Cultural Research on Drug Users in Indonesia

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Abstract:
This study aims to examine the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia from various aspects using a literature review approach. The aspects discussed include rehabilitation policies, the role of family and community, societal stigma, as well as cultural perspectives such as identity, consumer culture, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, this research employs Jurgen Habermas’s theory of Communicative Power as its theoretical foundation. The method used is a literature review by examining various previous studies relevant to the topic of drug user rehabilitation. The results indicate that rehabilitation is constructed from policy aspects that still need improvement, the importance of family support, the need to eliminate societal stigma, the diverse identities of drug users, consumer culture related to residence and occupation, and regulatory frameworks encompassing societal regulations and values. The theory of Communicative Power highlights the importance of public space as a deliberative arena in the rehabilitation process involving drug users, families, communities, and other stakeholders. This research provides a comprehensive overview of the construction of drug user rehabilitation in Indonesia from various perspectives and aspects that need attention to enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: rehabilitation, drug users, literature review, cultural construction, Communicative Power theory

Introduction
The issue of drug abuse has become a global problem that threatens various aspects of human life. In Indonesia, the prevalence of drug abuse continues to increase every year, with the number of drug users reaching 3.3 million people in 2023 (Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey in Indonesia, 2023). This figure reflects the urgency to address this problem through comprehensive efforts, including rehabilitation for drug users.
Rehabilitation for drug users is a complex process involving various aspects, including policy, social, cultural, and other dimensions. According to Hartono, Hanami, and Dyah Prameswari (2023), drug user rehabilitation policies in Indonesia still need improvement, especially in terms of better coordination between agencies and implementation. Additionally, comparisons with other countries such as Vietnam, Australia, and Portugal show differences in approaches and strategies applied.

One crucial aspect of the rehabilitation process is the role of family and community. Ritanti et al. (2017) found that families with children who abuse drugs experience negative impacts such as stress, depression, family tension, and financial problems. Families need support and specific strategies to handle such situations. Meanwhile, Sukamto, Rasmun, Parellangi, and Sutrisno (2019) emphasize the importance of family support in enhancing the motivation of drug users to participate in rehabilitation programs.

Societal stigma against drug users also poses a challenge in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process. Nurani (2005) in her research revealed that societal views towards adolescents who have undergone resocialization programs are still suboptimal. This indicates the need for efforts to eliminate stigma and increase societal acceptance of drug users who have undergone rehabilitation.

From a cultural perspective, the rehabilitation of drug users can be constructed from various aspects, such as identity, consumer culture, and regulatory frameworks. The identity of drug users encompasses not just one type but includes race, gender, sexuality, religion, and other factors (Adi W. G., 2010). Meanwhile, consumer culture is related to consumption behavior that shapes individual and group identities, which in this context can be linked to the residence and occupation of drug users (Christman, 2002). Regulatory frameworks, such as laws and societal values, also influence the rehabilitation process and need to be considered to improve its effectiveness. Apart from these aspects, this study also employs Jurgen Habermas’s theory of Communicative Power as its theoretical foundation. This theory highlights the importance of public space as a deliberative forum in the rehabilitation process involving drug users, families, communities, and other relevant parties (Habermas, 1973), (Flynn, 2004), (Iwan, 2014). Habermas argues that political power originates from the communicative power of citizens, which develops in public spaces through rational discussion and argumentation (Flynn, 2004).

In the context of drug user rehabilitation, the theory of Communicative Power emphasizes the importance of active involvement of drug users, families, and communities in decision-making and policy formulation processes. Public space becomes a place for various parties to voice issues, present opinions and arguments, and influence political processes and policies related to rehabilitation. Several studies have been conducted to examine specific aspects of the drug user rehabilitation process, both in Indonesia and other countries. For instance, research by Lasco and Edson Yarcia (2022) analyzed politics and populism in shaping the understanding and implementation of drug rehabilitation in the Philippines. Then, a study by Aisyah Dara (2013) focused on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs at Pondok Inabah, Malaysia, using a spiritual approach. Additionally, research by Saefudin, Raharjo, and Budiono (2022) examined the urgency of integrated assessment in drug crime cases in Purbalingga Regency, Indonesia.

