

Adversity Quotient on Moslem Teens Drug Addicts

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Abstract

Drug abuse in Indonesia has become increasingly troubling. The spread of drugs is now widely spread in society, especially in adolescents. Drug stands for narcotics, psychotropic and other active ingredients. In a broad sense, drugs are drugs, materials or substances. When this substance enters the human body, either orally (by mouth), or inhaled or through an injection, it will affect the work of the brain or the central nervous system and disturb the physical and psychological. This study uses phenomenological qualitative research methods because a truth can be obtained by capturing phenomena or symptoms that radiate from the object of research. The subjects of this study were three teenage boys who became drug addicts. The data collection method in this study used semi-structured interviews and indirect observation. There are three stages of data analysis techniques: data reduction, data display, concluding drawing/verification. Meanwhile, to test the validity of the data, researchers used Credibility (internal validity), Dependability test (reliability), and Confirmability test (objectivity) of the data. The results of the study found that the subject's adversity quotient had an important role in breaking away from drugs. The three subjects were able to make the problems they faced as a motivation to rise from adversity. Meanwhile, to test the validity of the data, researchers used Credibility (internal validity), Dependability test (reliability), and Confirmability test (objectivity) of the data. The results of the study found that the subject's adversity quotient had an important role in breaking away from drugs. The three subjects were able to make the problems they faced as a motivation to rise from adversity. Meanwhile, to test the validity of the data, researchers used Credibility (internal validity), Dependability test (reliability), and Confirmability test (objectivity) of the data. The results of the study found that the subject's adversity quotient had an important role in breaking away from drugs. The three subjects were able to make the problems they faced as a motivation to rise from adversity.

Keywords

Adversity Quotient; Moslem Youth; Drug addicts

Abstract

Penyalahgunaan narkoba di Indonesia semakin meresahkan. Penyebaran narkoba saat ini sudah meluas di masyarakat, terutama pada kalangan remaja. Narkoba adalah singkatan dari Narkotika, Psikotropika, dan Bahan Aktif lainnya. Dalam arti luas, narkoba adalah obat, bahan atau zat. Ketika zat ini masuk ke dalam tubuh manusia, baik secara oral (melalui mulut), atau terhirup atau melalui suntikan, maka akan mempengaruhi kerja otak atau sistem saraf pusat dan mengganggu fisik dan psikologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif fenomenologis karena suatu kebenaran dapat diperoleh dengan menangkap fenomena atau gejala yang terpancar dari objek penelitian. Subjek penelitian ini adalah tiga remaja laki-laki yang menjadi pecandu narkoba. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan wawancara semi terstruktur dan observasi tidak langsung. Ada tiga tahapan teknik analisis data: reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Sedangkan untuk menguji keabsahan data, peneliti menggunakan uji Kredibilitas (validitas internal), uji Dependabilitas (reliabilitas), dan uji Konfirmabilitas (objektivitas) data. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa adversity quotient subjek memiliki peran penting dalam melepaskan diri dari narkoba. Ketiga subjek mampu menjadikan permasalahan yang dihadapi sebagai motivasi untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan. Sedangkan untuk menguji keabsahan data, peneliti menggunakan uji Kredibilitas (validitas internal), uji Dependabilitas (reliabilitas), dan uji Konfirmabilitas (objektivitas) data. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa adversity quotient subjek memiliki peran penting dalam melepaskan diri dari narkoba. Ketiga subjek mampu menjadikan

permasalahan yang dihadapi sebagai motivasi untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan. Sedangkan untuk menguji keabsahan data, peneliti menggunakan uji Kredibilitas (validitas internal), uji Dependabilitas (reliabilitas), dan uji Konfirmabilitas (objektivitas) data. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa adversity quotient subjek memiliki peran penting dalam melepaskan diri dari narkoba. Ketiga subjek mampu menjadikan permasalahan yang dihadapi sebagai motivasi untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan.

