

COMMUNITY THERAPY SERVICE AT THE RESIDENT (STUDY AT THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION SOCIAL INSTITUTION FOR DRUG ABUSE VICTIMS "SATRIA" IN BATURADEN)

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Abstract

Humans are born to have advantages and disadvantages of each to be able to live their lives well, but humans as individual beings also as social creatures who need other people, but in reality many people who are not able to use the maximum power in their own hands so that they have many problems in his life both personal, social, economic, education, and so on. This research was conducted with descriptive qualitative. Therapeutic Community (TC) is a service program at The Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden there are four program structures (For Structure of the Program) and five pillars in the program (Five Pillars of The Program) used in The Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden.

Keywords: *Services, Community Therapy, Resident.*

Introduction

Humans are basically social beings. That is, humans need ties or intimate relationships with those closest to society. Humans need social support from others, in the form of comfort, attention, acceptance or assistance from others (Simanjuntak, 2008).

When having a problem, humans cannot escape the help of others, where the problem can be solved so that they can live their lives better. Even though it must be the opposite, namely in the end the client must find something or develop himself to be able to stand alone (Gunarsa, 2007).

Beneficiaries according to Mardikanto (in Mardikanto & Soebianto, 2013: 130) at (Sajuwitaningtyas, 2014) interpreted as: (1) Unlike the position as "target", the community as beneficiaries has an equal position with policymakers, facilitators, and other stakeholders. (2) Beneficiaries are not objects or shooting targets that deserve to be looked down on by policymakers and facilitators but are placed in respectable positions that need to be served and or facilitated as work partners in the success of the development. (3) In contrast to its position as a target who has no choice or opportunity to bid on any material presented, in addition to having to accept/follow it, beneficiaries have a bargaining position that must be respected to accept or reject the innovations delivered by the facilitator. (4) Beneficiaries are not in a position below the policymakers and facilitators, but in an equal position and often even higher in position, in the sense of having the freedom to follow or reject the innovations conveyed by the counselor.

Beneficiaries who live in the Rehabilitation Center are considered by the community as individuals who are irregular, arrogant, behave as they are, often violate regulations, and are not disciplined in carrying out worship. In addition, because they are considered problematic people, they are considered as

individuals who have no rules. Beneficiaries who live in the Social Rehabilitation Center are individuals who previously carry out daily activities away from the rules and norms that apply in the community, both from how to speak, behave, and carry out religious obligations (Malisi, 2015).

Community Therapy service activities for beneficiaries at the Social Rehabilitation Center are carried out between beneficiaries (as clients or counselees) with counselors (employees or officers) at the Social Rehabilitation Center to assist the beneficiary rehabilitation process with various characteristics available at the Rehabilitation Center Social.

Social Institution for Social Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden having its address at Jalan Raya Barat Baturaden Number 35 Banyumas. This institution is under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The Social Institution for Social Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden serves 22 beneficiaries or residents at present.

Beneficiaries, also called Persons with Social Welfare Problems who are at the Social Rehabilitation Center, also do not escape without having to face a problem that must be dealt with, be it an individual, economic, family, education, social and other issues especially Social Welfare Problems, such the problem of adaptation when at the Social Rehabilitation Center, problems with fellow beneficiaries, the problem of continuing his life after not living in the Social Rehabilitation Center, and each of the many problems faced by beneficiaries. Therefore, to deal with a variety of problems that exist in the Social Rehabilitation Center specifically the problems faced by beneficiaries where functional employees (social workers, etc.) and non-functional people who work at the Social Rehabilitation Center with various different educational backgrounds are expected to assist as counselor or providing community Therapy services to beneficiaries at the Social Rehabilitation Center.

Based on the background of this problem, it is interesting for researchers to contribute through this research by discussing Community Therapy services to Resident at the Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden.

Method

Research is a human effort to discover new knowledge, create new knowledge or products and/or solve or find solutions to scientific or everyday problems. The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses (Sugiyono, 2007).

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The purpose of using qualitative methods is to find a deep understanding of a symptom, fact or reality, facts, reality, problems, symptoms, and events can only be understood if the researcher searches it in depth and not only limited to the surface (Raco, 2013).

