

## **SOCIAL WELFARE OF FORMER DRUGS ADDICTIVE POST-REHABILITATION IN MAKASSAR CITY**

**CATUR ADI KURNIAWAN<sup>1\*</sup>, RAHMAT MUHAMMAD<sup>2</sup> and MUH. IQBAL LATIEF<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Sociology Study Program, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia.

\*Corresponding Author Email: caturadi7@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

Drug abuse is a social problem that until now has not been resolved optimally. From the description of the data that has been obtained by the researcher and has been associated with sociological theory or theoretical analysis in the previous chapter. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of rehabilitation for former drug addicts, to find out the life of former drug addicts after rehabilitation in Makassar City, and to determine the level of welfare of former drug addicts after rehabilitation in Makassar City. The method used in this research is Qualitative research methods aim to explain a phenomenon in depth and are carried out by collecting data as deeply as possible the results of this study are Post-rehabilitation monitoring is not specifically regulated in the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center program, but counselors take on the role and function of keeping control over every former drug addict who is still open to communication.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Drugs are a polemic in Indonesia because of their presence which damages and destroys the nation's young generation (Bayu, 2021). The existence of narcotics is a big threat to students and those who are young. Introduction to narcotics which are prone to be found in the world of child association requires supervision from various parties. This requires anticipatory movements before falling. Cases of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances, which are well known as the term narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances, have been raised as quite a big problem, not only for the Indonesian people but also for the world. Cases of drug abuse in Indonesia itself have become a very risky stage. Narcotics are substances or drugs, whether natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic, which cause a decrease in consciousness, hallucinations, and excitability (Safari, 2021). Meanwhile, according to the Narcotics Law article 1 paragraph 1 states that narcotics are artificial substances or even those derived from plants that have hallucinatory effects, decrease consciousness and cause addiction.

Meanwhile in Indonesia, the National Narcotics Agency as a vocal point in the field of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking obtained drug abuse figures in 2017 of 3,376,115 people in the age range 10-59 years (Hertina & Anwar, 2022). In contrast, the number of drug abuse among students in 2018 has reached 2.29 million people. One group of people who is very vulnerable to drug abuse is those in the age range of 15-35 years or the millennial generation. Cases of drug abuse in the last 3 years have increased the prevalence of drug use in Indonesia in 2022 by 0.15%, then to 1.95% or around 3.66 million people. Previously in 2019 the prevalence of drug use in Indonesia was 1.80% or 3.14 million people, meanwhile the prevalence in 2020 was 5.5% or around 275 million people around the world

who use narcotics. The prevalence rate refers to the community nationally. However, there has been a decline in rural areas despite an increase in the prevalence of drug use in Indonesia in general.

The crime of drug abuse against human rights must be immediately addressed and resolved through the synergy of the prevention movement carried out by all components of society (Wirya Darma et al., 2021). Preventive efforts are urgently needed to protect the younger generation as the continuation of human survival, concrete actions that start with prevention and fortify the younger generation so they don't fall into the abyss of drug abuse. Through education and the dissemination of massive and accurate information are steps that are no less important to prevent drug abuse (Nair et al., 2022), and on the one hand continue to voice the government to eradicate drug dealers. For those who have fallen into the drug trap, they can still be given hope to improve themselves through rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is a process of treatment to free addicts from dependence and the period of undergoing rehabilitation is counted as a period of serving a sentence (Analisa et al., 2022).

Rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is also a form of social protection that integrates narcotics addicts into social order so that they will no longer abuse narcotics (Eleanora, 2020). The rehabilitation process is expected to run well so that the fulfillment of the healing needs of each client who is undergoing the rehabilitation process can be totally fulfilled and can obtain social welfare which is the right of every human being. The rehabilitation that the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center clients have gone through is not limited to undergoing the rehabilitation process (Ismail et al., 2021), but there is monitoring from the post-rehabilitation center. The success carried out by a rehabilitation center in the recovery of its clients is an achievement of the functioning of the system which is said to be successful. In the end, the expected result after the client has gone through the rehabilitation process in the rehabilitation center is the well-being of the individual in his or her life.

