

## The Relationship Between Family Social Support and The Resilience of Former Drug Addicts

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Received</b> : 2022-11-11 <b>Accepted</b> : 2023-01-30 <b>Published</b> : 2023-01-31</p> <hr/> <p><b>Key words:</b> family social support; resilience; former drug addict</p>	<p>The primary purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between family social support and the resilience of former drug addicts. Family social support is a person's perception of the care, appreciation, acceptance, and affection obtained from different people in the surrounding environment. Meanwhile, resilience is a person's ability to endure and not give in to difficult circumstances in his life, as well as trying to learn and be in harmony with those circumstances and then rise to the situation until it becomes better. Citing data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2012 shows a surprising fact. Namely, the number of drug abusers in the age group of 10-19 years is 4.4% or around 1 million people. Based on data from the Riau Provinces Narcotics Agency (BNP) stated that in drug cases in 2004, Pekanbaru occupied the first level of drug use, reaching 47 cases with narcotics criteria of 30 cases and psychotropics with 17 cases. In this study, the population taken was ex-drug addicts who had completed rehabilitation at the SIKLUS Foundation, Pekanbaru, with a total of 92 people. The sample of this research is former drug addicts at the Pekanbaru Cycle Foundation, with a total of 35 people. The data collected in this study used the social support scale and resilience scale. The sampling technique in this study used the quota sampling method. The results of this study used Pearson product-moment correlation analysis. The analysis showed a positive relationship between family social support and the resilience of the former This means that the higher the social support of the family, the more positive the resilience of former drug addicts. Furthermore, vice versa, the lower the family social support received, the more negative the resilience of former drug addicts. The implication of this study is to give suggestions to parent who has a child who is a drug addict to have some method in psychology to recover from this problem with good social support from family and resilience.</p>

### INTRODUCTION

Developments in drug abuse and trafficking have become a world problem that knows no territorial and state boundaries and have become a global problem that threatens almost all communities, nations, and nations. The consequences of drug abuse have proven to be very detrimental in all aspects, such as medical, social, legal, economic, and security. Even if there is no effective and sustainable prevention, it can result in the nation losing its generation (National Narcotics Agency, 2011)

According to the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in a statement, drug abuse in Indonesia has been at an alarming stage, namely that 50 people in Indonesia die every day due to drug abuse. About 18,000 people have died from drug use. This figure does not include 4.2 million rehabilitated drug users and 1.2 million unrehabilitated users (in National Compass, February 04, 2015)

In addition to overdose, injecting drug users are at greater risk of contracting HIV, tuberculosis (TB), and hepatitis B and C (HBV and HCV). An estimated 11 million people

worldwide use IVs. An estimated 1/8 (or 1.4 million) of these people are living with HIV (UNODC, 2022)

It is estimated that illicit drug use resulted in more than 39,600 road deaths worldwide in 2013. Amphetamine use was responsible for half of these deaths, and cannabis was responsible for about one-fifth. It is estimated that more than 188,000 people are at risk of dying from drunk driving. (WHO, 2016)

In data recorded by the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN RI) from 2012 - now (2020), it is noted that a total of 15,667 drug cases, a total of 21,153 suspected drug cases, and a total of 27,440 abuse patients (BNN, 2020)

Narcotic abuse is a chronic and recurrent event with various genetic, psychiatric, social, and environmental factors influencing its onset and persistence (Lumbantobing, 2007). Drug abuse is a common phenomenon worldwide and a significant problem in the treatment of drug abuse. This significantly impacts the lives of offspring and places heavy pressure on a prolific and productive population of young people (Abolhasan, et al., 2016).

Addiction (uncontrolled use) is a chronic recurrent disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite adverse health consequences (Taylor, 2006). This results in changes in the structure and function of the brain. Brain functions that regulate emotions include reward, stress, and self-control. These changes occur persistently even though the use of this drug or substance has been stopped. It will even result in death if the use of excessive doses results in damage to the body's organs (Goldstein RZ, Volkow ND, 2011).