In accordance with the focus of the study, the researchers in this study used descriptive research types. Descriptive methods can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing/describing the state of the subject/object of research (someone, institution, society, etc.) at the

moment based on facts that appear or as they are. Descriptive data presupposes that the data is in the form of text so that presenting data in detail means creating a sense of "being there" (being there) (Semiawan, 2010).

The research here does not only describe the problems studied in accordance with the facts supported by the results of the answers to unstructured questions through interviews with the subjects of good research in The Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden.

The research subject is an object, thing or person where the data for the research variable is attached and at issue (Arikunto, 2010). Likewise, the subjects in the research concept refer to the respondents, the informants who want to be asked for information or extracted the data. The research subjects are also called informants or respondents (Luthfiyah, 2017).

Head of Administration (R. Achmad Mulyono, SH), Social Rehabilitation Section (Hendra Permana, S. Sos., M.Sc), Staff of the Social Rehabilitation Section (Sugiyanto, S.ST), Social play Workers (S. Budi Takariyanto), Social Worker Supervisor (Sustamar Haendarti, SE), Psychology Section (Laelatunisa, S.Psi), Counselor (Sunu), Counselor (former Resident) (Dede).

Objects are anything that will be more researched and investigated during research activities (Luthfiyah, 2017). Obyek dalam penelitian ini adalah Community Therapy services to Resident at the Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden.

Data Collection Method in this study uses: 1) Observation, where observation is data collection by way of observation and systematic recording of the phenomena under study (Hadi, 2009). This study uses indirect observation (non-participant observation) where the researcher will act as an observer and does not play an active role in the counseling service process. Observations were made to obtain information about the institutions and facilities available at the research site. 2) Interview (Interview), where interviews or interviews are technical in an effort to collect accurate data for the purpose of carrying out certain problem-solving processes that are in accordance with the formulation of the problem in the study (Bachtiar, 1997). Interviews in this study were conducted by researchers to research subjects to obtain research information using interview guides to produce research data which will later be processed into results that can be accounted for. And 3) Documentation. Where the method of documentation is to look for data on things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, photographs, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas and so on (Arikunto, 2007). This method is documentary data collection. This method researchers use to collect data through documents in the form of archives containing information and explanations and thoughts about the phenomena that are still actual. In this case, the researcher uses archives and documents such as guidebooks, modules, brochures, photographs of activities and others owned by The Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden.

Data analysis is the process of simplifying data in a form that is easier to read after data has been analyzed and formulated in a simple form to look for broader meanings and implications of research (Kartono, 1976). Data analysis

according to Sugiyono is an activity after data from all respondents or other data sources are collected (Sugiyono, 2009).

Data analysis is an effort carried out by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching for, determining patterns, finding what is important and what is learned and deciding what can be told to others (Moleong, 1998). In this stage, the researcher analyzes the collected data using descriptive qualitative data analysis methods.

This study uses descriptive qualitative, after the data obtained from the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden will be analyzed data using three methods, namely: data reduction, display data or data presentation and verification/conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden is located on West Highway No.35 Baturaden Ketenger Banyumas Village. Phone Number: (028) -681216, Fax: (0281)-681739). Email: psrskpnapza@gmail.com. Facebook: psrskp napza satria. Website: www.satria.kemsos.go.id, Hotline: 0821-36107313 ("Documentation of Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Drug Abuse Victims 'Satria' in Baturaden," 2017). The Social Abuse Rehabilitation Institution for Victims "Satria" drugs in Baturaden belong to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia with Institution / Echeloning Type: A / III / A, Planned Goals: Victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic Abuse, and Other Addictive Substances Social Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2016, Year Standing / Operational: 2017, Capacity: 60 People, Reach Service: Central Java Province, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku, Maluku and Papua.

Drug Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse "Satria" in Baturaden is one of the technical implementation units (UPT) of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs which has the task of implementing social rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse, especially for children and adolescents. Social rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse is part of the recovery and a manifestation of social protection. Through social rehabilitation services, victims of drug abuse get the opportunity to continue to live as they used to. In addition, it is also expected to be able to carry out it's social functioning, which is able to fulfill needs, solve problems, and be able to carry out their social roles ("Documentation of Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Drug Abuse Victims 'Satria' in Baturaden," 2017).