The benchmark is that a person's social welfare is fulfilled, especially for clients at the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center, seen from the life of each client after undergoing rehabilitation. The rehabilitation center does not only focus on the rehabilitation process in the rehabilitation center (Sawai et al., 2023), but also pays attention to and controls the condition of the client after the rehabilitation process is carried out in the rehabilitation center. The purpose of a rehabilitation center is to restore the function of each client so that they can return to the social life system. This will be reviewed on the functioning of the client in the post-rehabilitation community. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics there are at least two types of rehabilitation (Chaidar & Budiarsih, 2022), namely medical rehabilitation which is a healing process carried out in an integrated manner to free addicts, abusers, and victims of narcotics abuse from narcotics dependence. And social rehabilitation is a development process to enable a person to be able to carry out their social functions properly in the life of society. The implementation of social rehabilitation involves professionals who can deal with the problems of victims of drug abuse. Based on the background described above, it is necessary to know the impact of rehabilitation for former drug addicts, to know the life of former drug addicts after rehabilitation in Makassar City, and to know the level of welfare of

former drug addicts after rehabilitation in Makassar City.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

Qualitative research methods aim to explain a phenomenon in depth and are carried out by collecting data as deeply as possible. Qualitative methods prioritize observation of phenomena and examine more into the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. The research conducted at the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center, Makassar, South Sulawesi aims to determine the impact of rehabilitation for former drug addicts, to find out the lives of former drug addicts after rehabilitation, and to determine the level of welfare of former drug addicts after rehabilitation at the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Makassar Rehabilitation Center.

## **3. RESULTS**

The Baddoka National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center was established to carry out rehabilitation, in order to assist and assist drug abusers to recover from drug addiction so that they can regain a good future. The implementation of rehabilitation referred to here is a recovery program for drug abusers or addicts through medical and social services. The medical services in question are services provided to support the health of abusers or addicts who are treated at the Baddoka Rehabilitation Center with the availability of facilities such as laboratories, pharmacies, physiotherapy, general poly, dental poly, internal medicine poly, neurology poly, psychiatric poly, EEG rooms, EKG room, radiology room, surgery room, ICU room, and emergency room. While the social/psychic services in question are psychological counseling, religion, music therapy, and others.

In order for the rehabilitation process to run properly and professionally, the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center also provides medical and psychological services for residents. The medical services referred to are physiotherapy, ultrasound photos, laboratories, pharmacies, medical records, EEG room, neurology poly, internal medicine poly, dental poly, ICU room, nurse's room, doctor's room, X-Ray room, radiology room, surgery room, emergency room, Spot Check. While the psychological services in question are psychological counseling, religious counseling, music therapy, family dialogue, vocational activities. Rehabilitation activities at the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center use the Therapeutic Community program. The program consists of several stages/phases, namely the detoxification phase, the entry unit phase, the primary phase, and the re-entry phase. The detoxification phase and the entry unit are the initial phases before entering social rehabilitation.

In this phase, the resident experiences the elimination of toxins from the body with symptomatic therapy or without drugs. In addition, observations of dual diagnosis cases or comorbidities were also carried out and the introduction of the Therapeutic Community program. The primary and re-entry phases are a combination of TC programs, psychotherapy, counseling, narcotics anonymous (NA)/12 steps, religion, and treatment of physical and mental comorbidities. In the primary resident phase it is considered clean of prohibited substances. In

this phase, residents are taught to be disciplined, know themselves, be honest, try to solve problems on their own by following the full Therapeutic Community program which consists of 3 stages. These stages are younger, middle, and older. Meanwhile, in the re-entry phase, residents have begun to be given the confidence to be independent. Resident makes a personal schedule that can be accounted for by himself. At this stage, residents are taught to earn income for their own needs by making their own projects, washing motorcycles and cars, laundry, handicrafts, and so on.

In addition, clients are also allowed to leave the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center for a certain time to socialize with outsiders. Since its establishment in 2012, the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center has entered into cooperation agreements with several agencies for the progress and development of rehabilitation programs for the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center as well as the progress and development of related agencies. An agency can be said to be successful if it continues to make improvements and developments for the progress of the agency, as well as the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center. The Baddoka Makassar National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center has carried out several developments for the advancement of the institution so that it can directly help more drug abusers and/or addicts to recover and return to health, independence and productivity. One of the development programs that will be carried out by the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center in the future is Hospital Based Rehabilitation.

