

Rehabilitation Patterns to Teens Victims Through Religious, Social Economic, And Education Perspective Approach

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Abstract

The problem of drug abuse is a very potential danger to destroy the generation of the nation. Drug abuse is closely related to the quality of human resources and the future of the nation because the main victims are the younger generation. This has a negative impact on health, psychology, education, socio-economic life, and national resilience. The prevention of drug abuse in Indonesia is not optimal yet, not yet integrated and not comprehensive (holistic) and has not achieved the expected results. This research aims to know deeply the counselling and healing methods of narcotics abuse, psychotropic and addictive substances (drugs) victims in BNN Liddo Rehabilitation Center and Boarding school Suryalaya, Tasikmalaya, West Java. Determine Patterns of coaching and social rehabilitation (preventive, repressive, curative and rehabilitative) against adolescent victims of drugs through the approach of medical perspective, religious perspective, social perspective and educational perspective. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research uses a qualitative research type which aims to get an in-depth description of the development. Data collection method is done by three techniques, (1) In-depth interview; (2) observation; and (3) documentation. The results show that the counselling and healing of drug abuse victims were performed through Zikrullah method. Zikrullah was intended to make hearts peaceful, heal all hearts disease, purify hearts and increase faith in God. The rehabilitation activities include an evening shower or repentance bath, obligatory and sunnah prayers, zikr, Koran reading, Riyadh, weekly and monthly Islamic study, prayers, and sciences learning such as Fiqh, Tawheed, Morals, and Tashawuf compare with medication rehabilitation, Psychological Rehabilitation, and social rehabilitation as therapy ways. The problem of narcotics should involve all components of the community by finding root causes, implementing a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach, coordination and cross-sectoral integration for more professional handling. The most effective therapeutic methods for substance addicts is treatment in drug-free health care units are by educational, social, religious, moral and spiritual approaches are more effective in social rehabilitation efforts to recover the behavior and social interaction of drug victims into society.

Keywords: Drugs Rehabilitations Patterns Religious, Social and Education Perspective

1 INTRODUCTION

The Multidimensional crisis that befalls this nation, one of them because of moral or moral crisis. The phenomenon of globalization, cannot be denied will have an impact on changing the mental attitude of the community, especially among teenagers and young people. Even the glamorous and glamorous

global trends of life make people lose control and self-control that lead to internal conflicts, the end is stress and frustration. The development trend of crime or drug abuse in Indonesia in the last five years has increased significantly both in terms of quantity and quality as well as the modus operandi performed by the dealers. This increase is influenced by several factors, both internal and external as the

impact of the development progress in general and the dynamics of politics, economic, socio-cultural and security.

Recovery of drug abuse victims is not easy. The recovery is long and includes physical, psychological, social, spiritual, educational, vocational and legal aspects. The cost of maintenance is expensive, the amount of the ingredients is very limited. Only 10% of drug addicts get access to treatment to therapy and rehabilitation centers, most addicts are in the community. It is, therefore, necessary to develop community-based drug recovery efforts that can reach and serve drug addicts and their families in the community. In this therapy and rehabilitation center drug users will be treated, treated and cured. In this research is expected to give input of thought to the former user of NAPZA in self-adjustment and self-concept. In this study is expected to add experience to researchers and can further develop the development of psychology, especially in self-adjustment and self-concept.

This study aims to determine how is the government or law enforcement in revealing or tackling cases of drug abuse which already exists in the legislation that regulates it. how legal protection or prevention of abuse is done. to make efforts to approach the prevention of drug abuse comprehensively. how is the current drug abuse prevention, to find out the extent of his involvement in narcotics abuse. to determine the level of dependence on narcotics, to know the types and kinds of drugs commonly used by students, to know the process of awareness and pattern of coaching victims of narcotics abuse, to know the obstacles encountered in the implementation of rehabilitation of narcotics

According to Law no. 35 of 2009 Article 1 paragraph (1) on Narcotics, the definition of Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce pain relief, and can cause dependence, distinguished into groups as attached in the Act. " NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Substance Another addictive) is the ingredients / substances / drugs if entered into the human body will affect the body, especially the brain / central nervous system, causing physical health problems, psychological, and social functions, bad habits, addictions (addiction) and dependency (dependency). According to Mardani (2004), The problem of misuse of Narcotics, Psychotropic and other Addictive Substances (NAPZA) is a very

complex problem, which requires comprehensive counter measures involving multidiscipline, multisectoral, and the community actively carried out continuously, consistently and consistently.