The Establishment of the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Institution for Victims of Abuse Drug "Satria" in Baturaden originated from the transfer of functions from the PSPA (Children's Shelter Social Institution). Abuse Social Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden was established on January 1, 2017, based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 18 of 2016. Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden is a rehabilitation social institution social victims of drug abuse.

Resident or Beneficiary at the Abuse Victims Social Institution for Drug "Satria" in Baturaden totaling 22 (twenty-two) Resident people or beneficiaries.

"Satria" Baturaden Social Rehabilitation Agency for Drug Abuse Victims is a technical implementation unit in the field of Social Rehabilitation to deal with drug abuse victims who are under and responsible to the Director General of Social Rehabilitation, and technically functional guidance is carried out by the Director of Social Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims.

The Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden has the task of implementing social rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse and carrying out functions ("Documentation of Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Drug Abuse Victims 'Satria' in Baturaden," 2017) as follows:

- a. Prepare program plans, evaluations and reporting
- b. registration and assessment of victims of drug abuse
- c. implementation of social advocacy
- d. Implementation of social rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse
- e. Implementation of resocialization, distribution, and advanced guidance
- f. Implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and termination of victims of drug abuse
- g. Mapping data and information on victims of drug abuse
- h. Implementation of administrative affairs

Service Program for Social Rehabilitation Social Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden ("Documentation of Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Drug Abuse Victims 'Satria' in Baturaden," 2017) is:

- a. Motivational & Psychosocial Diagnosis
- b. Care & Care
- c. Accessibility services
- d. Psychosocial Therapy with Therapeutic Community (TC) Modification Method
- e. Art therapy
- f. Spiritual Mental Guidance
- g. Physical and Vocational Guidance
- h. Social Assistance & Assistance
- i. Resocialization
- j. Advanced Guidance
- k. Reference

Abuse Social Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden is one of the rehabilitation institutions under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia which is a drug rehabilitation place focused on children and adolescents but is still limited to sex only men. The rehabilitation program at the NAPZA Misuse Social Rehabilitation Institution "Satria" in Baturaden is a rehabilitation service program carried out by social worker, counselor and of course a resident (a term for addicts who are recovering at the Rehabilitation Social Home Social Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden).

The definition of rehabilitation itself is a treatment process to free addicts from dependence and the period of rehabilitation is calculated as a punishment. Basically, this institution uses social rehabilitation. where social rehabilitation is the process of integrated recovery activities both physically, mentally and socially, so that former narcotics addicts can return to perform social functions in the

community as per article 1 point 17 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning drugs (Sujono & Danie, 2011).

The rehabilitation of the Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden uses social therapy. This therapy, of course, the resident is directed to guide himself in a positive direction. Among others, by being instructed to carry out a task with the aim that the resident has a good responsibility, or participate in activities during the rehabilitation process and other activities that support the resident to be ready to return to society (Interview with Supervisor Social Worker is Sustamar Haendarti, SE).

This rehabilitation activity is carried out completely stopped from the habit of consuming narcotics, in other words during the rehabilitation period the resident breaks out of the prohibited substance (Main Social Worker Interview is S. Budi Takariyanto). This has become one of the elements of attention that is done carefully and precisely to see the condition of residents from the influence of drugs/drugs starting from the first time they come, during the rehabilitation process, and when the rehabilitation program is completed. At the beginning of the resident's arrival, the health or medical staff conducts a physical examination or check the condition (initial assessment) while the psychology staff sees it from a non-physical (from personality, gesture, etc.) to find out how much influence from the use/consumption of drugs/drugs before undergoing rehabilitation the results will be reported to be a consideration for the program to be given later (Interview with the Psychology Section is Laelatunisa, S.Psi).

The service program implemented at the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden is the concept of Therapeutic Community or TC. Therapeutic Community (TC) itself is a therapeutic method where a group of people who have the same problem, gather to help each other in overcoming the problem at hand. In other words, Man Helping Man to Help Himself, ie someone helps others to help themselves (Tim Penyusun, 2017).

