



## Minangkabau Adolescent Parenting and the Risk of Drug Abuse

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### ABSTRACT

Bukittinggi has a significant increase in drug abuse, from 67 cases in 2022 to 100 cases in 2023 (33%). One of the factors that effect to drug abuse among adolescent was the parenting style. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting and the risk of drug abuse and analyse the parenting style of adolescent drug abuser. This study was a Mix Method research on the Explanatory Sequential Design model. The quantitative research involved 143 Minangkabau adolescents and the informants are addiction counselors, community leaders, drug abuser and parents. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires and qualitative data with interview guidelines. Quantitative data analysis with computer programs. Descriptive analysis to see the distribution of variable frequencies and bivariate analysis to see the relationship between parenting and the risk of drug abuse. The test used was the Chi-Square test. As for qualitative data, theme analysis is used to obtain an overview of the object being studied. The results of the study stated that there was a relationship between parenting style and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents with a value of  $p = 0.015$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). The result of qualitative research form the six informants support the hypothesis. Conclusion: parenting style have a meaningful relationship with the risk of drug abuse in adolescents and the qualitative data also explained the same thing. Factors that caused adolescent to use the drug were the absence of togetherness in the family and infrequent communication with his parents. That means the qualitative data support the hypothesis result.

## INTRODUCTION

The World Drug Report stated that 296 million people in 2021 used drugs, an increase of 23% compared to the previous decade (1). Drug abuse is almost evenly distributed throughout Indonesia (2). The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) said that there are 4.2 million drug abuser in Indonesia, 25% of whom are adolescent. During the 2019-2021 period, the use of drugs per year increased by 0.15% from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. The trend of drug abuse prevalence rate shows a significant increase in the adolescent age group (15-24 years), there is an increase of 128.7%. BNN said that the use of drugs in the age range of 15-19 years was 17.1%, where the main activity of drug abuser was still school status (13.9%) (3).

Drug abuse has become a considerable problem in West Sumatra. West Sumatra ranks 3rd highest in Indonesia for drug abuse at student levels (4). BNN West Sumatra said that in 2020 there were 10,000 drug users in West Sumatra, of which 15% were substance (5). Bukittinggi is one of 19 districts/cities in West Sumatra Province with drug cases that continue to increase every year. Bukittinggi is a tourist icon in West Sumatra that is crowded with tourists. Bukittinggi has always been influenced by the entry of

outside culture, so the influence of drugs in Bukittinggi is inevitable. It is evident from the significant increase of 33% in drug cases in Bukittinggi (6).

The impact of drug abuse is not only a threat, both physical and mental in nature but also a social threat to the community (7). The drug abuse intervention program by BNN is an implementation of a community-based program involving local stakeholders, but it is still not optimal. In line with the existing intervention program, the researcher wants to develop a parenting model in Minangkabau culture as a strategy to prevent drug use among adolescents in Bukittinggi. The development of this model uses the ADDIE Research and Development Model method (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, dan Evaluation). The application of the ADDIE model in the health sector has proven to be a very effective approach in module development, as it provides a structured and comprehensive framework in designing learning modules.

There are many factors related to drug use, such as individual factors, family environment, social environment, and risky behaviors (2). Other factors related to drug use in adolescents are the relationship between parents and the relationship between children and parents (8). Among these factors, the most important factor is parenting style. Boutelle said the lack of interaction between parents and children is related to depression, self-esteem, and problems with children's physical self-concept (9). Fletcher et al. found that children who are raised by undemocratic parents are the most problematic children in their development. He also found that authoritarian patterns have a negative impact on the process of internalization, externalization, and social problems. Therefore, it is important for parents to know which parenting style is best applied to strengthen the relationship between parents and their children (10).