According to Eka (in Jhonny, 2009), former users who experience *relapse* usually cannot eliminate suggestions due to the use of drugs and lack of solid support from their family and environment to be free of drugs. The use of drugs is difficult to do, but there is one way that can be done to overcome it, namely by therapy during the rehabilitation period. However, this therapy often does not bring good results for drug users. This is because the recovery of drug users does not only depend on external things such as those given at the rehabilitation site, but there are internal things that drug users must own during the rehabilitation period, namely resilience (Aisyah, 2015)

According to Nasution (in the National Narcotics Agency: 2017), although former abusers have escaped from drug dependence, the suggestion or the tendency to use such objects will still be felt; it is an enemy in a blanket that rarely seems even forgettable. This phenomenon has always been a problem for former drug addicts. For those who successfully recover from addiction, relapse is horrifying because to recover from *relapse*, a former drug addict must try hard to escape addiction to drugs. It was an early recovery process for former drug addicts.

Previous studies have shown that the family dramatically influences a person's physical and mental (psychological) development. The family is the starting place for a person from childhood to receive character education following social norms. The function of the family in this study is related to family cohesion and adaptability. Family cohesion is the emotional attachment between family members, a situation in which each family member is responsible for one another. At the same time, adaptability is the ability to respond flexibly between family members in response to change.

Based on the above phenomenon, resilience is needed for individual ex-drug addicts to reduce *the relapse* rate (Ariwibowo, 2013). Resilience is an essential factor that can enable a person to survive and adapt to difficult circumstances. Individuals who can survive are resilient. Therefore, former drug addicts must be resilient to be able to defend themselves from *relapse* as well as be able to rebuild their lives and become better.

The former drug addict does not escape the expression and ill-treatment of his social environment. Rejection or distrust from the family and society is always inherent in former users, and there are even families of former users who treat them unkindly and let them get worse in the use of drugs. Therefore, A former drug addict should have good resilience abilities because resilience can reduce a person's person's exposure to risk factors such as relapse (Smestha, 2015).

. Social support is one of the external factors that can affect the good or bad of a person's existence. Social support is a form of acceptance from a person or group towards an individual so that the individual feels cared for, cherished, valued, and helped, as well as getting support which includes informational support, emotional support, instrumental support, appreciation

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support, and social support. House and Kahn (in Thoits, 1995) state that social support usually has to do with the behavioral functions of the individual about people who are valuable to him, such as family, friends, and co-workers. This means that people can provide instruments, inform breastfeeding, and/or emotional help. Social support was chosen because, as a social being, the environment greatly influences the individual's life, and the environment has a role in shaping the individual's character. By having high social support, the individual will be more vital to survive in difficult circumstances and bounce back from the circumstances that make him slump.

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family social support and the resilience of former drug addicts.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Family Social Support for Former Drug Addicts**

Social support is one of the external factors that can affect the good or bad of a person's existence (Chugani, 2006). Social support is a form of acceptance from a person or group towards an individual so that the individual feels cared for, cherished, valued, and helped, as well as getting support which includes informational support, emotional support, instrumental support, appreciation support, and social support (Nurmilasari, 2018). House and Kahn (in Thoits, 1995) state that social support usually has to do with the behavioral functioning of the individual about people who are valuable to him, such as family, friends, and co-workers. This means that people can provide instruments, inform breastfeeding, and/or emotional help. Social support was chosen because, as a social being, the environment greatly influences the individual's life, and the environment has a role in shaping the individual's character. By having high social support, the individual will be more vital to survive in difficult circumstances and bounce back from the circumstances that make him slump.

Unfortunately, former drug addicts rarely get social support from the community or those closest to them (Armina, 2008). Even from the results of researchers' interviews with former drug addicts, many did not get support and were exiled and expelled from their families. This happens because of the social stigma that states that former drug addicts are the waste of society that is only troublesome and unreliable (Aztri & Milla, 2013).

### **Resilience in Former Drug Addicts**

Resilience is an essential factor that can enable a person to survive and adapt to difficult circumstances. Individuals who can survive are resilient (Bernard, 2004). Therefore, former drug addicts must be resilient to be able to defend themselves from *relapse* as well as be able to rebuild their lives and become better.

The former drug addict does not escape the expression and ill-treatment of his social environment. Rejection or distrust from the family and society is always inherent in former users, and there are even families of former users who treat them unkindly and let them get worse in the use of drugs. Therefore, A former drug addict should have good resilience abilities because resilience can reduce a person's exposure to risk factors such as *relapse* (Smestha, 2015).

