



Social and Religious Behavior of Drug and Alcohol Users

Pauji

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah University, Jakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received Feb 02, 2022 Revised Feb 14, 2022 Accepted Mar 08, 2022 Keywords: Social behavior Drugs Liquor	Marriage is forming a family with the opposite sex, or also having sex or having intercourse which is a contract that causes lawful association and cooperation between men and women throughout life, whose rights and obligations have been regulated by Shari'ah law. While drugs are types of illegal drugs that cause users to become unconscious. There are many types of drugs, including marijuana, heroin, morphine, cocaine. The use of illegal drugs is severely punished by the government, and in Islamic law it is also strictly prohibited. While liquor is a drink that can intoxicate the drinker, and is forbidden in Islam. The object of this research is the informants who consume drugs and alcohol, then they decide to get married. In this study the authors tried to find out the effect of marriage on drug and alcohol users. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that marriage can have a positive effect on drug and alcohol users; both morally and socially because it can avoid living patterns of deviant behavior, such as prostitution, freeseex, malak/nodong and stealing. Drugs and alcohol are very detrimental to health, for example, for a drug/alcohol user physically he will experience heart palpitations, hypertension and even lead to death. Marriage is able to provide good education in mental and spiritual formation and good morals for those who run it

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Corresponding Author:

Pauji,
Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah University,
Jl. Ir. H. Djuanda No. 95, Ciputat, Tangerang Selatan, Banten 15412 Indonesia
Email: pauji@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse today is indeed a concern of many people and is constantly being discussed and published (Fillmore, 2003). In fact, the problem of narcotics abuse has attracted the attention of various groups in Indonesia, ranging from the government, NGOs, mass organizations, and even the public who also participate in discussing the dangers of narcotics abuse (Hubbard, Marsden, & Racholl, 1989) (Lakhanpal & Agnihotri, 2007). Almost all of them remind and at the same time want the Indonesian people, especially teenagers to never try and consume narcotics.

Behavior is all human actions that are caused either because of the encouragement of their organism, the demands of the natural environment, or because of the encouragement of the organism and its psychological desires as well as because of the influence of society and its culture, an individual who is much different from the character of the nation (moral personality) (Deci & Ryan, 2000) (Deci & Ryan, 2013). So deviant behavior is the act of someone who takes actions outside the norms prevailing in society, such as forcing, pickpocketing, robbing, using alcohol, narcotics and other addictive substances.

Although the term "deviation" has been used for 300 years, its sociological meaning has emerged later. Sociologists define it as behavior that is prohibited, restricted, censored, threatened with punishment or is considered bad, so this term is often seen as "breaking the rules" (Corbett, 2011).

From the above understanding, deviant behavior is more inclined towards the detriment of society which causes crime. Crime is caused by social conditions and processes that produce other social deviant behavior (Clinard & Meier, 2015). According to E. H Sutherland, someone who learns bad behavior in interactions with other people is a tendency to go against existing legal norms (Sutherland, 1983). A crime committed by a person, whether planned or not, is a psychological deviation caused by the presence of individual external elements. In addition, if viewed from the religious aspect, humans are essentially good creatures who by nature cannot be separated from religion (Fry, 2000). Because religion is a guide for humans to achieve a better life in this world and in the hereafter.

J. P Chalpin, argues that behavior is any response that may be in the form of reactions, responses, answers or replies made by living things. Behavior can also mean an act or activity. Accompanied by the development of modernization, social economy and civilization, it has been proven to lead to less uncertain conditions such as tighter competition in life, loss of norms for family ties, depletion of religious beliefs, generational disintegration. subsequent and other social clashes which are the difficulties of the times, thus providing opportunities for the growth of a tendency to abuse narcotics.

Many people lose their grip, and only care about the world without being concerned with the hereafter. And finally taking shortcuts as a result they no longer know what is lawful and what is unlawful, what is good and what is bad, what is right and what is false.

Experience in developed countries shows that the more modern and industrial a society is, the more likely it is to increase drug or drug abuse. Therefore, for the Indonesian nation and state which is building towards a modern and industrial society, it is time for prevention of drug abuse in the future, and it is time for preventive and rehabilitation measures to be re-evaluated, which is the author's research area, where a lot of activities are found, drinking alcohol, and using drugs. It means that the above can at least reduce the rate of drug use which is increasingly rampant in recent times, even though in reality it is very difficult to eliminate it.

However, in reality until now the right solution has not been found to reduce or even eliminate the use of drugs or alcohol. Although preventive measures have been taken seriously, one of them is by holding counseling regarding the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Ironic indeed, but this is what is always being debated about what and how to overcome it.

