

Element of Community and Drug Abuse Perception

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Abstract. Elements of the community consisting of subdistrict head, nationwide (PKK), community leaders, religious leaders, police and community partnership forums (FKPM), community empowerment agencies (LPMK), and youths are synergies on the functioning of social control for drug abuse cases. Data collection was conducted with open questionnaires and focus group discussions on all elements. Data were analyzed based on thematic. The result of this research is the drugs abuse as a violation of the law and physical damage, has not looked at the loss of social aspects. All elements of the community are willing to be actively involved, but more dominantly submit cases of drug abuse to the legal side, especially preventive programs related to supply reduction and education as demand reduction. Subdistrict heads as regional leaders have a strategic role in community empowerment programs, especially in preventive and curative efforts. In the rehabilitative phase, he gives a touch of affection. Other elements of community have the concept of preventive and touch affection on the curative effort. This will have implications for making the concept of community-based drug abuse intervention.

Keywords : community empowerment, drug abuse, preventive, curative, rehabilitative

INTRODUCTION

Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) from year to year shows an increase. Increase in the number of drug abuse such as iceberg phenomenon. In other words, undetected more. More alarming conditions, drug abuse has started to develop in elementary school age (SD). Clients who came to the counselor showed symptoms of drug use since the fifth grade. Initially started with smoking. Purwandari (2015) states that cigarettes play a major role against the emergence of risky behavior of drug abuse. This is supported data showing the increasing prevalence of young smokers (15 years) by 36.3%. The cigarette itself according to government regulations number 109 of 2012 including class of addictive substances.

The cause of drug abuse is not single, but complex such as: minimal knowledge about the negative impact of drug use, broken home family, maltreat, peer influence and so on. These factors affect each other and can not be separated from one another (Dielman, Campanelli, & Butchart, 1987). Drug problems are an individual and collective problem of society, since drug use not only harms individuals as drug users but also harms other parties, such as morally and materially harmed families that is shame and possessions, society is disadvantaged by the attitude of drug users who tend to disadvantageous, for example: out of control, tend to be aggressive, and commit a criminal act. Drug Users according to Law Number 22 Year 1997 regarding Narcotics including criminal offenses with sanctions regulated by law.

Drug Abuse and all the consequences caused government, social observers, or community leaders to take steps to be able to disseminate the adverse effects of drug use continuously so as to reduce the rate of drug abuse and people willing to be involved in the national agenda for STOP DRUGS . Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009, chapter XII article 104-108 mentions the role of the community in preventing and eradicating drug abuse. Society becomes an extraordinary force when it acts as a social control. Social control theory (Hirschi, 1969; 2002, Wiatrowski, Grisworl, & Robert , 1981; Wadsworth, 2000) mentions the role of microsystems in the formation of delinquency, especially in this paper is drug abuse. The assumption of this theory is the social connection between the child and family, friends, school and other social environment.

Society as one form of social environment. Society (as a societal translation) is a group of people who form a semi-closed system (or semi-open), where most of the interaction is between individuals within the group. Individual group is a unity of related groups fixed and have the same interests. In

the community structured that facilitate the implementation of tasks to achieve common goals. The composition starts from the village head as a village governor in accordance with Permendagri No. 84 of 2015 and village community institutions regulated in law number 22 of 1999 renewed by Permendagri number 5 of 2007 at village administration. These institutions will ideally function as social control institutions that have potential empowerment, including in psychosocial cases, namely drug abuse. Village community institutions that become elements of society on various occasions will contribute, including in cases of drug abuse, ranging from preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative with data collection method using open questionnaire and focus group discussion. Determination of the area where the discussion was held based on the data obtained by researchers through interviews with the police who have a map of drug abuse areas. Based on interviews with the police in Sragen regency elected Sragen sub-district. There are seven elements of the community, namely lurah, PKK women, community leaders, religious leaders, community empowerment institutions (LPMD / K), police and community partnership forum (FKPM), and youth organization. Each group in the discussion consisted of a representative from each of the sub-districts. Group discussions are guided by facilitators and co-facilitators, beginning with individual tasks. Individual tasks are open-ended questions for information retrieval: 1) knowledge of drugs, "What do you know about Drugs?" 2) experience of drug abuse, "Do you have any experience with drug abuse? What did you do then? 3) involvement in prevention, "According to Mr / Mrs as a FKPM member what can Mr / Mrs do to prevent drug abuse?" 4) involvement in drug handling cases, "What is the role of Mr / Mrs as a member of FKPM when there is one citizen who uses Drugs?" and 5) involvement in rehabilitation / recovery efforts, "What can Mr / Mrs do as a FKPM member when there is one resident who has finished undergoing rehabilitation / treatment / drug recovery?"

