Motivation of Recovery of Victims of Drugs Using in Rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) City of Payakumbuh

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ABSTRACT

For drug abusers, rehabilitation is essential to do by giving motivating drug abusers to recover and stop using drugs. The study aimed to determine the mottreasone recovery of victims of drug abusers undergoing rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Payakumbuh with qualitative research methods. The results showed that the first abuser's motivation to recover was driven by himself (intrinsic motivation) as contained in the motivational aspect of driving, the second family (extrinsic motivation) to direct, then the environment (extrinsic motivation) to support him to recover from drug abuse. Apart from yourself, tbiggestost considerableouragement for abusers to recover is from family or parents. These two things arintendeded, where if one of them has no motivation to recover, then the recovery will not work well

Keywords: *Motivation, Recovery of Drug Abuse Victims, Rehabilitation*

INTRODUCTION

The rise of drug abusers today, especially in Indonesia, is one of the issues that disturbs society (Abbas, 2020). The illicit drug trade in Indonesia is currently attacking young people who country's future country (Achilie-Valencia, 2021; Alenizi, 2019). If the drugs have damaged the future of this country, consequences will bring state losses such as state finance and destroy nyes the future generations of the country; reduced human resources can even cause various diseases such as HIV / AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, and others.

According to Law Number 35 of 2009, narcotics are substances or drugs obtained from plants or non-plants, including engineered and semi-finished products, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, pain relief and can result in

dependence (Zhang, 2022). An addict or drug abuser is a person who uses illegal or illegal drugs.

The threat of drugs is increasing, not only in the country but also throughout the country experiencing this problem (Gultom dkk., 2022). Drugs have entered almost all components of society, regardless of status, level of education, or division at other levels (Ohtsuki, 2011). When viewed in terms of age, there are more victims of drugs than individuals whose age is still young.

This tendency is triggered by the increasing number of drugs circulating in the old type and the new type, better known as NPS (*New Psychoactive Substance).* The increase in its number and types is in line with the pace of technological development. Drugs are getting easier to get with the help of the internet. In *One deep web,* there is *a dark web*, where one of its activities is selling narcotics and illegal drugs (Deputy for Prevention of BNN RI, 2020: 2).

Drug abuse is the non-clinical or unlawful use of illegal merchandise called narcotics and habit-forming drugs that can harm health and interfere with the well-being of life for its users (Macchia, 2007). Drug abuse can lead to dependence on narcotic substances; if stopped, then the client will become addicted. Addiction or substance dependence requires a wide variety of approachesespeciallyly in the fields of psychiatry, brain science or psychology, and counseling. In the case of drug dependence, the most capablearead in psychiatry since there are psychological and behavioral problems due to narcotic substances (Ato, 2013).

The impact of drug use depends on the type of drug used, the user's character, and the user's state (Susanto dkk., 2022; Zakaria dkk., 2022). The effects of themedicinesimized medications can be seen from the individual's physical, mental, and social.

Physical impacts include disorders of the sensory (nervous) system, such as seizures, hallucinations, disturbances of consciousness and peripheral nerve damage, and conditions of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular) (Alenizi, 2019), such as severe myocardial diseases and disordconditionse circulatory system. Skin diseases (dermatopathy) (Al-Bataineh, 2021; Al-Salem, 2020), Such as pus (abscess), allergies, lung problems (lung disease), such as respiratory depression, dyspnea ea, and hardening of the lung tissue (Shidqi & Mudinillah, 2021). Frequent headaches, useusea, Anand vomiting increased body temperature, and difficulty resting (Akbar, 2018). In addition, the effects on regeneration or reproductive health are endocrine problems, such as a decrease in the d function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone) and impaired sexual function.

The psychological impacts caused include lethargic work, reckless work, often tense and restless, loss of self-confidence, aloofness, fantasizing, always suspicious, incitement, fierceruthlessnesss behavior, difficulty concentrating, and feeling irritated and discouraged, and tend to-ing self-harm. Even suicide, mental probleunwillingnessling to socialize amisbehaveely, alienated by the community

environment, being annoying, a burden on the family, and education will be disrupted so that his future becomes bleak.

Physical and psychological impacts are inextricably linked. If treatment is stopped (the drug is not taken on time) and psychological or spiritual motivation is used as a fuel impulse to consume, dependence can cause excruciating pain (sakaw). Wakaw'sw physical and mental symptoms are also in line with social symptoms, such as lying to parents, stealing, anger, manipulation, etc (Mudinillah, 2021).