Rehabilitation according to Collins And Lapsley (2008) is all efforts, whether in the field of health, psychology, social, educational, economic, and other fields coordinated into a continuous process that aims to restore disabled people both physically and spiritually, to re-occupy the place in the community as a full member which is self-sufficient, productive and useful for the community (rehabilitation of people with disabilities). Rehabilitation according to Abdul-Quader, A.S., Heckathorn, D.D., McKnight, C., Bramson, H., Nemeth, C., Sabin, K., Gallagher, K. and Des Jarlais Renwick & Friefeld (2006) is a multidisciplinary activity that re-enables physical, emotional, cognitive, and social aspects throughout the life of an individual to enable mobility, communication, daily activities, work, social relations, and leisure activities. Rehabilitation according to Waddell & Burton Broadhead, R. S., Heckathorn, D. D., Weakliem, D. L., Anthony, D. L., Madray, H., Mills, R. J., et al. (2004) is the identification and restriction of issues related to health problems, occupations, personal psychological or social barriers. Drug rehabilitation is the processes of medical or psychotherapeutic treatment for dependency on psychoactive substances such as alcohol, prescription drugs, and street drugs such as cocaine, heroin or amphetamines. Treatment includes medication for depression or other disorders, counseling by experts and sharing of experience with other addicts. Rehabilitation according to Eisner. R. (2005). who is a rehabilitation physician said that basically rehabilitation is self-rehabilitation which means the success of the rehabilitation depends on the motivation of the patient in developing his potential as optimal as possible, because experts can only provide guidance, guidance, facilities and encourage the patient for the success of the program rehabilitation that is being lived.

2 METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research type which aims to get an in-depth description of the development. Data collection method is done by three techniques, namely (1) In-depth interview; (2) observation; and (3) documentation. In this study, researchers used a combination of qualitative methods to examine the natural condition of the object, where the researcher is a key instrument, the

data collection technique is done in combination, the data analysis is inductive, and the qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of the generalization. Given this research using multicase design study, in analyzing the data done two stages, namely: (1) analysis of individual case data, and (2) cross case analysis. Analysis of individual case data is done on each object ie; In analyzing, the researcher interprets the data in the form of words, so that the meaning (meaning), therefore analysis is done together with the data collection process, and after the data collected.

3 RESULT

a. Overview of Suryalaya

Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School is located in Tanjungkerta Village - districts Pagerageung 46158, Tasikmalaya District West Java - Indonesia, Telp. (0265) 454830-455801 Fax (0265) 455830.Postok. Suryalaya Boarding school pioneered by Shaykh Abdullah bin Nur Muhammad or known as Abah Sepuh, during his pioneering time many obstacles and obstacles, both from the Dutch colonial government and from the surrounding community. Also, the natural environment (geography) is quite difficult. But establish a boarding school although with the initial capital of a mosque located in Godebag village, Tanjung Kerta village. Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School itself is taken from the term Sunda that is Surya = Sun, Laya = Place rises, so Suryalaya literally means the place where the sun rises.

