



The Environmentally Tendentious Factor of Substance Users (A Case Study on The Reason of The Substance Users in The Context of Interpersonal Communication in Jakarta)

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Abstract - The purpose of research is to reveal the reason on how the substance users begin to use the substance (such as Narcotics ,Alcohols, and other addictive substance s), by understanding their environmental factor as one of the tendentious factors. The methodology used is the phenomenologic qualitative. The subjects are 16 people, who admitted using substance for the first time around the age of 10 to 16 years old, and one of them is using it since elementary school. The sampling technique used are the purposive and snow-ball sampling. The result of the research is to show on how substance abuse leads to addiction, supported by a tendentious factor, which is the environment, which triggers one to become a substance user. Hopefully,this research could give a better understanding for the society, especially for those who have been involved in the educational world or environment, so they can acknowledge the early symptoms of substance users, which has become a very concerning social phenomenon for Indonesian people, especially in Jakarta, as the capital city.

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INTRODUCTION

The research was started from the writer's socializing experience with some close friends, relatives or family members, neighbors, and also some friends from the entertainment industry, who have been using the substance. From the observation, researcher assumes that we could barrier ourselves from many factors which can influenced us into addicts by having positive attitudes. Truthfully, this substance problem and their abuse has become a national threat which should have been taken seriously and multi dimensionally, whether in micro 's scale (family), or macro's (Nation).

These substance abuse problems (substance such as Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive substances) has become a complex problem. Both cause and effect of such problems are influencing many aspects of human daily life, such as the physic-biological aspect, psychological aspect, social aspect, and also mental and spiritual health aspect. The impact of these substances abuse not only harm the users but also their families, societies, and nations. The arising of criminal acts among the society, such as theft, robbery, rape, and murder has signifi-

cance with the arising of the substance abuse problems. And also in the arising of many traffic accidents which could cause from bruises to death, is also has a significant with substance abuse. The moral and material loss caused by substance abuse is a terrible loss, which can threat family's, society's, and nation's welfare. Therefore, an intervention should had been done, in forms such as prevention, healing, and rehabilitation toward s the substance abuse problems.

According to Waddington on " Develop Mental Land Scope ", when a child placed in a certain landscape (environment), then it will hard for the society to influence him, especially when his landscape (environment) has a strong influence upon the child. Therefore, the best landscape (environment) to prevent substance abuse at the moment, is the Islamic landscape (environment).

The number of substance user s are getting higher and it has become a global concern that need to be handled immediately. The United Nation on Substance and Crime (UNODC) estimated that approximately 149 to 272 million people or 3.3 % to 6.1% of world's citizens on the age between 16 to 64 years old have used substance at least once in their lifetimes. And the number are getting higher by the time BNN (2010). This is based on the national survey of substance abusive growth in Indonesia in 2011 which estimated the number of substance users around 3.7 to 4.7 million people or about 2.2% of the total Indonesian citizens are at high risk using substance, and the number is growing compare to the previous years.

It is not surprising that various cases has been attached to substance problems all through the years, has made Indonesia on a position of *substance alert*. Substance abuse and circulation are not only happen at the higher society, but they also happen to all levels of society, from lower to higher society, in many professional fields, in any place or environment which we would never expected, such as in a house (a bedroom). Although many places hang posters that say "no drug area ", but the substance abuse and circulation are often exposed and reveal ed anywhere, even in the educational institutions.

The BNN (National Body for Narcotics) data at the end of 2017 showed that 46,537 substance cases had happened during this year from January to December 2017. 79 suspects on the case were shot to death due to their resistance during the chase. And 27 of those cases were money laundering using drug transactions.

Those data throughout 2017 are growing compared to 2016 with the details of 196 suspects caught along with some proofs such as 990 kilograms of crystal meth, 3051 tons of marijuana, 616,534 of ecstasy pills. It has become a major concerning problem in Indonesia, because it is the second major issue, after corruption. Since 2016 the authorities had stated that Indonesia is in the *substance alert* situation. The President of Indonesian Republic Joko Widodo, during the vanishing substance ceremony at The National Monument (MONAS) stated that 15 thousands of young generation have died in each year, or around 40 to 50 people each day for becoming the victims of substance abuse (Jakarta, December 6th, 2017, Antaranews).

In 2015 the prevalence number of substance users had reached up to 5.1 million people. Not to mention of theft, the material loss caused by substance reached up to 63 trillions rupiah. On 7th February 2018, during the press conference held by The Minister of Finance Mrs. Sri Mulyani showed that T he Directorate General of Customs and Excise cooperating with the BNN had caught substance smuggling in Aceh and North Sumatera.