Kata Kunci

adversity quotient; remaja muslim; kecanduan narkoba

Introduction

Drug abuse in Indonesia has become increasingly troubling. The spread of drugs is now widely spread in society. Narkoba stands for narcotics and dangerous drugs (sumsel.bnn.go.id). Narkoba stands for narcotics, psychotropics and other active ingredients. In a broad sense, drugs are drugs, materials or substances. If this substance enters the human body, either orally (by mouth), or inhaled or through an injection, it will affect the work of the brain or the central nervous system and interfere physically and psychologically (Jehani, Antoro et al, 2006).

Drugs are one of the painkillers that are often misused by humans. Basically narcotics are needed and have benefits in the fields of health and science. In CHAPTER II Article 4 of the Narcotics Law, it guarantees the availability of narcotics for the benefit of health and science (Kirana, Hoan, 2015). Narcotic substances that were originally used for this treatment are now widely used to calm the mind and get pleasure in large doses with the development of science and technology, the types of narcotics can be processed in so many ways and their functions are misused (Taufik, Suharsil, and Zakky, 2005).

The impact of narcotics abuse is very broad, not only covering the physical and mental health of users, but also having an impact on peace of life in the family, disturbing the community environment and also violations of the law (National Narcotics Agency, 2009).

Basically every human being is required to have resilience in dealing with the problems he has. The difficulties that come in human life have consequences on the structure of the human personality, in the sense of whether or not a person is able to overcome difficulties, trials and trials in his life. In this case, a drug addict is required to be able to get away from narcotics.

According to Mubarok, intelligence in dealing with problems is needed to live life. Mubarok stated that human intelligence is the superiority of humans compared to other creatures, with this intelligence humans can understand and anticipate everything well (Hadinata, 2015).

According to Gardner, intelligence is the ability to solve problems or create something of value for a particular culture. Muzert defines intelligence as an intellectual attitude that includes the speed of providing answers, completion, and the ability to solve problems (Hadinata, 2015).

Individuals who are able to survive in adversity to achieve success in life are intelligent individuals who overcome various kinds of difficulties, trials, problems and tests in life (Hadinata, 2015). based on the data above in accordance with the initial interview with brother R, as a resident of the Institute for Special Child Development who stated that as long as the subject was in (LPKA) it was very difficult to get away from drugs, the subject sometimes felt the desire to use drugs was very strong so that the subject felt his body shivering and all his bones ached (pouch). Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"Yo sis, the first time I came here, at first it was difficult for me to let go of that setting because when I wanted to make up but I couldn't do it, my body was cold, sis, I was shivering with cold, my bones hurt." (interview, 2018).

Adversity are difficulties that arise from various aspects of a person's life or society (Hadinata, 2015). Adversity quotient is a form of human intelligence in facing and responding to various kinds of tests, trials and difficulties in life (Hadinata, 2015). Humans who have intelligence in dealing with problems in their lives are humans who are able to develop their potential in life and are able to develop a better personality, able to act and respond optimistically and be patient in all the trials they face in their lives.

According to Stoltz, individuals who have a high IQ (intelligence quotient) and EQ (emotional quotient) do not guarantee success in life, but these two intelligences only play a role, because many individuals have high IQ and EQ scores but fail to complete the task. existing problems

(Stoltz, 2005). Furthermore, according to Stoltz, several factors that support a person's success include performance, talent, and will, intelligence, health, character, genetics, education and belief. However, even though humans have all these factors, there is no guarantee that they will still stand tall in the midst of a storm of adversity, if they do not have intelligence in dealing with and overcoming problems (adversity quotient).

The use of drugs, which are mostly teenagers, shows that there is a lack of knowledge about the dangers of drugs as well as unstable and easy teenagers to be influenced. Starting from trying to eventually become a regular user or active and addicted (republika.co.id).

Adolescence is an important stage in human development. Adolescence is known as the transition period from childhood to adulthood. Many changes occur during this transition period, both changes that come from within and from outside or the environment around the teenager. Changes from within include physical, cognitive and emotional changes, while changes from outside include changes in the social environment (Puspitasari, 2012).