Rehabilitation is usually carried out for six months through three phases with a distance of two months in each phase increase. But the increase in phase can be done with the conditions specified. The phases in the Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims NAPZA "Satria" in Baturaden are:

- a. The first phase, the younger phase
Phases that start from entering the program for up to two months, then take an exam (increase in phase).
- b. The second phase, namely the middle phase
The phase that is within the second to fourth months by having taken the test and has been declared to be up phase by the officer.
- c. The third phase is the older phase
The phase at the end of rehabilitation is the first four months until the end, namely six months.

These three phases are called Primary.

Whereas before the primary there was an observation period where prospective residents were observed for approximately 1 week by the officer. The stages include the initial stage of observation - primary - reentry. Primary is the stage at which residents begin to take part in activities that have been divided into several phases according to the child's development and the length of time the

child is in rehabilitation. Reentry is a period after rehab and is an offer from the institution to follow additional skills. But actually, reentry is a resident who has passed the program and adjusted to the willingness to take the program again or not.

This rehabilitation activity was carried out completely stopped from the habit of consuming narcotics, in other words during the rehabilitation period the resident broke up from the prohibited substance. Rehabilitation is usually carried out for six months through three phases with a distance of two months in each phase increase. But the increase in phase can be done with the conditions specified. Forms of problems found in the resident (Beneficiary) at the Social Institution for Social Rehabilitation of Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden.

The types of problems that are found in the resident (Beneficiary) can come from within himself (both purely from himself or the influence of drugs/drugs consumed previously) and can come from outside himself (both from parents, family, and the environment). The types of problems that are found in the resident (beneficiaries) include the following:

The forms of resident problems that arose when he first came to the Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims NAPZA "Satria" in Baturaden included:

- a. Underwent a rehabilitation program, not of your own volition
- b. Feeling alienated
- c. Feel no attention from family or environment
- d. Feeling forced to do a rehabilitation program
- e. There was anxiety, confusion, and no enthusiasm for life.
- f. It still carries the effect of drugs/drugs consumed beforehand.
- g. Not familiar with the new environment
- h. Feel burdened with the rehabilitation program being carried out
- i. Not able to adapt (adjustment) with fellow residents.
- j. Missing with family, close friends and other siblings.

Forms of resident problems that arise when undergoing the Rehabilitation Program at the Social Rehabilitation Social Institution for Abuse Victims of "Satria" in Baturaden among others are:

- a. Adjustment to fellow residents both in their rooms and when conducting activities
- b. Missing with family, close friends and other siblings.
- c. Escape from a rehabilitation program
- d. Feel heavy undergoing a rehabilitation program
- e. Not able to undergo an activity program
- f. Long to go up the next phase
- g. Not participating in rehabilitation activities for many reasons
- h. Not able to carry out responsibility for activities

Forms of resident problems that arose when approaching completion of the Rehabilitation program at the Social Rehabilitation Institution for Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden among others are:

- a. Feel not accepted by family or environment
- b. Anxiety cannot continue education or get a job
- a. When outside the rehabilitation center

- b. Refusal from family, relatives or the environment
- c. Not able to adapt to new environments
- d. There are still influences from the old community, friends and so on.
- e. Unable to continue education or get a job.
- f. Difficulties in the causes of addiction and influence of drugs.

In helping yourself, it can be done with confidence (Tim Penyusun, 2017) that:

- a. Everyone can change
- b. Groups can support change
- c. Every individual must be responsible
- d. Structured programs can provide a safe and conducive environment for change.
- e. There is active participation
- f. Having a high sense of acceptance
- g. Want to live together with community
- h. Realize that everyone has the ability
- i. Sincerity will get kindness
- j. High commitment

Some rehabilitation service programs at the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution of "Satria" Drug in Baturaden are included in therapeutic communities (TC) (Tim Penyusun, 2017) as follows:

- a. Initial Interview (commonly called "II")

Initial Interview (II) is implemented after completing his time in observation. The implementation of Initial Interview (II) is carried out by several children in groups. Where the child is a resident of the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution "Satria" in Baturaden who will also become a new family of clients.

