sluggish work, sloppy work, often tense and restless
 - b) Loss of self-confidence, apathy, dreamy, full of suspicion
 - c) Agitative, violent and violent behavior
 - d) Difficulty concentrating, feeling irritated and depressed
 - e) Tend to hurt themselves, feel insecure, even commit suicide
 - f) Mental disorder, anti-social and immoral, ostracized by the environment
 - g) Troublesome and a burden on the family
 - h) Education is disrupted, the future is bleak

Physical and psychological impacts are closely related. Physical dependence will result in extreme pain (withdrawal) when there is a withdrawal of medication (not taking the drug on time) and a psychological urge in the form of a very strong desire to consume (commonly called suggestion). These physical and psychological symptoms are also related to social symptoms such as the urge to lie to one's parents, stealing, being angry, manipulative, etc (Suparmono, 2004).

Conclusion

This paper concludes and highlights that apart from external influences there are also internal influences in drug abuse. Based on existing and widely conducted studies, drug abuse by individual drug addicts is indeed influenced by the weak link between individuals and community social control and the existence of an intimate learning process in drug users groups. Drug use by individual drug addicts is seen to be limited to learning from groups of drug users and the weak ties between individuals and social controls in society and the weakening of individual drug users' attachment to positive values in society. Based on the results of research and discussion of drug abuse on Rehabilitation of Rumah Damai patients, it can be concluded highlighted that the process of drug abuse among the assisted residents starts with their first contact (getting to know drugs), then they start experimenting with using drugs, especially the type of *shabu-shabu*. After that, start using at a certain time, for example when you want to work or other activities. then start routinely to use drugs at any time and there is an increase in the dose

of drug use. Furthermore, the causes of drug abuse among assisted residents are curiosity, knowledge, perceptions of the benefits of drugs, social influence, work, and family. Meanwhile, lifestyle and group activities have no effect on drug abuse. Efforts to tackle the abuse of narcotics that can be done to overcome the repetition of narcotics abuse crimes are through preventive and repressive measures. Preventive efforts can be made by providing direction, broad counseling for school children to communities whose environment is indicated to be prone to crime, so that the community has good understanding, appreciation and behavior. Meanwhile, repressive efforts are by imposing criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws. Like being sentenced to prison to provide a deterrent effect or rehabilitated to be cured of dependence as a drug user.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

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