The Province General Drug Agency (BNNP) of West Sumatra revealed that in 2 17, more than 66,612 people in West Sumatra were recorded as related to narcotics abuse in the classification of early use or trial and error, regular or addiction. This number increased compared to the previous year, about 63,000 people, and in 2015 about 59,000 people (Al-Emran, 2018).

The number of drug abusers rehabilitated at the Payakumbuh City National Narcotics Agency in 2018 and 2019 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.1
Drug Abuser Rehabilitation Data of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City by Gender

NO	Gender	The year 2018	The year 2019
1	Man	23 People	30 People
2	Woman	9 People	1 Person
Total		**32 People**	**31 People**

Data source: National Narcotics Agency (BNN) payakumbuh city

Table 1. 2
Rehabilitation Data of Drug Abusers of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City by Age Group

NO	Age Group	The year 2018	The year 2019
1	<18 Years	11 People	3 People
2	18-25 Years	14 People	17 People
3	26-40 Years	7 People	9 People
4	>41 Years	0 People	2 People
Total		**32 People**	**31 People**

Data source: National Narcotics Agency (BNN) payakumbuh city

From the data above, it was concluded that the number of drug abusers in the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) rehabilitation of Payakumbuh City. Restoration of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City recapitulates the data of drug abusers as stated in the table above only drug abusers who voluntarily come directly to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City and also from the immediate arrest by the Drug Eradication Agency of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City. The abuser is only in the form of owning and consuming

for himself and not for circulation, ion then the abuser is referred for rehabilitation. The drug abuser does not look at a person's age, level of education or gender. This certainly has an impact on drug abusers. Theffectsct of drug abusers directly affectheirhis physical and psychological conditions. Therefore, it requires versus treatment, one of which is by carrying out rehabilitation activities for drug abusers so that victims of drug abusers can return to normal social activities.

According to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, rehabilitation is aimed at the recovery or treatment of drug users and restoring their condition; the purpose is that they can resume the performance of their social functions, primarily to carry out activities adequately in daily life. Community.

For drug abusers, rehabilitation is essential to do by motivating drug abusers to recover and stop using drugs. Motivation is the impulse or pop that comes from oneself or the help of others as the main impetus for oneself and the group to give the best in themselves (Dayana and Marbun, 2018:11). The motivation to recover from drug use can be interpreted as the behavior of an individual who is encouraged to be freed from dependence on drugs.

The problem researchers found in the field by interviewing drug abusers at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City who are undergoing rehabilitation to recover from drug abuse is that abusers experience various problems in undergoing restoration, so the motivation to recover from drugs is hindered. Low, such as the motivation that exists in itself (intrinsic) that is when undergoing rehabilitation, the client does not understand the counselor's language when d covering rehabilitation materials so that the client is less motivated to recover. Furthermore, e clients lack external impulses (extrinsic motivation) n undergoing rehabilitation. The lack of family support is the absence of family care for victims of drug abusers undergoing restoration, such as not controlling the victim's daily life. From an economic point of view, the lack of transportation costs makes the rehabilitation carried out not on time.

Before the researcher conducted this research, there was a previous study, namely research conducted by Ohtsuki (2011), a student of the Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang entitled Motivation to Heal in Residents of Drug Abusers at the Rehabilitation Center Reviewed from Family Social Support. The result of his research was that there was a very significant positive relationship between family social support and the motivation to recover in drug abuse residents in rehabilitation centers. The higher the family's social support, the higher the incentive to recover from the drug abuser resident in the rehabilitation center and vice versa. The research conducted by Andjani has similarities with the author's research, namely that they both examined the motivation to recover or recover in drug abusers. The difference between the research conducted by Andjani and the research that the author conducted was that the author used a qualitative type of research by collecting data through interviews and using descriptive data analysis techniques. Meanwhile, Andjani uses a quantifiable kind of research with sampling techniques, namely *incidental sampling techniques,* and using data analysis methods, namely productmomentproduct moment techniques.

Based on the problems that the authors found and previous research, the authors are interested in conducting further research.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Motivation

Motivation is a broader term that refers to the entire developmental cycle, including conditions of authorization, motivation in the individual, behaviors arising from activities, or the end of actions caused by the environment and goals (Allegrante, 2018).

There are two types of motivation, namely:

1. Intrinsic Motivation

   Intrinsic motivation is an initiative from within the individual and does not require an external stimulus since the individual has the urgency to do something for the purpose (Allegrante, 2018). Intrinsic motivation comes from within the individual because the individual feels happy after completing an activity. The primary sources of inherent motivation are challenges, curiosities, needs, interests, and pleasures. If the activities are carried out to achieve the expected result, a perswouldill feels satisfied under the impulse of new intrinsic motivation.