Adolescence, which in its original language is called adolescence, comes from the Latin *adolescere* which means "to grow or to grow to reach maturity" (Ali, 2011). Petersen and Ebata, explained that adolescence (adolescence) was identified as a transitional stage that experienced significant changes such as puberty, cognitive changes in recognizing emotions, and self-image. In English, adolescent (adolescence) is which means *at-tadarruj* (gradually). So, the meaning is gradually

towards maturity physically, intellectually, psychologically, socially and emotionally (Al-Mighwar, 2006).

At this time the individual begins to leave the role as a child and tries to develop himself as a unique individual and does not depend on his parents, the focus of this stage is the acceptance of physical form and condition as well as a strong conformity with peers. At this time there is a heightened sexual preoccupation, which often reduces creative power or perseverance. Starting to drift apart with their parents and forming a group of friends or close friends, the behavior is less accountable, such as behavior that is out of the ordinary (Huda, 2013).

Based on the data above, it shows that at this age teenager are looking for identity, and want to try new things either alone or with new friends. Meanwhile, the family is the best place to prevent drug abuse, good communication between family members, gathering at lunchtime and dinner, at that time is the right time to exchange stories and what happened that day, so that parents become more aware of the activities carried out by children every day. (Setiyawati et al, 2015). If the family cannot be a place for children to share, then the child will trust his friends more and if not accompanied and supervised properly by parents, there will be deviations in behavior outside of their habits. Based on the description above.

Method

Participants

The sampling technique in this research is to use non-probability sampling technique.

Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities/opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, namely the sampling technique of data sources based on certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2014). The research sample used by the researcher is teenagers who are addicted to using drugs. Sampling in this case is to collect as much information as possible from various sources and constructions (Moleong, 2014). Meanwhile, the sample used in this study is characterized by several things that must be met, namely as follows:

1. Male gender;
2. 15-18 years old, student or student status;
3. Indicated drug user \pm 6 months;
4. Drug abusers at the Class I Institute for Special Child Development (LPKA) Palembang;
5. The abuser is not married or still in dependents.

Procedure and Design

The research method used in this research is qualitative. The research design that uses a qualitative approach is flexible, not too detailed, does not usually define a concept, and provides the possibility for changes when more basic, interesting, and uniquely meaningful facts are found in the field (Bungin, 2007). In this study, the type of research conducted is descriptive qualitative research. This means that the data collected is not in the form of numbers, but the data comes from interview and observation scripts. So that the purpose of this qualitative research is to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in

depth, detail, and thoroughly (Afifudin and Beni, 2012).

Measurement

The data collection method in this study used interview, observation and documentation techniques (Poerwandari, 2013; Sugiyono, 2014).

Data Analysis

The data analysis method in this study uses an interactive technique from Miles and Huberman which consists of stages of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification (Sugiyono, 2014).

Results

Theme 1: Background

MIW subject

The subject named MIW is male, a 16 year old teenager, a student at a vocational school in Palembang, the subject is the first child of two siblings. The subject lives in 13ilir himself separated from his parents, the subject is a drug addict and admits that he has used drugs for 3 years, he not only uses shabu but also uses inex. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"My name is MIW, I'm 16 years old,..., 13 ilir, grade 2,..., I've been using drugs +- 3 years, I'm not only using shabu but also using inex" [S1,W1:7- 15,22, 174,176]

MHM subject

The subject has a background as a first grade high school student in Palembang named MHM, he lives in Plaju with his parents. the subject is a Palembang person, 16 years old, the subject is the second child

in his family. The subject claims to be a drug addict and has been using drugs for approximately +- 3 years, the following are excerpts of the interview:

"Introduce my name is MHM where I live in Plaju, I'm 16 years old Sis, I've been using drugs since grade 1 high school"[S2,W1:8-11, 27,30]

MTS Subject

The subject named MTS has a background as a student at a vocational school in Palembang, the subject of MTS is the same as MHM he lives in Plaju with his parents, he is 15 years old, the second child of three siblings. The subject admits to being a drug addict, he first met drugs from his friends, he's been using drugs +-3 years. the following is an excerpt of the interview:

"Introducing my name is MTS, I live in Plaju, I was born on April 17, 2003, I am currently 15 years old, I am in grade 2 at a private high school in Palembang, I got to know drugs for the first time from a friend of mine." [S3,W1:8-11,15,28,30,234]

