



Descriptive Analysis the Profile of Drug Abuse among Adolescents

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the profile of substance abuse among adolescents and to determine the cause of drug addiction, the efforts to prevent drug abuse as well as their expectations after recovery. The methodology of the study is a descriptive survey involving 381 respondents, 313 men and 68 women. The study was conducted at the Rehabilitation Canter of the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Makassar and in prison Narcotics Class IIA Sungguminasa South Sulawesi province, Indonesia. To analyse descriptive study used univariate analysis that describes the frequency distribution of the observed trend data by determining the proportion or percentage of variables. The results showed that the respondents were addicted to drugs because of the influence of the partners of 53 or 13.91%, or 21.78% of the 83 respondents said stay away from friends who are drug addicts and drug abuse prevention by 54 or 14:17 respondents want to live a healthy life after recovery.

Keywords: Profile of Drug Abuse, and Adolescents.

1. Introduction

Drug abuse is a big problem in Indonesian. The number of drug addicts is increasing every year. Term drug users are also not limited to a particular community but has been particularly involving teenage students.

Based on a survey of National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia showing more than 920 thousand students involved drugs. A current drug user in Indonesia has reached 3.6 million or 1.99% of the totally population of Indonesia. In 2015 calculated increased to 5.1 million, or 2.8%, so the challenge for the future is how to save 97.2% of Indonesia's population of dangers of drug abuse [1, 2]. The high increase reflects the growing number of students affected by its impact in the future. That amount was recorded data the National Narcotics Agency but no official number of drug users is actually much more [3]. South Sulawesi province was on the 6th floor of the 34 provinces in Indonesia's most active and using drugs. Many users are students. Statistical data from National Narcotics Agency Province South Sulawesi (Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi) South Sulawesi thoroughly shown by Table 1.

Table 1
Data Three Phase Drug Abuse Studies

Education Level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SMP	70	99	35	139	187
SMA	121	152	151	301	285
Universiti	9	17	23	20	34
Totally	200	268	209	450	506

Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi (BNNP) South Sulawesi, 21December 2012

The high number of drug addicts among students is a social reality in the lives of a State which indicate the presence of humanitarian issues in Indonesian society. Therefore Indonesia has set the behaviour of drug abuse as a very serious threat to the State. [1] describes drug crime is a crime organized (organized crime) and serious crime (serious crime) because reek enormous namely in the fields of health, social, economic 1, and security resulting in the loss of a generation of young people (lost generation). While [4] described drug abuse is a criminal act of extraordinary (extraordinary crime) and transnational crime (transnational crime) because of the impact of drug abuse not only destroy themselves drug addicts but also can damage the structure of a society, nation and country. [5] described that one of its destruction of a State of their own self-destructive behaviour such as drug abuse is rising in a country.

For that one of the efforts of the Indonesian government is to strengthen and build Act No.5 of 1997 on Psychotropic Substances, Law No. 22 of 1997 on Narcotics and Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. Third Law is firmly and clearly poses a threat of severe punishment, not only to producers, traffickers and drug trafficking but also for drug addicts. The third embodiments of the Act are based principally on attachment Indonesia to the Convention of the United Nations Organisation (PBB) on Combating Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Circulation Year 1988. Subsequently Indonesia using confirmation Convention United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances [6]. Another Indonesian Government effort to combat drug abuse is to establish the Republic of Indonesia National Narcotics Agency (Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia) by Act No.35 of 2009 on Narcotic Drugs as the vocal point or official institutions dealing with drug crime.

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Totally of drug users has increased every year for all people and comes from the highest among teenagers. [7] said the biggest causes of anti-social behaviour in adolescents are drug abuse. The large number of teenagers or students involved in anti-social behaviour such as drug abuse give special issue of what happened with teenagers, why the majority of cases of drug abuse, teenage highest ranked? The first factor is the special character outfits and stage of development is happening at this age. [8] found several reasons why teenagers consume drugs, namely because of curiosity, self-confidence, solidarity, adaptation to the environment, or for compensation. Smith & Anderson [9] argues that most teenagers do risky behaviour is considered as part of the normal developmental process. [10] said anti-social behaviours most often do teens are smoking, alcohol and drugs.