2. Extrinsic Motivation

   Extrinsic motivation is an initiative implemented by an external stimulus to the individual (Al-Mashhadi, 2018). This motivation is due to the external influence of the individual self, either by invitation, command, or coercion of others. People with extrinsic motivation will do a specific job or activity because they are sure to get what they want, such as receiving an award, receiving praise from others, or avoiding punishment. The primary sources of extrinsic motivation are a reward, social progress ree, and punishment avoidance.

   According to (Blume, 2021)), there are three motivational functions, namely:

   a. Encourages human beings to act.
   b. Decide on the direction of activity, specifically towards the goals to be achieved. Thus, motivation can provide guidance and kegiatan yang harus dilakukan sesuai dengan tujuannya.
   c. Choosing activities that must be carried out to achieve the goal by eliminating activities that are not beneficial for the purpose.

Drug

Drugs are substances that, if introduced into the human body, whether drunk, inhaled, or injected, can change a person's thoughts, moods or feelings, and behavior. Drugs can generate physical and psychological dependence (Macchia, 2007).

Drugs naturally, synthesis and semi-synthesis are,n meant explicitly mentioned the Quran or the hadith of the Prophet. Departing from the intoxicating effects of *karma*, some scholars analogize *psychoactive* materials (drugs) to *khkhimar*ecause the same *iflflat*ich is intoxicating. Something intoxicating in the Quran called led *kkhkhimar means something* that can dispel reason. Although the forms are different, the way *khamar* and drugs work is the same (Anand, 2018).

Drug Abusers

A drug abuser carries, possesses, controls, and consumes Narcotics in specific doses daily. This violates the article of the law, but if it violates the law, alternative sanctions in the form of rehabilitation are applied (Assemgul, 2018).

The factors causing the occurrence of drug abusers are as follows (Alenizi, 2019):
1. Influence from within the individual (Internal Factors)
   a. Trial and error taking drugs
   b. Lack of knowledge about drugs
   c. Stress, frustration, and upset
   d. Want to be considered significant, slang, and modern
   e. Unemployed, wanting to spree
   f. Weak faith and labile mentality.
2. Influence from the family
   a. The family is not harmonious
   b. No good communication
   c. There is no exemplary.
3. Influence from others (External Factors)
   a. Deceit, persuasion, and coercion from others
   b. Widespread drug trafficking
   c. Association with the drug environment
   d. Misinformation about drugs
   e. Weak drug surveillance.

From the above causative factors of drug abusers it can be concluded that the influence of the orang lain (faktor eksternal) dan pengaruh dari keluarga sangat dominan seseorang terjerumus untuk menggunakan narkoba. Adanya rasa tidak nyaman ketika berada dalam lingkungan keluarga atau dalam rumah sehingga membuat seseorang untuk mencari comfort outside by means of using drugs. External influences of the individual (external factors) greatly influence a person to use drugs, especially among adolescents. This is because adolescents' emotions are still unstable so it is very easy to be influenced by others.

Motivation for The Recovery of Drug Abuse Victims

Recovery of victims of drug abusers is a process with the emergence of awareness from drug abusers to decide to stop using drugs by conducting a rehabilitation program.

Recovery efforts through rehabilitation are vital. In addition to clinical recovery, individuals also need the motivation to recuperate from drug use.

Recovery or healing motivation supports and fortifies behavior in individuals determined to achieve a level of recovery from drug abuse. drufromabusers who have the zeal to recover or recover in general can be seen as a whole to carry out treatment and as much as possible can be expected to achieve an ideal cure and subsequently step maintain their health by not using drugs anymore (Al-Jubouri, 2019).

According to (Nawas, 2022), recovery motivation has three aspects, namely:

1. Moving, that motivation gives rise to the power in the individual to encourage the individual to act in a certain way.
2. Directing, that motivation provides an orientation of behavioral goals directed towards something.
3. Sustaining, this motivation is used to maintain and sustain behavior, the surrounding environment that must strengthen the intensity and direction of the individual's impulse and strength.

