

Mekanisme pelibatan partisipasi masyarakat dalam rehabilitasi pecandu: studi kasus di Wilayah Kampung Bali = The mechanism of social intervention on the rehabilitation of drug users: study case in Kampung Bali / Welly Pinuri

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Meskipun provinsi DKI Jakarta menjadi provinsi yang paling tinggi angka prevalensinya dengan jumlah penyalahguna sebesar 364.174 jiwa dari jumlah penduduk DKI Jakarta yang berusia 10 ? 59 tahun, namun merujuk penelitian sebelumnya yang dilakukan ditahun 2011 angka prevalensi provinsi DKI Jakarta 7.01%, ditahun 2014 mengalami penurunan menjadi 4.74%. Patut diduga faktor-faktor penunjang keberhasilan penurunan prevalensi dikarenakan salah satunya upaya rahabilitasi penyalahguna narkoba ke tempat rehabilitasi melalui peningkatan peran aktif masyarakat. Dari penjelasan di atas menjadi dasar pemikiran untuk meneliti mekanisme pelibatan partisipasi masyarakat dalam rehabilitasi pecandu yang ada di Jakarta, khususnya untuk daerah yang dikenal rawan penyalahgunaan narkoba seperti Kampung Bali.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini pertama untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis pendekatan yang dilakukan penjangkau dan masalah yang dihadapi. Kedua, untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis mekanisme kerjasama antara BNN dengan ORC (Kambalcare) dan petugas penjangkau dalam membangun sinergi.

Dengan mengacu kepada teori intercultural communication oleh Everett M.Rogers dan Thomas M.Steinfatt dapat dianalisa pendekatan yang dilakukan oleh petugas penjangkau dalam melakukan penjangkauan. Dan teori Bruce K Berger dan Bran H Reber tentang tipe-tipe sumber daya yang berpengaruh masuk kedalam tipe relational untuk menganalisa mekanisme kerjasama antara pemerintah dengan ORC dan petugas penjangkau.

Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif degan penulisan deskriptif analitif, akan meneliti mekanisme pelibatan partisipasi masyarakat dalam rehabilitasi pecandu.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan, bahwa dalam melakukan pendekatan yang dilakukan oleh pejangkau dibutuhkan teknik negosiasi dan teknik komunikasi yang sesuai dengan karakteristk pecandunya agar bisa diterima oleh komunitas candu. Ditemukan bahwa mekanisme kerjasama antara pemerintah dengan ORC dan petugas penjangkau masih belum optimal. Adanya gap karena tidak ada sinkronisasi visi dan misi dalam mencapai tujuan berrama.

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ABSTRACT

Eventhough Jakarta has the highest provincial prevalence number for drug abusers(estimated 364,174 people of DKI Jakarta population aged 10-59 years old), in 2014 this number has decreased comparing to previous studies in 2011,from 7.01% to4.74%.One successful factorthat contribute to the decrease ofprevalence numberis the enhancement of social intervention on the rehabilitation of drug abusers.This has become the base to make study about the mechanism of social intervention on the rehabilitation drug abusers in prone area of drug abuse in Jakarta such as Kampung Bali.

The purposes of this study are, FIRST is to determine and analyze what kind of approach that the outreach

workers done and what kind of problems do they faced, SECOND is to determine and analyze the cooperation between government (BNN), ORC (Kambalcare) and outreach workers.

Referencing to the theory of intercultural communication by M.Rogers Everett and Thomas M.Steinfatt, it can be analyzed what kind of approach that the outreach workers done on the rehabilitation of drug abusers,and the theory by Bruce K Berger and Bryan H Reber on the types of resources included into relational type to analyze the mechanism of the cooperation between government (BNN), ORC (Kambalcare) and outreach workers.

By using qualitative method, this study will analyze the mechanism of social intervention on the rehabilitation drug abusers.

From this study, it was found that certain negotiation and communication techniques is needed for being acceptable with drug abusers community.It was also found that there are some gap between government (BNN), ORC and outreach workers on doing the cooperation,there is no synchronize between vision and mission to achieve common goal, Eventhough Jakarta has the highest provincial prevalence number for drug abusers(estimated 364,174 people of DKI Jakarta population aged 10-59 years old), in 2014 this number has decreased comparing to previous studies in 2011,from 7.01% to4.74%.One successful factorthat contribute to the decrease ofprevalence numberis the enhancement of social intervention on the rehabilitation of drug abusers.This has become the base to make study about the mechanism of social intervention on the rehabilitation drug abusers in prone area of drug abuse in Jakarta such as Kampung Bali.

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