

CREAT DRUG ADDICTION COUNSELOR THROUGH AFTERCARE PROGRAM AT THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION CENTER OF VICTIMS OF DRUG ABUSE (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) PROVINCE SUMATERA UTARA, INDONESIA

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How to Cite: Ritonga, FU. etc. (2022). "Creat Drug Addiction Counselor Through Aftercare Program At The Social Rehabilitation Center Of Victims Of Drug Abuse (BRSKP Napza Insyaf Medan) Province Sumatera Utara, Indonesia."

Abstract

The purpose of this study illustrates how aftercare program prints former drug addicts into counselors who help other former drug addicts in the recovery of Therapeutic Community (TC) programs at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. The research method used is qualitative descriptive, the research informant consists of key informants, namely the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Services Section, the main informant as many as 5 people consisting of one program manager and 4 aftercare program participants and an additional informant 2 families of former drug addicts who follow aftercare program. The results illustrate how aftercare programs with the assistance of counselors and social workers become a surveillance program for former drug addicts to maintain positive habits and behaviors after completion of the program in Drug Social Rehabilitation, plus the coupled with basic mentoring and training programs, as well as involvement in other positive activities can creat former drug addicts who have participated in drug rehabilitation programs to become counselors who now work to help other drug addicts at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara.

Key Wordi: Conselor, Relapse, Drug, Social Rehabilitation, Aftercare Program.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of aftercare program at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) because in 2016 there was a family of drug abuse choirs who asked their family members to remain accompanied by BKRSP Insyaf Medan. The original intention was only to accompany because of fear to go out if the family member returned home and would hang out back to the environment that resulted in returning to using drugs (relapse).

The reason is in accordance with the results of the study Simbolon, et al 2020 which states that the consequences of drug abuse for the family is first, psychological problems when a family member is exposed to drugs, various problems will arise in the family. The first that arises is a psychological problem, namely a disorder of domestic anxiety due to the appearance of shame in

the father, mother, and siblings to neighbors and communities. Second, economic or financial problems earlier then escalated into economic problems, a lot of money was wasted for treatment for a long period of time. A lot of money and goods are lost because they were stolen or sold by the wearer to give you drugs. (Simbolon, et al. 2020).

From the results of aftercare program that was run self-taught in 2016 until now, can print professional counselors who currently work in the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN). This is what attracted the attention of researchers, namely 1). The negative stigma attached to former drug addicts who transformed into drug addiction counselors, 2 educational backgrounds owned by counselors, 3. Skills that counselors have. The question can certainly be a factor inhibiting the performance of counselors from former addicts who help other residents to recover.

Research conducted by Faizun QoRy and Nurchayati in 2021 with the title Transformation of Addicts with HIV / AIDS Into Addiction Counselors: A Life History Study. The results showed there were a number of structural resources that helped subjects break free from addiction and become counselors, such as rehabilitation programs, community support, and improved family attitudes. Instead of working alone, these structural power synergize with the subject's struggle. The study concluded that the transformation of subjects from drug addicts and people with HIV/AIDS to addiction counselors can be understood as the result of synergies between individual agencies and social structures.

This research is also supported by research conducted by Ikawati and Mardiyati A., in 2019. In this study also found that the role of addiction counselors to the success of social rehabilitation for drug victims, amounted to 43.34 percent. After care is very supportive also towards the confidence and independence of drug victims quickly and effectively. (Ikawati and Mardiyati, A. 2019).

Based on the results of the study, researchers agree that former addicts can break free from their addiction and can become counselors for residents who need it. This is supported by existing studies and the results of researchers' observations that counselors resulting from aftercare programs at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) can carry out their duties and functions properly.

Counselors produced in aftercare programs at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN certainly have standard skills of counselors, namely knowledge of narcotics, assessment skills, and counseling skills. These basic skills are obtained from aftercare programs followed by residents, then another important ability that counselors must have is empathy, namely the ability of counselors to feel what residents who are currently struggling to recover from drug dependence.

On the other side, counselors who have a background as former drug addicts certainly have challenges in addition to the negative stigma attached to him and also still doubt the abilities or skills possessed by counselors who come from former drug addicts. This further strengthens the arguments of researchers about counselors produced through aftercare programs at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) who are former drug addicts who have recovered and received training in aftercare programs so as to help other residents to recover from drug dependence. Standardization of a counselor is certainly a requirement for a counselor to work, so that not arbitrary former drug addicts who have

recovered can oromatis become a counselor. He must go through other processes such as basic counseling training, assessment/screening skills, communication skills, and empathy.