Hospital Based Rehabilitation, namely rehabilitation for drug abusers and/or addicts based on the hospital system, where there are inpatients and outpatients. The services provided are in the form of medical and social services that are made like conditions in a hospital, so that patients feel that they are sick and are in that place to undergo treatment and obtain healing. Hospital Based Rehabilitation will help drug abusers and/or addicts to recover medically and psychologically. This is supported by easy access to the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center and cooperative relationships with many stakeholders, such as Hasanuddin University, Pertamina, Pelindo, Vocational Training Centers, private companies, and others. This level of cooperation really helps the Baddoka BNN Rehabilitation Center to make clients recover, productive, and able to carry out their social functions in the midst of society.

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

The Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center was established based on the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 05 of 2012 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center. The National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Makassar Rehabilitation Center was inaugurated on June 26 2012 which coincided with International Anti-Narcotics Day (HANI) by Prof. Dr. Boedino as vice president of the Republic of Indonesia. The Baddoka National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center is located on Jalan Batara Bira VI No. 35 Baddoka, Pai Village, Biringkanaya District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province, and geographical location

5o05'24.90'S and 119o30'27.09'E. The Baddoka Makassar National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center is under the auspices of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia which is located at Jalan MT. Haryono No. 11 Cawang, East Jakarta.

The Baddoka National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center stands on an area of 7,563 m<sup>2</sup> out of a land area of 2.5 ha which is the transfer of lease-use rights over land belonging to the South Sulawesi Provincial government in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of South Sulawesi Province Number 1232/IV/Year 2011. The Baddoka National Narcotics Agency rehabilitation center Makassar, which is equipped with facilities and infrastructure (. et al., 2021), is a concrete manifestation of the seriousness between the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia and the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi to carry out rehabilitation for drug addicts in Indonesia and South Sulawesi in particular.

The National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Makassar rehabilitation center has a vision, namely: "To become the best service center in the field of drug abuse rehabilitation". Meanwhile, the missions of the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency Makassar rehabilitation center are: a) Providing rehabilitation services in an integrated and professional manner; b) Educating and developing human resources in the field of rehabilitation services; c) Conduct operational research in order to improve the quality of rehabilitation services. The aim of the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center is to increase the reach of drug abusers and/or addicts for rehabilitation. Reducing the number of drug abusers addicts. Increasing recovery rates for drug abusers and/or addicts and reducing relapse rates (Frone et al., 2022). Increasing the ability of human resources in the rehabilitation program (Gilmore et al., 2017). Increasing research and development of rehabilitation for drug abusers and/or addicts.

The target which is the elaboration of the above objective is something that will be achieved or produced by an agency within an annual, semiannual, quarterly or monthly period. The targets to be achieved are as follows (Djan, 2018): The establishment of a network of cooperation from all components of the government agencies and the community to fight drugs, The establishment of active participation of the government agencies and the community in assisting the recovery of drug abusers. The realization of a physically healthy society, far from drugs, Reduction of former addicts who relapse and return, Realization of independent, productive and skilled human beings after the completion of the rehabilitation program, Realization of skilled and broad-minded human resources in its implementation.

The functions of the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation Center include (Raharni et al., 2023): 1) Compilation of plans, programs and budgets for the National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center, 2) Implementation of emergency medical services for narcotics abusers and/or addicts, 3) Implementation of general and specific polyclinic services, pharmacies, and other medical supporting examinations, 4) Implementation of detoxification of abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances, 5) Implementation of psycho-educational and psycho-social therapy services including the therapeutic community method for abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics, and substances other addictive substances, 6) Providing basic knowledge about addiction to abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, 7) Implementation



of providing and preparing skills for abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, 8) Carrying out an assessment of the preparation of a rehabilitation program for abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, 9) Implementation of training to prepare for returning to society and families for abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, 10) Implementation of preparations monitoring the recovery of abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances, 11) Implementation of studies on rehabilitation methods to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the rehabilitation process, 12) Acceptance of mandatory reports of abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances and services assistance of medical expert witnesses, 13) Facilities for the implementation of competency improvement and practice of research and medical and social rehabilitation services including modifications to the application of the therapeutic community method and other supporting methods for officers, 14) Implementation of providing information assistance in the framework of terminating the network of illicit drug trafficking based on assessment results of abusers and/or addicts of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances, 15) Implementation of up-to-date databases within the National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center. Administration and household implementation of the National Narcotics Agency Rehabilitation Center, 16) Implementation of evaluation and reporting of plans, programs, and National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation budget.