After the individual task, proceed with group discussion. Group discussions to explore the social control functions that are emerging in the community. Time given in group discussions for 45 minutes. Within 45 minutes the discussion participants are still focused and show willingness to engage in group rhythm. The facilitator gives instructions "Draw up the concept environment in accordance with the current position of Mr. / Mrs. (Remind as regional leader for Mr/Mrs Lurah, as community leaders, as religious leaders, PKK

women, Community Empowerment Institutions of Kalurahan (LPKM), FKPM, and youth) starting from the level of prevention of drug cases, witnesses if there are cases of drugs in Mr/Mrs, or at the recovery level if any part of the environment returns to the community after rehabilitation / treatment. Make a slogan that can lead to the achievement of targets, especially about drugs in the environment". The collected data were analyzed thematically.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The group discussion was initiated by the speeches from the Head of Sragen sub-district as the regional leader. It was also attended by the police chief who showed concern for the community empowerment event. The data obtained will be able to understand more comprehensively by looking at the characteristics of the subject. This exposure can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of the subject

Element of society	Age (average)	Level Education
Subdistrict heads nationwide	41,6	87,5% bachelor
community leaders	47,4	25% bachelor
religious leaders	58,5	30% bachelor
community empowerment agencies	48,7	16,7% bachelor
police and community partnership forums	56,7	85,7% bachelor
youths	47,3	50% bachelor
	37,1	100% senior high school

In this session, in Sragen sub-district, the youth of the cadets present were youth reef builders, not members of youth, who were different ages. Based on the age and level of education, participation in focus group discussions can serve as a foundation that the elements of this community can be invited to cooperate in handling drug abuse cases.

The knowledge of drug abuse possessed by all elements of society leads to a comprehensive understanding of, has an agreement on the definition of drugs, as shown in table 2. Drugs are dangerous substances, they are intended in the health sector, when wearing into unlawful behavior. As described by Nebhinani, Nebhinani, Misra, & Grewal (2013) states that the knowledge of the drug possessed by students is good, which is still limited how treatment. The belief in the bahanyanya, the belief that drug abuse is a violation of the law, and the belief that drug is a dangerous substance. Mooney, et al (2008) in his study of 100 female drug prisoners consisting of belief, stress, and impulsive behavior, which has more influence on drug abuse is belief, which is $\beta = 0.52$; $p < 0.01$. The belief that drug use is not a guarantee for solving the problems at hand. So belief is the main that can direct behavior.

Table 2. Knowledge of Drugs

Element of society	Theme
Subdistrict heads nationwide	Dangerous Usefull for the medical Breaking the law
community leaders	
religious leaders	
community empowerment agencies	
police and community partnership forums	
youths	

Purwandari (2015) with its findings stating that the involvement of leisure time affects the risk behavior of drug abuse. The immediate effects of these leisure activities can be interpreted as positive activities as preventive efforts of drug abuse, as shown in table 3. Drapela (2006) & Giordano (2012) relates to the use of time such as: engaging with religious activities, body and social groups in society. Drapela (2006) with cronbach alpha of 0.62 and shows a significant relationship between the involvement of activities in filling free time with drug abuse.