From a case revealed in January 2018, more than 11 0,84 kilograms of crystal meth was found around Philip straight waters by the joint authorities, and they also confiscated 18,300 ecstasy pills, and it is near to Batam waters of Riau Island on 7th February 2017. The Head of BNN *Komjen Pol* (Police Commissioner General) Budi Waseso stated that government had saved more than 570 thousand citizens from substance abusive threat through those acts.

Substance problem n ot only happens among the adults, celebrities, and officials, but it also has become a problem in the educational environment, especially if it is seen from the time they start using substance, based on the result of research done, from 16 subjects, most of them use substance since the age of 14 years old (8 subjects). The subjects' age are between 10 to 16 years old when they started using substance, in other words during teenage or school years, and they use substance for 1 to 12 years.

In Indonesia, based on a result survey done by BNN cooperated with Health Research Center of University of Indonesia in 2008 showed that there was a significant growth of substance

abuse in Indonesia, 3,362,519 people or the prevalence number was arising from 1.55% in 2004 had become 1.9% of the total of population. From those 3,362,519 substance users, distributed as 874,255 people were only curious and tried the substance, 907,880 people were regularly use the substance, and 1,580,384 people were addicts.

From those numbers, 1,355,050 of them were students, and 2,007,469 of them were not 8 students. The number was 1.9% of the total population at the age 10 to 59 years old or approximately 3.2 to 3.6 million lives, or 26 % of it as trying group, 27% as regular user group, and 40% as non-injection addicts and 7% as injection addicts [BNN \(2010\)](#). Head of BKNN (Coordination Body of National Narcotics affairs) stated that the number of substance users in the country are approximately 7,000 junior high school students, more than 10,000 high school students, and 800 elementary school students. Those data are very concerning and made us worry about the future time, wondering what would it be if those substance were growing.

The growth of drug users and dealers is not on circulate series anymore, it's already on measuring range! (in other word it's not a minor problem, but it's already become a major problem). Allegedly, the real number among the society is 10 times of the recorded or registered data, and the user quality is also getting concerning, if previously only " *the haves* " or the higher society use substance, nowadays the substance have reached all levels of society. The users are getting younger, even elementary students.

Substance abuse is a deviant behavior. Psychosocially, the deviant behavior occurs as an effect of negative reaction caused by inconclusive (unsupported to positive) the three social factors; which are the environment, family, and groups (such as *gangs*, or school friends), (Nurlina Rahman, 2017:90, *proceeding The 1 st UICIHSS*). [Rahman \(2017b\)](#)

The substance abuse problem which is happening around the country is a restatement that substance or narcotics is a very serious problem. In other word, it is need to be handled from the basic considering that the problem has deeply rooted, it is proven by the criminal acts which are not only harm the individuals but also harm the interpersonal relationship.

Systematically, the deviant behavior occurs which can lead to abuse or addicted on someone, when their social environment were inconclusive, as had been described by users which lead them to use the substance as their deviant behavior. And it is the same when their family are also inconclusive, from many cases found, the inconclusive family situation, psychologically influencing the life of users. The disharmony of a family can cause a tendency to someone to close himself from others, therefore the interpersonal communication never happens. Then that someone will search a comfort environment for himself where he can express himself and gets some praises from the group which can also lead him to negativity concept.

Theoretically, from various criminal acts occurred, the personal or self-analysis among the society should be done hollistically, because it is a system which each part connects to one-another. Throughout the history of human life, human beings are defining themselves according to their places and levels within the society. This research is trying to understand on how the substance users reveal their environmentally reason as one of their tendentious factors to become substance users.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was done by interviewing and observing intensively the 16 subjects who mostly used substance since 10 to 16 years old, and one of them used it on 4th grade. The 16 subjects were chosen through the purposive sampling, quota sampling, and snow-ball sampling.

This study can be considered as an emic study to studying the substance users' background from their " inner state " ; using the idiographic analysis to form suitable prepositions for the study case. Thus the result will not be quantified or generalized to all substance users in Jakarta.

The research uses the symbolic interactionism method [Blummer \(1972\)](#) which assumes that a systematic research should be done in a natural environment instead of artificial one such as an experiment which considered as one of the qualitative research traditions. The variations of theories and procedures are known as one of them is called case study which is using the symbolic interactionis conceptual frame to study life experience of the subjects.

The shadow statistic is classified based on the subject numbers found on the field, in this case the subjects are 16 people. Classifying subjects into groups is to make them easier to be put in each special categories in the research. Data gathered from the research's field divided into categories with their similar symptoms so the researcher can analyze them. Later to help analyzing the result, researcher made a shadow statistic as guidance in categorized and classified specific symptoms of each subject.