The purpose of this study is 1). Describing how the transformation of former drug addicts who have undergone drug social rehabilitation programs into drug counselors after attending aftercare program at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN). 2. Describe the Empathy possessed by drug addiction counselors who are former drug addicts carrying out counseling roles to residents who have just entered or are participating in drug social rehabilitation at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to describe how the aftercare program process in printing drug addiction counselors who later become counselors for drug addicts in the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN). The research site was conducted at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) of North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The research informant consists of a key informant, namely the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Services Section, the main informant as many as 5 people consisting of one program manager and 4 participants aftercare program and additional informants 2 families of former drug addicts who follow aftercare program. Data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and observations, and data analysis techniques using narrative analysis were used in this study. The analysis was conducted by way of their researchers re-arranging events in the life history of former drug addicts to counselors and compiling them thematically and chronologically. By applying a strategy of chronological thinking (path dependency), (Neuman, 2016). Researchers explained the chain of causation and found the meanings behind the change of former drug addicts into counselors over a period of time.

RESULT AND DISCUSS

Discussion of the role of counselors in counseling literature is often found in conjunction with the discussion of counselor functions. In fact, it is not uncommon for both terms to be used to explain the same purpose and understanding. Roles are conceptualized into a goal, while function means process. The concept of role is more emphasized at the end of the intended part, while the function affirms activities or activities in order to achieve the goal. For Wrenn (1973), roles are defined as expectations and behaviors associated with a position, while function is defined as an activity indicated for a role.

Counselor or helper is a special officer who is qualified in the field of counseling (counseling). In the concept of counseling for all, in which there are guidance activities, the word counselor cannot be separated from the word helping. Counselor refers to the person, while helping refers to his profession or field of work. If the counselor is someone who has expertise in counseling services, he is a professional.

There are many theories about the role of counselors, the theories vary according to the assumptions of behavior and goals that will be achieved by a counselor. There are several understandings of the role of counselors made by experts, namely: According to Baruth and Robinson The role is what is expected from the position that a counselor undergoes and the

perception of others towards the position of the counselor. While the role of counselor according to Baruth and Robinson is a role that is inherently there and carried by someone who serves as a counselor. Simbolon, et al. 2020).

According to (Hornby. 1969) in (Supriatna, 2013) Roles are often shown through individual behavior towards appearance, rights and obligations that have a relationship with a position. According to Baruth and Robinson, the role is something that is needed or needed from the position of a counselor and the perception of others to the position of counselor. For example, the attitude of a counselor's high concern for client problems. And while according to (Corey, 2011) stated that there is no simple javanese who can explain how exactly the role of a counselor is worth.

According to Rogers, (2007) Is a facilitator and reflector. It is called a facilitator because counselors facilitate or accommodate the client to achieve self-understanding. It is called a reflector because the counselor clarifies and reflects back to the client the feelings and attitudes he or she expresses toward the counselor as a representation of others.

Rehabilitation counselor is one profession that has a special attitude needed to collaborate in a professional relationship to people with disabilities to achieve personal, social, psychological and vocational goals, of course, knowledge and skills are needed in it. The profession of counselor helps individuals with disabilities to adapt to the environment, helps so that the individual's needs can be accommodated, and seeks full participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of community life, especially in work. (Simbolon, et al, 2020).

The goals of counselors in the context of counseling are a reflection of philosophy as the basis of each counselor. In accordance with the diversity of counselor philosophy, the goals are very diverse. Although in this case still determined the diversity of naming patterns, but there is no contradiction of the principle of its nature. (Simbolon, et al., 2020).

In the process of helping an addiction counselor addict has an obligation to do Assessment, Counseling and Monitoring. Therefore (Simbolon, et al 2020) as a addiction counselor are required to have the following skills:

1. Have a knowledge about Narcotics. Having a basic knowledge of narcotics dependence is that the expert understands general knowledge about narcotics, can mention and explain the class of narcotics, can explain the ways of using narcotics, can define physiological dependence, can define addiction, can affect the consequences of at least six types of narcotics.
2. Having the ability to do assessment narcotics dependence is to do an assessment process (assessment) on abuse and or narcotics addicts so that the severity of the person concerned can be known. In addition, assessment skills are the implementation of semi-structured interview activities to be able to determine the implementation of therapy and follow-up plans that can be agreed upon by both parties.
3. Having counseling skills in narcotics dependence means that experts must be able to carry out addiction counseling activities where the counseling process itself is a process of communication in the direction between therapists and abusers and or narcotics addicts with the aim of digging into problems either to be the cause and or consequences of addiction problems, and facilitate the concerned in order to find a way out of addiction problems. what he experienced. Having knowledge of the implementation of rehabilitation therapy based on the type of narcotics used is an expert can determine

either individually and or with a team of experts about the management of treatments that approach the needs concerned, whether in the management of hospitalization or outpatient, accompanied by the design of a specific therapy agreement, measurable, accessible, realistic, and has a clear duration of time based on the type of narcotics used and so on. (Simbolon, et al, 2020).

Based on the results of the investigation of researchers at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) of North Sumatra Province, Indonesia, that drug addiction counselors resulting from aftercare programs have the skills required by pleh (Simbolon, et al. 2020), this can be described from the daily life of addiction counselors accompanying residents who are participating in the Thrapeutic Community program at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse. (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

Knowledge about narcotics

Knowledge obtained by counselors from personal experience while still using narcotics, then the knowledge is increased when participating in seasion training, seminars and workshops while undergoing Thrapeutic Community (TC) then knowledge about narcotics deepened through seminars and trainings followed through aftercare programs.