According to (Zakaria dkk., 2022), the factors affecting motivation are grouped into two, namely:

1. Internal factors are everything that comes from within a person.
   a. Physical factors are everything related to physical condition.
   b. Psychological factors, motivation arises from basic needs.
   c. Genetic factors are the nature of parents' genetic dependence on their offspring (identical twins / one egg).
   d. The desire factor itself, such as wanting to get rid of conditions that interfere with daily activities and the feeling of not being able to fulfill one's potential.
   e. The maturity factor of age affects the thinking and decision-making process for recovery.
2. External factors are motivational factors that influence other people and the surrounding environment.
   a. Environmental factors, are something that surrounds the individual, such as family, neighbors, school and social.
   b. Social support factors, activities provided by friendly relations or because of the presence of
   c. individuals who have enthusiastic or impactful relationships with beneficiaries, such as family, lovers or friends.
   d. Facility factor, the availability of facilities that support resident recovery and are available effectively to wake up drug clients to recover.
   e. Media factors, are supporting data, information about appeals or others. The presence of the media can make the population more aware of the situation so that they are encouraged to recover.
   f. Religious factors are beliefs that are in accordance with religious norms or doctrines in human life. Religion allows people to act according to the norms or values that are taught, thereby inspiring people to obey the advice, advice,

and teachings of rehabilitation center officers because they believe it is good and act according to the norms. they believe.

g. Socio-economic factors are very important factors in personal behavior. Affordable families with adequate facilities and needs have different motivations for poor economic performance.

h. Cultural factors, most of which are exercises or human works that are adapted to learning.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a long-term and short-term recovery process for victims of drug abuse, with the aim of changing behavior to restore a person's social function in society (National Narcotics Agency, 2012: 11). According to Banja in (Reigeluth, 2013) rehabilitation means returning one's ability to normal. Rehabilitation is a process of improvement that is focused on targeting people with disabilities so that they can carry out activities to the maximum extent possible both from an ideal physical, social, and economic point of view.

According to Law no. 35 of 2009, there are two types of rehabilitation, namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, which are explained as follows:

1. Medical rehabilitation

   Medical rehabilitation is a process of coordinating treatment activities aimed at freeing drug users from drug dependence. According to (Alamri, 2021), medical rehabilitation of drug abuse victims can be carried out at a clinic appointed by the Minister of Health, which is a clinic that is jointly managed by the government and the community. Medical rehabilitation is carried out for the recovery of victims of drug abusers through physical, psychological, spiritual and social treatment activities.

2. Social rehabilitation

   Social rehabilitation is the process of coordinating recovery activities in physical, mental and social aspects, so that former drug addicts can regain their social role in social life. According to (Saris, 2014), the purpose of social rehabilitation is so that drug users can return and carry out their social functions in society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Research Type

In this study, the authors use qualitative research, which is a study that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing from the behavior of the people being observed, qualitative research is a research approach that reveals certain social situations by correctly describing reality (Creswell, 2007).

Research Background and Time

The location of the research that the author did in this study is the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City. The author conducted this research starting from the implementation of the initial observations that the author did since November 2020.

Research subject

The subjects of this study consisted of 3 drug abusers undergoing rehabilitation and 1 counselor for the Payakumbuh National Narcotics Agency. Drug abusers who undergo rehabilitation and counselors are used as subjects because they aim to be able to provide precise data regarding how the motivation for the recovery of victims of drug abusers is to undergo rehabilitation at the Payakumbuh National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

Research Instruments

In conducting research activities, the research instruments are:

1. The main instrument (key) is the researcher himself, meaning that the author acts as the main data source. The author is the main instrument in the research because the author himself will collect data, process data, and validate the ability to theory.
2. Supporting instruments are instruments that support researchers to collect research data. The supporting instrument in this research is a list of interviews. The interview list is a list of interviews that will be questioned.

Data source

According to (Aguinis, 2009), the data source is the subject from which the data can be obtained. The data sources that the author uses in this research are:

1. Primary data sources

    Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors (Agboka, 2014). The primary data sources in this study are the rehabilitation section or counselors and victims of drug abusers undergoing rehabilitation at the Payakumbuh National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

2. Secondary data sources

    Secondary data sources are data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors (Akhtar-Danesh, 2008). For example, through the counselor for the rehabilitation of the Payakumbuh BNN. Secondary data sources in this study are in the form of documents such as data on drug abusers

Data Collection Techniques

To collect the data related to this study, the authors used data collection techniques in the form of:

1. Interview

    Interviews are research data collection techniques by conducting direct questions and answers or conversations operated by two parties, namely the interviewer or *interviewer*, namely the one who asks the question, and the source or *interviewee*, who provides answers to the questions asked. In this study, the author interviewed the rehabilitation section or counselors and drug abusers who underwent rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City.

2. Document

    Documentation is in the form of photos and recordings at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City.

Data Collection and Interplay Techniques

To collect the data related to this study, the authors used data collection techniques in the form of:

1. Interview

    Interviews are research data collection techniques by conducting direct questions and answers or conversations operated by two parties, namely the interviewer or *interviewer*, namely the one who asks the question, and the source or *interviewee*, who provides answers to the questions asked. In this study, the author interviewed the rehabilitation section or counselors and drug abusers who underwent rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City.