Utami (2015), in his research in Pekanbaru, found that positive developments in all aspects of resilience can make former drug addicts more resilient than before. Protective factors that play a significant role in strengthening former drug addicts' resilience include social support from the family and internal factors such as self-confidence, independence, social skills, belief in overcoming problems, clear life goals and meanings, and positive emotional reactions (temperament) (Fitriani et al, 2011). Suppose former drug addicts have protective factors such as support, opportunity, supervision, and role models from others (Grotberg, 2003). In that case, they will be better able to overcome challenges or exams that may trigger them to *relapse*.

## **METHODOLOGIST**

### **Research Design**

A quantitative research design was used in this study. The design was initiated because it helped the panel to establish the parallel between the family's social support and the resilience of former drug addicts (Azwar, 2014). It also helps by allowing the benefit of acquiring views of

population samples, using appropriate data analysis to analyze the collected data, and reaching sufficient conclusions about notable research findings (Dillman et al., 2014).

### Population and Retrieval Techniques

Samples in this study focused on former drug addicts at the Pekanbaru City Cycle Foundation. The subjects in this study were 35 subjects, namely former drug addicts who had finished rehabilitation with a minimum recovery period of one year. The study was conducted on October 15, 2018. Here is the data subject that has finished rehabilitation with a minimum recovery period of one year, namely:

Table 4.1 Research Subject Data

Yayasan SIKLUS				
No	Name (Initials)	Gender	Age	Recovered During
1.	AK	L	25	2 Years
2.	SR	P	19	2 Years
3.	MO	L	21	1 Year 8 Months
4.	UD	L	23	2 Years 3 Months
5.	TRS	L	24	1 Year 2 Months
6.	CBI	L	28	2 Years 4 Months
7.	BBY	L	23	2 Years 3 Months
8.	ISM	L	25	2 Years 8 Months
9.	ZKI	L	28	1 Year 8 Months
10.	BRM	L	27	2 years 6 months
11.	RDU	L	23	1 Year 4 Months
12.	IIL	P	31	2 Years 3 Months
13.	YUL	L	25	2 Years 2 Months
14.	KAR	L	26	1 Year 5 Months
15.	NAME	L	23	2 Years 4 Months
16.	L	L	28	2 Years 5 Months
17.	PP	L	24	2 Years 1 Month
18.	EKY	L	31	2 Years 3 Months
19.	ZZ	L	23	2 Years 6 Months
20.	VI	L	23	1 Year 7 Months
21.	LK	L	30	2 Years 8 Months
22.	MD	L	22	1 Year 7 months
23.	DSN	L	24	1 Year 3 months
24.	ICS	L	26	1 Year 8 Months
25.	MOH	L	23	2 Years 4 Months
26.	MHD	L	24	1 Year 6 Months
27.	WK	L	24	2 Years 1 Month
28.	HLM	L	27	2 Years 3 Months
29.	UJIK	L	25	1 Year 7 Months
30.	NOV	L	28	2 Years 4 Months
IKAI RIAU (IKATAN KONSELOR INDONESIA RIAU)				
31.	BH	L	29	6 Years 10 Months
32.	RF	L	28	4 Years 2 Months
33.	IWN	L	26	4 Years 4 Months
34.	DP	L	32	7 Years
35.	KMS	L	26	6 Years 2 Months

### Equipment

This family social support questionnaire was compiled by the author himself and has never been used. The preparation of this scale is based on the theory that has been put forward according to Sarafino and Smith (2011), which consists of four aspects, namely: (1) Emos support or appreciation, (2) Real support or Instrument support, (3) Information support, (4) Friendship support. The measurement scale used in this study used a likert scale with a total of 37 items.

This resilience scale uses a scale created by Connor and Davidson (2003). The measurement scale used in this study used a likert scale with a total of 25 items.

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## Validity and Reliability

The results of the discrimination test of family social support scale items conducted by the authors resulted in a coefficient that moved between 0.321 and 0.756. The value of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is 0.924. Meanwhile, the results of the resilience scale item discrimination test conducted by the authors produced a coefficient that moved between 0.398 to 0.857. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value is 0.936 consisting of 25 items, and all items can be used with item discrimination coefficients above 0.30 (Iskandar, 2008).