Assessment Skills

Assessment Skills are obtained by counselors through On Job Training training, training classes, and workshops when participating in aftercare programs. After gaining their assessment knowledge directly practice (internship) assessment accompanied by a professional counselor.

Counseling skills

Counseling skills are also obtained by counselors through On Job Training training, training classes, and workshops when attending aftercare programs. After gaining counseling knowledge they directly practice (internship) counseling accompanied by a professional counselor. To be an effective counselor, skills are needed that support the performance of the counselor. According to Mappiare (2002) there are some basic skills possessed by counselors, namely:

1. Intellectual competence. The intellectual competence of the counselor is another basis for all the skills of the counselor in counseling relationships both in and outside the counseling situation.
2. Karsa Cipta Agility (Flexibility). According to Jones, Stafflre, and Stewart (1979) in Mappiare (2002), the application of the term agility of carsa copyright has a general term is "flexibility". Flexibility is the ability and efficacy of counselors to change, modify, and define the ways in which circumstances require (Latipun, 2004)
3. Development of familiarity. The term development in this refers to the fostering of harmonious relationships between clients and counselors or better known as "rapport".
4. Familiarity refers to the atmosphere of counseling relationships characterized by a relaxed atmosphere, harmony, warmth, reasonableness, mutual ease in conversation, mutual acceptance between clients and counselors.

These skills have been obtained by former drug addicts who are now drug addiction counselors, after participating in aftercare programs at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. This can be of course with a process that is not easy, there are stages that must be passed by former drug addicts to become drug addiction counselors in order to have professional consensual.

Empathy that drug addiction counselors have

Empathy is interpreted as feelings of sympathy and concern for others, especially to share experiences or indirectly feel the suffering of others Sears (Asih and Pratiwi, 2010). Hurlock (Asih and Pratiwi, 2010) express empathy as the ability to put themselves in the position of others so that others seem to be a part of themselves. Baron and Byrne (in Asih and Pratiwi, 2010) explain that empathy is the ability to feel the emotional state of others, feel sympathetic and try to solve problems, and take the perspective of others. In counseling, empathy is the core condition for providing effective counseling. Empathy has been described as the counselor's ability to enter the client's world, sensing the feelings of Capuzzi and Gross clients (Ikiz, 2009). Mappiare (2006) empathy forms effective counseling with the ability of counselors.

In addition, former addicts who become counselors certainly have higher empathy because they have experienced the same thing as residents who currently participate in the Therapeutic Community (TC) program at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. So that the counseling process that is done can be effective.

Counselors who have a past as drug users are certainly easier to enter the client's perspective on the recovery process carried out at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Of North Sumatra Province, this is the same as emphatic understanding. According to Yeo (2003) counselors have personal qualities, namely: having self-awareness and values, believing in being warm and attentive, able to show acceptance, empathy and have knowledge. Kotter (Yeo, 2003) states a counselor has skills in counseling. One of the basic skills that make up a qualified counselor's personal, mirroring of feelings, mirroring feelings or empathy, is related to the formation of paraphrasing the focus is directed at the client's feeling state. Hepworth and Larsen (Yeo, 2003) say empathy demands the counselor's ability to understand appropriately and sensitively to the client's feelings and demonstrate an understanding of these feelings using language that is appropriate to the client's experience.

This is in line with the results of research obtained, namely counselors from former drug addicts are more easily accepted by residents who are undergoing social rehabilitation, because the counselor is more accepting of the resident's situation and the resident feels not judged due to drug abuse. This certainly makes it easier for counselors to engage with residents who have just entered or are undergoing a social rehabilitation process. Easy comfort is the key to entering a counselor to provide effective Therapeutic Community assistance to residents at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN).

Baron and Byrne, (2005) states that in empathy there are also aspects, namely: a) Cognitive, namely; Individuals who have empathy skills can understand what the other person is feeling and why it can happen to that person. Affective, i.e. Individuals who empathize to feel what others feel. Batson and Coke (Asih and Pratiwi, 2010) state that in empathy there are also aspects: a) Warmth, is a feeling that a person has to be warm to others. b) Tenderness, is a feeling that a person has to behave or speak meek words towards others. c) Caring, is an attitude that one has to pay attention to others and their surroundings.

From the theoretical study above can be discussed related to empathy which is the basis of the personality of the counselor. It has been mentioned that counselors must have an empathetic attitude in order to enter the client's world and understand the client's feelings. This is reinforced by the results of Clark's research (2010) that empathy is important in counseling, empathy is related to the counselor's awareness of sensitivity and internal reactions in responding to and experiencing client feelings. Through a form of personal knowledge, the experience counselor, in a momentary period of time, feels what it's like to be a client. When trying to understand a client, the counselor is fleetingly involved in a process that involves identification, imagination, intuition, and feeling a natural level. In a sense, a counselor becomes a tool for empathic understanding and forming hypotheses in the context of counseling. Besides that, in the social context empathy is the desire to help others without thinking about their own interests. Empathy is more focused on the welfare of others. High empathy in the counselor will make him have the desire to help his clients Myers (Asih and Pratiwi, 2010). Baron and Byrne (Sutoyo, 2015) view empathy as a condition of helping that encourages the emergence of altruistic motives (Amalia, 2019).