Theme 2: Factors causing drug use

MIW subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The subject admitted that the first time he began to know and use drugs because of an invitation from his friend, as well as the lack of parental supervision of the subject and the influence of the environment around the subject who was already used to using and selling drugs, at first the subject only tried but over time the subject finally bought and sold drugs. use

drugs continuously. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"Initially from friends and indeed the environment around the house was normal, Sis, at first, I just tried until finally I became addicted and kept buying drugs alone." [S1,W1:30,35,52,54,85]

"Yes, if asked whether I know or not, I'm confused about how to answer, he doesn't live with me himself, he lives in the other house in 13ilir, so all I know is that his activities are only at school." [IT1,W1:21-28,31-33]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The subject admitted that he got to know drugs for the first time because of his friend's invitation. Subject parents who are busy working so they do not pay attention to the association and the environment around their home. At first he only saw his friends taking drugs, then he became curious and tried but over time he became more and more addicted and could not stop using drugs. The subject's parents also admitted that he was too busy so he couldn't focus on paying attention to their child's activities outside the home. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

" The first time I knew about drugs from my friends, I saw them using drugs and got curious and finally tried to use them for a long time, I became addicted, Sis, my parents were busy working, Sis, so I didn't know I was taking drugs." [S2,W1:19-23, 87,93]

"..., I really don't pay attention to H because I'm busy selling at the market from

morning, I can only monitor his activities when he's at home". [IT2,W1:40-48]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. Just like the previous two subjects, the MTS subject admitted that he knew drugs for the first time from his friend, the subject was also invited by his friend to try drugs so that eventually the subject became addicted. MTS also admitted that he did not get supervision from his parents so that the subject's parents did not know what the subject's activities were other than school, and also the environment around the subject that did support and make it easier for the subject to get drugs. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"You know from your friends, you were first invited to use it and then I tried to use it after that I started to get addicted and kept using it. My parents didn't know, Sis, that I was using drugs, only my mother was finally starting to get suspicious of my behavior."[S3,W1:37,40 ,110,113]

"Yes, at first I didn't know that my child was using drugs... Well, because I also have other activities so I can't focus on monitoring my child."[IT3,W1:31-37]

Theme 3: types of drugs consumed

MIW subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. MIW admits that he first tried methamphetamine and became addicted, after that he tried inexperienced drugs. Here are excerpts from the interview:

"besides meth, I also use Ineks, sis...",". [S1,W1:174-180]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The subject admitted that at first he did not know that drug use was prohibited, he only found out when he was caught and put in the LPKA, the type of drug consumed by the MHM subject was only methamphetamine, different from the previous subject who consumed in other than methamphetamine. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"I don't know, I just found out when I was caught. Just use shabu sis". [S2,W1: 226, 236]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The subject admitted that the subject only consumed methamphetamine, no other types of drugs were consumed by the subject. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"Yes, Sis, I use drugs, I only use methamphetamine, Sis". [S3,W1:27-29]

Theme 4: the general impact of drugs on health

MIW subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The symptoms felt by the subject after taking drugs for the first time were that he felt more agile, his body felt light and comfortable. But when he does not take drugs he feels like something is missing, not feeling well, feverish, cold, nauseous

and the subject feels tired. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"It's delicious, my body feels lighter and more agile. When I don't wear it, I feel like something is missing, my body becomes feverish, cold and nauseous, like I'm sakau, sis.". [S1,W1:60,67, 243,245]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The symptoms felt by the subject after taking drugs were that the subject felt his enthusiasm and stamina increased, the subject's mind was also affected, the subject felt not hungry at all, the subject's body also sweated. but when the subject is not taking drugs he feels numb and his body is hot and cold. In fact, he also revealed that when he didn't have money to buy drugs, he wanted to steal. Here's an excerpt from his interview:

"I feel very excited to work, my body sweats more, I don't feel hungry. When I don't have money, I want to use any means to buy shabu, because when I'm intoxicated and can't use drugs, I don't feel well and my body gets hot and cold." [S2,W1:50-58, 146,245]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews on the subject. The symptoms felt by the subject after taking drugs were that the subject felt his body became lighter and the subject had difficulty sleeping because of the effects of the drugs he consumed. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"bodyI feel light, I also have trouble sleeping, I don't feel well if I don't use drugs. [S3,W1:79,72,74]