The parenting process cannot be separated from cultural influences. Culture gives rise to different parenting patterns in several regions and depends on the culture of the region. Minangkabau adheres to the largest matrilineal system in the world, where childcare is assisted by all elements of the mother's family. such as *mamak* (mother's brother) is responsible for raising *kamanakan* (nephew) (11). In parenting in Minangkabau, the role of the father can be replaced by a *mamak*. However, it does not mean that the role of the father is not important but that the father has the main task, which is to earn a living (12). As Minang said that, "*Mamak karena adat, ayah karena darah*" so, the first and important element is the father, the second *mamak*. The parenting pattern applied by Minang tribal parents is to collaborate and balance between customs and religion (13). The parenting pattern in Minangkabau is known as the philosophy of "*adat basandi syarak, syarak basandi kitabullah*" which bases childcare on customary and religious rules (14). The combination of four styles of Baumrind parenting patterns (authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, neglectful parenting, indulgent parenting) (15) with the parenting pattern in the Minangkabau matrilineal system which adheres to the traditional system of joints by religion, religion jointed by the Qur'an is expected to be a protective factor for adolescents in drug abuse. This study will examine the prevalence of drug use risk quantitatively, analyze in depth the pattern of adolescent parenting based on local wisdom of Minangkabau culture qualitatively. Based on the description above, the proposing team formulated the problem that will be studied in this study, the relationship between the parenting of Minangkabau adolescents and the risk of drug abuse.

## METHOD

This study was a mix method research on the explanatory sequential design model. The quantitative research involved 143 Minangkabau adolescents with the criteria of father and mother of the Minangkabau ethnics, aged 10-24 years and unmarried and the informants are addiction counselors, community leaders, drug user, and parents. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires and qualitative data with interview guidelines. Quantitative data analysis with IBM SPSS Statistic version

30.0.0.0. Descriptive analysis to determine the distribution of variable frequencies and bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between parenting and substance use. The test used was the Chi-Square test, alpha 0.05 and CI 95%. As for qualitative data, theme analysis is used to obtain an overview of the object being studied

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Respondent

**Table 1. Average Age of Respondents**

Variabel	Mean -	SD	Min -Max
Age	15,50	1,491	12 - 19

Based on the table 1, the characteristics of the respondents by age, it was found that the mean age of the respondents was 15.50 years with a standard deviation of 1.491 years. The youngest age is 12 years and the oldest age is 19 years.

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Tribe, Mother Tribe, and Father Tribe**

Variable	n	(%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	75	52,44
Female	68	47,56
<b>Ethnics</b>		
Tanjuang	12	8,4
Sikumbang	17	11,9
Koto	25	17,5
Pisang	20	14,0
Piliang	16	11,2
Jambak	11	7,7
Chaniago	19	13,3
Melayu	9	6,3
Pisang Gadang	1	0,7
Guci	5	3,5
Parik Cancang	1	0,7
Chaniago Baruah	1	0,7
Panyalai	2	1,4
Patopang	1	0,7
Selayan	1	0,7
Simabua	1	0,7
Panai	1	0,7
<b>Mother Ethnic</b>		
Tanjuang	12	8,4
Sikumbang	17	11,9
Koto	25	17,5
Pisang	20	14,0
Piliang	16	11,2
Jambak	11	7,7
Chaniago	19	13,3
Melayu	9	6,3
Pisang Gadang	1	0,7
Guci	5	3,5
Parik Cancang	1	0,7
Chaniago Baruah	1	0,7
Panyalai	2	1,4