The flow of the rehabilitation process begins when voluntary prospective clients come with their families, and compulsory clients are escorted by investigators or executed by prosecutors. Both types of prospective clients carry out the initial process in the registration section, then are examined by medical personnel to determine whether the prospective client is suitable for inpatient or outpatient rehabilitation. The results of medical examinations using the assist method (alcohol, smoking and substance involvement screening tests). When the results are positive as an addict, the prospective client enters the detoxification phase (+ 2 weeks) then the entry unit phase (+ 2 weeks). Then enter the social rehabilitation phase which lasts 2 months for clients with cognitive disorders only, while clients who experience cognitive and behavioral disorders do social rehabilitation for 4 months. The National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center has different lengths of time in its rehabilitation program, depending on the severity of the addiction phase of the client, which is determined after passing through the rehabilitation process .

The counselor is someone who has expertise in counseling. (Sutanti, 2020) the meaning of the word counselor is taken from the word counseling which means efforts to help individuals through a process of personal interaction between the counselor and the client, so that the client is able to understand himself and his environment, is able to make decisions and set goals based on the values he believes in so that the client feels happy and effective behavior. (Aponte, 2022) adds that the counselor is an expert in the field of counseling, who has the authority and professional mandate to carry out counseling service activities, briefly clarifies that the counselor is a party that helps clients in the counseling process. The role of the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center counselor for former drug addicts who have gone through the rehabilitation process is seen from the counselor's openness to each client

whenever, whoever, and however the ex-drug addict wants to tell about his life after rehabilitation.

There is no post-rehabilitation program at National Narcotics Agency in the South Sulawesi region that specifically regulates the monitoring process for clients who have completed the rehabilitation program to date, especially at Balai Baddoka. But the touch of monitoring is still felt by clients/former drug addicts. Monitoring is more to the sense that the counselors at the Baddoka National Narcotics Agency continue to open space for every former drug addict to communicate and discuss any matters that are the needs of former drug addicts in their full recovery. The drug rehabilitation process can last up to 6 months. If the participants do follow all the existing stages, they will most likely be able to live a normal life again. A normal life away from drugs. Physical and mental health can also return to the state it was before using drugs. The future that was originally dark because of addiction, after undergoing rehabilitation seems to be open again. Now former addicts can re-design what they once aspired to be realized later.

But keep in mind that the period after undergoing rehabilitation is a crucial time. In that period the possibility of relapse or reusing drugs is very high. Because of this, rehabilitation institutions usually still provide guidance, even though ex-addicts are back in society. Drug rehabilitation for addicts certainly has several important goals. However, the main thing is to prepare ex-addicts so they can no longer use drugs and can live normally in society as they were before they became addicts. The success of drug rehabilitation is highly dependent on the intention and determination of the addict to recover from drug addiction. Every drug rehabilitation technique that is carried out for addicts has its own characteristics and principles.

However, in general the goals of drug rehabilitation programs are as follows: achieve a conscious desire to live without drugs, the ability to control emotions, the ability to understand and solve difficult situations adequately, re-establish normal relationships with (family, friends, and society) , identifying and removing psychological limitations and complexes that prevent addicts from becoming more self-confident, adaptation in society, the ability to voluntarily give up habits that lead to addiction, increased willingness to change, finding out the motives that trigger addiction, and introspection of the addict's internal state.

Subjective well-being is an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life, the extent to which positive affect dominates compared to negative affect or vice versa (Lerner et al., 2015). (Wang et al., 2018) suggested that an individual's Subjective well-being is influenced by several underlying components, namely individual life satisfaction, positive emotional, and negative emotional (negative affect). Every individual wants to have a high level of life satisfaction, with a predominance of positive emotional experiences compared to negative emotions, as well as former drug addicts. In a study conducted by (Chamberlain et al., 2019) concluded that the life of former drug addicts after returning to society would be much more difficult than before, where 14% of them found low salaries, 60% others received different treatment from society, 38% were former drug addicts shunned by their friends, and 45% of them even shunned by their own family members. This can be a cause for feelings of emptiness, hopelessness, and many other negative feelings.

The relapse process in former drug addicts causes a body reaction which refers to the appearance of negative affect such as irritability, fear, sadness, and so on (Khazae-Pool et al., 2019). If examined further, feelings of dissatisfaction with life refer to the level of negative affect that is felt more than positive affect. So it can be concluded that the level of subjective well-being owned by former drug addicts tends to be low based on the experiences they receive after returning to society. This can lead to two responses, namely struggle or give up and return to being an addict. Thus, the family and community have an important role in the survival of former drug addicts by providing genuine support and acceptance to return to recovery.