In the midst of the confusion of finding answers to solutions regarding drugs and alcohol that are rife in the Dukuh Sudimara Selatan village, the author sees a new phenomenon that has grown and developed rapidly recently in the community. Namely the number of drug and alcohol users, after marriage many of them reduce their consumption of drugs and alcohol or even not at all.

Although the research conducted by this author has succeeded in revealing a little empirically about the effect of marriage on drug/alcoholic users. However, the researcher is very aware that there are still many shortcomings, and even far from being perfect, due to subjective limitations and where in life, situations and conditions are dynamic and changeable at any time, therefore the researcher really expects constructive criticism and suggestions for this research. more perfect.

This phenomenon is like a new oasis that can raise hopes for an orderly and free village of Dukuh Sudimara Selatan from drug and alcohol parties. Therefore, the authors are interested in researching whether there is "The Effect of Marriage on Drug and Alcohol Users" in this thesis research.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Types of research

This research is a social research conducted in the field (field research), which goes directly to the object of research to obtain primary data. This research uses qualitative research with analytical descriptive method, which is a method that explores and explains a fact or social phenomenon, by describing a number of variables related to the problem and unit to be studied.

The type of approach used in this research is a case study. A case study is an approach to study, explain, or interpret a case in its natural context without any intervention. This approach was chosen so that it can be expected to describe or explain a social phenomenon more intensely and purely.

2.2 Data source

In this study the data is categorized into two types, namely: primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews, and observations, and analyzed data obtained from informants regarding marriage and its effect on drug users and alcoholic drinkers. The secondary data in this research is obtained from written materials or literature, namely books, scientific journals, articles, and scientific publications that have to do with the discussion.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this field research are:

- a. Observation (observation), namely systematic recording of the phenomenon under investigation. This observation is carried out by means of systematic observation of the object of research to obtain data related to the problem to be studied. The type of observation carried out in this study is participatory observation, namely observers make or involve themselves in the daily activities of drug and liquor users in the married people of South Sudimara. This observation was carried out in order to create a more conducive atmosphere in order to facilitate the author in obtaining in-depth information from the Information suppliers.
- b. In-depth interview, where the researcher conducts an "interview" with research informants. Questions to the informants were presented orally, based on interview guidelines.
- c. Literature (library research), namely by reading and reviewing literature and books related to the writing of this thesis

2.4 Data Collection Instruments

The instruments used for data collection in this study were interview guides, tape recorders, and notebooks. Interview guidelines were used to focus more on exploring what the research objectives were. While the tape recorder is used to record the words of the research subject, and a notebook to record things that are not recorded or that are missed or that are not clear.

2.5 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis used in this study is qualitative data analysis, meaning that research does not use numbers or statistics, but by analyzing data related to explanations and views. In qualitative research, each field notes generated in data collection, both from interviews and observations, then the researcher reduces (summarizes, selects, summarizes) the important aspects that arise and tries to make a summary of each cases, based on a theoretical framework and interview guidelines.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Life of Drug and Alcohol Users Before Marriage

Explanation first the author obtained from informants NF. The NF informant admitted that he knew liquor from his uncle. In addition, he also admitted that he knew liquor from his former school friends. This explains why the informant NF became a liquor drinker, even though he previously admitted that he was not a drinker.

The ZM informant conveyed almost the same thing. He admitted that he knew liquor from his friends. Like informant NF, informant ZM previously was also not a drinker, but because he often hangs out with friends who like to drink, finally informant ZM also consumes liquor too. When the writer asked the reason why the informant ZM did it, he admitted that if he refused the offer to drink from his friends, he felt bad and he was also often considered to be pretentious if he refused the offer to drink from his friends.

The informant of PT. He admitted that he used illegal drugs and consumed liquor because of the influence of the association. After several times hanging out with friends who use drugs and consume alcohol, the PT informant was finally persuaded by his friends' invitations to join in using drugs and consuming liquor.

The following is a table of the gender of the informants:

Table 1. Table of Gender of NAZA Users

No	Gender	Amount
1	Man	7 people
2	Woman	1 person
	Total	8 people

From the table above, it can be seen that the number of drug users consists of 7 men and 1 woman. It can be understood that men use drugs more than women. This is influenced by several factors, both internal and external.

Table 2. Socio-Economic Users of NAZA

No	Economic level	Income per month	Amount
1	Prosperous Family 3	3 < million	1 person
2	Prosperous Family 2	1.5 – 3 million	2 persons
3	Prosperous Family 1	500 thousand – 1.5 million	5 people
	Total		8 people

From the table above, it can be seen that the average informant comes from the middle to lower economic class, who are heavily entangled in using drugs, with a squeezed life, an unstable economy is one of the factors that can make someone use drugs.

