

Sharia-Based Rehabilitation Model of Social Economic

Popon Srisusilawati*, Panji Adam Agus Putra, Ayu Tuty Utami

Universitas Islam Bandung

Bandung, Indonesia

*poponsrisusilawati@unisba.ac.id

Abstract—The aim of the Sharia-based socio-economic rehabilitation research for drug victims at the Grapiks foundation in the village of Cimekar, Cileunyi, Bandung Regency is to provide solutions to the problems that have been faced, namely the tendency of drug victims to re-use very large. Rejection from families and the environment against drug victims, this rejection is related to their survival in economic terms, so they need skills development and how to socialize again with the surrounding community. The research method used is the Analytic Network Process (ANP). The results of the research show that the problems that arise from the rehabilitation of drug victims consist of 4 important aspects, namely: human resources, methods, funds, facilities and infrastructure. Priority solutions that are considered capable of solving problems are sharia-based socio-economic concepts. The application of the concept of economic rehabilitation based on sharia is more a priority compared to other concepts.

Keywords: *Sharia-based socioeconomic rehabilitation, drug victims, analytic network process*

I. INTRODUCTION

Prevention and control of drug victims has been carried out by Hanifah and Unayah in 2011 concerning prevention, overcoming, drug abuse involving the community [1]. This is in line with his research Padmiati and Kuntari prevention that involves the community [2-4]. Countermeasures with Islamic methods there are some who have done it including research [5] Mukri et. al, [6], Khamim et. al, [7], Hidayati [8], Irfngi, [9] and Ari Suryaman et. al, [10]. The research that has discussed about the concept of Islamic education can overcome the victims of drugs [11].

The problem of drug handling is often only limited to how prevention, eradication of dealers, the arrest of drug users and the therapeutic process. Drug handling should not only be limited to that, but it is also necessary to think about the impact it has on its abusers. Circulation and trade that occur illegally in Indonesia, is a crime and not least causes problems for abusers [12,13]. Both consciously and unconsciously, they are victims of crime. Justification within the family and the wider community, the person who uses drugs is an abuser who makes people around him uncomfortable [14].

The problem of drug abuse, especially handling of its own abuse, is a challenge for all parties, because it is not easy to deal with victims of drug abuse where they have chronic

diseases and are relapsing, meaning that drug users have a tendency to reuse or relapsing [4, 15-17]. In addition, habits that often create inconvenience for people in their environment when they are still actively using drugs. Whether we realize it or not, this kind of environmental situation results in the rejection of family, community and the environment in which they live. Other situations such as the possibility of him meeting with his friends also other problems that affect his inability to maintain his recovery [18]. The situation is a situation that makes it difficult for users who are undergoing the recovery process for users who are undergoing the process of recovery and maintaining recovery. Therefore it is important to do After Care, which is one part of the method to restore them to the habit before becoming a drug user, namely to restore their spiritual functions that have been lost since the addiction infected, so that the above situations can be overcome and get acceptance from the family. and the community. In her research, Rosita emphasizes the Self Instruction Technique and Family Support Technique in intercepting relapse [18]. This acceptance will be a strength for them to motivate themselves by considering them as gifts for ongoing recovery, so that their strength to remain assertive in rejecting friends' invitations can be a force for positive resolution when sugesty and longing to use drugs appear.

On the other hand, just as human drug users must also be able to maintain their lives, their primary human needs must still be met. Their survival must also be seen as important and have a positive impact on efforts to maintain their recovery. Empowerment of drug users on the economic side is important for their survival, as well as for their families. This is in line with research Afni Noviarini et. al, [17], Kurniasari [19], Srisusilawati and Akbar [20], that assistance and training in self-skills are needed in preparing drug victims to be able to return to the community.

However, research on socio-economic rehabilitation, especially those that place sharia economic variables in the system of rehabilitation of drug victims, does not yet exist. Studies on the sharia economy are important because this system is still rarely of concern in the discussion of rehabilitation of drug victims, particularly in Muslim countries themselves. Therefore, this research examines the issue to fill the literature gap in the Sharia-based socio-economic rehabilitation study.

Thus, this novel research lies in the idea and study of sharia-based social economic rehabilitation models for drug victims. This research focuses on rehabilitation sites in developing countries. Novelty is also initiated in the form of contributing factors forming sharia-based social economic rehabilitation.

This research develops literature search in the process of identifying the rehabilitation of drug victims, both through social rehabilitation and through economic assistance. Therefore, in order to realize rehabilitation that can be relied upon to provide assistance to victims of drugs that are in accordance with sharia. So based on that the need for an effective rehabilitation model. With the Interpretive Structural Model approach based on VAXO relationships developed by Saxena [21], This study tries to find a rehabilitation model that fits in the handling of drug victims.