Counselor personality is an important element and is an "instrument" that determines the positive outcomes of counseling. This condition will be supported by the counselor's skills realizing a basic attitude in communicating with clients. If the personality and skills of this counselor are combined, it will further increase the chances of the counselor to be able to work effectively. The effectiveness of a counselor will open the opportunity for positive results in counseling. In other words, the client can do things better as the goals to be achieved in counseling (Mulawarman and Munawaroh, 2016). Mulawarman and Munawaroh 2016 stated what is the measure of counselor effectiveness?" According to Shertzer and Stone (1974) in Mappiare (2002), mentions three factors to look at the effectiveness of counselors, namely experience, type of relationship counselor, and nonintelective factors. (Mulawarman and Munawaroh, 2016)

Based on the opinions of experts and the results of research and discussions, it can be concluded that empathy owned by former drug addicts who transformed into drug addiction counselors at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) of North Sumatra Province, Indonesia is effective in conducting engagement on residents who have just entered and who are undergoing a social rehabilitation process, so that the role of counselors in the Therapeutic Community Program can be run effectively.

Transformation of Former Drug Addicts into drug addiction counselors

Shinta Mayasari (2020) says the characteristic of an effective counselor is client-centered counseling pioneered by Carl Rogers. This theory is then widely applied to group, family, community, and individual approaches (Lesmana, 2005). Counselors in client-centered counseling, use themselves as instruments of change for clients. To facilitate client change, there are three characteristics that are necessary and sufficient for the counselor to have, namely (1) congruence, (2) unconditional positive regard, and (3) empathy (Rogers, 2017). Each characteristic is closely related to each other (Corsini & Wedding, 2010).

These skills are obtained through after program at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) North Sumatra Province, Indonesia. This is based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers who found that the tendency of counselors resulting from aftercare programs to have basic skills in counseling practices obtained when running aftercare programs.

Key Informants

Name	:	Ms. N K (initials)
Job	:	Head of Social Rehabilitation Services Section

What aftercare programs are given from Insyaf Parlors in Tanjung Anom?

"There is a graphic design business unit, pre-wedding photos, and the kids are training photography skills. Besides the café and pre-wedding photos, they are still accompanied even after the program/termination. Some people can participate in the aftercare programs. The five people from the beginning were still there and could not go home because *Therapeutic Community* (TC) program still running, with incentives accompanied by counselors and social workers to see their development, by monitoring and evaluating"

When did the aftercare work?

"Since 2016 and until now (2021) is still running. The first five people happened, with three people surviving and two running away. In 2017 or 2018, we have *recruited* new counselors, and three of our people were *training* here to be counselors. We expect that they become counselors by following the programs that live in aftercare in Tanjung Anom and do not come home. After their training, we take the test to become the Ministry of Social Affairs counselor. Then they changed the manager's program to Mr. Indra, but he *resigned* because he wanted to move to prison in 2020. The programs moved to Mr. Yunus. People attending the aftercare programs had finished from re-entry (a Three-month program). Primary programs occur for three months, and the next three months for aftercare programs. They do not stay there just for meeting/monitoring once a week, but there are activities for their recovery. After that, there is a program for counselors to further re-enter from aftercare. All those categories go from assessment to determine how many months he needs service. The service takes on two, four, or six months and three months aftercare, and people can enter it by four and six months (re-entry) or continued aftercare programs."

Is aftercare mandatory?

"It's not compulsory aftercare, just as re-entry is not mandatory. However, we offer a dorm program and are not locked up anymore. If they escaped, it was because the program is not from the hearts; if in the re-entry, it has been a volunteer. However, there already the awareness of the resident."

How many people are currently on the Aftercare Program?

"There are currently nine people because there is no compulsion here, and there are still rules, programs, etc. It is not mandatory, just as re-entry is not as compulsory as vocational. There is re-entry after the primary sections and not forced. Because in re-entry, it is not forced because it is ripe awareness. It is not locked up anymore; it is simple even if they want to run away. Sometimes, the family pushes the residents to run away from primary or re-enter programs."

According to you, what aftercare programs affect the residents?

"When the child has recovered, Insyaf Parlors still supervises the work/activities he works in the workshop. He is still careful because Insyaf still supervises it and can go home with permission. Because there they can also go home (Saturday-Sunday). Suppose there is a relapse, for example, from 10 people at most two people who relapse because it happens since 2020 all to *On Job Training* to us. Until now, there have been 14 interns in the community. The benefits of this program were for them and their parents rather than going home get back to using drugs and return to the environment that brought them to use drugs."

Primary Informants 1

Name : Bro Y (initials)
Job : Manager Aftercare Program

Tell me the aftercare programs running in Insyaf Parlors?