Theme 5: family reaction

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The subject's parents found out that their child was using drugs when their child was arrested and arrested by the police. When the subject's parents found out that the subject was using drugs, the subject's parents felt sad, disappointed and sorry for the actions their child had done and regretted not being able to take care and give more attention to their children so that their children use drugs. The following are excerpts of the interview:

"My parents are sad and sorry, Sis, why am I not forced to live with them." [S1,W1:117-121]

"I'm sad, I feel sorry that I can't take care of my child properly, I also feel like a failure as a mother."[IT1,W1:57-62]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. When the subject's parents found out that the subject was arrested by the police for drugs, the subject's parents felt sad and regretful, even the subject's parents fainted and cried because their child was arrested by the police. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"I cried, until I fainted. I'm also crying and sorry sis."[S2, W1 :127-129]

"I feel sad because I failed to take care of my child properly so that he instead uses drugs, sad deck until I fainted at the police station".[IT2, W1 :56-76]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. Just like the previous two subject's parents, the reaction of MTS parents when they found out their child was caught by the police, the subject's parents cried and felt sad, he also felt disappointed, angry, and felt that he had not succeeded in educating his children. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"My mother is crying, Sis, sad and disappointed, she can't even sleep. I also feel sorry that you can't sleep too" [S3,W1 : 147-152]

"Which parent is not angry, sad, disappointed and crying knowing their child"arrested by the police for drugs. I feel like I failed to educate him all this time." [IT3, W1 :58-66]

Theme 6: Subject's response in overcoming despair

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The subject of MIW once felt hopeless when trying to get away from drugs but was unsuccessful, because the subject had also promised not to take drugs again with his parents, and the subject also overcame this feeling of despair by participating in many activities in LPKA. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"Have you ever, Sis, ..., ...already want to quit [from drugs], he promised also to mom ..., just do more activities, sis, cleaning, hypnotherapy, Koran, prayer, school."[S1, W2:410,455,468]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. MHM subjects never felt hopeless in trying to get away from drugs, the despair experienced by the subject came from himself and from his friend who always invited the subject to consume drugs and the way the subject coped with it by thinking more about his parents and participating in activities in LPKA . Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"..., ever [desperate] but what about my thoughts, Sis,..., I like to think about my parents, Sis, here I like to pray, recite the Koran, continue to help, Sis".[S2,W2 :329,334]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the MTS subject has also felt hopeless when trying to get away from drugs, the subject felt a failure because of an invitation from the subject's friend who always invited and offered the subject with drugs and the subject found it difficult to overcome it as long as he had not entered LPKA. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"Have you ever, Sis, have you ever when you are desperate to stop, so you're still using it..., this is difficult, Sis, you can't handle it when you come from outside, can you do it right here? Yes, Sis."[S3,W3:333,335,339,341]

Theme 7: How to control the subject's self so as not to use drugs

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The subject admitted that the way he controlled himself so as not to use drugs anymore was to remember Allah and his parents and the subject's desire to go back to school and work. Here's an excerpt from his interview:

"I'm trying not to remember, Sis, I focus on worshipping, reading the Koran, praying and always remembering my parents, Sis. I also want to go back to school and then work." [S1,W1: 315-316, 318-319]

MHM subject

In contrast to the MIW subject who is closer to Allah by praying and reciting the Koran, the MHM subject wants to please his parents more, and wants to be a better person. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"I want it, Sis, I want to be right, I realize I was wrong, Sis, I want to please my parents, Sis, I, come clean up behind Sis, clean the field, that's it, Sis." [S2,W1: 165, 184, 280]

MTS Subject

Similar to the other two subjects, MTS also revealed that the way he controls himself so he doesn't use drugs anymore is to remember his parents, he doesn't want to make his family cry, wants to make his parents happy and also remembers his future. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"I want to go back to school, Sis, I want to make my parents and family happy, I don't want to make them sad and disappointed again because of me." [S3,W1:190-192,230-231]