This qualitative perspective research is on the phenomenological paradigm with mainstream humanistic. The phenomenological humanistic is focusing on how to understand the human behavior from the research subjects' perspective.

The interpretation of research subjects' behavior was being done by revealing what inside their minds, such as their feelings, motives, and reasoning behind their behavior, which can be obtained through deep conversations or interviews, therefore researcher is able to understand the research subjects in natural environment or situation thoroughly.

The research used a symbolic interactionism methodology which is one of the qualitative research traditions which assumes that a systematic research should be done in a natural environment instead of the artificial one such in an experiment. The variables are based on theoretical and procedural which are also known as ethnography, phenomenology, ethnomethodology, symbolic interactionism, environmental psychology, semiotic analysis, and case study [Mulyana \(2015b\)](#).

The research used a symbolic interactionism conceptual frame to study the subjects' life experience. The qualitative research approach using symbolic interactionism concept. According to Weber (in Bungin: 2003:11) [Bungin \(2003\)](#) this theory has three main premises, and they are :

First, human react to something (things, other humans, or ideas) based on the given meaning of that something. Second, the meaning of something is earned, formed, also revised through daily interaction process. Third, the meaning of something which is acted or interacted doesn't happen in mechanism, but rather involving the interpretational process. It is shown that human reaction and meaning of something is more likely to be conditionally, which depends on the conditional definition faced in the interaction's level itself.

The symbolic interaction perspective is trying to understand the human behavior from the observed subjects' perspective. The theory emphasizes that human behavior can be seen as a process involving individuals to form their behavior by considering the people's expectation who interact with them (quoted from Deddy Mulyana, Becker *et.al.*, 1961:19) [Mulyana \(2015a\)](#). The definition which they give to others, situations or conditions, objects, or even to themselves.

In summary, the symbolic interaction is based upon the following premises (Mead, 1934; Rose, 1962; Blumer, 1969; Felson, 1981, quoted from Deddy Mulyana) [Mulyana \(2015a\)](#). *First*, the individuals respond to the symbolic condition or situation. They respond to their environments based on the meaning of their environmental components as individuals. When they face certain situations, their response is not mechanically, or be determined by the external factors, but basically on how they define the situation in the form of social interaction. Therefore individuals are the ones who determine their own environments.

Second, individuals are imagining or planning what they will do. They will imagine on how the others will respond before they take actions. This *taking the role of the other* ulterior process is essential, although it's cannot be observed. Therefore, the symbolic interaction acknowledges both inner and outer acts, and considering the outer act as a continuity of the inner act. However, The outer act does not automatically show the inner act, because the outer act may just be an impression management (in Deddy Mulyana, Goffman, 1959) [Mulyana \(2015a\)](#) to please a certain society, or to fulfill a certain demand socially, politically, economically, etc.

Third, since meaning is a social interaction product, it may change through individual interpretations when the situation of social interaction changed. The consequences will be behavior changing, since meaning as the basic to change behavior.

In the context of interpersonal communication, Charles H. Cooley stated that human beings are not only respond or making perception on others, but also on how they see or perceive themselves. Every human is both a subject and an object of perception. Human beings are able to do so because they imagine themselves as others. This kind of symptoms is called looking-glass self, as if we put a mirror in front of us and through the mirror we can see others, and then

we imagine on how others judge us. By doing self-observation, we will have a self- picture or a self-assessment. That is called the self concept. The self concept has two components: cognitive and affective (evaluation) components about ourselves. The self concept consists of what we think and feel about ourselves. In this case, the self concept is also a process. It is formed through both physical and social realistic interpretation which has self attributes. This self concept is formed starting on how others judging us where the process also involves the internalization of essential people aspect into their significant others and also as an reference group which can lead people to behave according to norms and values set within their groups.

By revealing and describing the data which have been obtained of the research's field, hopefully will be able to recognize the categories or symptoms of each act or incident emerged and also for the researcher to be able to analyze them. And then, to help analyze the result, researcher has also made a *pseudo-statistic*, as mentioned earlier, as the guidelines in categorize and classified special symptoms of each subject.

The pseudo-statistic range is classified according to the number of subject and in this case, they are 16 subjects. The classification is made to help grouping the subjects into special categories. And the classification are :

- Subjects : 16 people
- Majority : 13 – 15 people
- Most : 10 – 12 people
- Half : 7 – 9 people
- Minority : 1 – 6 people
- None : 0 people

To summarized the qualitative research is not started from hypothesis as generalization, but through a special data collecting to test the authenticity which is a deductive reflective process. Bogdan and Taylor (1975) defined that the qualitative method as a research procedure which resulting descriptive data in the form of written or verbal data from the observed people or their behavior. In this case, the study never isolate any individuals or organizations into variables or hypothesis, but considered them more as a part of the whole.

