

Community Strategy in Creating Resilience to Drugs in Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi Indonesia

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Abstract: Narcotics, psychotropic and other dangerous addictive substances, abbreviated as drugs is a substance or matter if included in the human body, either by eating or by drinking, inhaled or injected will be able to change the mind process, psychiatric conditions even to the pattern of one's behavior. Wajo district community is one of the areas in South Sulawesi considered to have high vulnerability to the danger of drugs. Community service in the form of socialization and strengthening social community in Matthew Tappareng sub district of Tempe district is intended to provide strengthening and understanding about the hazard, type and impact of drugs for the community. The methods used in the community service are socialization in the form of material exposure, discussion and questioning as well as Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The targets or participants of this community service include community leaders consisting of religious leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, RT/RW heads in the urban village of Mattiro Tappareng. The results of dedication show several things, among others; participants do not yet understand the types and dangers of drugs for human life, community or participants have no sensitivity and concern in preventing the spread and cultivation of drugs do not understand the threat of punishment for the users and dealers of drugs, not knowing the prevention efforts and actions they must do in addressing the problem. Some recommendations as a tough community effort in preventing drugs abuse are as follows; first, the need for continuous community strengthening and understanding of the types and dangers posed; second, the need for critical awareness of the community to prevent and resolve the problem, third, the need to encourage participation and self-help of the community, fourth the need for the consistency of parties involved in law enforcement against the perpetrators of drugs; fifth the need to have local institutions and social movements that continuously work to stop the circulation of drugs and six, the need for employment expansion opportunities to improve community welfare.

Key words: Social resilience, community, drugs, employment, opportunities, community welfare

INTRODUCTION

The danger of drugs has become a daunting and disturbing problem for society. Various mitigation efforts have been done both by the government and other parties who care about the problem, so, indirectly that there has been a joint movement to combat drug problems (Devaney *et al.*, 2006). All anti-drugs movements lead to protection measures, so that, individuals living in a particular community group do not abuse drugs (Chandra, 2002). Community as a social entity that has a high level of social interaction and the same needs and objectives to be achieved, then strengthening the values of the community becomes very important and strategic to create a community as a whole through doing prevention of drug abuse.

Resilient society is characterized by the ability to anticipate, avoid, adapt and restore conditions. Anticipatory capabilities include predictive ability,

identification and analysis of the dangers that drug abuse can inflict. The ability to avoid is the work done by the community to create productive activities that can prevent every member of the community from the effects of the dangers of drugs. Then the ability of adaptation includes increasing knowledge and understanding of the development of drug problems both in terms of type and technology and the impact and patterns of distribution. For the restoration of the intended conditions is the community's ability to perform recovery either independently or involves other parties or institutions when there are community members who have fallen into the dangers of drugs.

The challenge faced by the community and our government in overcoming the problem of drugs abuse is the pattern of spread and target. The previous pattern of drug deployment has targeted only urban communities but is now moving into rural areas (Davis *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, the previous target is only adults but the

biggest target is on the teens and children today. Therefore, drug abuse is not selective in certain groups but it should be wary of all age groups, regions and social status of the community, not even high income groups but also for middle and lower class society.

It is also important to note that the spreading of drugs in Indonesia is a global scenario that makes Indonesia as one of the world's largest drug targets. This is understandable because the population of Indonesia is the fourth largest population of the world. Therefore, the potential of Indonesia's large population as well as internal potentials but can also be a threat if not strengthened in terms of capacity and capabilities.

The effort to safeguard our people is to free them from the life of drugs. The government must be firm and take strategic policy in preventing and overcoming the problem of drug abuse for its citizens. The government in this case from central to regional should be consistent in monitoring the spread and prosecution of any party involved in the use of drugs (Chandra, 2002). Meanwhile, the government must also be consistent in the rehabilitation of citizens who fall into the life of drugs. The principle in counter drugs is to against drug together. The victims of drug abuse are a shared responsibility. Wajo regency is one of the areas that have a high level of drug abuse, even in the year 2011 ranks second in the area of South Sulawesi province.

The high levels of drug abuse will potentially lead to other social problems in society such as increasing dropout rates, lowering productivity levels and weakening social ties in society. Some cases that indicate drug abuse in Indonesia have reached an alarming and troubling stage for the survival of our society. As is the case of drug abuse experienced by artists, certain pilots, civil servants, businessmen, politicians, students and even children who suck on glue that is thought to contain adaptive substances that are damaging to health and can cause addiction. Observing the high drug abuse and the potential impact that can be caused, then all parties are expected to take role in order to overcome these problems. Wajo regency considered to have the large enough human resources potential to be developed. Even some facts indicate that Wajo regency has given birth to leaders both local and national scale, so, it is very sad if the next generation lost due to drug abuse.