Socialization becomes a very important preventive effort. Socialization can be related to supply reduction and demand reduction. Supply reduction is a form of commitment of the authorities in accordance with the public perception. The authorities must be responsible for the socialization of the matter. Socialization related to demand reduction can be in the form of public education. Education can be related to individual, group, or social. This socialization will eventually shape the same way of thinking, agreement, and commitment together. Gittens, Ding, Gordon, & Huang (2010) mentioned that socialization will result in the agreement of children and parents.

The strengthening of the theme family that arises from the prevention of drug abuse. Marsiglia, Miles, Dustman, & Sills (2002) provide an overview of the ecological perspective on drug abuse cases, the family and school context. Especially in the family context emphasizes the functioning of the family as a protective factor. A child will be built in the family with attachment, commitment, and involvement. Based on these three conditions parents will perform its functions as a control (parental control), giver encouragement (parental support), and establish togetherness (share time). These conditions will form toughness, so that children do not fall into the use of drugs.

Another prevention effort is religious education. Any religion will guide the good people. The vertical relationship formed between the individual and the God becomes very powerful in directing behavior. Giordano, Prosek, Daly, Holm, Ramsey Abernathy, & Sender (2015); Giordano, Prosek, Loseu, Bevly, Stamman, Molina, Callahan, & Calzada (2016) support the findings of this research, religion being the way to solve the problem of drug abuse.

Table 3. Prevention efforts

Element of society	Rank the theme
Subdistrict heads nationwide	Socialization Religious activity Severe penalties for dealers
community leaders	Socialization Positive activities
religious leaders	Socialization Introduce religion
community empowerment agencies	Religious education Family strengthening socialization
police and community partnership forums	Socialization Education
youths	Socialization Positive activities Increases attention to the child
	Intercourse / friendship Provision of religion Socialization

The role of the authorities is very important if people find drug abuse cases. The authorities are responsible as policyholders to take a position based on law and legislation.

But the current context, the courage to report cases of drug abuse becomes a problem for those who report. So prefer the personal approach and kinship. The Family Treatment Drug's Court (FTDC) as a new approach to family-based drug abuse interventions found 18 indicators: (A) for child ages: children are at home, child abuse, duration of care, healthy condition, time routine to meet, stay together for long periods of time, healthy parent's condition during childbirth, there are facilities and general services, business to make children prosperous, (B) for adolescence: there is access therapy, no relapse in drug, , parents are able to access health services, parent work, criminal behavior, (C) Family relations: parenting, relationships and nurturing functions, risk factors and protection (Rodi, Breedenbucher, Young, Amatetti, Bermejo, & Hall, 2015).

Table 4. How to cope if the user meets

Element of society	Rank the theme
Subdistrict heads	Report the authorities Family approach Called
nationwide	Personal approach Family approach Deliberation of institutions in the community to take a stand
community leaders	Personal and family approach Report the authorities
religious leaders	A personal approach to understanding
community empowerment agencies	Called and given advice Report the authorities Submit to rehab
police and community partnership forums	Advise Report the authorities
youths	Personal approach Rehabilitation Avoid making friends with the wearer

The family is the place where the child returns when he encounters problems. This is in line with the findings Purwandari (2007) which states that the former value of drug users according to Rokeach Values Survey (RVS) family comfort is the main values. So the elements of society consider this side of affection to return to the family.

SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This study is still limited to data collection on elements of society. Government-linked parties have not been involved, such as police, health, social workers, and council members as executors of policy-making. In addition, data collection can be expanded in quantity in some areas by understanding the map of drug abuse areas. The subject of teenagers really paid attention to his involvement. Age is a major consideration. In addition, the involvement of mothers in data collection using techniques that can stimulate the mothers to be active.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge of drug abuse in all elements of the society is good and the same understanding, namely drugs as harmful substances that damage the body and violate the rules, although in the medical world is still needed. At the prevention level focused on the psychoeducative socialization both supply reduction and demand reduction, especially involving the parties who are experts in their fields. In curative and rehabilitative attempts to find cases of drug abuse there is an attempt to report, but tend to pay attention to affection with personal and family approaches.

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