"Aftercare program is the advanced program provided by Insyaf Parlors to residents who have completed the primary recovery and re-entry stages at Panti Insyaf. The goal is to reinforce the residents before returning home or their initial environment/family. I am the program manager from 2020. Before I held the aftercare program, it was originally by Mr. Indra that handled the aftercare program because of the request of some parents of beneficiaries who want his family to continue to assist INSYAF after they complete the social rehabilitation program."

What kind of parents reason?

"The parents or family reasons were the residents are stronger resist the temptation of drug use, when returning to the home environment, playmates become no longer using drugs. The term is excellent because they finish the rehabilitation in the primary stage or the reentry stage (vocational), four months and six months. It feels too soon to return home and caused the parents concerns, if not supervised by a companion from Insyaf. Either because of persuading friends or the environment or because, there are family problems."

What Aftercare programs are given in Insyaf Parlors?

"The aftercare program we provide is mentoring and supervision, so escorts or social workers still monitor their activity in the workshop or place of business. In addition, we still apply therapeutic community in their activities there, ranging

from morning meetings to daily activities. It is just not as tight in the world. Instead of the parlor's freedom, we still supervise and damp because they get the basic knowledge in re-entry programs and strengthen at our aftercare programs. In addition, they are also involved in every activity we do in the Insyaf Parlors. We also invite them as a speaker to tell their stories as motivational givers. We also provide a counselor program, so for those interested in becoming an Insyaf Parlors counselor, we also give classes as a theory, and they can also be directly in Insyaf Parlors to practice and training. We also facilitate the implementation of counselor examinations presented by the Ministry of Social Affairs to get the counselor's certificate."

Since when did the aftercare programs work?

"Since 2016 initiated by Mr. Indra until now, it is still running. Me as the program manager that handles aftercare from 2020 until now."

Is aftercare a mandatory program?

"It is not mandatory, as said earlier, but we offer the residents and their families our additional assistance programs at Tanjung Anom. Escorts and social workers carry out assistance and supervision for three months as reinforcement to recover and supervise them. They will also be involved in the nursing programs. Furthermore, there is also entrepreneurship café and other business units to provide entrepreneurial experiences such as prewedding photos, café businesses, mechanical engineering or those that are following their wishes."

According to you, what aftercare programs affect the residents?

"It is beneficial, not because I am the program manager then will be subjective. However, it can be seen from the program's benefits, such as someone being a drug addiction counselor, some becoming entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it is also useful for the family, I say so because the family first asked about this program. Mostly, residents follow the aftercare program because of fear to relapse activity."

Additional Informant 1

Name : JIL (pseudonym)
Job : Addiction Counselor former Aftercare Program

Can you tell me how to become a social counselor at Insyaf Parlors?

"I became a counselor in Insyaf in 2021, and previously I also participated in Panti Insyaf internship. It is cause those who participated in the aftercare program were helped from the parlors to become counselors. Some counselors then practice internships and enter the counselor exam in 2021, May or June. Well, from there, I was able to recommender from Insyaf and take the counselor examination then graduated as a counselor to the drug addiction Ministry of Social Affairs."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

"My wife, who advises me, because if I go home, it must be back with the old environment. Then there was the aftercare program for three months, so I signed up to join after completing social rehabilitation in 2019. It has been a long time since the completion of social rehabilitation programs. Register to join the

aftercare program again in 2020, then we joined the internship until there is acceptance of addiction counselors and finally qualified as an addiction counselor at Insyaf Parlors".

Do you voluntarily participate in this program, or is there coercion from either family, counselors, or Insyaf parlors?

"I am not voluntary because my family, especially my wife, suggested and finally forced to join. Because there's a sign of symptoms of relapse if returning home or the environment around the house. I want to be at home then find a job because losing my old job and missing my kid."

What programs do you get from three months following the aftercare program?

"The program as usual as when we in Parlors. There is a class of counselors that internships, activities, and getting involved as motivators of the experience story to the new residents, then involved the same companion, same counselor."

Does aftercare help you recover from using drugs?

"Yes, because a companion still supervises us in the same way, applying the same thing as anticipated such as morning meeting, then the group work, the difference here is more relax while doing others activities."

Does the aftercare program affect Counselor Training at Insyaf Parlors?

"It is beneficial because we know the world of drug addiction counselors, then screening the detoxification stage there is a class, so there is a mentor, the material we facilitated to internship, practice directly at Panti Insyaf. Until the counselor test registration, we also attach his writing certificate, which is helpful in certificate programs."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"The wife's expenses come from her parents because I was fired from the factory. Then the household needs are rotated from the small store to buy milk and food. If I am here, I am smart enough to save money. Our needs here are also examples for daily meals, paying for water, wifi electricity, sometimes also sent from family and even then not much, at most Rp.500,000, sometimes Rp.600,000 to cook and pay for other needs."

Additional Informant 2

Name : TOR (pseudonym)
Job : Addiction Counselor former Aftercare Program

Can you tell me how to become a social counselor at Insyaf Parlors?