Literature review: Excessive use of drugs/drugs is an action that has a negative impact on oneself and society. This action is included in the category of abuse of drugs such as drugs. According to Liputan6. (2009) drugs are chemicals that are needed for health treatment when these substances enter the body's organs, there will be one or more changes in function within the body. Then continue with physical and psychological dependence on the body and if the substance is stopped for consumption, therefore, there will be physical and psychological disorders.

The negative effects of wrongly consume these drugs individually can damage the physical and spiritual health of humans. Therefore, it is an act of deviation. In social society, the use of drugs is a social problem because these behaviors and actions troubled and disturb social order. Hawari's drug abuse actions can be divided into three major groups, namely primary dependence on psychiatric disorders, systematic dependence of those with anti-social personality and reactive dependence of curious users, due to environmental influences and group pressure peer (Purwatiningsih, 2001). Deviant behavior is a form of behaviors and actions that are in contrary to the values and social norms of society. Deviant behavior is one of the factors that cause the occurrence of social problems. Parrillo states that social problems contain 4 components, namely: the condition is a problem that persists for a certain period of time can be felt to cause physical and non-physical losses to both individuals and society is a violation of values or social standard of people's lives, raises the need for solutions (Soetomo, 2010).

The threat to the dangers of drugs for the survival of individuals and communities raises awareness about the need for people to have resilience in preventing and treating/rehabilitating hazards from the influence of the drugs. Resilient to the danger of drugs is an ability that is owned by a person or community in counteracting and rehabilitating the influence of drugs. The approach that can be used in creating resilient to drugs for the community is through strengthening institutions and local organizations as well as formal government organizations and institutions. Strengthening in this case is all efforts to increase the capacity of the community in encouraging awareness and concern for institutions and organizations that are there to jointly play a role in fighting drugs through both prevention and mitigation actions.

Cases of abusive drugs according to Purwatiningsih (2001) have at least 3 important things to consider which include users (users), abusers (abuser) and addicts (addicts). Whereas drugs prevention efforts can be done in three ways, namely increasing the application of law to drugs users treatment programs using various forms of groups and using social tolerance such as legalizing decriminalization and management of rehabilitation clinics (Purwatiningsih, 2001). In line with Suyanto, (2010) it states that in an effort to overcome social problems, there is a need to build awareness through, foster interest, attention and empathy for the community towards emerging social problems, support from the press, support for functional and existing institutions or parties in the local environment, conduct anti-drugs campaigns or movements, establish institutions or forums to carry out monitoring and build cooperation with observing institutions, especially, the issue of drugs.

The resilience of the community in combating the dangers of drugs is largely determined by awareness, concern and responsibility through their participation.

Participation, according to Davis (Aminah and Prasetyo, 2018) that there were three important ideas, namely moral and emotional involvement, motivation for contribution and responsibility the three ideas of participation are the basic capital needed by the community to prevent and overcome social problems such as the abuse of drugs.

The source of strength possessed by the community is in its participation in preventing and overcoming the dangers on the abuse of drugs. Therefore, institutionalization of community participation is the main key in overcoming the social problems they face.

Every society or community has basic potential that can be used to solve the problems faced including building strength and endurance in counteracting negative external influences. Potential and basic resources are capital for each community include economic capital, infrastructure capital, environmental capital and social capital. All these potentials contribute and are beneficial in maintaining and sustaining the community.

One of the potentials and capital of the community that has not been realized so far is its use of social capital. Hasbullah's (2006) mentions or identifies at least 6 forms or elements of social capital, namely the life of associations involving formal and informal relationships in a business that is horizontal, the network itself, the community politics that mediates between public and state relations, institutions and policy frameworks involving formal rules, norms governing public life and social values.

Social capital, as the basic capital in a community, contains several functions and roles in overcoming social problems in society among others: forming social solidarity, building participation as a counterweight to social relations in society, generating self-reliance and community economic welfare as part of the management mechanism of social problems (Conflict and poverty), maintaining and building social integration that is prone to social problems (conflict and poverty), restoring communities as a result of social problems and produce trust.

Drug abuse is a form and action that deviates from the social values and norms of society. This deviant behavior causes anxiety and restlessness among the people, so that, it can be classified as a social problem. The social problems that arise give birth to a need for community resilience in preventing and handling it. The creation of a resilient community can be done through community participation by utilizing the basic potential that is owned.