In determining the socio-economic classification of the informants, the authors use the standards used by the BKKBN where families can be divided into pre-prosperous families, prosperous families 1, prosperous families 2, prosperous families 3, and prosperous families 3 plus. The following is an understanding of each economic level of a family:

- a. Pre-prosperous family
Are families who have not been able to meet their basic needs (food, clothing, housing, health and education)
- b. Prosperous family 1
These are families that have been able to meet their basic needs at a minimum but have not been able to fulfill all their social psychological needs, such as: worship, protein, clothing, family interaction space, health, income, literacy and family planning.
- c. Prosperous family 2
It is families that have fulfilled their basic needs and have also fulfilled all their social psychological needs, but have not been able to fulfill all their development needs: (increasing religion, saving, interacting, activities in the community and being able to obtain information.
- d. Prosperous family 3
It is a family that has been able to fulfill all its basic needs, social psychological needs and development, but has not been able to provide maximum contribution to society on a material and financial basis and has an active role as an administrator.
- e. Prosperous family 3 plus
Is a family that has been able to meet all their needs, basic, socio-psychological, and contribute sustainably.

All informants come from people who are Muslim. Regarding their involvement with drugs and alcohol, this is influenced by the lack of understanding or ability by the informants to absorb the normative values contained in the religion to be applied in their lives, as well as the lack of awareness of informants to stay away from NAZA which in Islam has a clear legal position. use the NAZA.

Table 3. NAZA Pengguna User Education

No	Education	Amount
1	SD	-
2	junior high	1 person

	school	
3	senior High	5 people
4	School	
	D3	1 person
5	SI	1 person
	Total	8 people

From the table above, it can be seen and concluded that when viewed from the perspective of education, informants as perpetrators of drug users and alcoholics are dominated by high school students, but starting from junior high school to undergraduate level. This is certainly influenced by the level of emotional development of high school children who are still unstable, aggressive and emotional, in contrast to junior high school students who are still awkward and a little closed in socializing, so using alcohol is only limited to trying and wanting to know. If at the level of S1/D3 children, along with getting better and developing their awareness in seeing the dangers of drugs or alcohol, the users are relatively few.

3.2 Social Deviance of Drug and Alcohol Users

a. Freesex, Prostitution or Prostitution

Prostitution and free sex outside of marriage have become a new reality among teenagers (Barry, 1996). Along with the development of a culture that no longer recognizes cross-nations and countries, both positive and negative cultures, people are now free to express what they do or don't do. Reality norms and noble values of religion continue to struggle, have dialogue and dialectic with the development of a society that continues to change. Positive and negative values continue to fight in the cultural reality of society. Likewise, what happened to NAZA users in the Dukuh village, South Sudimara Village, where there were some people who used prostitution or free sex outside of marriage as land to make money, to buy alcohol or drugs. The desire to use illegal drugs and consume alcohol cannot simply be held back by its user, as stated by informant Lo, who admitted that he was forced to sell his honor to get money to be able to buy one type of drug to consume. This is according to the confession of the informant Lo, that his desire to use illegal drugs has been can't take it anymore, so he must try to get money in an easy and fast way. As for asking his parents, informant Lo admitted that this was impossible, because apart from being reluctant to keep asking his parents for money, he was also afraid that later he would be found out if the money would be used to buy illegal drugs.

The impact of using illegal drugs and consuming alcohol is bad (Bassols & Castelló, 2016) (White & Hingson, 2013). Due to the influence of drug and drink use hard, someone can do things that harm themselves and others. Even when someone teller can perform acts that are prohibited by religion and societal norms, such as having unprotected sex with their partner. This is as expressed by an informant ZM. If informant Lo gave himself up to be enjoyed by others in order to get money easily and quickly, then informant ZM admitted that he had sexual relations because when drug users were high, they often did not aware with what they say and do. This makes some of them often have free sex with friends they already know because of the influence of these drugs.

Consciously or not, the above expressed by the informant is very Contrary with normative cultural values and very Contrary to the noble values of the nation's culture which godan this also with values high religion. Prostitution is an act of selling oneself by selling body, honor, and personality to many people to satisfy sexual desires in exchange for payment.

Prostitution is a form of sexual deviation, with unnatural and unintegrated patterns of organization of sexual impulses or impulses in the form of releasing uncontrolled sexual desires with many people (promiscuity), accompanied by exploitation and abuse. sex commercialization impersonal without affection.

b. Stealing, Malak/Nodong

In addition to freesex that can be I found inlife paraalcoholics or drug users, sometimes they also commit theft, malak, and like to brawl.