Adolescence is a time of unique and complex because various questions apply, whether prosaically behavior or antisocial behavior or high risk behavior. Psychologist describes as a teenager experiencing turbulence and pressure or storm and stress [8, 11, 12, 13] in the soul. [14] describes the physiological condition of adolescents and their environment affect each other causing them to think of doing antisocial or pro-social behavior. If the family, school and society gang and its surroundings provide good support will not give you a chance to adolescent risk behavior such as removed from the school, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, and even suicide. Conflict and pressure occurs because of the influence of sustained growth and development [15, 16]. [17], the reality is very easy to get involved with adolescent high-risk behaviors as curiosity high, including trying to feel the drug. Though they do not realize the impact of these drugs.

Because of the effects of various drugs cause people to do research on the drug. Several studies have found that the impact of drug abuse is closely associated with criminal behaviour involving students [18, 19]. This situation causes of violence such as assault, robbery, rape and even murder [20, 21] to perform various actions in support of personal and environmental [22]. Therefore, this study was undertaken in order to obtain information on the profile of drug abuse among teenagers that provides knowledge about the dangers and impact of drugs.

“Based on the research problem arises main research question of how the profile of drug abuse among teenagers in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia?”

Research aimed at studying the profile of respondent's drug addicts among teenagers in Makassar. This study is expected to contribute a theoretical or practical in social science research. The theoretical benefits of this study can add a variety of science such as social psychology, personality psychology and behaviour as an act of avoiding substance abuse in adolescents. Practical benefits obtained from this study include: 1) Ministry of National Education may take action to insertion educational program about risk behaviour, especially "drug abuse and its impact" in the curriculum or extra-curricular school in all educational

institutions; 2) The teenager, reference sources in developing and promoting positive behaviour and explain the importance of avoiding behaviour of treating drug abuse and drug involvement; 3) The researchers expected to preliminary data from the profile of drug addiction as a form of preventive action to avoid drug abuse.

2. Literature Review

So many word to use drugs in the world. In Indonesia uses the term narcotics. The word comes from the Greek narcotics "narkoum" means paralyze or numbing [23]. [24, 25] said other narcotics in Greek which means narkotikus state without sensation. While Allister Vale [26] says the drug or drug derived from the German of droge vate (bagasse or dry skin) is incorrectly applied in order to prove its contents. Means the individual using the drug but one individual is consciously or deliberately abusing drugs even though he knew the act was contrary to law. Then he defines a drug as a substance if the chemical substance into the human body causes a change is done inhaled, ingested, injected, drunk and drug-dependence habits are very difficult to overcome.

[27, 28] argues an English term drug has many meanings, in the field of pharmaceutical and medical "drug" means a drug, drugs and medicines in general give the same purpose, a type of natural chemicals or artificial, if inserted into the body be injected, inhaled, smoked, and edible that can change the function of a person's body or organism physically and mentally.

[29] defines abuse is someone has a problem that is directly related to the drug. These problems can arise in the realm of the physical, mental, emotional or spiritual. Widjono, et al., [30] suggests drug abuse as the use of medication continuously, or intermittently but excessive and not in accordance with the instructions of doctors or medical practice. This is consistent with the definition of the Ministry of Social mentioning drug abuse is the use by an outside destination therapy and medication or science [31].

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 1997, defines drug abuse is the use of drugs (narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances) without the knowledge and supervision of a doctor. [32] said that drug abuse is a non-medical use of narcotic and named addictive drugs can damage human health and productive life of the wearer. [27] defines drug abuse as psychoactive drugs for own consumption or euphoria satisfaction and not for the purpose of treatment.

Faupel [32] propose four typologies of individuals using the drug users sometimes/occasional users, regular users of stable / stabilized junkie; Ordinary users are not regular/free-wheeling junkie; and users who cannot control himself/street junkie. Cohen [32] describes five types of individual processes become drug users are: a) users who suffer from emotional illness, individuals considered to have emotional problems such as frequently depressed, tried to commit suicide, and never received psychiatric treatment; b) normal user, the individual who has social

advantages such as education and higher socio-economic status; c) professional users, who are the criminals, individuals are expected to have violated such laws since adolescence; d) users who lack the socialization of individuals from troubled families, less educated and never left; e) users who are looking for a thrill, that comes from a stable family but have problems of adaptation as rowdy, often skipping school, and are hyperactive.

Drug abuse in the study is to emphasize the process of engagement of youth drug use not in accordance with the instructions of the doctor.