Theme 8: Causes of existing problems

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The MIW subject felt that the problems he experienced came from the environment and his friends, because the subject's environment was supportive of getting these items easily and the subject's friends introduced the subject to drugs. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"From your environment, Sis, from friends, because before using it, I saw the first person who used it, Sis, so this is a friend..., at first I only tried it once, finally, Sis." [S1,W2:437-444]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The MHM subject felt that the problem he was experiencing came from his friend, because the subject's friend was the first to introduce and offer the subject with shabu so that in the end the subject continued to consume methamphetamine. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"... yes, because of that friend, Sis, I ended up wearing it, then I became acquainted with the item, and at first I was invited to try it, until finally, Sis." [S2,W2:339-345]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The MTS subject felt that the problem he was experiencing came from his friend, because the subject's friend persuaded the subject to want to try drugs until finally the subject became addicted to drugs. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"From your friends, bro, because of him, he likes to ask and offer, so I am influenced, so I join in and eventually get addicted. [S2,W2:344,350]

Theme 9 : The subject's resistance to the challenges they face

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The subject of MIW felt that when he was still outside and had not yet entered LPKA, the subject himself had started trying to get away from drugs, but there were obstacles faced by the subject that arose when trying to escape from drugs and obstacles that arise from friends and the environment. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

"When I was outside yesterday, Sis, when I wanted to stop, when I saw a friend in front of me wearing it, I kept offering them... [S1,W2:395-400,425]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the MHM subject felt that he had also started trying to get away from drugs when he had not entered LPKA, but the subject encountered obstacles from the subject himself and the obstacles caused by

the subject's friends who offered the subject to consume methamphetamine. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"..., I really want to stop [from drugs], sis, because my parents have been investigating me constantly, and I really want to stop sis, ..., and my friends also like to invite me.... [S2,W2:315-323]

MTS Subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The MTS subject felt that there were no challenges or obstacles faced by the subject, in contrast to the other two subjects, the MTS subject was ready to be free from drugs, but when the subject had not entered LPKA, the subject faced obstacles in trying to escape drugs. Here's an excerpt of his interview:

"No, Sis, I really want to be free from drugs, Sis, have you ever, because I saw Tula's friends, Sis, friends still invite..." [S3,W3:308,310, 316-320]

Theme 10: Hope to be free from drugs

MIW subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the subject and also the subject's parents hope that they can completely free themselves from drugs and can continue their schooling again so that they can work and make their parents happy. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"I want to be a better person and want to continue school and work." [S1,W1 : 358-359]

"I hope my child can really get off drugs, go back to school and then can work, I want

my child to be even better." [IT1,W1 : 115-123]

MHM subject

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the subject hopes that he can really get away from drugs and no longer use or be tempted. He also wanted to continue his schooling again. It's the same with the subject's parents who want the subject to really be free from drugs and can continue his schooling again and be successful in the future. Here's an excerpt of the interview:

"I want to let go, I want to be a better person, I want to continue school again." [S2,W1 : 167-168]

"My hope is that my child can really be free from drugs, can become a better person, can continue his schooling and be able to work.." [IT2, W1: 111-122]

MTS Subject

Similar to the two subjects above, MTS also wants to continue his schooling again and work to make his family happy, even MTS is ready if he has to distance himself from friends who introduce him to drugs. The subject's parents also hope that their child can change and no longer use drugs, and so that MTS can continue his schooling again. The following is an excerpt of the subject interview:

"I want to go back to school, Sis, I want to make my parents happy. I'm okay with losing friends who made me who I am." [S3,W1 : 192, 194-195]

"... but I really want my child to be a better person than before, no longer try drugs and can continue his schooling again." [IT3, W1: 83-89]

Discussion

This study discusses teenagers who become drug addicts, the subject's life before falling into drugs is the same as other teenagers. The three subjects admitted that the first time he knew drugs from friends and the environment around the subject who did provide drugs. According to Gunawan (2009), the factors that cause drug use are the availability and ease of obtaining drugs. And the condition of an unhealthy social environment is the cause of deviation and drug abuse (Lisa & Sutrisna, 2013).