2. Documentation

    Documentation is in the form of photos and recordings at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique that the researchers used in this study were a descriptive data analysis technique, which is a data analysis technique by collecting data from the interview results of drug abusers and counselors of the National Narcotics Agency of Payakumbuh City.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research that the author conducted were:

1. Extrinsicsic and intrinsic motivations for the recovery of victims of drug abusers are undergoing rehabilitation at the Narcotics Agency Nasional (BNN) Kota Payakumbuh

Based on the interviews that the author conducted with victims of drug abuse and counselors of BNN Payakumbuh City, clients get extrinsic motivation or encouragement outside of themselves, namely families such as parents, and also want to build an average household. Meanwhile, the intrinsic motivation or encouragement in clients undergoing rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City is motivated to recover from drugs they think about their future, such as in terms of work or economy or to stay at home and fear the dangers of drugs.

2. The motivation for the recovery of victims of drug abusers is undergoing rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Payakumbuh City is related to the motivational aspects of moving, directing, and supporting

   a. Aspects of Moving

   From the results of interviews conducted by the author of drug abuse victims and counselors of BNN Payakumbuh City, in providing motivation, it was seen that the client was in which phase and then given directions to recover from drug abuse.

   b. Directing Aspects

   The client can be directed by drugs and seen before and after rehabilitation; before being rehabilitated, his daily attitudes and actions ccontrolled but when he has been rehabilitatrehabilitatedl all his attitudes and actions.

   c. Sustaining Aspects

   In rehabilitation, clients need support from family, the environment, and counselors. Support from families is the biggest motivation for victims of drug abuse to recover.

Based on the results of the studies, it can be explained that To recover from drug abuse, the client requires external (extrinsic) encouragement such as from the family and family amendment. An external stimulant that will encourage the client to recover requires reinvolvestion. Rehabilitation is an activity carried out for drug abusers with the auto recoverable. There are two types of rehabilitation, namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Based on the research result, senresilienc payumbuh City used a kind of medical rehabilitation using a psychosocial approach. Rehabilitation with this psychosocial approach is a recovery service for drug abusers with the aim of enforcing their social functioning in society to implement edited creasing knowledge and skills so that abusers will return being fident and have self-esteem.

To recover from drug abuse is very decisive that is from within the individual (intrinsical) and does not require any external impulse. This is like a drug abuser with the initials F motivated for the future, for example, looking for a job, if you; use drugs, it will be difficult challenging a job, let alone to stat home Suppose there is no change from within itself. In that case of, it will not be accepted by others either for home or in terms g abusers with the initials I said they want to r want to recovklrecoverrugs, ain and leave drugs, and change the economy for the future.

During the rehabilitation period, the drug abuser feels comfort in him. They can control themselves to be able to recover from drug abuse. This is based on an explanation from a drug abuser researchers interviewed, one of whom had the initials I. He said that he felt comfortable undergoing rehabilitation, but he sometimes remembered the drug. To overcome this, abusers do various ways, including watching *Youtube*, playing *games*, doing morning to evening work, and reducing the time to meet with their friends. This is also supported by an explanation from the counselor of BNN Payakumbuh City that there are changes that have occurred in rehabilitated drug abusers, including how to speak, how to appreciate people, their worship has increased, and also care about themselves both in terms of personal hygiene and physical health.

Drug abusers are highly motivated to recover. This is because they have thought about their future, want to live an everyday life like before using drugs either in terms of work or economy, their families, and also because they are undergoing rehabilitation, abusers are shown images of the dangers of drugs. This creates motivation from within the abuser to be able to recover from drug abuse.

CONCLUSION

The motivation of the victim of the drug abuser to recover is driven by himself (intrinsic motivation) and does not require the presence of outside encouragement or stimulation. Meanwhile, external impulses (extrinsic motivation) victims of drug abusers' needs to recover are rehabilitation, family, and the environment. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivations are closely related. If one of them is absent, then the recovery of the victim of drug abuse will not work out well. It is like if the motivation to recover comes from within him (intrinsic motivation) but does not get support or encouragement from the family (extrinsic motivation), then the client will not succeed in recovering from drug abuse.

Victims of drug abuse are motivated to recover from within themselves because they are already thinking about their future and want to live everyday life as before falling into drugs. The abusers wished to improve the family's econ and their houhouseholds also cause they feared the dangers of drugs. This can be seen from the attitude of abuse victims, where they have been able to control themselves to recover, namely from how they speak, how to respect others, their worship increases, and care for themselves such as their health and hygiene.

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