The stages of behavior change have 6 stages. The cycle may or may not rotate, depending on the individual himself. The following are the stages: 1) Precontemplation, in this first stage when drug addicts still don't want to stop and still think that drug abuse is not something wrong and the abusers still feel comfortable in that condition. Drug abuse is considered not to cause any harm or negative impact, so they feel they do not need any help from others and enjoy this phase with feelings of pleasure and no pressure. 2) Contemplation, In the second stage changes occur little by little. Drug addicts begin to feel that drug abuse is wrong and needs to be changed.

However, when he was about to get out of this condition there was a conflict between himself. The conflict that occurs within himself that causes this phase can last for a long time and requires the help of others and high confidence to get out of drug abuse. 3) Preparation, in this third stage, drug addicts feel confident and start preparing everything to get out of drug abuse. Starting from what needs to be changed to how to change it. Relevant information began to be sought and found either from people around, the media or other factual information. If needed, drug addicts also ask for help from people who are trusted to help them get out. 4) Action, the fourth stage is the real stage of drug addicts actually stopping abusing drugs. However, at this stage you really need help, both medically and with support from friends and family.

At this stage medical and social rehabilitation is carried out to stop abusing drugs and return to repeat productive and positive activities as before abusing drugs. 5) Maintenance, in this fifth stage there is still a need for guidance and support from other people to care for and protect drug addicts from returning to abusing drugs. Habits that are usually carried out when abusing drugs need to be avoided so that you do not experience a relapse or relapse and in the end you need to repeat the stages from the beginning which are not easy. 6) Relapse, In the sixth stage is relapse or relapse. If at the previous stage it failed which could be caused by several causes then most likely to experience a relapse. In the relapse stage, former drug addicts often feel disappointed.

The level of well-being of former drug addicts after rehabilitation, seen from family support, is a factor that plays a very large role in the recovery process. The family is the initial environment that shapes and even provides comfort. If the family doesn't really care, it will cause the victim of drug addicts to be a little difficult to experience recovery due to low motivation. Family is an important factor in the recovery process for drug addicts. The behavior shown by the family can reduce the motivation and confidence of a victim to recover. In psychology, a person's ability to recover from adversity is called resilience.



(Sisto et al., 2019) resilience can be interpreted as the ability to bounce back or recover from stress, being able to adapt to stressful situations or difficulties. (Afek et al., 2021) resilience is also seen as a measure of the success of coping with stress. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that resilience is an effort of the individual so that he is able to adapt well to stressful situations, so that he is able to recover and function optimally and be able to overcome difficulties. Resilience is needed by victims of drug addicts. This is because with resilience, victims can easily rise from their downturn as a result of drug use. Victims of abuse who have a high resilience attitude will be able to maintain a sober lifestyle, be able to manage emotions, regulate thoughts and other positive behaviors. One of the ways to increase the resilience of a drug addict victim is by the role of the family and family support in the ongoing rehabilitation process.

A drug addict can get involved again with narcotics after undergoing rehabilitation if the environment around him does not support his healing process. Friends support, family support, and community support have an important role in determining the likelihood of relapse in former drug addicts. There are still many drug addicts who cannot return to society well after leaving rehabilitation. The negative stigma attached to them makes them underestimated by those around them, so they cannot blend in with other people. In reality, people who have undergone drug rehabilitation often feel that there is a barrier between them and people who have never been involved with drugs. This barrier makes it difficult for them to build relationships with other people who have never been involved with drugs.

As a result of the difficulties they face, former drug addicts often return to being friends with friends who used to use drugs together. This makes it difficult for them to form a positive environment that supports them to stay drug free. Even though the effect of a person's rehabilitation treatment is influenced by the surrounding environment (Killington et al., 2019). Social support is a very important factor and has a key role in the recovery of a former drug addict. This situation causes former drug addicts to be vulnerable to relapse or relapse and return to using drugs.

With social support, individuals believe that they are loved, valued, and feel part of the social network. There are several types of forms of social support (Mustamin et al., 2022) : a) Emotional (esteem support), namely by providing care, empathy, attention, positive things, and encouragement to individuals, this can be said by providing comfort and assistance to individuals b) Tangible (instrumental support), namely by providing direct assistance to individuals. c) Information support, namely by providing advice, directions, suggestions, or feedback on how the individual should act. d) Companionship support, namely the sadness of the closest person to spend time together when the individual needs it. Peer support is a form of social support (Ameliawati & Setiyani, 2018) .

