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## My Drug in Sindereng Rappang Regency

Rahmat Pannyiwi\*

*Department Nursing Academy of Yapenas 21 Maros, Makassar Indonesia*

*Email: rahmatpannyiwi79@gmail.com*

### Abstract

The long-term goals of this study are: (1) Revealing psycho-social aspects that influence and cause behavior in drug users (elite circles) do not have the awareness to change, and to obtain comprehensive in-depth information about drugs and the danger to the community, especially Sidenreng Rappang District. (2) Revealing the impact of drugs on the socio-economic and public health of Sidenreng Rappang District. (3) Finding the right solution direction used in the abuse and rampant drug trafficking in life to change the behavior of drug users for the people (elite circles) of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The approach used in this study is qualitative, with a case study method in the informants taken purposively. Data obtained through in-depth interviews and observations are then analyzed inductively. Results in research in Sidenreng Rappang District: *First*: based on the results of the research data obtained, in 2015 with the number of cases 82 with suspects 109 people, in 2016 with the number of cases 111 with the number of suspects 149, and in 2017 with the number of cases 140 with the number of suspects 197 people, and 2017 with the number of cases 86 (Results of direct interviews with Sidrap Police Narcotics Officers and administrative staff, 31 July 2018). *Second*: (1) psycho-social factors which are chains that lead to the formation of a behavior that is deviant and contradictory and has a major influence on the social community environment. (2) The socio-economic and public health impacts tend to be ignored, even though they already have knowledge about the consequences that can be caused from the abuse and rampant drug trafficking in the Sidenreng Rappang District community. (3) The theoretical solution to drug abuse and circulation among the public (elite) is structurally a "win-win" approach between the community - the elite. The district government sidenreng rappang very much needs to "intervene" against drug users among the elite in terms of sanctions and punishments. Secondly, the cognitive approach that has been underlying the drug abuse prevention program has to be integrated with the affective approach in raising awareness of the negative impacts of drug abuse and circulation in the district.

**Keywords:** Narcotics; Elite; Sidenreng Rappang.

\* Corresponding author.

## **1. Introduction**

Seeing the current condition of Sidenreng Rappang district, because Sidenreng Rappang District was known as the Rice Lumbung District, this positive stigma has shifted and is now better known as a drug bar which is one of the drug trafficking centers in southern Sulawesi. As a good citizen and responsible for the formation of awareness from the community both for parents and adolescents so as not to educate and approach to free association and invite all components of the community of Sidenreng Rappang Regency to help the Government and Police to eradicate drug trafficking, because if this continue to be left, the icon of Sidenreng Rappang Regency as a Rice Granary can turn into a drug barn. So we hope that the entire social community of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, parents, and adolescents are critical of the changing situations and conditions of life outside the community, and free life. The world of adolescents is very vulnerable to promiscuity. Because it is too free, often their daily activities are not controlled, if it continues it is not impossible that many negative things will happen to them. One of them is falling prey to the world of drug or drug abuse. Big cities in Indonesia, the spread of drugs is out of control. Drug dealers even dare to enter the community. Obviously this makes many parents feel anxious and worried about the development and growth of their children out there. It may be that in their home they look ordinary or well behaved. However, how are they behaving out there. Teenagers actually know that drugs are very dangerous for them. However, there are still some of them who use it either because they want to try or go along. Of course this fact is very worrying because adolescents are the next generation of the nation, what will happen to the nation in the future if many of their future generations are involved in drug abuse.

## **2. Theoretical Review**

### **2.1 Basic Drug Concepts**

According to WHO, all solids, liquids and gases that are inserted into the body that can change the physical and psychological functions and structures of the body do not include food, water and oxygen which are needed to maintain normal bodily functions. Here we will explain about the types of drugs, among them are

- a. Narcotics is a substance / drug derived from plants or synthetic or semi-synthetic that can reduce consciousness, loss of taste, reduce pain and can cause dependence
- b. Psychotropic Natural or synthetic substances / drugs are not narcotics that have psychoactive properties through selective influence on the central nervous system which causes distinct changes in mental and behavioral activities
- c. Addictive substances are other substances not narcotics or psychotropic substances whose use can cause psychological or physical dependence. Ex: Alcohol, cigarettes, cofein.