"Taking the test last year in 2020 and also recommended for the first time from the Insyaf Parlors because we had internships here."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

"Yes, following the advice from the parlors and family, especially my mother, who asked to join the aftercare program for another three months in Tanjung Anom."

Do you voluntarily participate in this program, or is there coercion from either family, counselors, or Insyaf parlors?

"At first, I did not want to do it voluntarily because my mother asked me to come along. After a while, it did not feel normal, so I just enjoyed joining the aftercare program. Because life is more peace, we wake up and clean up in the morning because of other activities. At home, there is nothing like that."

What programs do you get from three months following the aftercare program?

"There are many, for sure we still have routines like in a nursing home, starting from waking up in the morning until later in the day there is also a session to relax more. The assistant also does not monitor us every day. At least once a week, he comes to see how we are here. I also follow a program or counselor class with an entrepreneurship program. We also attend activities from the parlors and participate there."

Does aftercare help you recover from using drugs?

"It helps because we still feel supervision from the parlors while we are here. If I go home, I feel there is no supervision, no more responsibility, so my mother is afraid that I will return to the neighborhood or use drugs again because there is no supervision from the companion or the parlors."

Does the aftercare program affect Counselor Training at Insyaf Parlors?

"The orphanage facilitated it, so we were offered to accompany anyone who wants to take a counselor class. In the future, we can become a counselor at the Insyaf Orphanage. Even if you do not work as a counselor at the Insyaf orphanage, the certificate can later be used to apply as a counselor at another nursing home. Because the job opportunities are great, many counselors open community rehabilitation centers and need a certified counselor. So I was also interested and joined the counselor class until I took the counselor test from the Ministry of Social Affairs and placed at the Inshaf Parlors."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"Just personal funds, according to the needs of our lives. For food, bath needs, then pocket money. If my mother gave Rp.1,500,000 every month because I am also an entrepreneur and increased business capital, save it if there is profit from the cafe business. Now I'm working, I have my salary and can send a little money to my mother in Riau."

What are the obstacles during the aftercare program?

"I miss home. We already here for almost a year. I have been in the orphanage for six months and then three months. After that, I did not go straight home. However, we also had permission to go back to the village and took a week's leave. I miss the atmosphere here at home, so I came back here and finally worked here. Every year we go home, it has only been two years not because of Covid-19. We are just following the government's rules."

Primary Informants 2

Name : JEP (pseudonym)
Job : Residents/clients participating in the Aftercare Program

How long have you been following the aftercare program?

"It's been more than 2 months."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

"My parents asked me to come along because afraid that I would be influenced again. There is also an offer from the orphanage when it is finished."

Is there any compulsion to join the aftercare program?

"No, because this is an offer from the orphanage manager, and it's not forced or mandatory. So for those who want to join this program."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"Just for daily life. So far, my parents have sent Rp.1.000.000/month. Yes, it is enough. We are joint ventures to buy rice and cook the side dishes ourselves. There is also our café here, so it is safer to eat. We need to do our daily needs, to take a shower, buy cigarettes, have snacks."

What programs do you get while participating in the aftercare program?

"Our program is a daily activity such as business, and then we will also participate in training from the Insyaf Orphanage. We are also invited to the Insyaf orphanage if there are events or activities. We also participate in programs from the Inshaf Parlors, such as counselor training. Other programs are routinely given, such as visits from companions, morning sessions, and at least once a week visits from our companion. To see our situation, we are monitoring it."

Did you not get changes during the re-entry program/vocational program?

"There has been a change, but yes, there was a suggestion from my family, especially my parents, that I join the aftercare program again. At first, I was a bit lazy, right? Because if you think about it later, you will come back to hang out with friends in the environment who use drugs. Our strengthening is after we leave the orphanage, God willing, we will continue here."

Do you feel any benefits after joining the aftercare program?

What kind of changes have you experienced?

"It is a change after us joining this program, of course, to maintain the routine of the orphanage then we still feel supervised by the orphanage, so we are still taking care of ourselves because there is still supervision from the orphanage."

What are the ups and downs during the aftercare program?

"It is nice here that we still hang out with friends who are both from the orphanage. If the grief is missing the family at home, so just take it home."

Primary Informants 3

Name : WA (pseudonym)

Job : Residents/clients participating in the Aftercare Program

How long have you been following the aftercare program?

"Only 1 month train."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

My wife, especially my family, advised. If I think they are right, too, I will relapse again when I go home. If missing the family, I can go home, get permission from my companion, and return home to the Belawan area on Saturday, and come home on Sunday back again. Because it is close so you can go home every week."

Is there any compulsion to join the aftercare program?

"There is no coercion from the orphanage. They offer us for those who want to join aftercare after completing the entry-level four months. However, because my family suggested it and was a little pushy, now it has been a month since I joined this aftercare."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"Just the cost of eating daily, for bathing and cigarettes. We cook, buy rice, vegetables, and fish. At the very least, we are jointly paying for water, electricity, and wifi and it takes around Rp.800,000/month."

