

Does Broken-Home Family Contribute to Drugs Abuse in Correctional the Most?

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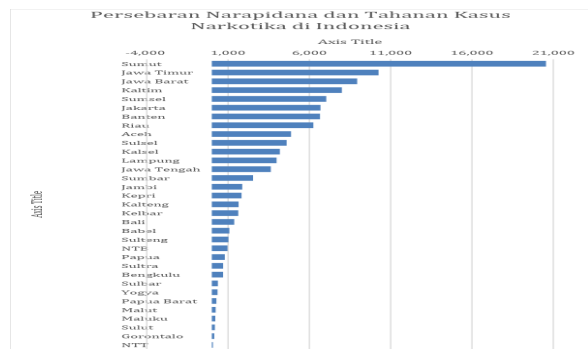
ABSTRACT

Drug abuse in Indonesia is in the alert of the stage. Eradication efforts have been stepped up such as tightening security in border areas, transportation transit points such as airports and ports. The data shows that the number of narcotics cases in Indonesia is very large. In the last four years, there has been a surge in the number of convicts for narcotics cases in Indonesia. The increase was 84%, from 62,694 people in 2015 to 115,418 people in 2018. The attention of parents and families has an impact on the abuse and distribution of narcotics. Abuse of narcotics can occur because of opportunities when parents are busy, less harmonious family relationships, lack of love/lack of parental attention, broken-home families, and uncomfortable conditions in the house. Having a disharmonious family has a 6.179 times greater risk of being a drug abuser than people/adolescents who have a harmonious family. The driving factors for the narcotics crime, both demographically (personal data, family background, and criminal background) are important in the framework of fostering narcotics convicts in correctional, especially concerning broken-home families. The research question is does broken-home family contribute to drugs abuse in correctional the most?. This research uses a descriptive-analytical quantitative approach that produces a description of the research object or variables and the relationship between research variables. There is a positive correlation between the social background and psychological background of the offender, including gender, age, ethnic background, social status, mental health, education level, occupation, family background, and religion. The results showed that marital status, in this case, the broken-home family did not contribute significantly to narcotics abuse because it had a p-value of 0.025 < 0.25 and a p-value of 0.046 < 0.05, and it did not include risk factors that influence abuse illicit trafficking of narcotics in correctional institutions. was about 3.1%.

Keywords: broken home, abuse, narcotics, correctional.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2018, the number of narcotics cases reached 115,418 (45% of the total special prisoners in Indonesia). This figure is much higher than the number of convicts in cases of corruption (5,110), illegal logging (890), terrorism (441), and money laundering (165). [1]



Grafic1 Distribution of Prisoners and Case Detainees Narcotics

Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, “Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Narkotika di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan”, Balitbangkumham Press, 2019.

The increasing number of convicts for narcotics cases has led to overcrowding in the prisons, specifically for narcotics and general correctional institutions. Of the 22 special narcotics correctional institutions, which have a capacity of 11,659, are occupied by narcotics case convicts, up to 19,993 convicts, or overpopulation of 71.4%. [2] Not all narcotics convicts can be accommodated in special narcotics correctional institutions. Most of them are still scattered in various general correctional institutions and state detention houses in Indonesia. The high number of narcotics cases can be seen from various sides. On the one hand, it shows that narcotics crime has been classified as an extraordinary crime and has become a massive crime and has spread throughout Indonesia. On the other hand, it shows the weakness of law enforcement in Indonesia in combating the circulation and distribution of illegal narcotics.

Several efforts have been made by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to improve and enhance the development of narcotics convicts, including the establishment of 13 (thirteen) Narcotics Special Correctional Institutions units through the Certificate of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M-04.PR.07.03 year 2003 concerning the Establishment of Narcotics Correctional Institutions which have now developed into 22 (twenty-two) Narcotics Correctional Institutions scattered throughout Indonesia.