b. Analysis of Research Results

Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School as one of the leading boarding schools in West Java, at that time, trying to anticipate the progress as a result of changing conditions and the situation of the State and the Nation of Indonesia. So required a legal container or institution in order to support the function of boarding school as a center of the teaching of Tariqah Qadiriyyah Naqsabandiyah and place of education and development of Islamic science as well as synergize the science of Islam with modern science. Method of Therapy and Rehabilitation, Development and Awareness of Drug Abuse Victims (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Addictive Substance) Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School through Zikrullah method as a tranquilizer of the day, healing all liver diseases, cleansing of the liver, and as a tool of increasing faith to Allah SWT. The rehabilitation materials include night bath or taubat bath, obligatory prayers and sunnah, recitation, recitation of the Qur'an, Riyadh, Bath Taubat, Prayer Sunnah Syukrul Wudu, Prayer Sunnah Tahiyatul masjid, Prayer Sunnah Taubat,

Prayer Sunnah Tahajud, Prayer Sunnah Tasbih, Prayer Maghrib, Prayer sunnah After Maghrib, Prayer Sunnah Awwabin, Prayer Sunnah Taubat, Prayer Sunnah Birrulwalidaini, Prayer Sunnah Lihitdhil Imam, Prayer Sunnah Lisukrinikmat, Zikr Zahar and Khofi, Prayer Sunnah Syukrul Wudu, Prayer Sunnah Qobla Isya, Prayer Isya, Prayer Sunnah After Isya, Zikr Zahar and Khofi, Prayer Lidaf'ill Bala, Khotaman, Prayer Sunnah Syukrul, Prayer Mutlaq, Prayer Istiqarah, Prayer Hajat, Zikr Zahar and Khofi regular weekly and monthly observations, prayers, learning about scholars such as Fiqh, Akhlak, and Sufism.Inaba method both theoretically and practically based on Al-Qur'an, hadith and ijtihad of the scholars, This method includes:

1. **Bath.** The weakness of the consciousness of the children of Bina due to drunkenness can be restored by bathing and Wudu. Bath and Wudu will purify the body and soul so that it is ready to 'return' to the Most Holy God. The symbolic meaning of Wudu is: wash the face, purify the body part that expresses the soul; wash arms, purify deeds; washing the head, purifying the brain that controls all body activities; washing feet, and purifying every step of the action in life.
2. **Prayer.** Children who have been cleansed or purified through the process of bathing and Wudu, will be guided to perform *fardhu* and sunnah prayers in accordance with the method of inaba. The guidance of the implementation of *fardhu* and sunnah prayers in accordance with the teachings of Islam and the curriculum of worship made by Abah Anom.
3. **Talqin Zikr.** Children who have recovered consciousness zikr through talqin zikr.Talqin zikr is zikr learning on qalbu. Zikr, not enough taught with the mouth to be imitated with the mouth as well, but must be emitted from qalbu.You can do talqin zikr are only whose hearts are healthy (clean from shirk) and strong (containing divine light).
4. **Coaching.** The child is placed in a cottage inaba to participate in the 24-hour Inaba program. bathing and Wudu, prayer and zikr, as well as other worship.

Inaba Suryalaya Tasikmalaya West Java offers *amaliyah* a worship therapy with integrated drug rehabilitation solution. Napza victims need a touch of Islamic psyche in order to re-awaken the path of Allah, SWT. Through the Islamic approach with the application of the science of Islamic Sufism known as Tarekat Qodiriyyah Naqsobandiyah. The