2.1. Methodology

This study using quantitative survey design. The quantitative research was conducted as a greater emphasis on research data values (numerical) and sample number of research involving many [33]. The study was conducted at the Rehabilitation centre of the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Makassar and in prison Narcotics Klas IIA Sungguminasa South Sulawesi province, Indonesia.

The population is a group of individuals, families, groups, organizations, communities, events or whatever you want to study researchers. The populations in this study were all adolescents, especially students who are identified are involved in drug abuse, namely 579 population. The sampling technique used was purposive random sampling. According to [34] purposive random sampling was done by taking the elect according to the specific characteristics belonging to that population. Based on this sample group was in Makassar City, and each sample was drawn randomly. Students who formed the sample of this study are to have characteristics typical adolescent students aged 13-24 years, and identified abusing drugs. Based on the confidence level of 95% per cent level, then the sample is needed is a totally of 360 students. Method of assessment or determination of the number of samples is taken from population data tables built by Issac & Michael [35] with the formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{X^2 NP (1 - P)}{d^2 (N - 1) + X^2 P (1 - P)} \\
 &= \frac{3.841^2 \cdot 579 \cdot 0.8 (1 - 0.8)}{0.05^2 (579 - 1) + 3.841^2 \cdot 0.8 (1 - 0.8)} \\
 &= \frac{1366.744}{3.806} \\
 &= 359.102 \text{ or } 360 \text{ adolescents.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where

- S: Number of Samples Required
- N: Number of population
- P: Proportion of Population = 0.80
- D2: Ranked Accuracy = 0.05
- X2: The Chi Square Table accordance significant 0.95 = 3,841

The researcher believes is appropriate that the number of samples prepared in accordance with the schedule for

determining sample size of 360 people, but the researchers took 385 samples. It is intended to accommodate the event of attrition or due to errors filling out questionnaires by respondents. In addition, a larger sample can help reduce errors a result. According to [36], that seeks to enlarge the sample size to increase the validity and reliability of a study score. After all the samples collected then can be analysed only about 381 adolescents.

The rules of data collection were a questionnaire as a main rule is open questionnaire that asked respondents to give an answer to the question. Profile of respondents obtained through descriptive analysis. [38] said to analyze descriptive study used univariate analysis that describes the frequency distribution of the observed trend data by determining the proportion or percentage of variables, the calculation formula:

$$\text{Percent} : \frac{f \times 100 \%}{N}$$

Where,

- f : Frequency
- N : Totally Sample

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Profile Based on Gender

The respondents of this study involving 381 adolescents. Male are a totally of 313 or 82.15 % (early adolescents aged 13-15 years was 26 or 31.8 %, middle-aged adolescents 16-19 years is 42 or 13.42 % and late adolescents aged 20-24 years is 193 or 61.66 % of adolescents). Female at 68 or 21.36 % (early adolescence is 5 or 7.32 %, mid-teens are 23 or 33.82 %, and late adolescence is 39 or 57.35 % of adolescents). Note table 2.

Table 2
Profile Based on Gender

No	Gender	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Male	313	82.15 %
2	Female	68	17.85%
3	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 2

The results of a similar study of [39] also found that age start taking drugs is over 15 years old. The largest percentage of respondents taking drugs is in the age category 16-19 years that is 38.5%, followed by the 20-24 year totalling 27.4%. While those who started taking drugs category above 25 years of age is 17.4%, drug addicts less than 15 years is estimated at 16.7%. These data illustrate that the age of first responders is addicted to drugs in the school environment starts from level 3, is age 16-19 years.

The study was done in a slightly different found that age began teen drug addiction is 8-19 years. The results of different studies have been conducted [42] shows that almost half of the study subjects 20s, namely 48.1%, followed by respondents in their 30s is 24% as well as a dozen years (11.5%). Similarly, the results of a study

conducted by [41] also showed that 75% or 30 students aged 16-18 years and 25% or 10 students aged 18-21 years old drug addict.

Review by [42] also obtained similar findings that most of the respondents is 98.7% of men and 1.3% women. This shows that the majority of sex involved drug abuses are male. Reviews Nurhaeni et al., (2009) also obtained the result that a total of 111 or 87.4% male respondents and 16 or 12.6% were female drug addicts in prison Class IIA Jakarta Pondok Bambu.