One of the basic potential possessed by every community that is relevant to the case of drug abuse is social capital. In some other extents, conflict management also considered at part of community resilience which include avoidance approach, cooperation, mediation towards peace keeping and peace building within the community (Rahman *et al.*, 2018).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Implementation of community service in the form of community empowerment uses several methods namely: lecture method. This method is useful in providing knowledge and understanding to participants, especially, the community related to some types of drugs and the hazards and impact of the use of drugs. This method has a one way communication pattern with three resource persons as the main source of information.

Discussion and Q and A, this method is intended to provide an opportunity for all participants to share their experiences related to drugs and their countermeasures. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a tool in strategic action formulation towards drugs solution. This method is an effort to involve participants and to create their awareness and responsibility in overcoming the problem of drug suffered by the community.

Participant involvement in this case is to formulate the program and strategy within the framework of the tough community of drugs, especially, amongst Mattiro Tappareng community area. Thus, the methods used in this devotion are socialization in the form of material exposure, discussion and questionnaires as well as Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

The targets or participants of this devotion include community leaders consisting of religious leaders, youth leaders, RT/RW heads in the urban village of Mattiro Tappareng. All the data are analyzed descriptively according to the major themes as proposed in the study objectives.

The number of participants in the discussion forum was 35 people who were representatives of both formal and informal public figures. Some relevant statements highlighted by the figures were recorded and included such as:

“Every family should be able to supervise and control the suspicious behavior and actions of their children, even if it is necessary, to inspect their bedrooms and places that can be used as drug storage” (Educator figure). Every ORT and ORW needs to conduct a joint movement to make the area free from drugs” (ORW chairman). “To make it easier to recognize and detect drugs, every socialization program carried out should show examples of the original types of drugs besides explaining the dangers posed” (youth leader). “The residents need to be invited to always be close to the mosque, especially in performing congregational prayers” (religious leaders). “It is necessary to encourage and improve the function of community institutions in controlling the residents against deviant behavior” (coordinator of community self-reliance agency). “Improving coordination and communication between citizens is an effective form of control” (village head).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As an illustration of the drug ranking, South Sulawesi occupies the 7th position of Indonesian nationality and Wajo regency ranks 4th in South Sulawesi. Data in 2017 shows that the number of drug users reached 21,961 people an increase in the previous year 2016 which only reached 15,869 people. The National Narcotics Agency of the South Sulawesi province has provided post-rehabilitation services to 1,505 former drug users in South Sulawesi including having confirmed 80 anti-narcotics activists groups (BNN., 2018). The data illustrates that abuse of drugs is a serious threat to the community. Based on some problems that have been described earlier, there are several solutions offered include:

Strengthen the ability of the community to identify the factors that cause drug abuse by providing knowledge of simple scientific steps that can be done. Strengthen the community's ability to prevent drug abuse by providing concrete examples of activities that can be done either individually or in groups. Strengthen the ability of communities to be able to adapt their knowledge level about the types and patterns of spread and the impact of drug abuse by providing sources of information both media, individuals and institutions that are competent to provide information about drugs. Strengthening the community's ability to rehabilitate citizens/members has fallen into drug abuse by providing knowledge and information on those who can undertake recovery measures.

Identification is an ability to discover and identify potentials and problems. Important capability is understood by a community because it becomes a means in cultivating critical awareness in realizing toughness against drugs. Identification ability is a methodological capability in finding data and facts that are very necessary in preparing a plan. Empowerment perspective is that every problem experienced by a community can be overcome by careful planning and active involvement of the community. The village community of Mattiro Tappareng is still limited in the methodological ability, especially in finding and recognizing drug problems that threaten its survival.

The existence of community limitations of the methodological capabilities is evident from the citizen's behavior and actions that do not care about the problem of drugs which actually has become a threat. On a national scale, Indonesia becomes an emergency situation of drug which needs to be addressed immediately with the community. To solve the problem and to realize the tough drugs, it is necessary to have a movement together with a multi-disciplinary approach, especially, the strengthening of the community in terms of identification methods.

Prevention is the ability to block, hold and avoid the occurrence of a particular problem in the life of the community drugs. The society ability to be endurance or its own strength is as a form of toughness. Prevention capability is seen as a more effective capacity in realizing resilience society. Mattiro Tappareng community has limitations in preventing the threat of drug abuse. Limitations are the result of a lack of facilities and access resource to information on the types of drugs and the impact of their use. The discussions results with the community show that they have never been given information and understanding in a structured way about the danger of drugs for community survival. The community has difficulty in resisting the onslaught because of the very fast and sophisticated type and pattern of the drugs spread. Therefore, the abilities and efforts to prevent drug abuse for the community need to be facilitated as soon as possible by various parties, so that, the community has a frame of reference in preventive action.