illahadiyah approach method consists of repentant bath, *fardhu* prayer and sunnah prayer, Zahar and khofi zikr and fasting. The rehabilitation materials in addition to the four components are through reading the Qur'an, regular weekly and monthly observations, prayers and learning about scholarship such as Fiqh, Tawheed, Akhlak, Sufism. Through Zikr, the sentence of monotheism, *toyibah* sentence that is spoken with rhythm regularly will touch the conscience who listened to follow the zikr pronunciation. In addition to the three religious therapies (bathing, prayer, zikr) is also implementing sunnah fasting that aims to be able to control the patient's behavior, actions, and speech. This zikr serves to eliminate jail and Khofi shirk, bring sincere nature, release the heart from everything that obstructs his relationship with Allah, cleanse the soul from all the disgraceful, eliminate the bad traits of humans, revive the heart of the children of Bina, repented bath serves to eliminate toxins from the body of the sufferer, the holy body, the heart, the soul, and the sense. In addition to the above activities, additional activities are also provided: Lessons to read Al-Qur'an, praying, ordinances of worship, religious lectures Communication through interpersonal interaction between coach and patient Logoterapi is also a flow of psychology/ psychiatry that recognizes the spiritual dimension in addition to the physical, psychological and socio-cultural dimensions, and assumes that the will to live meaning (the will of meaning) is the main human desire to achieve meaningful living (the meaningful life) by finding the sources of meaning of life and realizing it. in the Inaba, such as reading Qur'an lessons, praying, ordinances of worship, religious lectures, and sports, arts, and so on. From the point of view of Sufism, a man who is drunk, whose soul is being disturbed, so the necessary method of recovery (inaba). The method of inaba both theoretically and practice is based on the teachings of Al-Quran, Hadith, and Ijtihad of the scholars.

a. Psychological Rehabilitation

That is psychotherapy from the patient. Psychotherapy consists of various and depending on the needs, for example:

- a. Supportive psychotherapy, which provides encouragement, enthusiasm, and motivation so that patients do not feel desperate to fight against addiction and dependence.
- b. Re-educative psychotherapy, which provides re-education the

danger of narcotics and drugs.

- c. Reconstructive Psychotherapy, ie, reconstructing the personality that has been impaired by the abuse of narcotics and drugs becomes the next personality.
- d. Cognitive psychotherapy, which is to restore the rational cognitive function (power of thought) that is able to distinguish ethical moral values, which are good and bad, which is permissible and not and which is haram and halal.
- e. Psycho-dynamic psychotherapy, which analyzes and describes the process of psychological dynamics that can explain why a person is involved in drug abuse and addiction and efforts to find a way out.
- f. Behavioral psychotherapy, restoring behavioral disorders (maladaptive) from drug / drug addiction / misuse to an adaptive behavior, and drug abusers can function fairly again in everyday life whether at home, at school / campus, where work and social environment.
- g. Family Psychotherapy, which is directed not only to the individual victims of narcotics and drug addiction but also to his family. With this therapy is expected to familiarize relationships in a harmonious and religious atmosphere so that the risk of recurrence can be prevented.

In general, the purpose of psychotherapy is to strengthen the personality structure of the former victims of narcotics and drug addiction, such as improving self-esteem, maturing personality,

strengthening the ego (strength), achieving meaningfulness of life (life), restoring self confidence, developing the mechanism of self defense.

b. Social Rehabilitation

which is intended to enable patients to re-adaptively socialize in their social environment, at home, at school / campus, and at work. Social rehabilitation is a preparation for returning to society (re-entry program). Social rehabilitation is part of the process of rehabilitation of people with disabilities who seek to eliminate or at least reduce the maximum possible influence of negative effects caused by disability, so that the patient can be active in life in the community. The purpose of social rehabilitation ; **Restoring** ; a sense of self-worth, self-confidence, awareness, and responsibility for the future of self, family and society or social environment, **Recovering** ; the willingness and ability to be able to perform its social functions fairly. Activity did in social rehabilitation, **Prevention**; the art of preventing the emergence of the problem of the problem, whether the problem comes from the perpetrators, and the problems that come from the environment of the victims. **Rehabilitation**; given through social guidance and mental coaching, skills guidance.

BNN Rehabilitation Center

Rehabilitation Center of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Lido Rehabilitation Center Sukabumi. referred to as BNN P4GN Rehabilitation Center, is the National Referral Center for the rehabilitation of drug addicts and / or drug addicts, psychotropics and other addictive substances, both is a supporting element of duty, function and authority in the field of rehabilitation services for addicts and / or misuse of narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances. The Therapeutic and Treatment Facility of Drug Rehabilitation Center of Lido Sukabumi, there are several "houses" (rehabilitation sites) which are grouped as follows :

1. Detox, is home to addicts who just started handling. Detox House is divided into two, namely for men and women. Here the addict will be handled for an average of 2 weeks.