Usage of terms and interpretations. This can happen because this term has just been socialized by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Narcotics stands for Narcotics, Psychotropic and other adactive ingredients, namely the name of a group of natural, semi-synthetic and synthetic substances. Sometimes called drugs (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Additive Substances). These substances can make various side effects such as hallucinations,

addiction, and other psychological effects. How to use it can be through injections, eaten, smoked, or inhaled. Examples of harmful substances consumed by sucking are Opium which uses a suction pipe.

## 2.2 Commonly Misused Types of Drugs

- a. *Narcotics*, Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce pain and can cause dependence. The ones that include drugs are marijuana, opium, heroin, cocaine, and derivatives. (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009).
- b. *Morphine*, morphine is a derivative of opium made from the mixing of poppy sap (sormary ferum papaver) with other chemicals, it becomes semi-synthetic. Morphine is an active substance from opium. In medicine, this is used to reduce pain during surgery / surgery.
- c. *Heroin*, this heroin is a derivative of morphine which has undergone a chemical process. At first this heroin was used for treatment of morphine dependence, but later it was proven that heroin addiction was even greater. Morphine or heroin is also called putaw. The shape is like white powder without smell.
- d. *Cocaine*, the effects of cocaine use can cause paranoid, hallucinatory and reduced self-confidence. Use of this drug will damage the nerves in the brain. In addition to worsening the respiratory system, excessive use is very dangerous and can bring death. Cocaine whose derivatives are very dangerous for human health.
- e. *Psychotropics*, definition of psychotropic according to Law No. 5 of 1997 said that psychotropic substances are natural compounds and syntheses that are not from narcotics groups which can cause psychoactive properties (affecting the nerves), causing mental changes and behavior. Which includes psychotropics are birth control pills, magadon, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, and others.
- f. *Shabu*, This is a new commodity that is trendy and in demand. In the medical world it is also referred to as Methamphetamine, which is still an ecstasy sibling, because both belong to the family of psychotropic stimulants can cause dependence Indications:

- 1) Forms like white crystals similar to iron
- 2) The effect of using substances similar to ecstasy causes apparent pleasure
- 3) Resulting in a strong effect on the nervous system
- 4) The user will depend physically and mentally
- 5) Continuous use can damage the heart muscle
- 6) This substance pushes the body beyond the threshold of physical strength

The user feels flying feeling empty, while gradually arousing extraordinary anxiety:

- 1) The direct effect of its use leads to behavior
- 2) Violence
- 3) Shrinking weight
- 4) Seizures
- 5) Can cause impotent
- 6) Over dosage causes damage to the liver and lungs

As a result of using meth:

- 1) Shrinking weight
- 2) Impotent
- 3) Seizures
- 4) Hallucinations
- 5) Kidney damage
- 6) Paranoid
- 7) Crazy
- 8) Heart attack

*g. Ecstasy*, Of the many types of drugs in circulation, this tiny ecstasy is the most widely produced domestically. Apart from the raw material, the selling price is easy to get, it also varies starting from the price of the "high class executive" group. Inex is another name for the extacy, which is still a lot of psychotropic descendants, sold like hotcakes. Ecstasy circulates in the form of tablets and capsules of the size of the collar of the shirt that stands from various types, including: Adam, Eva, Flash, Dollars, Bonjovi, Mike Tyson, Playboy, Apple, Angel, White Dove, and others.

The result of using ecstasy is:

- 1) Diarrhea / nausea, vomiting
- 2) Hyperactive
- 3) Uncontrolled shaking
- 4) The pulse is very fast
- 5) Missing appetite
- 6) Very thirsty
- 7) Headaches and dizziness.

*h. Addictive ingredients*, Included in this group are groups of compounds that can cause addiction or addiction. Examples are coffee, alcohol, nicotine. Although the ingredients of addictive substances are not narcotics or psychotropic substances, their abuse can have a negative impact on users, because it can cause dependency or addiction. Besides damaging personal health due to alcoholic beverages containing ethanol, carbohydrates, it can intoxicate people who drink it. Likewise tobacco that contains tar and nicotine can cause coronary heart disease. Causes of Drug Addiction People According to the analysis and counseling held, the main cause of people being addicted to drugs is because of ignorance of the dangers posed by the hazardous powder. So that the people who don't know anything fall into this abyss of hell, which makes it difficult to return to their true identity.

### **2.3 Due to the Use of Drugs**

*a. Impact of drug abuse*, if drugs are used continuously or exceed the prescribed dose will cause dependence. This addiction will result in physical and psychological disorders, due to the occurrence of damage to the

central nervous system (CNS) and organs of the body such as the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. The impact of drug abuse on a person depends on the type of drug used, the user's personality and the user's situation or condition.