3.2 Profile Based on Religion

According to the religious affiliation of respondents found that adolescent Muslim 340 people or 89.24 %, while Christianity by 36 or 9.44 %, Hinduism is 4 or 1.05 %, and Buddhists 1 or 0.26 % of adolescents. This means that data shows that almost all respondents are Muslim. Note Table 3.

Table 3
Profile Based on Religion

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Muslim	340	89.24 %
2	Christianity	36	9.45 %
3	Hinduism	4	1.05 %
4	Buddhist	1	0.26 %
5	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 3

The findings by [43] also describe that Islam religion respondents ranked the highest of 95.8% or 114 respondents, then Christianity 3.4% or 4 respondents, and only 1 or 0.8% of respondents believe in Buddha.

3.3 Profile Based on Ethnic

By ethnic respondents, very many come from ethnic Makassar is 178 or 46.72% of adolescents, while ethnic Bugis is 125 or 32.81%, followed by ethnic Mandar is 8 or 2.10% and Toraja ethnic or 7 or 1.84%, and other ethnic 63 or 1.54% (2 Sunda, 2 Bali, 2 Chinese, 4 Gorontalo, 13 Batak, 5 Manado, 5 Papua, 4 Kalimantan, 6 Java, 6 Melayu, 1 Ambon, 1 Tolaki and 7 teenagers unknown ethnic). Note Table 4.

Table 4
Profile Based on Ethnic

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Bugis	178	46.72 %
2	Makassar	125	32.81 %
3	Mandar	8	2.10 %
4	Toraja	7	1.84 %
5	Others	63	16.54 %
6	Totally	381	

Questionnaire List Number 4

3.4 Profile Based on Levels of Education

Education respondents before undergoing rehabilitation is Elementary School is 29 or 7.61% of teenagers, Junior

High School is 64 or 16.80%, at Senior Secondary School is 197 or 51.71%, from the University 48 or 12.60%, of unknown level of education of 43 or 11.28%. Note Table 5.

Table 5
Profile Based on Level of Education

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Elementary School	29	7.61 %
2	Junior High School	64	16.80 %
3	Senior High School	197	51.71 %
4	University	48	12.60 %
5	Unknown	43	11.28 %
6	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 5

The results of the study as the study of [42] who found that more respondents were addicted to drugs at the level of education in secondary schools with SS on 5 levels with 40.5% of respondents, followed by 4 levels with 26.6% of respondents and at least at the tender Primary School 17.7% respondents.

Results of the study which was carried [44] get different results with the researchers that most drug addicts in the first stage is 240 or 62.5% in junior high school (grades 1 to level 3) further in the second stage 144 or 37.5% High School (grades 4 to level 6) from 384 number of students who are drug addicts.

Similar findings were made [43] also varies with the researcher which gained the impression that the highest levels of drug addicts is in junior high school (grades 1 to level 3) 56 or 45.2% of the student, then high school at 31 or 25.0%, and the level of elementary school or primary school is 27 or 21.8 %, and not 10 or 8.1 % respondent school.

Based on the results of this study shown that 41.7 % graduated level one to three, 39. 9% graduated level of four to five, and 3.9 % passed the sixth levels, a total of 12.2 % of respondents have primary school graduation and 0.5 % who do not attend school[39]. While 1.8 % holds a diploma and a degree.

3.5 Profile Based on School of Characteristics

According to the character of the school there are 22 or 5.77% respondents come from Pesantren and a total of 343 or 90.03% of teens come from Public School, 16 or 4.20%, while unknown background character of the school. Note Table 6.

Table 6
Profile Based on School of characteristics

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Public School	343	90.03 %
2	Pesantren	22	5.77 %
3	Unknown	16	4.20 %
4	Totally	381	

Questionnaire List Number 6

3.6 Profile Based on Location of Residence

According to the location of residence, the respondents who lived outside the city of 128 or 33.60 % of adolescents. While originating from the city of Makassar is 223 or 58.53%, and the unknown location of residence adolescent of 30 or 7.87% of adolescents. Note Table 7.

Table 7
Profile Based on Location of Residence

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Outside the City	128	33.60 %
2	City of Makassar	223	58.53 %
3	Unknown	30	7.87 %
4	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 7

3.7 Profile Based on Living with Whom

Respondents who lived with parents of 208 or 54.59% of adolescents, with the Father alone is 24 or 6.03%, while with Mother course is 14 or 3.67% of the students, staying with another family is 28 or 7.35 % respondents, 66 lived in a boarding house or 17.32 % of students, living as husband and wife is 13 or 3.41 % of people, and their whereabouts unknown or 7.35 % of 28 respondents. Note Table 8.