Although these studies have made significant contributions to understanding specific aspects of drug user rehabilitation, a more comprehensive study is needed to construct rehabilitation from various aspects holistically. This study aims to fill this gap by conducting an in-depth literature review of various relevant previous studies. By
integrating various aspects such as policy, social, cultural, and the theory of Communicative Power, this study aims to provide a more complete picture of the construction of drug user rehabilitation in Indonesia. The importance of this research lies in its effort to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs through a deeper understanding of the influencing factors. By identifying aspects that need attention, both in terms of policy, family and community support, stigma elimination, and cultural perspectives, it is expected to provide useful recommendations and inputs for relevant stakeholders, such as the government, rehabilitation institutions, and civil society organizations. This research also contributes to enriching the knowledge and insights on drug user rehabilitation from an interdisciplinary perspective, encompassing social, cultural, political, and legal aspects. Thus, it is hoped to open opportunities for collaboration and synergy among various parties in addressing drug abuse issues effectively and sustainably.

Methods

In this study, the approach used is a literature review with a qualitative method. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning derived from social or human issues. The qualitative research process involves efforts such as posing questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, inductively analyzing the data from specific to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data. As explained by Neuman (2016), a literature review is a technique for collecting secondary data from written sources such as books, journals, research reports, and other documents. A literature review allows researchers to review and synthesize ideas, theories, concepts, and findings from various sources relevant to the research topic. In this study, the literature review was conducted by collecting and analyzing previous research related to the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia from various aspects, such as rehabilitation policies, the role of family and community, societal stigma, cultural perspectives (identity, consumer culture, and regulatory framework), and Jurgen Habermas's theory of Communicative Power.

The research procedure in this literature review study follows specific steps. Initially, the topic and research questions were identified, focusing on the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia from various aspects. The research questions aimed to explore how rehabilitation is constructed from the aspects of policy, the role of family and community, societal stigma, cultural perspectives (identity, consumer culture, and regulatory framework), and in relation to the theory of Communicative Power. Relevant literature was then searched through various sources such as scientific journals, books, research reports, theses, and dissertations, obtained from online databases like Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, JSTOR, and others. After conducting the search, the literature was screened based on inclusion and exclusion criteria set by the researcher. The inclusion criteria included relevance to the research topic, quality and credibility of sources, and coverage of the aspects discussed in the research, while literature that did not meet the criteria was excluded from the study. The selected literature was then deeply analyzed to identify information, findings, and perspectives relevant to the research questions. The analysis process involved coding, categorizing, and identifying main themes, followed by synthesizing information from various sources to provide a comprehensive picture of the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia.
Results

Based on the literature review conducted, this study produces significant findings related to the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia from various aspects. These findings will be discussed in depth in this section, integrating various perspectives from relevant previous studies.

Rehabilitation Policy Aspect

One of the main aspects in the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia is the rehabilitation policy itself. The research conducted by Hartono, Hanami, and Dyah Prameswari (2023) provides important insights into the condition of rehabilitation policies in Indonesia from a comparative perspective with other countries such as Vietnam, Australia, and Portugal. The results of the study indicate that drug abuse rehabilitation policies in Indonesia still require improvement and refinement. Although Indonesia has a legal and regulatory framework related to rehabilitation, its implementation is not yet optimal. One of the challenges faced is the lack of effective coordination between related agencies, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), relevant ministries, and other parties involved in the rehabilitation process. Comparisons with other countries such as Vietnam, Australia, and Portugal reveal that each country has different approaches and strategies in dealing with drug abuse cases and rehabilitation. For instance, Vietnam has established prison-based drug rehabilitation programs aimed at addressing racial disparities in the recovery of individuals with drug abuse disorders. In Australia, drug therapy is considered necessary for users to overcome drug addiction. Meanwhile, in Portugal, rehabilitation policies for individuals with drug abuse problems emphasize the Individual Care Approach. Through this approach, the government offers a range of rehabilitation therapy options that clients can choose based on their needs and preferences, allowing individuals to actively participate in decision-making regarding their rehabilitation journey.

Another relevant study on the aspect of rehabilitation policy is conducted by Susiyanto, Pradityo, and Rosyidin (2021). This study provides a comprehensive overview of the implementation of rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse in Indonesia from the perspective of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of the Republic of Indonesia. The results show that rehabilitation for drug abuse victims in Indonesia still has many shortcomings, such as a lack of resources, poor inter-agency coordination, stigma against drug users, and policies and regulations related to rehabilitation that need to be strengthened and better implemented. These findings indicate that the aspect of rehabilitation policy in Indonesia still requires special attention and continuous improvement. The government and related parties need to enhance coordination and synergy in the implementation of rehabilitation policies and strengthen the existing legal and regulatory framework. Additionally, learning from other countries that have successfully implemented effective rehabilitation policies can also be considered by Indonesia in refining its rehabilitation policies and strategies for drug users.