3.3 Religion of Drug and Alcohol Users

a. Five daily prayers

Performing the five daily prayers in a day and night is obligatory for Muslim believers, 10 rewards for those who do them, and a sin for those who leave them. However, this is not the case for the 8 informants who are the samples of this thesis research.

b. Reciting the Qur'an

From the 8 informants that the writer successfully interviewed, I can conclude, in activity this religion is very they seldom do it, because they are very impatient when they are drunk to read the Qur'an, moreover some of them cannot read the Qur'an.

3.4 Life of Drug and Alcohol Users after Marriage

Undeniable after marriage there are changes that occur in drug users, this is triggered by the new pressures they face such as having to adapt to a new environment which is very different from the previous environment, drug users are no longer free as before marriage, this is because there is a wife or family that he must pay attention to, such as there are demands for social, moral responsibility and spiritual that he must fulfill after marriage; such as he must be the leader (priest) in the household for the harmony of his household, besides that he must also carry his family always in His nature, and as a social responsibility he is required to provide for a wife and children after him. However, marriage does not directly deter drug or alcohol users (to stop altogether). As stated by the informant as follows:

a. Social Aspect

From the results of the research that the authors conducted on the 8 informants mentioned above, it can be seen that the socio-religious life of drug or alcohol users before marriage is very far from religious values or according to community norms, such as habits that like malak/nodong, stealing, freeseex or prostitution. However, it is interesting that after the drug users get married, there are changes in social patterns that occur to them, whether they are aware of it or not. Although these changes are basically non-frontal, sometimes there are still drug/alcoholic users even though they are married, they still use it. Basically the marriage is worship, there are many noble values contained in it. Getting married with the aim of expecting mercy from the Almighty is the first step to always be in his protection. sacred in taking guidance Lord to get out of the abyss of drug and alcohol immorality. Even though these drug/alcoholic users after marriage, they can't immediately stop completely from using drugs and drinks hard.

If for some drug users or drinkers, such as EK and BW, marriage does not immediately deter them, they will totally stop their bad habits, such as pointing, malak and stealing, which they did before they got married. This is different from what happened to NF informants. After marriage, he truly repented, could stop completely and promised not to wear it anymore, for fear of God's punishment and pity for his wife, that's a bit of a portrait of an exemplary husband that was engraved on the informant NF (name disguise).

b. Religious Aspect

In this religious aspect, it is interesting to see what indicators happen to drug/alcoholic users after marriage. In addition to changes that occur in drug/alcoholic users after marriage in the social aspect, here in the religious aspect there are also changes in certain patterns experienced by drug/alcoholic users after marriage. Such as being more diligent in carrying out the five daily prayers, taking part in the recitation or even being an ustadz, who previously prayed often left behind, could not recite the Koran/read the Koran. This change is reflected in the informant EK. (pseudonym) after getting married he felt a wife who always reminded him to always carry out and not leave the five daily prayers,

3.5 The Influence of Marriage on the Socio-religious Life of Drug and Alcohol Users

It has been agreed upon by the scholars that the main purpose of the revelation of Islam was to bring benefit and to reject harm. When observed more deeply, then one of the purposes dictated by Islam by Allah is to maintain offspring. Marriage is prescribed by Islam because it is one of the efforts to maintain the glory of offspring and is the key to peace in society, so this is one of God's natures to create men and women.

And as his creation, Allah SWT has equipped humans with lust, namely the desire to channel their biological (sex) needs. In that context, Allah has also created everything that exists in a

match; just as there is day and night, there is big and small, there is earth and there is sky, there is heaven and there is hell, and there are men and women, and so on. In general, the purpose of marriage is to realize the benefit, both private benefit and public benefit.

With the verse above, it becomes very clear that marriage can make life more peaceful. Marriage is not merely a biological need, but the main thing is the fulfillment of effective needs, namely the need to love and be loved, to feel affectionate, to feel safe and protected, to be appreciated, and to be cared for (Gallagher, 2001).

So it becomes clear that the effect of the marriage on the drug user or drinker is sacred. That's why marriage has a function as a maintenance in the social life of society. In accordance with the function of marriage itself, namely being able to maintain eye sight, as a way to get peace of life, in addition to the function of marriage alone which is an instrument for maintaining the continuity of generations.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that the author has done, it can be concluded that marriage can have a positive influence on drug and alcohol users; both morally and socially because it can avoid living patterns of deviant behavior, such as prostitution, freeseex, malak/nodong and stealing. Drugs and liquor are very detrimental to health, for example, for a drug/alcohol user physically he will experience heart palpitations, hypertension and even lead to death.

In addition to marriage is a sunnah, in order to continue the continuity of generations, marriage is also one of the processes of maturation of a person in his life. Marriage is able to provide good education in mental and spiritual formation as well as good morals for those who run it, especially to informants who are ex-drug or alcohol users.

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