On average, the subjects had used drugs for approximately 3 years. According to Gunawan (2009), the type of drug used by the subject is included in Psychotropic Group II: this type has a strong potential to cause dependence syndrome, for example amphetamines, methamphetamine (shabu), phencyclidine and Ritalin. And during that time the subject's family did not know that the subject used drugs. According to Kartono (2011) the family is an organization that has the most important role in social groups, the family is the institution in society that is primarily responsible for ensuring the social and biological welfare of human children. As parents should not be bored or give up in educating children so that children become better, Children are the trust of Allah SWT to their fathers and mothers, therefore they must always be cared for, educated and nurtured seriously so that they become good people, so that the child does not get lost in his way of life. So the obligation of parents to their children is not only to earn a living and give him clothes, or worldly pleasures, but more than that parents must direct their children to understand the truth, educate their morals, set a good example

and pray for him. The Word of Allah SWT: So the obligation of parents to their children is not only to earn a living and give him clothes, or worldly pleasures, but more than that parents must direct their children to understand the truth, educate their morals, set a good example and pray for him. The Word of Allah SWT:

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ أَهْلَيْكُمْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ تَتَّبِعُوا النَّاسَ الْجَارَةَ لَيْهَا لَنْكَةً لَأَظْ أَدَّ لَا اللَّهُ أَمَرَهُمْ لُونَ . ا . ال :

"O you who believe, protect yourselves and your families from the fire of hell whose fuel is humans and stones, the guardians of which are angels who are harsh, harsh, do not disobey Allah in what He commands them and always do what He has commanded them to do. ordered. [QS. At-Tahrim : 6]

And the words of the Prophet Muhammad:

لَكُمْ أَعْلَمُ لَكُمْ لَكُمْ . الْإِمَامُ أَعْلَمُ . الرَّجُلُ أَعْلَمُ أَهْلِهِ لَمْ . الْمَرْأَةُ أَعْيَةُ أَلَّةُ الْخَادِمِ أَعْلَمُ لَمْ . لَكُمْ أَعْلَمُ . الْارَى

Meaning: "You are all leaders and you will be asked about your leadership. The Imam is the leader and will be asked about his leadership. The man (husband) is the leader in his family and will be asked about his leadership. The wife is the leader in her husband's household and will be asked about her leadership. The servant is the leader in guarding the property of his master and will be asked about his

leadership. And each of you is a leader and will be asked about his leadership. [HR Bukhari juz 1, p. 215]

Drug use has a bad impact on the subject, at the beginning of drug use the subject feels lighter, and feels calmer. The three subjects admitted that he felt chills, nausea, and chills in his body when he was not taking drugs. The MHM subject admitted that he used all means to get money to buy drugs, even the subject could not distinguish between what was good and what was bad to do. According to Sofyan (2007) there are at least nine reasons why drugs are dangerous for users, one of which is to eliminate the dividing line between good and bad.

The three subjects claimed to want to get away from drugs, from the results of the research conducted, the way MIW subjects to get away from drugs was by getting closer to God and thinking about their parents. Meanwhile, MHM focuses more on activities in LPKA to maintain environmental cleanliness. Similar to MHM, the way MTS subjects get away from drugs is by participating in activities within the LKPA environment and preferring not to think about the problem and focus on their desire to make their parents happy.

Everyone wants to live a good and normal life, including the three subjects, they hope that when they leave LPKA they can continue their life better. Likewise, their desire to continue their education in order to achieve the goals they want. It is the same with the expectations of the subject's

family who want their child to become a better human being and can achieve their goals.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done and the data that has been examined from three subjects through qualitative research methods with a phenomenological type approach, it can be concluded that there is a role for Adversity Quotient to get away from drugs. This can be seen from the three subjects (MIW, MHM and MTS) starting to slowly break away from drugs by accepting and dealing with the problems they are experiencing now, considering their parents, trying not to approach their friends who are drug users, the subject also always tries to do not think and feel the desire to consume drugs, and the subject is closer to God. Factors that affect the subject's AQ are family, environmental and religious factors and the subject keeps himself busy to participate in positive activities such as the Koran and prayer.

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