Also, in 2017, the Minister of Law and Human Rights issued the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 12 of 2017 concerning Narcotics Rehabilitation for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Residents the basis for implementing rehabilitation at the Correctional Unit. Currently, there is 128 Technical Implementation Unit of Correctional (UPT) as executors of medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation for prisoners, prisoners, and clients with a target of 6,000 people each year.

Starting from the description of the phenomenon of increasing crime rates and correctional institutions occupancy rates by narcotics crime actors, of course, a more comprehensive crime control approach is needed based on evidence.

In studies of serious offenders and social and psychological backgrounds of offenders carried out by experts, it was found that there was a positive correlation between social background and psychological background of the offender, including gender, age, social status, and family background, with a tendency to commit crimes.

Among the factors that encourage the occurrence of narcotics offenses mentioned above, demographic characteristics that contain personal data, family background, and background of criminal acts are important in the framework of fostering narcotics convicts in correctional institutions, especially relating to the broken home family. For this reason, it is necessary to know the extent to which the broken home family factor has a major influence on narcotics abuse in correctional institutions.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive-analytic quantitative approach that produces a description of the research object or variables and the relationship between the research variables. The object of research is limited to the aspects of demography, social, and conditions of narcotics abuse in correctional institutions (lapas).

The population of this research is narcotics case convicts in the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), Directorate-General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Sampling in this study was conducted at 33 regional offices using a probability sampling technique with a multi-stage random sampling method with a sample size of 1,026 samples. In anticipation of non-response data, the number of samples is added by at least 10% (1,670 people).

The data obtained in this study came from secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is obtained through literature search and primary data is obtained through distributing questionnaires to narcotics case convicts (respondents) in the correctional institutions (UPT) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, while secondary data comes from documentation data taken from the Directorate-General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and literature relevant to the research problem.

Data were analyzed univariate, bivariate, and multivariate using the Chi-Square test. Measurement of the variables was carried out only once, to know the relationship between the independent variable (broken-home) and the dependent variable (conditions of narcotics abuse).

Univariate analysis was carried out to explain/describe the characteristics of each variable under study using categoric data, and then the data that has been obtained is arranged in tabular form and calculated using the percentage formula. [3]

$$f = X \times \frac{100\%}{n}$$

Information:

- f = Average count in%
- x = The amount earned
- n = Number of samples

Bivariate analysis was carried out after knowing the characteristics of each variable (in univariate analysis). The aim is to test the significance of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The test is Chi-Square using a 95% degree of confidence. If the p-value <0.05 then Ho is rejected; it means that the statistical calculation results are significant/there is a relationship (significant), and if the p value > 0.05, then Ho is accepted; it means that the statistical calculation results are not significant/there is no relationship.

Then the Odds Ratio (OR) calculation is carried out. The OR value is the estimated risk of the outcome as the effect of the independent variable. The estimated Confidence Interval (CI) OR was set at the 95% confidence level. The Odds Ratio Interpretation is as follows: [4]

- OR = 1 means there is no relationship
- OR < 1 means protection or protection
- OR > means a risk factor

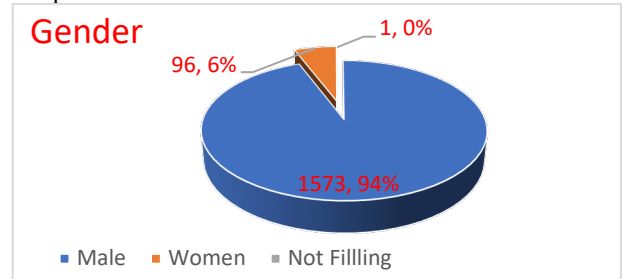
Meanwhile, multivariate analysis (multiple logistic regression) was conducted to see the closeness of the relationship between the independent variables together with the dependent variable with multiple logistic regression analysis. At this stage, the analysis is intended to obtain the best and simplest relationship (fit model) which describes the relationship between the conditions/situations/circumstances of narcotics abuse, and demographic and variables (gender, age, and marital status).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Characteristics of Narcotics Prisoners

3.1.1 Demographics

Graph 2 Gender



Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi .., 2019.