Table 8
Profile Based on Living with Whom

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Parents	208	54.59 %
2	Father	24	6.30 %
3	Mother	14	3.67 %
4	Another Family	28	7.35 %
5	Boarding House	66	17.32 %
6	Husband/Wife	13	3.41 %
7	Unknown	28	7.35 %
8	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 8

These findings are supported by the findings of [45], which explains that the family showed 62.2% of respondents live with their parents, while only 12.2% of respondents lived with their mother and 10% of respondents who lived with his wife and their children.

The study who conducted by [39] also found that a majority of 70.4% of the drug addicts and thus stay with their parents, a total of 10.8% of the respondents lived alone, 6.7% were living with peers, 6.4% of respondents lived with their spouses, there was a 1.6% live with relatives, while the rest live with a host family, in-laws, and siblings.

3.8 Profile Based on Family Background

Respondents who came from intact families where their parents were still alive were 287 or 75.33%, a teenager who has a father or mother only because one of them had died or

5:51 is 21% of teenagers, who comes from a broken home is 53 or 13.91% and respondents were unknown is 19 or 4.99% of adolescents. Note Table 9.

Table 9
Profile Based on Family Background

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Intact Family	287	75.33 %
2	Father/Mother Died	21	5.51 %
3	Broken Home	53	13.91 %
4	Unknown	19	4.99 %
5	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 9

3.9 Profile Based on Parents Work

Parent's respondents who are still working are 128 or 33.60 %, teens who have worked only the Father is 168 or 44.09 %, while only working mother who is 42 or 11.2 %, and respondents whose parents do not work are 43 or 11.29 %. Note Table 10.

Table 10
Profile Based on Parents Work

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Parents Work	128	33.60 %
2	Father Work	168	44.09 %
3	Mother Work	42	11.02 %
4	Parents Non work	43	11.29 %
5	Totally	381	

Questionnaire List Number 10

3.10 Profile Based on Parents Habits

Parents respondents who have the habit of smoking is 37 or 9.71%, while only the Father who smoke are about 221 or 58.01%, is the mother who smoked 5 or 1.31%, and adolescents who have parents who do not smoke are a total of 118 or 30.97 %. Note Table 11.

Table 11
Profile Based on Parents Habits

No	Descriptions	Totally Sample	Percent
1	Parents Smoking	37	9.71 %
2	Father Smoking	221	58.01 %
3	Mother Smoking	5	1.31 %
4	Parents Non Smoke	118	30.97 %
5	Totally	381	

Questionnaire List Number 11

3.11 Profile Based on Respondents Habits

Data respondents who do not smoke are about 28 or 7.35% of adolescents, while respondents who only alcoholic drink is 16 or 4.20%, next only respondents who smoke are about 243 or 63.78%. Respondents with

alcoholism and smoking habits were 49 or 24.67%, note Table 12.

Table 12
Profile Based on Respondents Habits

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	Non Smoking	28	7.35 %
2	Alcoholics	16	4.20 %
3	Smoking	243	63.78 %
4	Smoking & Alcoholics	94	24.67 %
5	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 12

3.12 Profile Based on at First Type Abused Drugs

The first type of drug abused teenage shabu total is 212 or 55.64 %, marijuana or cannabis is 96 or 25.20 %, cocaine is 9 or 2.36 %, ecstasy is 7 or 1.84 %, heroin is 14 or 3.67 %, while drugs the other is 33 or 9.94 % (as amphetamine, miss pills, benzoic, dextrose, THD, tramadol, methadone, and alcohol). Note the Table 13.

Table 13
Profile Based on at First Type Abused Drugs

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	Shabu	212	55.64 %
2	Cannabis	96	25.20 %
3	Heroin	14	3.67 %
4	Cocainene	9	2.36 %
5	Extacy	7	1.84 %
6	Others	43	11.27 %
7	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 13

The results of this study are not consistent with the findings of Abdullah Al-Hadi and Iran Herman (1997) find that the type of drug that was first tried by the drug was marijuana 59.2 %, thereby heroin and morphine 28.4 % of a total of 6.9 %.

The results of different studies have been conducted by [42] which states that nearly half of respondents to charge 46.9 % for cannabis, heroin and then type the next 34.2 % and 15.2 %, morphine type. The data show that cannabis is the main drug types were abused respondents.