The type of research is a chosen model of research where it gives the general view of the research's purpose. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type, and the purpose is to give the general view of the substance users' self-concept in the context of interpersonal communication.

RESULT

Substance abuse or addiction is a condition which can be conceptualized as a mental disorder, which is mentally sick and deviant behavior caused by substance abuse. Because of it, the users are not properly functioned among their society and shown a deviant behavior or so called maladaptive. This substance abuse has become a phenomenon where teenagers are growing and have a changing habit in using substance. *Narkotika*, the term used in Indonesian, is originally from english word "narcotics" which means substance, the same with the word "narcosis" in Greek which means to put to sleep or to anesthetic.

The word *NARKOBA* in Indonesian is an acronym of *Narkotika dan Obat/ Bahan Berbahaya* (Narcotics and hazardous substance/substance) and it's also a term used among the society and officials or the authorities, and it applied for any substances or drugs which hazardous and forbidden to be used, produced, distributed, sold, etc outside of the law.

Many terms have been used to avoid miscommunication, not only among paramedics but also among the people. The words such drug abuse and drug dependence are oftenly used. The word *drug* itself on those term, is meant for the hazardous substance or narcotics in many kinds and forms and has the negative effects for our health. Therefore the word *drug* here is not for medication as in the medical term, because for medication, we use term of *medicine*, not *drug*. To eliminate the confusion, the term used for now is Substance Abuse Hawari (2012) .

These substances (Narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances) are substances/drugs which influence the human bodies especially the ganglion system or usually called as

psychoactive, and causing their behavior and social-function changing, because of their habit, addiction, and dependence on these substances.

But alcohol is not included in those substances, whereas it also contains substances which have negative effects on human's health just the same as narcotics. In Islam, consuming alcohol (*khamar*) is forbidden (considered as a great sin) as mentioned in The Holy Qur'an (Al Baqarah: 219 and Al Maidah: 90-91).

It means : "They ask you about alcohols and gambling. Say, "In them is great sin, and some profit for people. But the sin is greater than the profit." (Al Baqarah: 219).

According to Waddington in "develop mental land scope" if a child were put in a certain landscape/ environment, it will hard for the society to change him, especially if the landscape/environment has influenced the child strongly. Therefore, to prevent substance abuse, the best landscape at the moment is an islamic landscape/environment.

Substance abuse or use is a deviant behavior. Psychosocially the deviant behavior happened as the negative effect of the inconclusive (positively unsupported) interaction between *the tendentious factor* and *the trigger factor*; and they are the environmental aspect, family, themselves, and also their gangs of friends and ofcourse the substance itself. Systematically, the deviant behavior occurs and leads to the substance abuse (Nurlina Rahman, proceeding 2017;84) [Rahman \(2017b\)](#).

The narcotics, alcohols, and other addictive substance abuse, has been emerging quite often lately, after one-by-one victim emerging on the news on mass media. The most concerning about this substance abuse is the age range of the victims which are teenagers and young adults between the age of 16 to 25 years old, who supposedly are in their productive years as the human resource and this nation's asset for the future time. In the recent years, those teenagers and the young adults use crystal meth, Heroine, and now there is a new kind called *gorilla*.

This substance abusive phenomenon has become a topic public ally, especially among parents. The war against the substance itself had been declared, through various campaigns, award ke say raising programs, seminars, and the concerns have made parents and people feel obligated to save the young generation's future, therefore some are starting to establish Non-Government Organization (NGO) against the substance/drug and also rehabilitation center for the addicts. The Police Department supposedly become the most reliable party for such matter, but the people think otherwise, so people are no longer hesitate to catch and beat the drug dealer by themselves.

From the users' interview, researcher found that in the average, they started to use the substance since they were junior-high school students or around the age of 14 years old. But one subject stated that he used it for the first time at 10 years old when he still at the elementary school. And the minority started at the age range between 14 to 16 years old (high-school years).

It is very concerning that the users use the substance during their teenage years and they have spent their time in using drug range between 1 to 13 years of their life, even over the age of 29. Most of subjects said that before trying drug, they started by smoking.