Based on the table above, it is known that from 1,670 respondents, the number of respondents with male gender was 1,573 people (94.2%), women were 96 people (5.7%), and did not answer 1 person (0.1%).

Table 1 Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
≤15	17	1.0%
16-20	68	4.1%
21-30	579	34.7%
31-40	620	37.1%
41-50	309	18.5%
> 50	64	3.8%
Not filling	13	0.8%
amount	1,670	100%

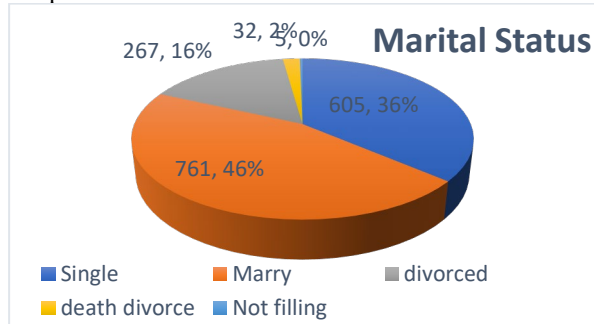
Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi .., 2019.

The tabulation results in the table above, the age of most respondents are in the productive age range, namely the age range of 21-40 years (71.8%). Most of the ages were in the age range 31-40, totaling 620 people (37.1%), followed by the 21-30 age range totaling 579 people (34.7%), and the age range 41-50 with 309 people (18.5%).

Based on the table above, it is known that from 1,670 respondents, the number of respondents with the age of 30 and under were 678 people (40.6%), over 30 were 979 people (58.6%) and 13 people did not answer (0.8%).

3.1.2 Social

Graph 3 Marital Status



Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi.., 2019.

The tabulation results in the table above indicated that, out of 1,670 respondents, the most marital status before the respondent was in correctional institutions was 761 people (45.6%), followed by unmarried 605 people (36.2%), and 267 divorced people. (16.0%), while the lowest was widowed with 32 people (1.9%).

Based on the table above, it is known that from 1,670 respondents, the number of respondents based on married marital status was 761 people (45.6%), not married were 904 people (54.1%) and 5 people did not answer (0.3%).

Table 2 Information on Narcotics Abuse to Parents

Parents Know Their Child/Family is Abusing/Circulating Narcotics	Frequency	Percentage
Do not know	1493	89.4%
Knowing	162	9.7%
Not filling amount	15	0.9%
amount	1,670	100%

Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi.., 2019.

Based on tabulation results in the table above, as many as 1,493 people (89.4%) parents of respondents did not know that their child/family abused/circulated narcotics. This shows that the attention of parents and families has an impact on the abuse and distribution of narcotics. Abuse of narcotics can occur because of opportunities when parents are busy, less harmonious family relationships, lack of love, broken home families, and uncomfortable conditions in the home are the causes of narcotics abuse. Asmoro states that having a disharmonious family has a 6,179 times greater risk of being a drug abuser than people/adolescents who have harmonious families [5] because the family has a very important role in providing education and shaping the character of children. [6]

There are several reasons why people use narcotics, including wanting to be free from feelings of annoyance, disappointment, stress, fear and frustration, free from pain and dizziness, joy and pleasure, because they do not know what narcotics are, do not understand the consequences for themselves, their families, society and nation. But there are also family reasons, where many drug users come from unharmonious families (broken home families). Bad communication between fathers, mothers, and children often creates endless conflicts; conflicts within the family can encourage family members to feel frustrated so trapped in choosing drugs as a solution. Usually the most vulnerable to stress are children than husbands, wives as the last stronghold. [7]

Bad situations that often corner children from broken home families towards narcotics are because children feel less affectionate in the family, feel annoyed, disappointed, and lonely, feel less valued, lack trust, and are always considered wrong, children experience conflicts with their parents in dating problems, choosing a life partner, or determining professional choices, ideals; children are upset and disappointed because their father and mother are not harmonious and often fight, parents are always in conflict about economic problems or an affair and because of parents' divorce. [7]