*b. Impact of psychic drug abuse:*

- 1) Slow work, careless work, often tense and nervous
- 2) Lost self - confidence, apathetic, imaginary, full of suspicion
- 3) Agitative, becoming violent and brutal behavior
- 4) Difficulty concentrating, feeling irritated and depressed
- 5) Tend to hurt yourself, feeling insecure, even suicide.

*c. Impact of drug abuse on the social environment:*

- 1) Mental disorders, anti-social and immoral, ostracized by the environment
- 2) Troublesome and a burden on the family
- 3) Education is disrupted, the future is bleak

#### **2.4 Physical, Psychological, and social impact are closely related**

Physical dependence will result in tremendous pain (sacred) if there is a drug breakdown (not taking the drug in time) and a psychological drive in the form of a very strong desire to consume (sugest slang). These physical and psychological memories are also related to social symptoms such as the urge to deceive parents, steal, get angry, manipulative. *Ways to Prevent and Cure Narcotics*, Drug abuse can be prevented and should even be prevented. Better to prevent than to treat, or take repressive actions and very detrimental to themselves and others. It is precisely here that the role of parents or family and relatives is very important in preventing drug abuse in children. Following are some steps parents can take to reduce the risk of drug abuse. *Parents' Role in Preventing Drugs Early*, Study drug problems, you can't prevent it, if you know what you're trying to prevent. Take the opportunity to study drug problems. By reading, listening to lectures, discussing, and discussing drug problems in magazines, newspapers, or on television and radio programs. You must understand the types of drugs and the dangers of using drugs which we will later convey to our children as a process of education about drugs. *Teach Children about Drug Problems*, Generally children and adolescents receive information about drugs from outside the home, mostly from their peers. It is very dangerous when the child knows something new is only half. I say half-heartedly because usually children only know how good they are, they don't understand the impact caused by drug abuse. For that parents need to teach about drugs in detail to children so that children understand in full and are able to take the right steps. *Prohibiting the Use of Drugs*, prohibiting children from taking any kind of drug use, including cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, and this must be a family rule. You (parents) must be able to exemplify children from consuming these things. Prevent Negative Effects. Before that happens give an explanation and information from the news. This can prevent children from experimenting especially about drug abuse. *Beware of Self Attitude and Behavior*, Family is the closest environment that affects the development of a child's behavior. Children will imitate the behavior of their parents because children see parents as their figure. Until the age of young people will imitate the behavior of their parents, so

what you need to watch out for is your attitude and behavior. like liquor, stop it. Love your child, your generation!

*Healthy Lifestyle in the Family*, The thing to watch out for in the family environment is harmony. Drug abuse is one form of juvenile delinquency. The main factors causing juvenile delinquency are families that are not harmonious. Therefore, create a harmonious and loving family. If children get love at home they are not children looking outside who eventually run to drugs.

## **2.5 Basic Concept Of Elit**

The elite concept was first used to declare "the chosen part or interest" of the items offered for sale as a sign that the objects being sold had a choice value. The word elite itself comes from the Latin word *eligere* which means "to choose" which is then used in the most general sense, namely a group of people who hold prominent positions in a society. Elite according to Keller was initially used to distinguish personal minorities who were appointed to serve a collectivity in ways that had social values which in turn were responsible for the realization of the main social goals and for the continuation of social order by including inclusion in a social process that took place and while the meaning is not the same as maintaining life so there is a possibility to be replaced. As selected or elected people, elites have certain positions that give decisive power in the decision-making process. Pareto explains that elites in society are in the upper layers which are divided into governing elites (governing elites) and non-governing elites (non governing elites), while in society there are also lower layers (non elite). In line with Pareto, Mosca mentions that in a society classes are always formed which are divided into classes that rule in small numbers and hold all political functions, monopoly power and are able to achieve the goals of their profits with the power they have, and the classes that are governed by a greater number and regulated and controlled by the governing class. Other thinkers who participated in classifying and defining the elite were Robert Michels who suggested the "iron law of oligarchy", namely the tendency of domination (mastery) by a small group of people (minority). This oligarchy appears in four political dimensions, namely, oligarchy in terms of organization, oligarchy in leadership, oligarchy in the context of organizational relations with the people, and oligarchy in the power of government. Michels conceptualized the elite by looking at elites in the body of the political party bureaucracy and increasingly strengthening the explanation of the elite in which elites have a relatively small number but have enormous power in determining the direction of life together. The elite concepts from Pareto, Mosca, and Michels above have been traced and then conceptualized again by an economist Schumpeter, Lasswell is a political scientist, and Mills is a sociologist, but as with Pareto, Mosca and Michels, these thinkers do not open up more space broad in explaining elite concepts. Laswell was very vague about identifying elites, whether political elites or all elite types. Whereas Schumpeter and Mills were trapped in the view of institutional positions without taking into account the possibility of other powers behind these institutional positions [3].