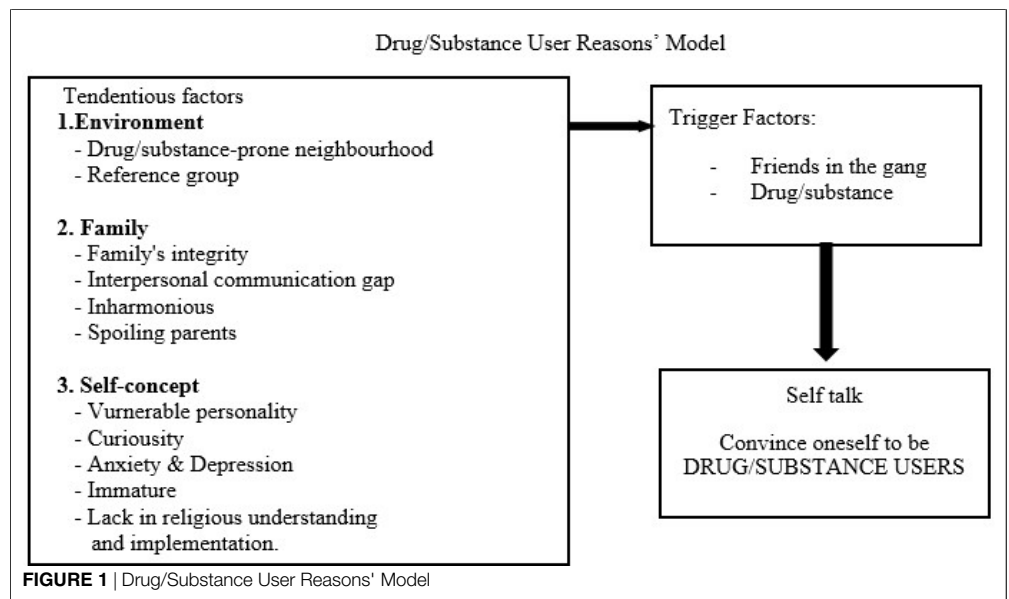
The substance abuse in Jakarta has become a public concerning matter. The growing number of drug users and dealers is not on circulate series anymore, it's already on measuring range! (in other word it's not a minor problem, but it's already become a major problem). Allegedly, the real number among the society is 10 times of the recorded or registered data, and the user quality is also getting concerning, if previously only "*the haves*" or the higher society use substance, nowadays the substance have reached all levels of society. The users are getting younger, even elementary students.

Schools or educational institutions and certain places have become the substance or drug prone of using and circulating. Based on a survey result, 60% of most the brawls or gang fighters in Jakarta were using or under the influence of drug/substance. Based on a research done by Hawari (2001) [Hawari \(2001\)](#) from all the growth of substance abuse influencing factors in Jakarta, one of them is that the educational curriculum at schools is focusing more on the cognitive aspect (knowledge), instead of affective aspect (emotional management), conative aspect (will), and psychomotoric aspect (skill) as the human behavior in a whole.

Researcher is explaining the reason of the drug/substance users and classifying some of the reasons of the tendentious factors such as the environment, family, and themselves, but here

only focusing on the environmental factor.

First, researcher will display a simple model as follows:



Substance abuse is a deviant behavior. Psychosocially, the deviant behavior occurs as an effect of negative reaction caused by inconclusive (unsupported to positive) the three social factors; which are the environment, family, and groups (such as *gangs*, or school friends). In daily life, one live among those three (3) social factors and also interacted connected with one another.

Systematically, a deviant behavior leads to abusive and dependency to someone, if their social environment inconclusive as on the previous cases which have been described by the users carrying influence of deviant behavior of drug/substance abuse. And it is the same when their family are also inconclusive, from many cases found, the inconclusive family situation, psychologically influencing the life of users. The disharmony of a family can cause a tendency to someone to close himself from others, therefore the interpersonal communication never happens. Then that someone will search a comfort environment for himself where he can express himself and gets some praises from the group which can also lead him to negative self-concept.

In life, every person as a society member is a group member. Each group has its own norms. And so do the drug/substance users, among many groups, there are also modelling or gang groups of drug/substance users whose members follow the norms or values of their groups. These gangs are the ones that influence someone's self-concept to use the drug/substance or to do the substance abuse. If the gang groups give a positive influence then the interaction could reduce the deviant behavior risk, but if the gang gives a negative influence then the deviant behavior risk could be higher which can lead to the drug/substance abuse and dependence. (Nurlina Rahman, *proceeding UICIHSS* p. 91-92, 2017) [Rahman \(2017b\)](#) .

The substance abuse occurs to someone is an inseparable thing from the environments, friends, parents, families and their self factors. During the teenage years, their relationship with friends will be spread and expanding, and also hold the main part of their daily life. The result of research done by Nurlina Rahman in 2004 stated that one will be involved in drug/substance abuse or even addiction if the individual has got tendentious factors, whereas the factors which one has a tendency to use the drug/substance.

The tendentious factors are the main reason factors for one to convince (to strengthen or legitimate) himself after he has done with his self-talk to use the drug/substance or the user self-behavior tendency. And these factors are the environment, family, and himself.