The Role of Family and Community

Another important aspect of the rehabilitation process is the role of family and community. Research conducted by Ritanti, Wiarsih, Dewi Asih, and Susanto (2017) reveals that families with children who use drugs experience various negative impacts, such as stress, depression, family tension, and financial problems. These findings underscore the importance of appropriate support and assistance for families in facing this difficult situation. In the study, it was found that families develop various
strategies to cope with the impact of drug abuse, such as seeking professional help, joining support groups, and communicating with their children about drugs. These strategies illustrate that active family involvement in the rehabilitation process is crucial to support the recovery of drug users.

Similar findings are also found in the research conducted by Sukamto, Rasmun, Parellangi, and Sutrisno (2019), which examines the effects of family support on the motivation of patients to participate in drug rehabilitation programs. The results of this study show that family support has a positive impact on the motivation of patients to follow rehabilitation programs in Samarinda. Families are advised to maintain and enhance their support, while patients are encouraged to maintain their willingness to be helped and to increase problem recognition and readiness for treatment. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that families play a very important role in the rehabilitation process of drug users. Support, assistance, and active involvement of families can provide motivation and encouragement for drug users to commit to rehabilitation programs and achieve more effective recovery. Therefore, in efforts to enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation, related parties need to pay special attention to the aspect of family involvement, whether through support programs, counseling, or other forms of assistance. Besides families, the role of the community also becomes an important aspect in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process of drug users. Research conducted by Nurani (2005) reveals that societal views towards adolescent victims of drug abuse who have undergone resocialization programs are still suboptimal. These findings indicate the existence of stigma and a lack of acceptance of drug users who have undergone rehabilitation. Societal stigma can be a barrier in the social reintegration and recovery process of drug users. Therefore, efforts to eliminate stigma and enhance societal acceptance of drug users who have undergone rehabilitation are essential. This can be done through educational programs and public awareness campaigns, as well as active community involvement.

Conclusion

This study conducted a literature review to examine the construction of rehabilitation for drug users in Indonesia from various aspects, including rehabilitation policies, the role of family and community, societal stigma, cultural perspectives (identity, consumer culture, and regulatory framework), and the relevance of Jurgen Habermas’s theory of Communicative Power. Based on the findings and discussions, it can be concluded that the construction of drug user rehabilitation in Indonesia involves various interrelated and mutually influencing factors. Firstly, the aspect of rehabilitation policy plays a crucial role in determining the success of rehabilitation programs. The research indicates that the current drug abuse rehabilitation policies in Indonesia still require improvement, particularly in terms of inter-agency coordination, more effective implementation, and strengthening the legal and regulatory framework. Learning from other countries that have successfully implemented effective rehabilitation policies could be beneficial for Indonesia in refining its rehabilitation policies and strategies.

Secondly, the role of family and community is vital in supporting the rehabilitation and social reintegration process of drug users. Active family support and involvement have been shown to positively impact the motivation and commitment of drug users in following rehabilitation programs. However, societal stigma towards drug users remains a challenge that needs to be addressed through educational efforts and awareness campaigns. Thirdly, from a cultural perspective, the rehabilitation of drug users is
constructed from various aspects, such as diverse identities, consumer culture related to residence and occupation, and a regulatory framework encompassing societal regulations and values. Understanding these cultural aspects can help in designing more contextual and tailored rehabilitation programs that meet the specific needs of drug users. Fourthly, Jurgen Habermas's theory of Communicative Power highlights the importance of public space as a deliberative arena in the rehabilitation process. This public space involves the active participation of drug users, families, communities, and other relevant parties in decision-making and policy formulation related to rehabilitation. Through an open and inclusive public space, rational opinions and arguments can be presented, making rehabilitation policies and programs more responsive to the needs of society.

Overall, this study provides a comprehensive overview of the construction of drug user rehabilitation in Indonesia from various aspects, including policy, the role of family and community, societal stigma, cultural perspectives, and the relevance of Communicative Power theory. These findings can serve as a foundation for stakeholders, such as the government, rehabilitation institutions, and civil society organizations, in formulating more effective and sustainable rehabilitation strategies and programs. Efforts to enhance the effectiveness of drug user rehabilitation require collaboration and synergy among various parties, paying attention to critical aspects such as robust policies, family and community support, stigma elimination, and understanding the local cultural context. With a holistic approach and active participation from all stakeholders, Indonesia can better address the issue of drug abuse and support the recovery and social reintegration of drug users.

References