Some of the things that communities need to be given regarding prevention capabilities are the introduction of different types of drugs, knowledge of the drug dispersal pattern and the hazards of the effects of drug abuse. People's resilience to drug abuse can be measured to the extent that they have knowledge mechanisms and procedures for recovering drug abuses. These mechanisms and procedures serve as a reference to encourage community involvement in restoring victims of drug abuse. Community resilience can be measured through the level of participation. The higher level of community participation in the drugs abuse victim's rehabilitation makes the community also more resilient.

The experience of the Mattiro Tappareng community shows their lack of participation in rehabilitating drug abuse victims. This condition is caused by the weakness of their knowledge and understanding of the parties directly related to the problem. Therefore, related parties such as National Narcotics Agency (BNN), local government, police and other non-government organizations need to conduct a joint movement in providing understanding to the community.

In general, the socialization and reinforcement activities carried out are able to encourage the realization of the community towards a tough drug abuse is able to prevent citizens from the effects of the drug abuse dangers. Specific outcomes including some of the solutions offered in the following:

- Each community has toughness against drug abuse with the knowledge and ability to identify the cause factors
- Every community has resilience against drug abuse by having knowledge and ways to prevent the process from happening

- Every community has resilience against drug abuse with the knowledge they have about the type, pattern of spread and impact it has
- Every community has resilience against drug abuse with the knowledge it has to make rehabilitation to community members who fall within it

Creating a tough community against drug abuse is not an easy issue and even requires a mature study and strategy. Therefore, some aspects that need to be concerned in formulating strategies to overcome the problem of DRUG are the economic aspects, socio cultural aspects, law enforcement and human resources aspects. Based on the economic aspect, drugs is a very promising commodity because it is needed by its addict. In addition, drugs also has a price and its market is increasingly widespread. This situation makes the transaction and its distribution more difficult to control. Some parties should take precautions but the facts are actually involved in the spread. Based on the socio-cultural aspects, drug is an expensive commodity, so that, certain groups of people make it as a symbol of social status. The tendency of the Indonesian society's culture is to try something new by having drugs tried once and so on repeatedly until finally gets addicted. The law enforcement aspect of drugs is goods which are regulated in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Drugs are only for those who need it specifically can only be given by prescription. But in some cases its use is not in accordance with existing regulations, even already excessive. This condition occurs because sanctions against the abuse of drugs have not been able to give a mild effect for the perpetrators, also because law enforcement is still not consistent and maximum in enforcing regulations and law.

Based on the human resources aspect, it can be seen in terms of work ethic and moral responsibility to drugs abuse that still have limitations, especially in the prevention of its spread including the concern to make the problem of drugs as common problems and threats. Therefore, human resources in terms of knowledge, skills and quality of the integrity of self-consistency, discipline, responsibility is the basis that needs to be strengthened. It should be understood that the problem of drugs is related to defending the nation and the country from the threat of continuity for the next generation.

Threats against drugs abuse can give birth to a quality and impact on the next generation. Further, strengthening the communities in the framework of tough drugs has an impact on changes for residents who are targeted as follows:

- Community of Mattiro Tappareng village understand the danger of drugs
- Mattiro Tappareng urban community experiences a change of attitude and behavior about drugs
- Urban community Mattiro Tappareng knows the efforts and strategic steps in overcoming the problem of drugs in its territory
- Formulation of strategies in realizing a tough community drugs

CONCLUSION

Some conclusions that can be drawn from the socialization and strengthening of the community from drugs abuse are as follows; community residents as targets or participants prior to socialization and strengthening generally do not understand the types and dangers of drugs for human life.

The community or participants have no sensitivity and concern in preventing the spread and cultivation of drugs. The community or participants have not understood the threat of punishment for the users and dealers of drugs and not knowing the prevention efforts and actions they must do in overcoming the problem. Furthermore, some efforts that need to be done towards tough drugs are as follows:

The need for continuous community strengthening and understanding the types and dangers posed. The need for critical awareness of communities to prevent and resolve drugs. The need to encourage community participation and self-help. The require consistency of related parties in law enforcement against the perpetrators of drugs. The need to be local institutions and social movements to continuously stop the circulation of drugs. The need of efforts to expand employment to improve community welfare.

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