What programs do you get while participating in the aftercare program?

"Lots, surely we still have assistance from the orphanage. A companion who visits once a week and our activities here are still the same as in the orphanage in the morning until the evening, just more relaxed. Monitored by the guide."

Did you not get changes during the re-entry program/vocational program?

"Change is there. I am aware that drugs are destructive. I have promised God, family, and myself not to touch anything else with drugs. It is just that sometimes when we hang out with friends, we are afraid we will fall into drugs again, so it is my family, especially my wife, and I think that my son is still young, he needs a lot of money/payment fees from his father if I become an addict, what will my child be like?."

Do you feel any benefits after joining the aftercare program?

What kind of changes have you experienced?

"For almost a month here, I think it is important to teach the benefits of entrepreneurship, and then at the orphanage several times, we are invited to be involved in the orphanage activities. We can still use our skills during reentry, such as workshop welding, automotive, or nursing home. We can still use the tools there."

What are the ups and downs during the aftercare program?

"Yes, that is it. We have to go back and forth to Belawan to meet my family on Saturday. Sometimes I miss the holidays on Saturdays and Sundays. If we are here, we are happy because the friends also know us, the companions are already close, many activities as well as entrepreneurship."

Primary Informants 4

Name	:	M.R.N (pseudonym)
Pekerjaan	:	Residents/clients participating in the Aftercare Program

How long have you been following the aftercare program?

"Already three months train, almost finished."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

"Participated because parents and orphanages suggested that they join this aftercare so that it would be even more stable than going home worried that parents would return to using drugs."

Is there any compulsion to join the aftercare program?

"After thinking about it, it is perfect for joining this aftercare. After considering it and the family agreeing, I have finally joined this aftercare. So that we do not lose

our habit, there is still supervision from the companion using the program from the old orphanage, but it is just lighter, not like in the orphanage at that time."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"I have been here for almost three months just for the necessities of life. Eat, pay for water, electricity, and wifi coincidentally, I also joined cafe business, if the capital was indeed yesterday, we had a joint venture of Rp. 5,000,000 for business capital to continue this café business. Then if the family needs to spend Rp.1,000,000/month, and only for two months because the third month there is already a result from this café business, I have given up on my living needs, it can also be used to save for my business when I get out of here."

What programs do you get while participating in the aftercare program?

"The mentoring program, Therapeutic Community still there, then the counselor, entrepreneurship, advanced vocational classes. Because at the entry-level yesterday, you can now continue, but the practice is like mechanic equipment, plantations, and others are in the orphanage, here only our business unit is a café and photo prewedding. If it is Covid, there is no way for the pre-wedding photo because it is forbidden to gather the celebrations, so the business off. If the business is also quiet for a while, but it is back quite a bit, there is already a profit for my living expenses that I saved a little bit because we share the results with other friends who join the joint venture for business capital."

Did you not get changes during the re-entry program/vocational program?

"There has been a change, I do not want to use drugs anymore. I'm aware of the dangers, and then this program is only as reinforcement so that it can still be monitored by our orphanage who participates in this aftercare program."

Do you feel any benefits after joining the aftercare program?

What kind of changes have you experienced?

"There are many benefits that we feel, starting from being optimistic that we will recover and getting stronger because our companions from the orphanage are still watching our friends here, then the family is even more confident that we have completely recovered and will not use drugs again."

What are the ups and downs during the aftercare program?

"We have a lot of activities here, so you do not get bored. Then we are also taught here the skills and open a business and be independent and able to earn here. If it is deplorable, I miss my family, especially my mother at home."

Primary Informants 5

Nama : RS (pseudonym)
Pekerjaan : Residents/clients participating
in the Aftercare Program

How long have you been following the aftercare program?

"Already 3 months train."

How can you get involved in Insyaf Aftercare Program?

"Yesterday, after completing rehabilitation, an offered from the orphanage to take part in aftercare, and my parents also agreed to participate, with the consideration that I was afraid that the environment at home would use drugs again, so I joined this program."

Is there any compulsion to join the aftercare program?

"In the beginning, yes, because I have felt recovered. I have been in rehab for six months. Why are you joining this aftercare in 3 months? Why are you not ready for rehab? That was my first thought."

How much money/cost did you spend to join the program?

"At least Rp.100.000/month for food, water, electricity, and wifi needs. Joint venture with nine friends in the dormitory (Tanjung Anom)."

What programs do you get while participating in the aftercare program?

"Assistance from the Social Worker or the orphanage is still there, so our activities in the home for six months are still routine, but not too strict, like in the orphanage. All of us become familiar with each other. We have known each other for a long time since I was in rehab. There are also vocational classes if you want to continue the skills that have been taught at the orphanage, there are entrepreneurs, counselors and we have various kinds of activities here."

Did you not get changes during the re-entry program/vocational program?

"It has changed a lot, especially when I can control my emotions, I am more able to control my anger, not emotionally, then my skills may still be lacking because I am not interested in what is offered, such as wedding workshops and gardening."

Do you feel any benefits after joining the aftercare program?, What kind of changes have you experienced?

