

Telaah Reintegrative Shaming Dalam Penanggulangan Drug Relapse Di Indonesia = Study Of Reintegrative Shaming In Drug Relapse Management In Indonesia

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Abstrak

Pada statistik penyalahguna narkoba dengan status drug relapse di Indonesia mencapai 70% pada tahun 2019 (BNN, 2019). Kondisi ini menggambarkan bahwa mekanisme rehabilitasi sosial bagi drug relapse di Indonesia masih berpeluang hadir tanpa shaming. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini berusaha melihat signifikansi lifestyle-related shaming sebagai bagian penting dari mekanisme penerapan shaming bagi, khususnya para drug relapse di Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan analisis teori John Braithwaite tentang reintegrative shaming yang menyatakan bahwa respon masyarakat terhadap pelaku terbagi menjadi 2 (dua) yaitu reintegrative shaming yang berarti penerimaan kembali dan stigmatisasi. Shameless berpeluang memberikan stigma negatif secara permanen. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi dokumentasi, wawancara delphi, FGD, survei dan wawancara mendalam. Selain itu, peneliti memanfaatkan dan mencoba mengembangkan konstrukti teoretis (grounded theory) dengan menghadirkan konsep (variabel) sesuai dengan keterjangkauan data penelitian sehingga menghasilkan temuan baru mengenai pentingnya lifestyle-related shaming dalam drug relapse. Lifestyle-related shaming adalah bagian dari kombinasi teori reintegrative shaming, teori desistensi dan teori aktivitas rutin. Diharapkan nantinya, kajian ini mampu memberikan pemahaman yang luas kepada pemerintah untuk menyiapkan program terbaik untuk mengatasi fenomena shameless, khususnya penyalahgunaan narkoba di Indonesia. Selain itu juga bermanfaat dalam ilmu pengetahuan sebagai dasar penerapan shaming di Indonesia.

.....In statistical calculations, drug abusers with the status of drug relapse in Indonesia reached 70% in 2019 (National Narcotics Agency: 2019). This condition illustrates that the social rehabilitation mechanism for drug abusers in Indonesia still has the opportunity to present shameless. Therefore, this study seeks to see the significance of Lifestyle-related shaming as an important part of the mechanism for implementing shaming for the shameless, especially drug relapse offenders in urban areas. This study was conducted based on the analysis of John Braithwaite's shaming theory which states that the public's response to perpetrators is divided into 2 (two) namely reintegrative shaming which means re-acceptance of the shameless by giving shame to them and stigmatization which means treating the shameless by giving a negative stigma permanently. The method used here was literature review, deplhi, FGD, survey and in-depth interview by utilizing and trying to develop existing theories (grounded theory) by presenting concepts (variables) in accordance with the affordability of study data so as to produce new findings regarding the significance of Lifestyle-related shaming in its role for drug relapse offenders. Lifestyle-Related Shaming is part of a combination of reintegrative shaming theory, desistance theory and routine activity theory. In the literature study conducted, the combination of (3) three macro theories produces Lifestyle-related shaming which is closely related to urban lifestyle. It is expected that later, this study will be able to provide a broad understanding to the government to prepare the best program for solving shameless phenomenon, especially drug abuse in Indonesia. Furthermore, it is also useful in science as a basis for the application of shaming in

Indonesia.