This support can provide comfort to the individual so that the individual feels loved and valued. According to (Ersoy et al., 2023) sufficient and appropriate social support can provide a sense of comfort and a feeling of being valued, cared for, and reckoned with can increase individual self-efficacy. The presence of peers in an effort to provide support in the rehabilitation process for people with substance abuse disorders can increase motivation and

confidence in the individual to recover.

There are friends who hang out with a positive nature there is also a negative. Positive associates for former drug addicts are those who have never touched drugs. Negative associates for former drug addicts are those with the same status as drug users/addicts. Positive social friends should keep a friendship space open with ex-addicts with the limitation that their presence is to provide positive motivational support to friends who fall into the world of drugs (Lu et al., 2021). Meanwhile, negative associates (drug users) should be avoided to minimize reuse because they are affected by the existing situation.

George Herbert Mead describes the process of self- or human socialization through several stages, namely the preparatory stage, the play stage, the game stage, and the generalizing stage. The theory of self or human development put forward by George Herbert Mead is used to explain the life of former drug addicts after rehabilitation in achieving social welfare in their lives within the family and community environment. Former drug addicts are analogous to children who go through stages in their development. Through the rehabilitation program, former drug addicts experience stages as stated by George Herbert Mead in his theory (Järvinen & Ravn, 2015). The rehabilitation program is a learning center for former drug addicts who want to readjust themselves to the values and norms of society (De Leon & Unterrainer, 2020).

George Herbert Mead with the theory of the four stages of human self-development described earlier will be associated with the results of research related to the life of former drug addicts in restoring their social welfare in social life (Dingle et al., 2015). The stages in which a person imitates the roles played by adults around him. At this stage the ability of former drug addicts to try to position themselves as normal individuals without the influence of illegal drugs. Through the rehabilitation program available at the Baddoka Makassar National Narcotics Agency, ex-drug addicts maximize themselves to follow (Arif et al., 2020), pay attention, and go through step by step until all programs are completed as a process of imitation to adjust to good values and norms, which need to be shown after returning to community environment.

The stage in which a person imitates the roles of the adults around him, At this stage the ability of former drug addicts will be measured from behavioral actions after carrying out several rehabilitation programs, seen from the changes and developments experienced in the Rehabilitation Center, which allows ex-drug addicts to receive the freedom to leave and lead a normal life outside. Former drug addicts in this stage are no longer able to understand their roles and imitate the roles of those around them at the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka Rehabilitation (Pollard & Bijker, 2021). Center which provides lessons and lessons based on the deterrent effect in terms of drug abuse, but in this stage the abilities of former drug addicts have started to act. namely carrying out positive activities taught while in the rehabilitation center by the center who takes on the role of companion of former drug addicts. In this stage, the ability of former drug addicts to place themselves in a positive position has increased and changed, thus enabling former drug addicts to carry out activities obtained from the preparatory stage and the play stage stage that they have obtained (Pickard, 2021). In addition, the monitoring control of a counselor who acts as a companion causes awareness of former drug addicts to be able to maintain their recovery. In this stage, ex-drug addicts are considered

independent and able to defend themselves in living their lives outside, either with or without assistance from a counselor. Individuals are considered to have reached the maturity stage to be ready to plunge into the community environment again. For former drug addicts, this stage is the stage where they realize the positive activities they need and must do in accordance with the values and norms that exist in society. In this stage, former drug addicts already understand the bad side of using illegal drugs so that they are considered adults in determining attitudes and making future decisions whether to maintain their recovery or relapse. This stage of human self-development explains that in the process of initial socialization a person is very important for later individual development, where in that stage the first and second stages which are called the preparatory stage and the play stage become important stages for the development of the human self, where at that stage, the individual begins to be introduced to a better life, the world of those closest to him, and people which he often sees.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Drug abuse is a social problem that until now has not been resolved optimally. From the description of the data that has been obtained by the researcher and has been associated with sociological theory or theoretical analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher answers the research formulation and draws the following conclusions: People who can maintain their recovery are accepted by society and have jobs, prosper in their lives (those who called non-relapse). People who don't have a job, are not productive, and don't carry out their social functions, are still closed (will relapse again). Post-rehabilitation monitoring is not specifically regulated in the National Narcotics Agency Baddoka rehabilitation center program, but counselors take on the role and function of keeping control over every former drug addict who is still open to communication.

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