The term broken home is usually used to describe an unharmonious family, and children who are broken home are usually associated because of the negligence of parents in taking care of their children or their families. A broken home can also be defined as a family condition that is not harmonious and does not work like a family that is harmonious, peaceful, and prosperous because there are frequent clashes and disputes that cause quarrels and end in divorce. This condition can be said to be a trigger and makes children feel gloomy, prolonged sadness, and shame because their parents are divorced and, worst of all, can make them do negative things, such as starting to try cigarettes, narcotics, and alcohol. [8]

According to Anggawirya [8], a broken home is very influential in a child's mind. This is what causes a child to not want to achieve, damaging the child's soul slowly and making them unruly, undisciplined, and brutal. In essence, the family is the place for the formation of each of its members, especially teenagers who are still under the guidance of their parents' responsibilities, apart from forming the character of each member, especially children, the most important role in the family is to fulfill the

child's needs physically and psychologically. The impact of mental disorders on a child who is in a broken home: broken heart, broken relations, and broken values.

The same thing was also conveyed by Reza Indragiri (forensic psychologist at Bina Nusantara University (Binus) that broken-home is commonly referred to as one of the culprits for evil behavior. But the fact is that many children from broken-home families are successful. So, a broken-home cannot be a strong reason for someone to be a drug user and not as a justification for someone to become a drug user. [9]

This is also consistent with research from Rosida et al. [10] that one of the factors for the individual using drugs is because the family is not intact or divorced 74.7% (n = 83). The same thing was stated by Sumiati [11] that 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, to minimize individuals from using narcotics as a solution to problems in their lives. [12]

Table 3 Parents' Reactions

The reaction of Parents When Knowing Abuse/Circulation of Narcotics	Frequency	Percentage
Furious	352	21.1%
Sad/supports healing	782	46.8%
Angry, blame	427	25.6%
Indifferent	49	2.9%
Not filling amount	60	3.6%
	1,670	100%

Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi...", 2019.

Based on the tabulated results in the table above, from 1670 respondents, it indicated that the reaction of parents when they found out about the abuse/illicit trafficking of narcotics was mostly sad, supported healing by 782 people (46.8%) while angry, blamed 427 people (25.6%). For the lowest is the indifference with a total of 48 people (only 2.9%). This indicates the concern of parents for their children to help get out of the abuse/illicit trafficking of narcotics.

Based on the tabulation results shown in the table above, out of 1,670 respondents indicated that

the most monthly income before the respondent was in prison was between IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 4,999,900 totaling 695 people (41.6%), followed by less than IDR 500,000 443 people (26.5%), and the lowest was approximately IDR 20,000,000 totaling 33 people (2.0%).

Table 4 Main Reasons for Using Narcotics

Main Reason for Using Narcotics	Frequency	Percentage
Want to know	430	25.7%
Not noticed by parents/family	52	3.1%
Environment	282	16.9%
Invite friends	507	30.4%
Overcoming stress	185	11.1%
To be accepted by friends	12	0.7%
Others	187	11.2%
Not filling amount	15	0.9%
	1,670	100%

Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi...", 2019.

Based on the tabulated results in the table above, from 1,670 respondents, it indicated that the main reason for inmate's case narcotics in using narcotics is dominated by friend invitation and curiosity, namely 56.1%. Environmental factors are also a reason for inmate's case narcotics using narcotics amounting to 16.9%.

3.2 The Relationship between Marital Status of Prisoners and Narcotics Abuse

Table 5 Relationship between Marital Status and Narcotics Abuse Conditions

Marital status	Conditions/Situations/ Circumstances of Narcotics Abuse and Elicitation		amount	P-value	OR (95% CL)
	There is	There is no			
Marry	316 (41.5%)	445 (58.5%)	761		
Not married	426 (47.1%)	478 (52.9%)	904	0.025	0.797-0.656-0.968
Total	742 (44.6%)	923 (55.4%)	1,665		

Source: Source: Taufik H. Simatupang, et al, "Karakteristik Narapidana dan Potensi...", 2019.