This research is expected to provide benefits for the development of science, especially in the sharia-based social economic rehabilitation model, in the efforts to overcome drug victims, for other researchers, this research is expected to provide useful information, references, and motivation to conduct further research related to this topic. and for the government and regulators, the results of this research should be input for improving regulations and supervision for the handling of drug victims in Indonesia.

II. METHODS

In this study, the data used are primary data obtained from in-depth interviews with experts, practitioners and drug victims who have an understanding of the issues discussed. Followed by filling out the questionnaire at the first and final meeting with respondents.

The selection of respondents in the study was conducted by considering respondents' understanding of the problems in the rehabilitation model for drug victims in Indonesia. The number of respondents in this study consisted of several experts and practitioners with competent considerations. Valid respondent requirements in ANP are that they are people who are experts or experts in their fields. Therefore, the respondents selected in this survey were experts / researchers in drug rehabilitation.

This research is a quantitative-qualitative analysis study which aims to capture the value or views represented by experts and practitioners of sharia about the rehabilitation of drug victims in Indonesia. The analytical tool used is the ANP method and is processed using "Super Decision" software.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem of rehabilitation for drug victims lies in aspects of human resources (HR), funds, methods, tools, facilities and infrastructures [22]. According to Ramlan HR especially for counselors guided by the number of residents overcome. Overcoming addict counselors so they don't relapse in the controlling system so that addict counselors stay clean. As for the funding factors, methods, tools, facilities and infrastructure, the value is already high. But according to Irfangi [9] and Padmiati & Kuntari [2] that the method is still a big problem in the rehabilitation of drug victims.

Alternative solutions that can be done in terms of developing the concept of rehabilitation include, among others, applying the concept of socio-economic rehabilitation based on sharia. This is a method carried out by providing counseling and training assistance to victims of drugs that are in accordance with sharia.

The results obtained show statistically the consensus of experts and practitioners related to the problem and solution of rehabilitation of drug victims for priority problem results shows that the problem of methods and human resources are the two most important aspects, with a substantial rater agreement value ($W = 0.715$).

Overall, as a result of the experts, the method of rehabilitation is the most important point in the rehabilitation process for drug victims. Followed later by problems on the HR side, then aspects of tools and facilities. The relatively high rater agreement of 0.715 shows that both experts / academics and practitioners are relatively in agreement in determining priority aspects of problems in the rehabilitation of drug victims. Especially the first three aspects of the problem from a series of existing problems.

Concerning cluster solutions, the results are not much different from cluster problems. For priority solutions, which consist of the overall geometric results show that, sharia-based socio-economic solutions are the most important solutions, followed by solutions on HR aspects. After that, the priority of the solution is on new tools and then funds.

In this case, the experts have a rater agreement level of ($W = 0.592$). Even though it is quite large, compared to the level of agreement of priority aspects, it is still lower. This means that the respondents' opinions on the prioritization of solutions are more varied.

In the priority aspects of the solution, both experts and practitioners agree that the most priority solution is the sharia-based socio-economic concept, with a high rater agreement value ($W = 0.744$). The most crucial solution that is of concern to experts and practitioners next is mentoring, family. The high rater agreement of 0.744 shows that both experts / academics and practitioners are relatively in agreement in determining the priority aspects of the solution in Rehabilitation for Drug Victims. Strategic aspects, the overall geometric mean results show that for experts and practitioners, the most priority strategy is the application of the concept of sharia-based socio-economic rehabilitation for drug victims. This strategy is the answer to several problems of rehabilitation of drug victims.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that the problems that arise from the rehabilitation of drug victims consist of 4 important aspects, namely: human resources, methods, funds, facilities and infrastructure. The overall breakdown of aspects of the problem results in a priority order of lack of social and economic system support. While the priority solutions that are considered capable of solving problems are sharia-based socio-economic concepts. The application of the concept of economic rehabilitation based on sharia is more a priority compared to other concepts.

The level of conformity or agreement between respondents based on Kendall's coefficient shows the value of Kendall's coefficient (W) which is relatively large in respondents consisting of practitioners and experts. This shows that between practitioners and experts, they are relatively of the same opinion in their opinion regarding the search for problems and solutions to the concept of rehabilitation of drug victims. (W between 0.592-0.743) Slightly different is the result of the priority strategy where Kendall's coefficient value is only 0.118. This means that the answers of the respondents regarding prioritization of this strategy are more varied.

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