

Parenting Patterns Towards Adolescents Who Are Victims of "Inhalant Abuse" Addiction In Biring Romang Village, Manggala Subdistrict, Makassar City

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KEYWORDS

parenting patterns; teenagers; glue addiction; social environment; family communication.

ABSTRACT

This research examines the parenting patterns of parents towards adolescents who are victims of glue addiction in Biring Romang Village, Manggala Subdistrict, Makassar City. The phenomenon of inhalant addiction among adolescents is a complex social problem influenced by family, environmental, and psychological factors. This study aims to (1) identify the factors causing adolescents to engage in glue-sniffing behavior, (2) analyze the parenting patterns of parents towards adolescents who are victims of glue addiction, and (3) examine the obstacles faced by parents in dealing with these adolescents. This study uses a qualitative approach with a guidance and counseling perspective, collecting data based on social facts in the field, which are then analyzed descriptively and from which conclusions are drawn inductively. The results of this study indicate that a patient and attentive parenting style with open communication plays a significant role in influencing behavioral changes in adolescents addicted to glue. Adolescents tend to respond positively to a non-repressive parental approach and can build positive emotional relationships. Meanwhile, parents face obstacles such as limited control, negative environmental influences, and social stigma from the community. The implications of this study emphasize the importance of parents' role in maintaining the continuity of positive parenting patterns, the need for social awareness in the community to accept and support adolescents addicted to glue, and the urgency of establishing youth communities at the subdistrict or neighborhood level as a forum for developing adolescent talents and interests.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Law No. 5 of 1997, it states that addictive substances are drugs and active ingredients that when consumed by living organisms can result in biological work, as well as cause dependence or addiction that is difficult to stop or the effect of wanting to use them continuously, which if stopped gets an extraordinary effect of fatigue or extraordinary pain (Asphianto, 2024; Marbun et al., 2023; Sindy Ramadhani, 2024; Sonjaya, 2022). Adolescent drug users in Indonesia are around 14,000 people out of 70 million adolescents and aged 12-21 years.

Based on the recapitulation of the Makassar City Police drug data from 2009 to 2012, drug abuse cases are also still a problem in Makassar City. This can be seen in 2009 there were

106 drug cases with a total of 155 suspects, this number continued to increase in 2010 namely 169 cases and 233 drug suspects, in 2011 there were 234 cases with a total of 326 suspects and in 2012 there were 251 cases with a total of 349 suspects. When viewed in terms of the characteristics of suspected drug abuse in Makassar City from 2009-2012, the majority of suspects are male, generally 31 years old and above and the most suspects with high school graduation levels (Favril, 2025; Revels et al., 2025; Teshager et al., 2024).

Adolescents are children who are around 11-14 years old when they are in junior high school and start to end when they are in high school. The search for identity is inherent in them, so it's not surprising that they start to find out about something and don't want to give up on anything and sometimes they also feel the most right. Children in adolescence must be full of supervision but not too restrained, because they enter the first puberty, so they easily fall into things that are not right (Khoirunnisa et al., 2015).

Another explanation of deviant behavior according to James Vander Zanden, is that deviance is behavior that is considered by a large number of people to be reprehensible and beyond the limits of tolerance. Then a different explanation was then explained by Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyanto which interpreted deviant behavior as the behavior of community members who are considered not in accordance with applicable habits, rules or norms. Actually, the problem of social deviance among teenagers needs to be considered, especially the parenting style of parents towards their children. So that control from parents is important so that the child in adolescence does not fall into "*ngelem*" behavior which starts as trial and error to dependence. It turns out that parenting and family relationships have a strong role in shaping behavior even until an individual reaches adulthood. Parenting is a process for parents in educating, protecting and giving advice to the child if it is wrong starting from childhood to adulthood (Khoirunnisa et al., 2015).