3.13 Profile Based on Types of Drug Rehabilitation Center Before

The drugs that are abused respondents before undergoing rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Centre of shabu 250 or 65.62%, of cannabis was 68 or 17.85%, heroin is 19 or 4.99%, with ecstasy is 14 or 3.67%, cocaine is 7 or 1.84%, and other drugs is 23 or 6.04% (benzoic, glue, and other drugs). Note the Table 14.

Table 14
Profile Based on Types of Drug Rehabilitation Centre Before

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	Shabu	250	65.62 %

2	Cannabis	68	17.85 %
3	Heroin	19	4.99 %
4	Ecstasy	14	3.67 %
5	Cocaine	7	1.84 %
6	Lain-lain	23	6.04 %
7	Totally	381	

Questionnaire List Number 14

3.14 Profile Based on Time Abusing Drugs

According to respondents currently abusing drugs for 1-6 months which is 48 or 12.60%, within 7-12 months is 91 or 23.88%, teens who abuse drugs for 1-3 years is 125 or 32.81%, over a 4-5 year-old teenager who abusing drugs is 54 or 14.17%, respondents were addicted to drugs more than 5 years was 33 or 8.66% of the students, and teens who do not abuse drugs known how long is 30 or 7.87%. Note Table 15.

Table 15
Profile Based on Time Abusing Drugs

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	1-6 Months	48	12.60 %
2	7-12 Months	91	23.88 %
3	1-3 Years	125	32.81 %
4	4-5 Years	54	14.17 %
5	More than 5 Years	33	8.66 %
6	Unknown	30	7.87 %
7	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 15

3.15 Profile of Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts According to Respondents

Summary profile of respondents describing the efforts that can be done to prevent drug abuse is to stay away from friends who were addicted to drugs at 83 or 21.78 % of the respondents, campaign or socialization or seminar about the dangers of drugs 69 or 18.11 %, to control ourselves from negative behaviour is 59 or 15.49 % , increasing religious values of 39 or 10.24 %, parents should pay attention and control to their children about 26 or 6.82 %, the teens should be active in extracurricular activities is 24 or 6.30 %, teens should stay away from drugs is 22 or 5.77 %, maintaining health is 20 or 5.25 %, to bust drug or drug dealers arrested a total of 16 or 4.20 %, to be done to rehabilitate drug addicts is 8 or 2.10%, while as many as 15 or 3.94 % of respondents did identify businesses that can be run to avoid behaviour they abuse drugs. Note the Table 16.

Table 16
Profile of Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts According to Respondents

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	Avoid from Friends Drugs Abuse	83	21.78 %
2	Campaign about the dangers drugs	69	18.11 %
3	Self-Control negative behaviour	59	15.49 %
4	increasing religious values	39	10.24 %
5	Parents Should be Control	26	6.82 %
6	should be active in extracurricular	24	6.30 %
7	Drugs Avoid	22	5.77%

8	Maintaining Health	20	5.25 %
9	Arrested Dealers	16	4.20 %
10	Rehabilitaion	8	2.10 %
11	Unknown	15	3.94 %
12	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 16

3.16 Profile Hope respondents After Undergoing Rehabilitation

Table 17 describes the expectations of future teen after rehab that there are 54 or 14.17 % respondents wanted a healthy lifestyle, want to go to school anymore total of 52 respondents or 13.61 %, to totally stop abusing drugs is 50 or 13.09 % respondents, want a happy mother father of 40 or 10.47 % respondents, want to work or play back 36 or 9.42 %, will become a better human being is 31 or 8.11%, want to stay away from drugs is about 30 or 8.73 %, want to stay away from friends who abuse drugs by 30 or 8.73 % respondents, acceptable to the communities they are 20 or 5.23%, to deepen faith or repentance totally 10 or 2.62 % respondents, to avoid promiscuity were 7 or 1.83% of teenagers, a campaign about the dangers of abusing drugs and respondents want to marry by 6 or 1.57%, and 9 or 2.36% said they did not know the expectations of the future.