Variable	n	(%)
Patopang	1	0,7
Selayan	1	0,7
Simabua	1	0,7
Panai	1	0,7
<b>Father Ethnic</b>		
Guci	8	5,6
Psiang	11	7,7
Jambak	32	22,4
Chaniago	23	16,1
Koto	15	10,5
Simabua	1	0,7
Sikumbang	28	19,6
Tanjuang	13	9,1
Salayan	2	1,4
Piliang	9	6,3
Bodi	1	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table 2, the respondent characteristics based on gender, respondent tribe, maternal tribe, and paternal tribe of the respondents in Table 2, the results were obtained that the most respondents were male, namely 75 people (52.44%) and female gender as many as 68 people (47.56%). The tribe of the respondents is the same as the tribe of the respondents' parents, which is almost evenly distributed between Tanjuang 12 people (8.4%), Sikumbang 17 people (11.9%), Koto 25 people (17.5%), banana 20 people (14.0%), Piliang 16 people (11.2%), Jambak 11 people (7.7%), and Chaniago 19 people (13.3%). Meanwhile, the most respondents were Jambak 32 people (22.4%), followed by Sikumbang 28 people (19.6%), Chaniago 23 people (16.1%), Koto 15 people (10.5%).

### Univariate Analysis

**Table 3. Distribution of Drug Abuse Risk Frequency and Adolescent Parenting Patterns**

Variable	n	%
<b>Risk of Drug Abuse</b>		
Risk	69	48,3
Not Risk	74	51,7
<b>Parenting Style</b>		
Bad	73	51,05
Good	70	48,95
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table 3, reveal that most of the respondents of 74 (51.7%) respondents, are not at risk of drug abuse, and 69 (48.3%) respondents are at risk of drug abuse. As for parental parenting, were 73 (51.05%) respondents who had bad parenting, and 70 (48.95%) respondents with good parenting.

## Bivariate Analysis

**Table 4. The relationship between parenting and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents**

Parenting	Risk of Drug Abuse				Total		p	OR	CI (95%)			
	Risk		No Risk		N	%						
	n	%	n	%								
<b>Bad</b>	43	58,9	30	41,1	73	100	0,015	2,426	1,238 - 4,753			
<b>Good</b>	26	37,1	44	36,2	70	100						

Based on table 4, reveal that of the 73 respondents whose parenting style in the family is poor, there are as many as 43 (58.1%) respondents who are at risk of drug abuse, while of the 70 respondents whose parenting style in their families is good, there are as many as 26 (37.4%) who are at risk of drug abuse. The results of the statistical test were obtained that there was a meaningful relationship between parenting style and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents with a value of  $p = 0.015$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). The result of OR value = 2.426 (95% CI: 1.238 – 4.753), it is mean that parenting is a risk factor for drug abuse in adolescents. Indicating that adolescent with poor parenting are 2,426 times more likely to abuse drugs when compared to adolescent with good parenting.

## Qualitative Research

Qualitative data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants, namely 2 drug users, 2 parents of drug users, and 1 Minangkabau Traditional Leader. The characteristics of the informant can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5. Characteristics of Qualitative Research Informants**

No	Informant Code	Initial	Status/ Position
1	IF1	RA	Drug Users
2	IF3	RY	Parents of Drug Users
3	IF5	Z	IPWL Counselor
4	IF6	E	Minangkabau Traditional Leader (Secretary of LKAAM Bukittinggi)

The results of in-depth interviews with addiction counselors (IF5) stated that the factor that plays an important role in drug abuse in adolescents is the family environment. Most drug users start from bad family relationships. There is no good emotional attachment between members of each other, the marital relationship between parents, the relationship between parents and children, and the bond of affection in the family determine the pattern of drug use in adolescents. The family is the first environment that shapes children's behavior, when children are raised with proper parenting, it can protect children from negative behavior, including drug abuse. Harsh upbringing accompanied by physical punishment of children can trigger rebellious behavior in children, including in terms of drug use. In order for children to avoid drugs, it is necessary to have a balance between control and freedom accompanied by good communication and good emotional support for children. So that children do not look for other pleasures outside, such as deciding to use drugs.

If viewed from the parenting style in the context of Minangkabau culture with drug abuse in adolescents, Minangkabau Traditional Leaders (IF6) also confirmed that drug use in adolescents does indeed start from the smallest environment or unit, namely the family. It is necessary to establish good communication and interaction between children and parents, and vice versa. The values of togetherness in the family have begun to be abandoned, simple things such as the culture of "*makan basamo*" every

time the Maghrib prayer is finished. In fact, this culture of "*makan basamo*" can be used as a moment to discuss and interact with each other between parents and children regarding their activities outside the home.