Previous studies have examined various aspects of inhalant abuse among adolescents. Research by Akifah (2013) in Makassar highlighted the influence of social environmental factors on drug abuse, finding that peer pressure and lack of community supervision significantly contribute to substance abuse. Another study by Chomariah (2015) in Pekanbaru explored the behavioral patterns of glue-sniffing adolescents, identifying stress relief, curiosity, and social bonding as primary motivations. In Makassar, Tahir (2017) conducted a socio-legal analysis of glue abuse among youth, emphasizing the legal and health consequences, yet noting limited exploration of family dynamics. Similarly, Irvan (2018) examined parental roles in guiding troubled adolescents in Makassar, suggesting that inconsistent parenting and poor communication exacerbate behavioral issues. Murni Tamrin et al. (2013) in Pinrang Regency found that economic hardship and limited recreational facilities push adolescents toward inhalant abuse. However, these studies have not specifically integrated an in-depth analysis of parenting patterns within the local context of Biring Romang Village, nor have they comprehensively linked parental approaches with adolescent recovery from glue addiction.

Parenting is part of the parenting that applies in the family, through interaction between parents and children during parenting activities. There are various parenting styles applied by parents, one of which is according to Baumrind who said that there are three main patterns in parenting, namely; First, democratic parenting is flexible, firm, fair, and logical. Second, authoritarian parenting expects absolute obedience and sees that children need to be controlled.

Third, permissive parenting allows children to manage their own lives with a lack of parental control. Factors that affect parenting include educational, cultural, and environmental knowledge. Some of these practices are accepted, but some of them are abandoned. Unfortunately, when the parent's methods are passed down from one generation to the next, good and bad practices are passed on (Baumrind, 1987).

Each child has a different perception of how their parents raise them with other children even though the parenting pattern given is the same. The child's perception of the parenting method will continue to exist in the child even though the child has stepped on adolescence even when the child is an adult (Indriani, 2008). Meanwhile, according to Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyanto, deviant behavior is defined as the behavior of community members who are considered not in accordance with applicable habits, rules or norms (Kartono, 2012).

Therefore, family support is very important for the child's growth and development process. Family support is defined as verbal or non-verbal information, advice, real help or behavior given by people who are familiar with the subject in the environment or in the form of presence and things that can provide emotional benefits or affect the behavior of the child.

There are several opinions explaining the deviant behavior of a teenager, the first of which was explained by Kartini Kartono, that deviant behavior or deviation is interpreted as behavior that deviates from the central tendency or the average characteristic characteristics of the common people (Kartono, 2012).

The focus of this research is to clearly limit the scope of the study so that the discussion remains directed and in-depth. Therefore, this study concentrates on parental parenting patterns toward adolescents who are victims of “*ngelem*” addiction in Biring Romang Village, Manggala District, Makassar City. The focus description provides an overview of what is examined based on the research title. First, parental parenting patterns refer to the treatment, attitudes, and efforts of parents toward adolescents who engage in deviant behavior, namely inhaling glue (“*ngelem*”), including how parents provide affection, attention, supervision, and guidance to change their children’s behavior so that it does not recur, both in cases where parents are aware and unaware of their children’s addiction. Second, adolescents who are victims of “*ngelem*” addiction are teenagers who deliberately abuse glue by inhalation, which contains harmful substances and poses serious risks to physical and psychological health. These adolescents include those who are still actively abusing glue as well as those who have begun to gradually withdraw from the behavior. As adolescents represent the future generation of the nation, understanding their condition and the role of parental parenting is crucial in efforts to restore healthy development and moral values.

Based on the research focus, this study formulates several core problems, namely identifying the factors that cause adolescents to engage in “*ngelem*” behavior in Biring Romang Village, analyzing the parenting styles applied by parents toward adolescents who are victims of “*ngelem*” addiction, and examining the obstacles faced by parents in dealing with and guiding adolescents who have experienced glue addiction in the same area.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach with a phenomenological design. The research was conducted in Biring Romang Village, Manggala Subdistrict, Makassar City, South Sulawesi.

The data sources comprised primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews—individual dialogues with adolescent victims of addiction and their parents using interview guidelines—along with documentation and observation. Observations involved direct monitoring of informants' behavior while inhaling "*Squirrel*" glue vapor.