This research will only be explaining on the environmental background as the user's reason or alibi for using the drug/substance. The review describe the steps and process on how people

became drug/ substance users due to environmental reason as their tendentious factors on this article. Those (3) tendentious factors are the result found during the research. The first tendentious factor is the environmental factor which has been described on this writing, the second is the family factor which had been posted by writer on *The Innovation of Basic Education* journal Rahman (2017a), and the third tendentious factor is self-concept factor. Those tendentious factors conceive on how the users' environment influencing subjects' behavior and experience before they decided to be the drug/substance users by using interpersonal communication context.

Teenage years is the moment when teenagers are trying to find their identity. They are observing many new values outside their families and believing that those values can strengthen their identity. The curiosity and always want to try new things especially the risky and challenging things. Mostly, the children or teenagers start to use the drug/ substance because it was offered to them with various sweet talks or even because of the pressure from their friends or groups directly or indirectly. So they will try it because it's hard to resist the offer, and also because they are pushed by various reasons, such as; the desire to be accepted by the group, the desire to be seen as the mature, modern, manly, and also the strong desire to try, the desire to be able to get rid of boredom, loneliness, stressful, or other problems, etc.

The majority of subjects stated that before they tried drug/substance, they have started to smoke at their age range between 12 to 17 years old. This habit of smoking was also started from curiosity which mostly done when they just reached their teenage years and it was the time when they started to hang out with their friends, whether it was with their neighbourhood's friends, or school's friends, the places where they started to find their identity and searched for acceptance from their friends to be able to be seen as the modern and uptodate juveniles. From the smoking habit, subjects were led to try the marijuana or other substance such as narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances.

The majority of subjects have higher risk for using the drug/substance because of their characters and backgrounds which are called as the tendentious factors such as the environmental aspect, family, and self-concept, and also the trigger factors such as friends' groups or gangs and ofcourse the drug/substance itself. But both can be divided into the environmentally aspect, the family aspect and self aspect. Those factors, indeed, are not always guaranteed one will definitely become drug/substance users but the more tendentious factors, the higher risk for ones to become drug/substance users.

The research's result shown that the environment is one of tendentious factors for subjects to start using the drug, and found categories such as; drug-prone neighbourhoods, and the referenceling groups which have the tendency of negative behavior.

The drug/substance abuse happens to those who have problematic environments/neighbourhoods, friends, parents, families, and also their ownself. During teenage or young adult's years, the relationship with friends is spread widely and expanding, and also hold the main part of their daily life.

The result of this research also shown that those will be involved in the drug/substance abuse if they already have the tendentious factors, which are factors that made them have the tendency to use/abuse the drug/substance. These factors became the factors for the subjects convincing (strengthening or legitimating) themselves to use the drug after they have done doing their self-talk or in other words, as their tendentious behavior.

The environmental factor is the place where subjects do their social interaction, whether it's around their neighbourhoods or around their schools which allow them to have friends from their reference ling groups, here researcher called them as 'gangs', and also other subjects' environments such as their offices or workplaces, or wherever they would hanging out and gathering such as cafes, discos, or maybe *their base camps*.

Half of subjects claimed that it was their environment which have made them use the drug. And those subjects are (KK, BNY, DN, HS, ALD, DD, and RD). KK said that he lives in the neighbourhood which have many drunkers. Everyday he use to seeing some criminal acts due to criminal-prone neighbourhood where he lives, and the area is called *Poncol*, and the acts are the side effect of drug abuse as the indicator. From him, it is a common thing to see the people in his neighbourhood drunk, whether it's in the broad-daylight, like in the morning, until night

time, and even have caused fighting to murder among those drinkers. Such incidents happen almost everyday, and most of those drinkers are parents which mean that they have children, and they are shamelessly doing such things eventhough their children are watching them. The repeated actions have made their children follow their parents bad examples. The area is in the Center of Jakarta, and KK also interact or hang out with friends who mostly are the drug users. Although at first he never use any drugs/substances, but when the psychological influence is very strong, he eventually started to use the drug, and KK said:

“ It’s a common thing for me to see people around my neighbourhood get drunk, or even fighting or assaulting each other using sharp weapons because I’ve been living in Poncol since child. At first, I never use drug but everyday I hang out with junkie friends, so I felt like a weirdo around them. And they never try to make me a junkie, but some of them once said that if while you were young, you never use any drugs, then you ain’t cool. For me, it was a pressure.”