As for the results of the reliability test of social support variables using IBM For Windows' SPSS Vers 25 Software, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach, alpha of 0.924 is included in the category is very high, so it can be concluded that the measuring instrument used is reliable and reliable.

The reliability test of the resilient variable is carried out in the same way as the family social support variable. The results of the reliability test of resilient variables using IBM SPSS Vers 25 Software for Windows. From these results, the value of Cronbach s alpha of 0.936 is included in the very high category, so it can be concluded that the measuring instrument used is reliable (Santoso, 2010).

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

This research is research on the correlation of *Pearson products to* analyze the relationship between family social support and the resilience of drug addicts who have rehabilitated di Pekanbaru City Cycle Foundation. The subjects of the study in were former drug addicts totaling 92 people. Family social support is a free variable (X), while resilience is a bound variable (Y).

Social support is a relationship with another person that produces a perception in which addicts feel cared for, valued, accepted, loved, and loved (Ediati & Raisa, 2016).

Resilience is the ability of a person to endure and not give in to the difficult circumstances of his life, as well as strive to learn and relate to the situation and then rise to the state until it becomes better.

The data collection method uses questionnaires or questionnaires, while the research instrument uses a likert scale. The relationship's significance is known using the *Pearson product-moment correlation technique*. This analysis determines the relationship between family social support and former drug addicts.

## DATA ANALYSIS

The research on the relationship between family social support and the resilience of former drug addicts was carried out on Monday, October 15, 2018, with a sample of 35 former drug addicts who had completed rehabilitation with a minimum recovery period of one-year di Pekanbaru City Cycle Foundation.

The distribution and results of filling out the questionnaire are carried out with *google forms* through *electronic WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram* because of the large number of subjects outside the city (Sugiyono, 2014). The subject was previously briefed on the procedure for charging via telephone. Each subject was given a *link* with two scales: a family social support scale of 37 items and a resilience scale of 25 items.

Based on the results of the research obtained, it can be known that the research data contains a minimum score, maximum score, average, and standard deviates (SD) on each of the following tables these scales:

Table 4.2 Description of Research Data

Variance Research	X Score which is obtained (Empirical)				Score X which is possible (Hypothetical)			
	X Max	X min	Average	SD	X Max	X min	Average	SD
Family Social Support	89	148	123.77	13.489	148	74	74	24.67
Resilience	60	100	82.43	16.67	100	50	16.67	24.67

The table above generally illustrates that social support in former nakoba addicts is surprisingly varied, as seen from the range of scores obtained from 148 to 89. The resilient score also varies between 0 and 100. The table above also compares the scores that the subject may obtain (hypothetical) and the scores obtained after the study. It was found that the empirical mean in both variables is above the hypothetical average (*mean*) hypothetical.

Based on the descriptive data above, it can be seen that the average indigo I for family social support and resilience in former drug addicts result in ranges between 50 and 74 with defies standards of 16.67 and 24.67. It is known that both variables have a higher empirical mean score than I on the hypothetical average score.

Table 4. 1 shows that the social support variable has a hypothetical average of 74 while the empirical is 123.77, and the hypothetical standard deviation is 24.67. In contrast, the empirical standard deviates from 13.482. With the above norms, we can find the category (criteria) of the assessment. The verifiable criteria for social support can be seen in table 4. 2 as follows:

Table 4.3 Categories Support Variables Social Families

Range value (Empirical)	Frequency	%	Category	Range value (Hypothetical)	Frequency	%
$X \geq 143,9$	2	6%	Very High	$X \geq 111,005$	27	77%
$130,5 \leq X < 143,9$	12	34%	High	$86,335 \leq X < 111,005$	8	23%
$117,02 \leq X < 130,5$	10	28%	Medium	$61,665 \leq X < 86,335$	0	0%
$103,5 \leq X < 117,02$	9	26%	Low	$36,995 \leq X < 61,665$	0	0%
$X \leq 103,5$	2	6%	Very Low	$X \leq 36,995$	0	0%
Total	35	100 %		Total	35	100 %

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most of the subjects, when viewed from the hypothetical data, are in the very high category, which is 27 people or 77%, the high category is eight people or 23%, and there is no or 0% d in the medium, low, shallow category. If you look at the empirical data, most subjects have family social support with a high category, namely 12 people, or 34%, and ten people, or 28%, are in the medium category. Nine people, or 26%, are in a low category, two people are in a low category, two people, Or 6%, ber is in a low category, and two people, or 6%, are in the very high category i. In this study, the authors used categories based on empirical data.