Based on the results of data processing in the table above, from a total of 1,665 respondents, 761 respondents had "married" marital status, while the remaining 904 respondents were in "unmarried" status. A total of 316 respondents who are married with a percentage value of 41.5% have the potential to increase the risk of drug abuse and illicit

trafficking in correctional institutions, while 445 other respondents with a percentage value of 58.5% have no potential to increase the risk of abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking in correctional institutions. On the other hand, 426 respondents who have not been married with a percentage value of 47.1% have the potential to increase the risk of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking in correctional institutions, while 478 other respondents with a percentage value of 52.9% had no potential. In this case, prisoners who have marital status "unmarried" have the potential to increase the risk of abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking in prisons 0.7 times greater than prisoners who have a "married" marital status.

The results showed that there were 316 respondents (41.5%) whose marital status was married with conditions/situations/conditions of abuse and illicit narcotics, 445 people (52.9%), and respondents whose marital status was not married with conditions/situations/circumstances of abuse and illicit narcotics, there were 426 people (47.1%), none were 478 people (52.9%).

The results of statistical tests between marital status and conditions/situations/circumstances of narcotics abuse and Illicit Narcotics using Chi-Squared obtained a value of $p = 0.025$, which means that there is a difference in the proportion between respondents who assessed the abuse and illicit narcotics conditions/situations/circumstances as existing and none. Thus, there is a significant relationship between the respondent's marital status and their perception of the condition/situation/state of abuse and illicit narcotics trafficking.

The OR value of the marital status variable is 0.797, which means that respondents with their marital status are currently married with a chance of 0.797 times that there are abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics in correctional institutions/state detention houses than respondents whose marital status is not married.

Based on this analysis, the candidate variables included in the model based on the bivariate analysis were gender (p -Value = 0.000 < 0.25), and marital status (p -Value = 0.025 < 0.25). From the results of the analysis, multiple logistic regression analysis was carried out. The variables included in the logistic regression model are those that have a p -value of less than 0.05 after going through several stages. The results of multiple logistic regression showed that gender (p -value = 0.001 < 0.05), marital status (p -value = 0.046 < 0.05) were included in the model.

Based on the results of statistical tests carried out, the variables as contained in the table above influence the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics in prisons but not significantly because the values are still below (<0.25 and <0.05).

This is confirmed by the opinion of dr. Riza Sarasvita, Ph. D. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia) that many of the narcotic patients he treats at the Drug Addiction Hospital (RSKO) come from intact families, not from broken homes. According to him, this can happen usually because there is no effective communication between parents and children. The attitude of an authoritarian parent can make the child uncomfortable at home, and then the child looks for an outlet outside. In this situation, the child is easily influenced. This is an opening for dealers to influence the child to consume narcotics. [13] Anti-narcotics activist Yerry Pattynasarany also argued that drug addicts always come from people who do not get the love of their parents and family (broken home). Yerry said, anyone can get caught up in narcotics. No matter they come from a harmonious and fine family. [14]

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, from a total of 1,670 narcotics convict respondents, the majority are: a) 94.19% male; b) dominant age 31-40 years 37.13%; and c) currently married 45.57%.

Based on the results of statistical tests using bivariate analysis, the inmates' perceptions of the risk factors for drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking which influence the Odds Ratio value show that marital status, in this case, the broken home family does not contribute significantly to narcotics abuse because the bivariate analysis only has p -Value 0.025 < 0.25 and p -value 0.046 < 0.05 with an OR value of 0.797. Meanwhile, the multivariate marital status or broken home does not include the risk factors of influential narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking, while the dominant ones are as follows: [2] use of cell phones (3,806); interaction with tamping/block leaders (2,512); longer visit time (2,016); reactions received when refusing to use/distribute narcotics (1,908); the presence of close friends who use narcotics (1,719)

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