## **2.6 Basic Concepts Of Power**

It has become law that political elites have power or influence on political life so that when speaking of political elites the discussion will also not be separated from power and influence. The concept put forward by Laswell

and Kaplan is a concept that is most often used as a foothold in distinguishing power and influence. It is said that power is the ability of a person to influence others to do something which if not done can be subject to sanctions. Power as a special / special form of influence, while influence is the main concept of power so that what distinguishes power from influence is sanctions that can be imposed by those who have power but not those who have influence. This view can be explored further by saying that power will always be followed or clung to with influence but influence is not necessarily followed by ownership of power because what distinguishes it is sanctions. But the understanding of sanctions in question is very narrow because it is only based on the nature of coercion in giving sanctions. Even though sanctions have quite broad dimensions and are not limited to mere physical dimensions as indicated [2]. Social dimensions that tend to be broad such as moral sanctions are very close to influence. Thus the differentiation of explanations of power and influence is not appropriate enough to be attached to the elite so that in discussing it will be used interchangeably without intending to reduce the meaning and substance of the study. Nasikun stated that power is the ability of a person or group of people to influence the thoughts and behavior of a person or group of people so that people who are affected want to do something that the owner of the power wants. This ability to influence runs on a number of instruments in the form of elite-owned resources. A number of concepts of power and influence have not yet seen the other side of the object of power itself. This means that if the concept of power is only said to be the ability of someone to influence people to do something then what if someone does nothing but is able to influence others not to do something? Or the power to limit one's actions? This then became a criticism of the concept of power that had been built before. Peter Bachrach and Morton S. Baratz who stated that power is not merely the ability to influence others to do something, but power also has the ability to limit someone or a group of people from not doing something without the authority doing something. Power thus by Bachrach and Baratz is said to be "duplicitous". This thinking of Bachrach and Baratz is quite representative to explain the concepts of power and influence.

### **3. Methods and Research**

Sidenreng Rappang Regency (often abbreviated as Sidrap) is one of the districts in the province of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The district capital is located in Sidenreng. Sidenreng Rappang Regency has an area of 2,506.19 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of approximately 264,955 inhabitants. Sidenreng Rappang Regency is located between 30 ° 43 ' - 40 ° 09' South Latitude and 119 ° 041 ' - 120 ° 010' East Longitude. Sidenreng Rappang Regency is located at an altitude of between 10 m - 3,000 m above sea level (masl) with the highest peak being in Gunung Botto Tallu (3,086 masl). The situation of the topography of the area in this area varies greatly in the form of flat areas covering an area of 879.85 km<sup>2</sup> (46.72%), hilly area of 290.17 km<sup>2</sup> (15.43%) and mountainous area of 712.81 km<sup>2</sup> (37.85%). The flat area is in the south and west. The hilly area is in the north and east, especially in the Pitu Riawa District and Pitu Riase District. In the lowlands there are two lakes, namely Lake Tempe and Lake Sidenreng *Types of Research* This research is a type of qualitative research with descriptive analysis, the focus is on individual actions, so the approach taken is a case study of the behavior of drug users among the elite. *Research Sites*, This study purposively determined the location of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. *Research Data Objectives* the main target of this study is drug users among the elite. as a case study study. The strategy used in obtaining information about drug users was carried out by a preliminary survey (Taxonomy of Research). This drug user is considered to meet the criteria of the intended researcher to

obtain data as needed. Primary data was also obtained from government agencies related to the Anti Narcotics program that had been carried out such as counseling, counseling, brochure distribution, pamphlet and so on.

#### **4. Results And Outreach Achieved**

Based on data obtained from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in South Sulawesi Resort, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, it is clear that there is an increase in the number of drug abuse cases in Sidrap Regency. Secondary data as supporting data the author obtained monographs of sub-districts and villages as the location of the study concerning population data: data from the archive of Government Agencies about anti-drug programs.