"Yes, I am more awake, especially controlling my emotions. One day, I got angry easily, then one day, it was so chaotic. It is safer now."

What are the ups and downs during the aftercare program?

"At least we miss our family. Indeed we are allowed to go home. However, yes, the name miss is a bit difficult to hold. It is nice that there are still many friends here, so together, we want to recover and get support from our families at home, stay enthusiastic about joining this program."

The process of transforming former drug addicts into drug addiction counselors at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) of North Sumatra Province, Indonesia began from the desire, motivation and environment that forced indirectly from the existence of the former drug addict. Once they complete the social rehabilitation process with the Therapeutic Community Model at the entry level then they are both coercively from the family and voluntarily, to proceed to the Aftercare Program.

The first thing that is feared by the family that forces the residents to follow the aftercare program is the fear of a return to drug use (relapse). After participating in the aftercare program run by former addicts who have recovered, get motivation, confidence and feel meaningful for other residents who have just entered or are undergoing a social rehabilitation process at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

This is in accordance with the opinion (Giddens, 1984), which says in addition to being influenced by the stage of human development in the life span, the agency is also influenced by the structure in the society in which social actors live.

The agency referred to here is the desire of the residents to participate in aftercare program activities after completing regular social rehabilitation, but gradually there is a good wish from individuals and support from the family to the residents to become drug addiction counselors after getting guidance and training and opportunities from the Social Rehabilitation

Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesian.

As Hurlock (2011) points out, one of the factors that create dysfunctional families is the conflict between parents and teens about social norms. This is because social actors, as put forward by Bandura (1977), have the capacity to actively create their own environment. He can modify his environment by selecting any events in it for him to follow, intervening, coordinating and following up. By ignoring destructive stimuli, a social actor will be better able to follow through on various constructive stimuli. Bandura's theoretical argument above was confirmed by Elder and O'Rand (1995) who observed that in his life, man chooses to adopt elements in his world that he considers in accordance with past experiences and with his personality tendencies. That is, if you want, a social actor can choose one of these two alternatives, namely: fully follow the flow of the environment, including destructive behavior patterns, or choose positive influences only.

Bandura (1989) argues that the way social actors carry out agencies is influenced by psychological processes, which include, among other things, cognition, affection and motivation. Furthermore, Bandura theorizes that agencies arise in three ways. The first way is "goal representations" (goal representations). In this process, social actors maximize their chances of achieving positive results by drawing up an action plan, which contains anticipation of the consequences of the action (Bandura, 1989).

The idea was approved by Heckhausen, Wrosch, and Schulz (2018). They state that when a social actor runs an agency, the action is pursuing a goal and driven by hope for success. To pour agency into the form of efforts to achieve goals, social actors need intrinsic motivation (Larson, 2000). Meanwhile, both positive and negative, a consequence that goes too far in the future does not have great power to motivate social actors in the present (Bandura, 1989).

The decision of the former recovered drug addict to become a drug counselor is certainly with a lot of consideration, but after getting support from the family, and parties at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) North Sumatra Province, Indonesia, they are ready to take the counselor examination conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic Indonesia. Provision of competence, Four, as well as experience from former addicts and the expertise of counselors from aftercare programs and with support and recommendations from the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) North Sumatra Province, Indonesia they graduated to be drug addiction counselors and have now been placed to work as drug addiction counselors at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

1. The transformation of former drug addicts into drug addiction counselors began after they completed the social rehabilitation process at the re-entry level and attended the aftercare program. After gaining the skills through a counselor class. Vocational training, seminars, workshops and on job training and getting recommendations to take the counselor examination from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, finally they graduated to become drug addiction counselors and worked at the Social Rehabilitation Center of Victims of Drug Abuse (BRSKP NAPZA INSYAF MEDAN) Province of Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

2. The process of repetition, empathy of former drug addicts who become counselors barkoba higher because of their past as former drug users, and residents who have just entered or are following the process of social rehabilitation is easier in establishing relationships, so that the role of counselors carried out in helping residents can be more effective.

Advice

1. To policymakers at the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic Indonesia and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of the Republic of Indonesia and the managers of social rehabilitation institutions in Indonesia to consider aftercare programs to be part of the rehabilitation process carried out, so that fears of relapse will be lower.
2. To researchers in the field of social rehabilitation who want to continue this research it is advisable to compare counselors who are from drug addicts with general counselors who do not come from former drug addicts.

Research Limitation

This study only examined counselors who resulted from aftercare programs while selection to be drug addiction counselors is currently opened from a general formation that promotes prospective applicants have a social welfare background / social workers, while counselors who come from former drug addicts do not have a background in undergraduate social welfare education/social workers,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researchers would like to thank you to the LEMBAGA PENELITIAN UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA who have provided research funding so that this research can be carried out well. This research was funded by contract number: 6789/UN5.1.R/PPM/2021, June 16, 2021. In the scheme PENELITIAN DOSEN MUDA in 2021 which has provided research funding so that this research can be conducted and published.

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