Drug-prone environment, whether around users or dealers, is the user tendentious factor in deciding to use the drug. And it was said by BNY who also lives around the drug-prone environment, in an area called “*Cawang Atas*” in the east part of Jakarta. Mostly people around his neighbourhood are using drug, including his sibling. The society has given up to care about the junkies, all they could do is how to protect their own family members not to use the drug or not getting influenced by the substance. BNY said:

“ First time I hung out with some friends who have used weed, and a friend told me, “it’s your loss if you haven’t tried this one”. But that time I haven’t decided to use it, and my friends never push me to use it, too. But since I often see them using it and they seem to be so happy after using it, they become so cheerful, and keep laughing as if they don’t have any problems at all, and even oftenly they laughed at something which isn’t funny at all, like they even laughed at a cup, so by the time I felt like a weirdo who respond to their crap whenever they are using it, because I was the only one who’s not using it. That’s why then I decided to use it when a thought came into my mind like it’s good to be able to laugh with them, as if life is so joyful each day.”

In the interaction process within the society, we definitely will be a member of groups such RT (neighbourhood), Mosque’s Youth Association, Communication postgraduate Alumni. And each group has its norms to be followed. Some groups could be bound emotionally, and influencing the self-conceptual forming. And such groups are those which called as the reference groups. Through such groups, people will adjust their behavior to match their groups’ identity. When subjects chose the junkie groups as their reference groups, then subjects have made the groups’ norms as their reference. And subjects also see themselves as a part of junkie groups, complete with the junkie characters or identity, according to their perception.

An interesting thing in BNY’s explanation is, from the psychological point of view, that he uses a reversed analogy about he was being the weirdo among his junkie friends, when he was still in a normal condition, before using the drug. It was the condition where he changed his self-negative concept by allowing himself to be the similar individual as his junkie friends and decided to do it, so he didn’t feel all alone, and thought that he was the one who insane. The decision was taken to make himself similar or parallel with his reference group. Such problem is accurate as a theory from Adler and Towne that the self-concept can be form by comparing themselves with others in the reference group. The comparison process can be seem from 2 points, which are:

- Are we similar with or different from other people?
- Are we the superior or the inferior compared to others ?

Those questions when asked to the subjects, their answers were that they feel different whenever they interact with their junkie friends. And for the second question is referring to the subject self-assumption when they feel as the inferior among their friends who can laugh together and he was the one became the laughing stock, therefore he considered himself as the weirdo.

Aside to the environment, the reference group in this research are called as ‘gangs’ become the factor which also contributes the tendency over the subjects to use drug. This was admitted by half of the subjects, they said that their gang members are junkie. Such influence indirectly shaped subjects’ perception before they try to use the drug. The influence are usually in the form of statements, such as “*you ain’t cool, bruh*”, or “*when you live in the street, you should be brave*” or even “*it’s your loss if you ain’t try this*”, those oftenly stated by their junkie friends when

they haven't got the desire to be the drug users / junkie, because most of their gang friends are junkies.

Within the drug/substance abuse mechanism, peer group holds the influence which could lead or trigger the drug/substance abuse on someone. Such matter had been described by writer on The 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences, Humanities and Technology (ICSHT 2018) in Penang Malaysia, on August 4th 2018. The first acquaintance of the drug is usually by the peer group. The peer group's influence could establish a strong bonding and brotherhood, so they will have hard-time in freeing themselves out of the group. The influence from the peer group not only on the first acquaintance, but also could cause them to continue using the drug/substance, or back to use it after they heal from the rehabilitation process.

As the result from a research done by Elliwood (1972) which stated that the social value changes as the consequences of modernization and also become the factor that contributes in the drug/substance abuse. In average, many teenagers no longer obey the value system set by their parents. They will be more obedient or match with their peer value system who typically anti-social and and tend to do drug/substance abuse.

Half of the subjects, they are; Kk, Rn, Bny, Dn, Hs, Ald, Dd, Idr, and Rd stated that their gangs or peer group's influence has become the strongest factor. Therefore, half of the subjects stated that the gang factor (reference group) has become the biggest influence, just like what Hs described as follow.

He is a street kid, and he has his own gang in his environment which also making money by busking in the street. His gang is a group of street kids who use drug/junkies. Subject thinks that his peer group are his seniors because he is the youngest in the group. When he first join the group, he haven't use drug. His profession as a street kid is something which he had to do, because of his family's social condition. So he decided to busking on the street.

Busking on the street means that all Hs needs just his self-confidence, which at first he didn't have it, but by seeing his friends use drug before they perform to boost their confidence, then he was starting to accept it when his friends tried to influence him. As Hs told about his experience:

"I'm actually very shy, but the first time I had to be busking on the street, I had to be confident. Although my seniors never push me to use the drug, but I think I need the drug to make some money, so by the time a friend brought BK (pills) which similar to nipam, I didn't refuse when my friend offered them to me."