IF 6 also explained that parenting in Minangkabau is not only the responsibility of fathers and mothers, but also emphasizes the important role of mothers. Fathers as the head of the family must know their main duties and functions. Fathers have the authority to express sanctions or reprimands while still looking at the phase of the child's development. Fathers and mothers have a major role in shaping children's character by instilling religious values in children as early as possible. Meanwhile, *mamak* plays a role in teaching leadership, manners, and ethics in Minangkabau. Minangkabau adheres to the philosophy of "*Adat Basandi Syara', Syara' Basandi Kitabullah*", meaning that childcare is based on traditional values based on Islam. Children in Minangkabau are taught *kato nan ampek* and *incest duo baleh*. *Kato nan ampek* is a rule on how to talk to others, and *incest duo baleh* is the 12 taboos for girls in Minangkabau. Mamak must monitor and know the problems faced by his nephew's son. Mamak must be able to be a *role model* for children in action, but the current reality is that the role models given by *mamak* have begun to decrease. In the past, *mamak* always visited the kamanakan's house every time after Friday prayers to discuss with the kamanakan, but due to the development of the times and the existence of a migratory culture in Minangkabau, the *mamak* was far from his relatives, in other words, the role of the *mamak* was no longer optimal in supervising his nephew's children. So, parenting in Minangkabau cannot be separated between the roles of father, mother, and mother, but they go hand in hand in raising a child in Minangkabau.

To see the relationship between parenting and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents, an in-depth interview was also conducted with adolescent drug abusers and then cross-checking information provided to the parents of the drug abusers.

RA (IF1) is a 17-year-old teenager who consumed methamphetamine. AR admitted that he first tried drugs at the age of 16 and the first type of drug he used was marijuana. The first drug was obtained from his friend who was a barge. The reason why IF 1 first decided to use this illegal item was just trial and error and wanted to know how it was coupled with a supportive friendship environment. When asked about the family, IF 1 said that his parents had been separated since he was in the 3rd grade of elementary school. IF 1 said that he rarely sleeps at home, but at his friends' place. His mother often scolded or just nagged when IF 1 did not return home. Joint activities within the family such as eating together and helping parents are very rare, and she also said that she rarely tells her mother about her personal problems. He prefers to keep it to himself or occasionally tell his fellow users. She admitted that she was uncomfortable telling her mother about her problems. IF 1 said that his mother often reminded him to pray, but the lack of awareness in him made him further away from religion. When asked about the application of Minangkabau cultural values in parenting, IF 1 said that he was taught about manners and ethics by his mother, such as respecting people who are older than us, but when asked about the role of *mamak* in parenting, IF 1 said that he did not get an upbringing from his uncle (his mother's brother) because they are here, so they are far from his mother's extended family. Let alone upbringing, just asking how he is almost never.

Mrs. RY (IF3) is the mother of RA (IF), a mother of 4 children. Her daily job is to sell vegetables at the market. IF 3 admitted to raising her four children alone because she was abandoned by her husband from 8 years ago. He is far from his extended family because he is here to travel. IF 3 confirmed that there was rarely time to be with his child IF 1, because during the day IF 3 was at the market, and in the afternoon when he came home IF 1 was no longer at home, IF 3 said that IF 1 rarely slept at his house. IF 3 often scolds his son, but is never listened to. IF 3 said that IF 1 from a young age was often reminded to

pray, recite, and instill other religious values, but because of the influence of the outside environment, it may cause his child to fall into drug use. IF 3 never knew his child's social environment outside the house, because indeed IF 1 never told stories and rarely brought his friends to play at home. The extended family has never been involved in childcare, because it is far from the family and also the grandmother IF 1 has passed away.