Table 17
Profile Hope Respondents after Undergoing Rehabilitation

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	A healthy Lifestyle	54	14.17 %
2	Want to go to School again	52	13.61 %
3	Totally Stop Abusing Drugs	50	13.09 %
4	Parents be Happy	40	10.47 %
5	Want to Work	36	9.42 %
6	Will become a better human being	31	8.11 %
7	Avoid from drugs	30	7.85 %
8	Avoid from Friends Drugs Abuse	30	7.85 %
9	Acceptable to the Communities	20	5.23 %
10	Deepen faith or Repentance	10	2.62 %
11	Avoid Promiscuity	7	1.83 %
12	Campaign about the dangers drugs	6	1.57 %
13	Want to Marry	6	1.57 %
14	Unknown	9	2.36 %
15	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 17

3.17 Internal Causes of Adolescents (General) Abuse of Drugs

Based on descriptive studies showed that the internal causes of adolescent drug abusers are described in detail in Table 18.

Table 18
Internal Causes of Adolescents (General) Abuse of Drugs

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	The Peers Influence	56	14.70 %
2	Felt to Try Drugs	54	14.17 %
3	Lees knowledge Dangers of Drugs	44	11.55 %
4	Unsolved Problem	43	11.29 %

5	Stress	38	9.97 %
6	Felt the love of parents Minim	36	9.45 %
7	Broken home	25	6.56 %
8	Minim Religious Level	19	4.99 %
9	Feel the Excitement	16	4.20 %
10	Self Confidence	15	3.94 %
11	Drug can Cure Disease	14	3.67 %
12	Easy to Get Money	7	1.84 %
13	Sex Drive	5	1.31 %
14	Unknown	8	2.10 %
15	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 18

Table 18 explains the reason teens abuse drugs is 56 or 14.70 % due to the influence of peers, 54 or 14.17 % felt the desire to try the drug, 44 or 11.55 % said because of minimal knowledge about the dangers of drugs, 43 or 11.29 % of an issue that cannot be resolved and feel stressed or under pressure, 36 or 9.45 % minimal felt the love of parents, 2 or 6.56 % because of the broken home, 19 or 4.99 % less religious level, 16 or 4.20% feel the excitement, 15 or 3.94 % find self-confidence, 14 or 3.67 % because the drug can cure disease, 7 or 1.84 % as easily get the money, 5 or 1.31 % because sex drive, and 8 or 2.10% said do not know the cause.3.14 Profile Based on Time Abusing Drugs.

3.18 External Causes of Adolescents (General) Abuse of Drugs

According to the respondent answers that can be factors in general adolescent drug abusers are sourced from external conditions they are only 68 or 17.85% as their promiscuity, 57 or 14.96% influence of friends, or 54 or 14.17% are afraid not recognized as a teen , 46 or 12.07% due to environmental influences, 45 or 11.81% promise lucrative business, 27 or 7.09 % divorce their parents, 25 or 6.56 % felt that easy to obtain drugs, 14 or 3.67% of drugs already a teenage lifestyle, 12 or 3.14 % have a lot of money, 13 or 3.41 to media reports, 10 or 2.62% of the students were addicted to drugs because of the influence of the school environment and 10 or 2.62% did not know the cause of their drug addiction. Note Table 19.

Table 19
External Causes of Adolescents (General) Abuse of Drugs

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	Their Promiscuity	68	17.85 %
2	The Friends Influence	57	14.96 %
3	Afraid not Existence as Teens	54	14.17 %
4	Environment Influence	46	12.07 %
5	Promise Lucrative Business	45	11.81 %
6	parents' Divorce	27	7.09 %
7	Easy to take Drugs	25	6.56 %
8	Have a lot of Money	12	3.14 %
9	Life Style	14	3.67 %
10	Pemberitaan Media	13	3.41 %
11	School Environment Influence	10	2.62 %
12	Unknown	10	2.62 %
13	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 19

3.19 Abusing Drugs Cause Self Respondents

Causes of respondents personally abused is 53 or 13.19% because of the influence of friends, 42 or 11.2% due to promiscuity, as many as 40 or 10.50 % due to lack of knowledge of the dangers of drugs and encouragement to try drugs by 35 or 9.11 %, family problems cannot be resolved is 27 or 7.09 %, because the influence of the environment 22 or 5.77 %, drugs become a profitable business by 20 or 5.25 %, is a life style drugs is 17 or 4.46 %, drugs are easy to obtain as many as 16 or 4.20%, mainly caused by stress 15 or 3.94 %, broken home by 14 or 3.67 %, ranking religious least 13 or 3.41%, due to the support of fantasy and influence the school environment 11 or 2.89 %, due to the excitement and the pressure of the traffickers were 10 or 2.62 %, increase self-confidence 9 or 2.36 %, assuming a drug can cure a disease is 6 or 1.57 %, say their sex drive and do not know the reasons for abusing drugs is 5 or 1.31 % respondents. Note Table 20.