Later, Idr subject told that the reason he use drug was to respect his friends. He said that he rarely use the drug by buying them. He oftenly received them such as BR (pills) from his friends. And he stated that he never purposely looking for the drug whenever he doesn't have the drug, because he could just easily get them if he want to, since his junkie friends are always come and go everyday to his house. He also said that his friends never calculate on what they have given him, because his friends also get something from him such as the freedom to use drug because his parents don't live with him. Eventhough his friends never push him to use the drug, he just furious to try them and so he tried them for th first time after school. Ever since, he often receive BR pills from his friends who keep roaming around his house to practise the band.

Indirect suggestions from their peer group later can become a pressure for subjects. Statements such as "*you ain't cool,bruh*" or "*you gotta be brave when you live on the street*" or a simple say such "*you lame!*". From those statement examples, sooner or later will form their own perception about themselves among peer group or fellow gang members. The desire to get some respect and acceptance as a part of the gang will dominate subjects' choices although their peer or gangs never push subjects to use the drug/substance. The next process will be a self-talk where subjects *compare themselves with their peer or gangs*. And eventually they decided to use the drug just like what their peers or gangs did. To get respect and acceptance from the gangs, they oftenly involve in anti-social acts. They act bravely and dangerously only t o prove their ability. And their gangs tend to give beneficial reward and support to upper subjects' pride and forming their strength by numbers to defend the ideas and behavior which cannot be defender when they are alone as individuals.

Setyonegoro and Mansyur (1975) on their research on a hundred (100) first hospitalize case in The RSKO hospital Jakarta, stated that subjects use drug for the first time were from

their peers through offering, seducing, framing, etc, until subjects were willing to use the drug, and it is hard for them to free themselves from the gangs' bonding.

Another research done by Hardiman (1976) where he examined the drug/substance abuse victims who were also hospitalized at The RSKO Jakarta. He concluded that the peer or gang factor hold a major role for bringing the subjects fell into the drug/substance abuse. Their desire to get the acceptance from their gangs and their desire to unite under this type of sub-culture were getting stronger, and the drug/ substance had become one of the main bonding factors.

CONCLUSION

From the previous description of the result found during the research stated that the environmentally tendentious factors have impacts or propositions which allowing someone or anyone to become the drug/substance user. The environmental factor which has been described above, based on the research's result found, was based on the subjects' life-experience while interacted with their peers around their neighbourhood/environment or their reference groups.

Therefore, the environment gives an impact on one's tendency to be involved in the drug/substance abuse, such as drug/substance-prone neighbourhood/environments, reference groups, the desire to get the acceptance and respect as a part of gangs or groups.

The tendentious factors are not enough, therefore other factors are needed which will be able to be more convincing on the case of drug/substance abuse, and that what-so-called as the trigger factor.

Conclusion found on the research is that many factors have made subjects tend to use drug with their categories such: the drug-prone neighbourhood and reference group. By observing the tendentious factors as mentioned earlier, parents and family are suggested to choose better neighbourhoods for their family, guiding their children by setting positive examples so their children will not be easily influenced by their surroundings/ environments by giving them a strong basic religious education, and also between each member in the family could establish the interpersonal communication as often as possible, monitoring on their growth especially on how and with whom they are hanging out with, and parents can keep watching them but also giving them trust at the same time, so the children will also feel that they are appreciated, involved, needed, and trusted to become independent and have a positive attitude / self-concept.

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Academically, this research is expected to be able to give a contribution for the communication science as the innovation category of a pattern or a model which could become a proposition for the interpersonal communication theory expansion and the communication science in general. Furthermore, methodologically the result of research could give a contribution for other researches using the symbolic interactionis phenomenologic qualitative approach instead of the naturalistic research.

In practice, the result of research could give a contribution for the people to anticipate the drug/substance abusive symptoms for parents, family, and the environment, especially for the educational institutions. The research's implication for the educational environment is that the teachers are expected to monitor and minimize the symptoms or the influencing factors on drug/substance abuse among their students.

Socially this writing is expected to be able to give a contribution for the people, especially within each family in understanding the early symptoms among the family members when they interact in their drug-prone neighbourhood/environment, monitoring each member behavior especially the teenagers and with whom they interact. And for the society, the result of this research is expected to be useful in monitoring and understanding the teenage group or gang phenomenon or other community within their neighbourhood, so their environment will be *drug/substance-free*, or clean from the drug/substance influence. For this matter, they should anticipate against those who already in using the substance and should be the essential concern,

so they neighbourhood/environment will become peaceful area.

In practice, the result of research could give a contribution for the educational environment, especially for school environments, starting from the elementary to university, that students are the ones who could easily be the drug users.

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The author declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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