1. The client is told to stand up and close his eyes, then the client is listening to the tool using applause. After that, he will be ordered to follow the voice. But beforehand the client will be asked by the resident whether the client has trusted the person who will "Initial Interview (II)" or not. If so, the activity can continue. But if not, then the other residents will motivate the client until the client has confidence in the group that is "Initial Interview (II)".
2. The next step is that the client will be ordered to drink mineral water. But beforehand he would have been instructed to smell the drink, where before the mineral water was given, then water or something that could not be consumed was given. This aims to see whether the client has confidence in the group or not.
3. Then the client is instructed to release all emotions that can be punches, kicks and so on. It is intended that the client enters the program, he will not use his careless emotions, because it is the time of Initial Interview (II).
4. Next, the client will be instructed to drop himself backward. But before that, there was another resident who would catch the client. This is done to test whether the client believes in the group or not.
5. The honest stage is the time when the client was questioned by another resident. This is the best way to find it.

6. The next step is to motivate the client that is in a good environment because the environment will be ready to help him in any situation.
7. After that, the client will open his blindfold but still have to close his eyes. the client will be faced with a candle and brought close to the candle while motivating the client. The candle is interpreted as the gloomy past, then the client will be asked to blow out the candle and open his eyes, this means that he has left his past.
8. The last stage is the welcome gift to the client, he has received a new environment while hands and hugging. After that, he will give a guidebook called "walking paper" where the book will be very functional when it has entered the program.

b. Morning Meeting

It is the main activity performed by residents every day that is carried out before the activity. This activity was attended by all residents led by conduct and accompanied by officers to discuss the previous 24 million activities and plans to be carried out 24 hours later. The activities consist of

1. Prayer
2. Expressing news from each resident
3. Announcement / announcement to morning meeting participants.
4. Awareness is a warning to family of family members who make mistakes or carelessness that they do.
5. Pull Up is shown to individuals or groups to realize and identify negative behavior.
6. Issue is a follow-up of awareness that is ignored or there is no change. A warning, but another resident will help find a solution to get out of the problem.
7. Acknowledge is intended to express gratitude for good behavior, attitudes and responsibilities, a genuine effort to change and the assistance that has been given.
8. Motivation is shown to motivate residents
9. Quotes are a wise word from the resident with the intention that they can practice arranging wise words by explaining their intentions.
10. Readings, namely reading new information with the aim of adding insight to residents.
11. New Casters are intended to melt the atmosphere in the resident's guessing words, games and so on.
12. Closing ritual ends the morning meeting by praying and continues with serenity prayer while before leaving the place, the residents hug each other and shake hands.

c. Static Group

Namely a group meeting led by social workers aimed at discussing issues, developments and efforts to change the residents. This discussion is usually confidential, only static knows it.

d. Dynamic Group

It is one of the group activities that is disbursed in the form of a game, usually the form of the game is in the form of a team and is quite draining of mind and body but still pleasant

e. Sharing Circle

Namely, the activities carried out by the resident in a group accompanied by a counselor, wherein the activity the resident will tell the story of his life. The topic is usually free but can also be determined.

f. Seminar

Addressed to all residents but the room and theme adjust the phase of the resident. The material taken is related to addiction.

g. P.A.G.E (Personal/ Peer Accountabililty Group Evaluation)

It is a meeting of all residents to provide positive and negative ratings of themselves and their families. As for the first form of PAGE activity, all residents were given the trust to assess behavioral changes that had been made by residents who were volunteers/subjects. Second, all residents are given the trust to assess their own changes. In this group, residents are trained in sensitivity to other people and the community.

h. Evening Wrap Up

It is a resident's meeting in the form of a group that is done before bed after the activity that day. This activity is useful to determine the resident's feelings, say the current conditions regarding health and evaluate the activities that have been carried out.

i. Weekend Wrap Up

The activities are almost the same as evening wrap up, but weekend wrap-ups are done once a week, on weekends. In this activity also discussed the issues in the group. The delivery of feelings, health and activities was conveyed all over the past week.

j. Resident Meeting

It is an activity attended by all residents, in which this activity discusses SNA activities both watching football, films or other activities. also discussed what foods or snacks will be served of course with the agreement of all residents. These activities are usually not accompanied by staff with the aim of describing responsibility to the resident.