Table 20
Abusing Drugs Cause Self Respondents

No	Descriptions	Totally	Percent
1	The Peers Influence	53	13.91 %
2	Due to Promiscuity	42	11.02 %
3	Less Knowledge Dangers of Drugs	40	10.50 %
4	To Try Drugs	35	9.19 %
6	Family Problem	27	7.09 %
7	Social Environment	22	5.77 %
8	a profitable business	20	5.25 %
9	Life style	17	4.46 %
10	Easy to Get Drugs	16	4.20 %
11	Stress	15	3.94 %
12	Broken home	14	3.67 %
13	Minim Religious Level	13	3.41 %
14	Fantasy	11	2.89 %
15	School Environment	11	2.89 %
16	Drugs Dealers Influence	10	2.62 %
17	Feel the Excitement	10	2.62 %
18	Self Confidence	9	2.36 %
19	Drug can Cure Disease	6	1.57 %
20	Sex Drive	5	1.31 %
21	Unknown	5	1.31 %
22	Totally	381	100 %

Questionnaire List Number 20

This is in agreement with the findings of [39], based on the results of a research report that the most common cause of drug addicts involved in drug abuse is the curiosity of 36.3% and 25.5% total influence of friends, next to the fun is 21.8%, to cope with stress soul, namely 11.9%, inadvertently was 4.5% and factor for enhance sexual pleasure is 2.3%.

The findings [45] also showed that the various causes of drug addiction respondents were 14.0 % for solace, 36.0 % wanted to try drugs, 24.0 % for tension, 6.0 % for sexual, and 20.0 % of respondents as influential friends, and the rest as excitement and their personal or family problems.

Based on the findings of Drug Research Centre University Saints Malaysia about 7,329 people in Penang

are mostly drug addicts are youth 15-19 years of age are students [46] found begin taking drugs because of curiosity, every individual has an instinct to know something, do not guess things are good or not good, assuming that the sample would not be harmful; not aware of the dangers of drugs, ignorance about the dangers of any type of drug makes a person easily cheated by dealers or drug addicts who constantly seek to involve others, the influence of peers, partners have the strongest influence on the behavior of people, eliminate anxiety, causing a loss of life issues guidelines especially among teenagers, assuming the drug can eliminate all the problems and sufferings of their lives, do not use their free time with beneficial; and the presence of turbulence with parents.

4. Conclusion

Summary data profile of students who have obtained the description various things that become the identity of respondents to abuse drugs. The case stems from a psychological condition or internal individual or derived from external environmental conditions or conditions them.

Profile Based on Gender is male are a totally of 313 or 82.15 %. According to the religious affiliation of respondents found that adolescent Muslim 340 people or 89.24 %. By ethnic respondents, very many come from ethnic Makassar is 178 or 46.72% of adolescents. Profile Based on Levels of Education highly from is at Senior Highly School is 197 or 51.71%. According to the character of the school there are 343 or 90.03% of teens come from Public School. According to the location of residence highly from the city of Makassar are 223 or 58.53%. Profile Based on Living with whom is lived with parents of 208 or 54.59% of adolescents. Respondents who came from intact families where their parents were still alive were 287 or 75.33%. Profile Based on Parents Work is highly teens who have worked only the Father is 168 or 44.09 %. Profile Based on Parents Habits is highly only the Father who smoke is about 221 or 58.01%. Profile Based on Respondents Habits is highly from respondents who smoke are about 243 or 63.78%.

The first type of drug abused teenage shabu total is 212 or 55.64 %. The drugs that are abused respondents before undergoing rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Centre of shabu 250 or 65.62%. Profile Based on Time Abusing Drugs are highly teens who abuse drugs for 1-3 years is 125 or 32.81%. Profile of Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts According to Respondents are to stay away from friends who were addicted to drugs at 83 or 21.78 % of the respondents. Profile Hope respondents After Undergoing Rehabilitation are 54 or 14.17 % respondents wanted a healthy lifestyle and Causes of respondents personally abused is 53 or 13.19%.

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