2. Entry Unit, is a house that visited the addict who had been "cleaned" before at Detoks House. In the Entry Unit, every addict will be given an understanding of the program that is and will be live for 6 months ahead.

3. Green House, is a home where training and education of male addicts aged less than 35 years Here the addicts will be trained attitude, behavior, and personality to be accepted community Program in this house lasts for 4 months

4. House of Hope, is the home of training and education of male addicts over the age of 30 years, or addicts who have been out of rehab earlier. Unlike home Green, at home addict, Hope will be changed his mindset so as not to be tied to drugs and accepted the community Program in this house lasts for 4 months.

5. HoC (House of Change), this house has the same program as the Hope house but is devoted to civil servants or state officials, and the Military or Police Program in this house lasts for 4 months.

6. Re-Entry, this house is the last home of the entire rehabilitation program at Babesrehab BNN. Here the addict will be monitored, and given training / skills improvement as well as improvement of mindset in order to be ready to return to the community. This home program lasts for 1 month.

7. Female, special house for women (divided into 4 parts, namely: Detoks, Entry Unit, Green, and Re-Entry)

BNN Drugs Rehabilitation Services provided:

1. Medical rehabilitation. Detoxification, intoxication, outpatient, medical examination, investigation, handling of ill effects of drugs, psychotherapy, dual diagnosis handling, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), seminars, group activity therapy, and others.
2. Therapeutic Community-based social rehabilitation. Activities include individual counseling, static group, seminars, group therapy, and others.
3. Spiritual activity in the form of mental and spiritual guidance (BinTal).
4. Capability improvement. Computers, foreign languages, multimedia (audio, video, radio), printing and screen printing, automotive workshop, beauty salon, arts, music, cooking, crafts
5. Family Support Group (Family Counseling).
6. Psychological Therapy (hypnotherapy, individual counseling, psychotherapy, psychological evaluation, psychoeducation).
7. Recreation (Family Outing, Static Outing)

c. Medical Rehabilitation

The scope of activities medical rehabilitation; 1. Physical examination, 2. Conducting diagnosis, 3. Treatment and prevention, 4. Exercise use of tools

and physical function. The purpose of medical rehabilitation: Patients immediately out of bed can walk without or with tools, at least able to maintain themselves.

d. Forms of Rehabilitation Activities

Stabilizing the mental state and emotions of the patient so that mental disorders that often underlie drug dependence can be eliminated or resolved through interagency activities: Physical Exercise, Acupuncture, Relaxation Therapy, Behavior Therapy, Disulfiram Therapy (For Alcohol), Opioid Antagonist Therapy, Methadone Maintenance Program, Psychotherapy Individual, Counseling, Psychodrama BNN Rehabilitation Center's Rehabilitation Model

1. Therapeutic Community -TC Model,

This model refers to the belief that drug use disorders are a disorder in a person as a whole. Approaches include individual and group therapy, intensive encounter sessions with peer groups and participation in therapeutic environments with hierarchical roles, privileges, and responsibilities. It is an in-patient treatment with a period of twelve to eighteen months of follow-up followed by a short-term aftercare program

2. Medical Model,

This model is biologically and genetically or physiologically based as a cause of addiction requiring medical treatment and requires pharmacotherapy to reduce symptoms and behavioral changes. The program is designed to be hospital-based with inpatient programs until the condition is free from hospitalization or return to facilities in the community

3. Minnesota model

focus on abstinence or drug-free as the primary goal of treatment. lasts three to six weeks of inpatient care with continued aftercare, including joining the self-help group (Alcohol Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous) as well as other services according to individual patient needs

4. Eclectic model,

this model applies a holistic approach to the rehabilitation program. Spiritual and cognitive approaches through the implementation of the 12 step program are complementary to the TC program that uses a behavioral approach, this is in accordance with the number and variety of problems present in each addiction patient.