k. SNA (Saturday Night Activity)

Regular activities every Sunday night and always ordered in resident meeting activities usually for special entertainment Sunday night.

l. Art therapy

It is a therapeutic activity with drawing media which will then be read by psychologists on how the conditions of the resident are related.

m. Family Support Group

It is one of the recovery programs implemented in a planned manner involving the resident's family. This is done so that there is no communication error with the family, and is one of the support efforts of the family to support the resident to recover soon.

n. Morning briefing

Resident gathered with the intention to express feelings and health for one Sunday and what activities will be carried out in the future. This activity is carried out every Saturday and Sunday.

o. Sports

Usually sports activities are carried out every day in the afternoon. This activity is one form of health activities while channeling emotions and hobbies. So that the conditions of the residents can be slightly maintained.

p. Mental Guidance

Mental Guidance activity is usually done after the Maghrib prayer on Thursday night, this routine activity is usually filled with recitation and motivational activities or telling stories from an Islamic perspective. So the purpose of this activity, mentally from a resident can be guided in a better direction.

q. Skills

It is an activity carried out on Saturday by the resident, where the resident is placed by the officer to follow the skills that have been determined. The skills carried out on that day were screen printing, batik, and cooking

Therapeutic Community (TC) which is a program for Abuse Victims Social Rehabilitation Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden, there are four program structures (Four Structures of the Program) and five pillars in the program (Five Pillars of The Program) used in Panti Social Social Rehabilitation of Abuse Victims Drug "Satria" in Baturaden (Tim Penyusun, 2017). The four program structures (Four Structures of the Program) in question include:

a. Behavior Management Shaping (Behavior Formation)

What is meant by the formation of behavior is behavior changed from what previously had negative behavior to positive behavior directed at the ability to manage their lives so that behavior is formed in accordance with the values and norms of life in the family and society.

b. Emotional and Psychological (Emotional and Psychological Control)

It is a behavioral change that is directed at increasing emotional and psychological self-adjustment skills through sessions and therapy groups.

c. Intellectual And Spiritual (Thought and Spiritual Development)

Behavior changes directed at increasing aspects of knowledge, spiritual, moral and ethical values so as to be able to overcome and overcome the problems of his life.

d. Vocational and Survival Skill (Job and Social Employment and Ability to Survive)

It is a concept of learning in a social environment based on self-skills, where a resident will be assessed and adapted to his roles and responsibilities.

In addition to the four program structures, there are five pillars contained in the program used in the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden. The five pillars contained in the program (Five Pillars of The Program) include:

a. Family Millieu Concept (family concept)

Aim to equalize the vision or purpose of attending therapy even with different life backgrounds and problems with family principles. This program will support members of the community to strengthen and provide support to improve and enhance the capacity or capacity of members

b. Peer Pressure (peer pressure)

The process by which groups put pressure on a resident using techniques that are in the Therapeutic Community

c. Therapeutic Session (therapy session)

Is a method that uses groups or meetings as a medium of recovery in order to improve personal development.

d. Religious Session

It is a meeting of spiritual religious meetings which aims to increase the resident's spiritual or spiritual values

e. Role Model

The learning process where a resident learns to follow the example of another resident who has been successful and later he is able to become a role model for other residents.

From the explanation above, there are several rehabilitation services programs that are run on the Social Abuse Rehabilitation Social Institution Drug "Satria" in Baturaden. Where the programs implemented are programs originating from the Ministry of Social Affairs because the Social Institution for Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims "Satria" in Baturaden is a home that is directly under the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Conclusions

The community therapy service for residents at the NAPZA Victim Social Rehabilitation Institution "Satria" in Baturaden is using the Therapeutic Community service program which is reinforced by four program structures (Four Structures of the Program) and five pillars in the program (Five Pillars of The Program) because in activities carried out in groups and individuals as well as counseling is carried out for residents in the form of group counseling and individual counseling tailored to the type of problem. In Therapeutic Community (Community Therapy) is also strengthened by the implementation of Community Counseling (community counseling) both with individual counseling and group counseling. The Therapeutic Community service program is provided by social workers, psychology staff, and counselors using family development and approaches.

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