## DICUSSION

The results of the quantitative study stated that there was a significant relationship between parental parenting and the risk of drug abuse in adolescents. The study also found that parenting is a risk factor for drug abuse in adolescents where poor parenting in respondents was 2,426 times more likely to abuse drugs when compared to respondents with good parenting. The results of qualitative research also support the results of this hypothesis test, where IF 5 and IF 6 state that there is a relationship between parenting in the family and drug abuse in adolescents. IF 1 as a drug abuser also said that indirectly the factors that caused him to abuse drugs were the absence of togetherness in the family, infrequent communication with parents, and the influence of the social environment. IF 3 as the parent of IF 1 confirmed that he did not have free time to be able to discuss to ask about his child's daily activities due to work. IF 3 also mentioned that he also did not know for sure the social environment of his child.

Permata and Listiyandini (2015) found that parenting patterns are a description of parents' attitudes and behaviors in interacting and communicating during parenting activities. This opinion interprets parenting as a description of the attitude or things that parents do in interacting with children (16). Family can be a risk factor and protective factor in drug use (17). The relationship between parents and the relationship between the child and his parents plays an important role in drug use in adolescents (18). The relationship between parents and the relationship between the child and his parents plays an important role in drug use in adolescents(17).

Existing research consistently shows that the parenting style applied by caregivers is a key factor in shaping drug use behavior in adolescents (19) (22) (21). Parenting habits, such as monitoring, control, and communication, have been extensively studied regarding drug used in adolescents (19). Effective parental monitoring, which is characterized by parental awareness of their child's activities and whereabouts, has been shown to significantly reduce the likelihood of drug use among adolescents. In contrast, poor parental supervision is associated with increased drug use, as it provides opportunities for adolescents to engage in risky behaviors without parental supervision (19).

Minangkabau traditional leaders (IF6) gave an explanation related to parenting in the context of Minangkabau culture with drug abuse in adolescents that the most important factor in the formation of a child's personality starts from the family environment, including in terms of drug abuse. Minangkabau childcare adheres to the philosophy of "Adat Basandi Syara', Syara' Basandi Kitabullah", where childcare is based on traditional values embraced and based on Islamic values. Childcare in Minangkabau is carried out by the father, mother, and the mother's extended family, which in this case is the mother's mother's biological brother. Parents have a major role in shaping children's character by instilling religious values, while mamak plays a role in educating children in terms of leadership, manners, and ethics in accordance with Minangkabau culture. But currently, the role of mamak has begun to be eroded because it is modernization.

Hanafi et, al (2020) found that the Minangkabau people are now facing great challenges in maintaining traditional values in the midst of rapid modernization, urbanization, and globalization (23). In this context, traditional values that have been the support of social stability are beginning to erode. Weak custom-based social control provides room for deviant behavior, including drug use among adolescents

(24). Modernization also results in changes in family and community structures that can reduce supervision of adolescent behavior (25). Like the parenting style of parents in Minangkabau, the role of mamak has also changed. Some mamak do not care about the role according to customary rules due to economic factors, the strengthening of the role of the nuclear family, do not know the traditional role of mamak in Minangkabau, and reduce social sanctions against mamak who do not carry out their traditional roles (26) (27).

The strong emphasis on the role of extended family in raising children is one of the main advantages of the parenting approach in Minangkabau culture. This system provides children with a strong network of support and a sense of belonging to the larger community, which can be beneficial for their emotional and social development (28). With nurturing that instills leadership values, manners, and ethics based on "*Adat Basandi Syara*", *Syara' Basandi Kitabullah*" is expected to be a protection for adolescent in Minangkabau in terms of drug abuse.

## CONCLUSION

Parenting style have a meaningful relationship with the risk of drug abuse in adolescents and the qualitative data supported the hypothesis result. Parenting in Minangkabau through Strong emphasis on the role of the extended family in raising children which is one of the main advantages of the parenting approach in Minangkabau culture. It is recommended to parents in Minangkabau to continue to apply cultural values in child rearing so that children avoid drugs.

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