5. Multi-Discipline Model,

This program is a more comprehensive approach to use related discipline components including reintegration and collaboration with family and patients

6. Traditional Model,

Depends on local conditions and is inspired by the practicalities and beliefs that have

been carried out. Short-term program with short or no aftercare. The basic components consist of: medications, alternative medicine, rituals and beliefs possessed by the local system eg: boarding school cottage, traditional or herbal medicine

7. Faith-Based Model,

The same as traditional model only treatment does not use pharmacotherapy

According Chandler RK, Peters RH, Field G, Juliano-Bult D (2004), there are many barriers to treatment for the drug-involved offender, including lack of the resources, infrastructure, and treatment staff (including physicians knowledgeable about addiction medicine) required to meet the drug treatment needs of individuals under their supervision. Researchers suggests that combining addiction treatment medications along with religion, social and behavioral therapy is the best way to ensure success for most patients. Its very important for an individual to regain control and recovery hence forth these treatments are quite beneficial. Drug addiction is preventable disease including prevention programs. Drug addiction can be prevented if a person never abuses drugs. The treatment process must also deal with any underlying issues that an individual faces including personal or professional problems as well.

4 CONCLUSION

From the research result, it can be concluded that; Most of the students of drug rehabilitation center Liddo and Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School have a picture of the meaningfulness of life belonging to the high category. the power of spirituality and religion approach to preventing and treating drug abuse. The enormous power of God, religion and spirituality in preventing and treating substance drugs abuse.

Religion and spirituality can be important, sometimes determinative, companions to the treatment and recovery process. Many recovering alcoholics and addicts attribute their motivation to seek treatment and their looking for to maintain soul sobriety. religious approach for the patient in addition to receiving treatment, are likelier to maintain soul sobriety. successful recovery commonly the patient who display greater levels of faith and spirituality than those who relapse. In view of the significance of religion in prevention and treatment, religion therapy see substance abuse as a problem among congregations they serve and their lack of knowledge the other, between the importance of God, religion and spirituality to effective treatment and the medical profession's lack off to try entry into this religion therapy approach

when treating substance drugs abusers and drugs addicts. There were differences between the religious rehabilitation and medical rehabilitation in the way that the drug addict was supported. The group that most used religion as an exclusive form of treatment, some people rejected the intervention of a doctor and any kind of pharmacological treatment. The Spiritualists most turned to therapeutic support for alcohol dependence, as well as conventional treatment, on account of their greater purchasing power. Islam people generally relied exclusively on religious therapy, but were less likely to reject the possibility of medical treatment. The importance given to prayer as an anxiolytic method was common in the three treatments. Confessions and pardons--in the forms of (faith) conversions and penitence for respectively--served to help to rebuild people's lives and restore their self-esteem. According to the interviewees, what helped them in therapy and rehabilitation process to maintain their abstinence from drugs and the offer to rebuild their lives with the support of religious approach. An influential cognitive-behavioral approach to addiction recovery and therapy has been Alan Marlatt's (1985) Relapse Prevention approach. Marlatt describes four psychosocial processes relevant to the addiction and relapse processes: self-efficacy, outcome expectancies, attributions of causality, and decision-making processes. Behavioral models make use of principles of functional analysis of drinking behavior. Behavior models exists for both working with the substance abuser (Community Reinforcement Approach) and their family (Community Reinforcement Approach and Family Training). Both these models have had considerable research success for both efficacy and effectiveness.

Improved cooperation with various related parties (police & mass organizations), for supervision of area point which often used as place of hanging / gathering of young people, for example wild racing arena, entertainment place, parking area, Integrating drug IIE materials into early childhood education into formal and non-formal education with the concept of LSE (Life skill education). Establish peer counselor or facilitator at various levels of society. Close supervision of smoking bans at the school level, as well as coordinating with school, parents, work environment Develop and establish post-rehabilitation forums at the community level who require further treatment and care.

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