##### **4.1 Data Collection and Analysis**

- 1) Data collection is obtained through direct interviews with respondents and then analyzed
- 2) Observation, the data collected in this observation is the condition of the social informants.
- 3) Direct observation, researchers make direct observations of the living conditions and habits of informants, also make observations of written documents that have something to do with research.
- 4) Interviews, data collected in this technique about informants' perceptions of drugs and their impact on family health and econo.

From the description of the table above, the rate of drug abuse has increased from year to year. The assumption is that the circulation of narcotics does not decrease, but increases because the country of Indonesia has a large market share to support narcotics, psychotropic, and additives (NAPZA) and its distributors. Many cases of drug abuse have been revealed, but more cases have not been revealed because they are well-organized and the people involved have been devoted to the fertility of narcotics business people in Indonesia. In this paper emphasize the strong reprimand of "Stop Narcotics" by briefly knowing why narcotics and the like are important problems to be solved in the Indonesian nation in addition to other socio-political problems. Because this is related to the future of the nation, especially the young generation of Indonesia who have been swept away with the advancement of information technology and know the ins and outs of narcotics and the like, but not in balance with the intense socialization in the media. Establishment of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Provincial Narcotics Agency (BNP) of South Sulawesi, followed by the establishment of the District Narcotics Agency (BNK) Sidenreng Rappang with in 2006 [10]. The presence of the District Narcotics Agency (BNK) Sidenreng Rappang as tangible evidence of the efforts of the district government sidrap in tackling the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic drugs by involving all related elements, namely the Regional Government, Police, Prosecutors, Kejati, Ministry of Religion, NGOs, Community Leaders and Youth Figures, Since its establishment, BNK Sidrap has carried out several activities, including: Programs that have been implemented by the District Narcotics Agency:

In 2010, now

- 1) Dissemination of abuse of drugs carried out in schools and non-formal education institutions.
- 2) Sidenreng Rappang District HANI commemoration with several social activities.



- 3) Establishment of anti-drug cadres.
- 4) Procurement of brochures and leaflets.
- 5) Operational support to the Sidrap police station in an effort to disclose and prosecute the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances.
- 6) One time P4GN workshop in the context of learning in schools attended by 250 people targeting the educator / teacher.
- 7) Dissemination and advocacy for the prevention of narcotics and psychotropic drugs carried out 11 times for 11 sub-districts which are followed by 1,100 people with the aim of the general public, formal education institutions, non-formal and informal.
- 8) Establishment of anti-drug cadres among participants who are followed by the community who are able to avoid the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic drugs as well as an initial informant about the dissemination and use and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic drugs targeting the formal, non-formal and informal education institutions.
- 9) Procurement of billboards (BALIHO) for several sub-districts
- 10) Procurement of 1,200 narcotics and psychotropic abuse and narcotics books for the general public.
- 11) Procurement of CDs to be broadcast via cable TV as many as 50 pieces with the target of cable TV viewers / customers.
- 12) Other implementations that support these activities that are incidental.

*Emergency Drugs*, the government waged war on drugs by giving as heavy a sentence as possible to the death penalty. Teenagers and young people who are still unstable and mentally not strong with everything in their lives make them. Another interesting thing is because the danger of this drug is no age. Elementary school children are already included in the target of drug trafficking in Indonesia. Indonesia has been included in a drug emergency so immediate action is needed for drug prevention. It is like having had a tumor that must be operated on so that the spread does not extend to early childhood even to newborn babies because it is found that married mothers have been using drugs for a long time [9].

## **5. Conclusion**

Primary eradication is aimed at providing information and education to individuals, groups, communities or the wider community, where there are no visible signs of narcotics crime, including alternative activities to avoid individuals, groups or communities from narcotics crime and strengthen their ability to refuse narcotics. Secondary eradication, aimed at individuals, groups, communities or the wider community who are vulnerable to or have shown symptoms of narcotics criminal cases, through education and counseling to those who have experimented with using narcotics, so that they stop and follow more behaviors healthy. Tertiary eradication, prevention aimed at those who have become habitual users or who have suffered from dependency, through treatment or rehabilitation and recovery as well as services to prevent recurrence. Narcotics Prevention and Control is efforts carried out by the Government and the wider community, in order to realize the full human resources of Indonesia, especially in the field of medicine and health services. Using Narcotics and hard drugs without strict control and supervision, and contrary to legislation that applies is a crime, because it is very detrimental and a great danger to the lives of humans, society and the nation.

## **6. Footnote**

### ***Thank-you note:***

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