Table 4.1 shows that the resilient variable in former drug addicts has an empirical average of 82.43 while the hypothetical average is 50, and the empirical standard deviates from 11.647. In contrast, the hypothetical standard deviates from 16.67. Following the norm, we can determine the category (criteria) of the assessment. The criteria for resilient variables in former drug addicts can be seen in table 4.3 as follows:

Table 4.4 Categorization of Resilience Variables

Range value (Empirical)	Frequency	%	category	Range Value (Hypothetical)	Frequency	%
$X \geq 100,3$	0	0%	Very High	$X \geq 75,005$	25	71%
$88,69 \leq X < 100,3$	12	34%	High	$58,335 \leq X < 75,005$	10	29%
$77,04 \leq X < 88,69$	9	26%	Medium	$41,665 \leq X < 58,335$	0	0%
$65,39 \leq X < 77,04$	11	32%	Low	$24,995 \leq X < 41,665$	0	0%
$X \leq 65,39$	3	8%	Very low	$X \leq 24,995$	0	0%
Total	35	100 %		Total	35	100 %

Based on the table above, it can be known that if you look at the hypothetical data, most of the subjects are in a very high category, namely 25 people or 71%, a high category of 10 people or 29%, and no or 0% di in the category medium, low, very low. When viewed from empirical data, as many as 12 people, or 34% of subjects, have high category resilience abilities. There were 11 people, or 32% of subjects, who were in the low category; 9 people, or 26% of the subjects, in the medium category; 3 people, or 8% of subjects, who had resiliences in the shallow category and 0% of people with very high categories. Incategorizing resilience in former drug addicts, the authors used empirical data.

The normality test aims to determine the distribution of the variable scores used. The normality test in this study uses *the Test of Normality Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* with the help of *SPSS 25.0 for Windows software*. The data is expected in price when the significant indigo  $> 0.05$ . The normality test results for social support and resilience variables can be seen in table 4.5,

Table 4.5 Normality Test Results

	Social Support Family	Resilience
N	35	35
Normal Parameters <sup>b</sup>	Average	123,77
	Std. Deviasi	13,482
Statistical test	0,137	0,084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,096 <sup>c,d</sup>	0,200 <sup>c,d</sup>

- a. Normal Distribution Water.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors significant cortex
- d. Ini is the lower limitation of the actual art.

Based on the normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, it can be known that the tilapia *Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)* for the family social support variable is 0.096, which is a value of  $0.096 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the distribution of data on the social support variable Berdistribus is normal. Furthermore, in table 4.6, it can also be known that the value *Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)* for the resilience variable is 0.200, which is a value of  $0.200 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the data distribution on the resilience variable is normal.

The linearity test is performed to test whether the relationship between a free variable and a bound variable is in a straight line (linear). Ianlinearity test performed with the help of *IBM 25 SPSS Vers 25 Software* using *Test for Linearity* testing. Variable data is said to be linear when dila *Sig. < 0.05*. The results of the linearity test between the variables of family social support and resilience can be seen in table 4.6 The following:

Table 4.6 Linearity Test Results

			Sum of squares	Df	Average Squares	F	Sig.
Backing Social* Resilient	Between Groups	(Combined)	5287,171	27	195,821	1,535	0,290
		Linearity	3734,589	1	3734,589	39,274	0,001
		Deviast of Linearity	1552,583	26	59,715	0,468	0,925
	In groups	893,000	7	115,500			
	Total	6180,171	34				

Based on the results of the linearity test, it can be known that the value of F is 39.274 and *Sig.* of 0.001, which is a value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the variables of social support and resilience have a linear relationship.

### The Hypothesis of Testing

In the study in hypothesis test was used, namely, the *product-moment* correlation test using *IBM 25 SPSS Vers 25 Software for Windows*. The analysis used is that if the value of *Sig. < 0.05* then it can be concluded that there is a relationship between free and bound variables. The results of the hypothesis test can be seen in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Korelas *Product Moment* Test Results

		Backing Social Family	Resilience	
Backing Social Family	Korelas Pearson		1,000	0,777**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.	0,000
Resilience	N		35	35
	Korelas Pearson		0,777**	1,000
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	.
	N		35	35

\*\* . Significant correlates at a rate of 0.01 (2-tailed).