The analysis utilized qualitative data analysis, which entailed collecting, sorting, classifying, and recording field notes, as well as assigning codes to ensure data sources remained traceable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Factors Causing Teenagers to "*Ngelem*" in Biring Romang Village, Manggala District, Makassar City

Some teenagers, especially in Biring Romang village, said that the teenagers consumed "*ngeglu*" glue because of several factors, both internal and external factors. Based on the results of interviews with informants who have consumed *glue*, it can be concluded that it turns out that the factor that causes adolescents to *refuse* is to relieve stress, invite friends, and to calm the mind of teenagers, as well as the association of friends.

Parenting Style for Adolescent Victims of Addiction "*Ngelem*"

Parents are the first example or teacher in nurturing their children at home, be it democratic, permissive, authoritarian or abandoned. The following are the results of a study conducted by researchers on parental parenting for adolescent victims of "*ngelem*" addiction in Biring Romang Village, Manggala District, Makassar City.

a. Parenting Style from a Democratic Aspect

Democratic parenting is characterized by an open attitude between parents and their children. They make rules that are mutually agreed. Children are given the freedom to express their opinions, feelings and desires and learn to be able to respond to the opinions of others.

From the results of interviews with parents, it can be concluded that parents and children should discuss or take time so that parents and children have good communication and give rules to the child with the approval of the child himself.

b. Parenting Style from a Permissive Aspect

Permissive parenting is characterized by the existence of unlimited freedom for children to behave according to their own desires. Parents never give rules and directions to children without parental consideration. Children do not understand whether their behavior is right or wrong because parents never justify or blame the actions taken by the child so that the child acts according to his own wishes (Irwanto, 1991).

From the above opinion, we can conclude that parents' attitudes and behaviors towards children need to be considered so that children do not easily get along with their peers arbitrarily.

c. Authoritarian Parenting

This parenting style is characterized by the rules made by parents at home, how parents and children interact and how the advice or input given by parents to children.

From the above opinion, we can know that parents should not put too much pressure on their children, especially when they are just getting into adolescence. So that the attitude that parents cause to teenagers will be applied or applied to their daily lives.

d. Parenting Style of Displaced Parents

This parenting style is one of the parenting styles applied by parents who without them realizing that they abandon their own children because of busyness. The neglectful parenting style referred to here is parents who are busy working and have little time for their children and giving a small amount of money for their children's needs so that parents sometimes do not pay attention to their children, do not care about their children's achievements, and do not care about what their children do.

From the opinion of the informant, it can be concluded that parental supervision of children is necessary so that children do not easily get along with arbitrarily, but the supervision carried out does not have to make the child too depressed. So that they enjoy their activities.

Teenager Victim of Addiction "*Ngelem*" in Biring Romang Village, Manggala District, Makassar City

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that adolescents are unwilling because parents do not care too much about their children's activities, friends associations, friend invitations and the influence of parental parenting.

Parents' Obstacles in Handling Teenage Victims of "*Ngelem*" Addiction in Biring Romang Village, Manggala District, Makassar City

Parents are the first people in parenting, especially in nurturing their children, whether it is expressed directly or not, in the form of deeds or words to the child. So that they imitate what their parents do to them, he will bring to their habits and parents are also friends to their own children so that parental attention to children is very necessary.

Parents' obstacles in taking care of their children are due to the influence of friends' associations, and social media. So in parenting, more attention should be paid so that children do not do unwanted things.

CONCLUSION

This research on parental parenting patterns for adolescent victims of *ngelem* (glue-sniffing) addiction in Biring Romang Village, Manggala Subdistrict, Makassar City, concluded that parents' styles often mismatched adolescents' expectations, prompting *ngelem* as an outlet for anger and inner pressure. Parents responded by enhancing balanced attention and affection to foster comfort and open communication, while emphasizing the need to strengthen supervision of adolescents' social relationships, as peers significantly influenced relapse through negative interactions and temptations. For future research, longitudinal studies could track the long-term effectiveness of family-based interventions combined with peer education programs in preventing *ngelem* recidivism.

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