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using the *spearman* correlates test, a *Sig. (2-tailed)* value of 0.000 was obtained, that is, a value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , with correlates *r* values of 0.777 belonging to the high category, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis in research is accepted. There is a positive relationship between supporting social family and the resilience of former drug addicts. The higher the social support of the family, the more positive the resilience of former drug addicts (Noviza, 2008). Vice versa, if the social support received by the family is low, then the resilience is (Soraya, 2018).

## DISCUSSION

This research is a pearson *product moment* study to analyze the relationship between family social support and resilience in former drug addicts at the Pekanbaru City Cycle Foundation. Data collection used 37 items for the family social support scale and 25 resilience scale items distributed to 35 former drug addicts from Pekanbaru City Cycle Foundation.

Based on the analysis that has been carried out with the help of *IBM 25 SPSS Vers 25 Software for Windows*, it has been found that there is a positive and significant relationship between family social support and resilience in former drug addicts, so the hypothesis proposed by the authors is acceptable. The acceptance of the research hypothesis shows that the family's social environment can be considered one of the factors that influence the resilience of former drug addicts in their recovery (Widyaningsih, et.al., 2009). There is a positive relationship in the study's results because the higher the social support of the family, the more positive the resilience of former drug addicts (Bumi Kupijak, 2008). Vice versa, if the social support received by the family is low, then the resilience of former drug addicts is increasingly negative. The magnitude of the relationship can be known by looking at the correlation coefficient (*r*), which is 0.777 and  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Resilience in former drug addicts is a person's resilience with emotional or psychological readiness to overcome difficulties, face problems, and be confident, who has the risk of giving up and becoming helpless Reivich and Shatte (2002). According to Schoon (Putr & Satwika, 2017) that resilience is the ability of man to face, overcome, and become strong for the difficulties he experiences. Resilience can make people change their problems to improve their quality of life. Resilience is an essential point in the healing process of individuals in overcoming substance dependence.

Putr & Satwika (2017) in their research stated that drug abusers are aware of their mistakes and want to change for the better-using rehabilitation. Another thing that is also needed in the recovery process of former drug addicts is external support starting from family support and support from the social environment (Hawari, 2000; Hawari, 2004).

Internal and external factors influence the development of resilience in former drug addicts. That a person who can control the positive aspects in himself will not be able to develop resilience properly without the strength of the dir and others in his environment, Utami (2015). In addition, Karsiyati (2012) stated that the dimension of family functioning that affects resilience is affective involvement and behavioral control because behavioral control is the dimension that most affects a person's resilience. In general, from several previous studies, family support plays a very important role in the recovery process of former drug addicts.



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## CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between family social support and the resilience of former drug addicts. This positive relationship shows that the higher the social support of the family, the more positive the resilience of *former* drug addicts. Vice versa, the lower the social support of the family, the more negative the resilience of former drug addicts.

Advice for former drug addicts is expected to remain resilient when it is complete with carrying out rehabilitation so that they can remain resilient and remain steadfast and calm in difficult situations or under pressure in activities in the social and family environment (Siebert, 2005). There is a positive relationship between the two variables. So that it can prepare and self-control well when facing stigma from society and family so as not to fall or *relapse*. For rehabilitation institutions, it is hoped that they can actively monitor and involve the families of drug abusers to get family social support either during the rehabilitation period or the rehabilitation period. The institution is also expected to provide regular seminars or counseling to the families or close people of the resident regarding the importance of family social support for former drug addicts.

Suggestions for future researchers to use a more significant and varied number of research samples. As well as carefully reviewing the items of research questions that have been consulted with experts. This research can still be developed by involving other variables influencing resilience, such as religiosity, self-esteem, or self-regulation.

The limitation of this research study is that there are too few research samples, so it does not represent the population of former drug users in Pekanbaru.

The limitations of this study can be helpful for parents who have children who are addicted to drugs to be given family therapy in the form of social support so that the child's fighting values can be better.

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