

PRACTICE AND THEORY OF SOCIAL WORK IN CASE STUDY OF THE REHABILITATION OF DRUG VICTIMS CLIENTS IN IPWL ANKN SURABAYA

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Abstract

Every social worker when doing social work practice. All of this cannot be separated from the need to provide good services to individuals, groups and communities so that social problems can be resolved properly. The values and ethics of social work in Indonesia are currently regulated in the Code of Ethics for the Social Work Profession or commonly called the Kodepeksos which was created by the Indonesian Professional Social Worker Association (IPSPI) and is also regulated in Law Number 14 of 2019 concerning Social Workers. In practice, there are still ethical dilemmas that occur in the field. Social work principles that are always applied by social workers often face serious challenges from the conditions in the field. The client as the need for social welfare services is the main goal in an intervention. In applying these values and ethics, social workers are expected to apply the principles of social work. So that the main goal in social services can be given to the maximum to the client. In addition, another goal is to prevent social workers from committing malpractice to the clients being handled.

Keywords :Social work theory; Social work engineering; Drugs; IPWL

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently declared a drug emergency area that requires special attention from various parties. According to BNN data in 2014 that currently there are 5 million active narcotics users. The Indonesian government is currently conducting rehabilitation activities for narcotics addicts as many as 100 thousand people. The Ministry of Social Affairs as one of the government institutions mandated in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics to carry out social rehabilitation has targeted as many as 10 thousand addicts to be rehabilitated. To implement this, the Ministry of Social Affairs through the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation for Narcotics Abuse has appointed 118 places in 24 provinces in Indonesia as Institutions for Receiving Mandatory Reports (IPWL).

Cases of drug use from year to year are increasing (ASEAN-Narco: 2015). Drug abuse does not see age. Narcotics users start from parents, teenagers and even children (Manop Kanoto et al: 2015). The trend of narcotics use has also experienced a shift from the type and trend of its use. The government itself is currently aggressively eradicating drug abuse, but of course this is done with good cooperation between groups and community members. Being aware of the surrounding environment or most easily, the people around us, really helps to prevent drug abuse. Not only working with the community, the government is also increasingly aggressive in reducing drug abuse.

The issuance of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of

2011 concerning the implementation of mandatory reporting for narcotics addicts is a mandate from Article 55 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This is an effort by the Government to encourage addicts to report themselves to the mandatory reporting recipient institution (IPWL) so that they can undergo rehabilitation both medically and socially. Therefore, in its implementation, a mechanism is needed so as to provide protection and convenience to addicts, families of addicts to report to the specified Compulsory Reporting Institution (IPWL).

Social workers in narcotic service settings are placed in several IPWLs in Indonesia and have been provided with training on narcotics. Starting from basic training on narcotics, on the job training in narcotics rehabilitation institutions, Colombo Plan curriculum training which consists of eight curricula and psychosocial training. All of this is based on improving soft skills for social workers in order to provide the best service for clients. In addition to training, there is an important thing that is needed in practice in narcotics services, namely the application of a social worker code of ethics. In the Colombo Plan curriculum there is a special module that discusses this code of ethics. Because in the practice of narcotics rehabilitation services the code of ethics is something important and one of the core in the service.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Drugs

NAPZA stands for Narcotics, Psychotropics and other addictive substances. Drugs/Drugs are substances that can affect the central nervous system so that it will affect behavior, mentality, level of alertness, and perception of the world (Carmichael, 2001). When a person uses drugs, the function and structure of the brain changes. Drugs are often also referred to as "mood altering substances" or mood replacement substances.

Drugs actually have enormous benefits when used for medical purposes. On the one hand, it is a drug or material that is useful in the field of treatment or health services (Law No. 35 of 2009). However, drug abuse is very widespread among the community so that it requires very serious handling from the government. Drug abuse not only harms the user, but also the wider community. The greatest danger is the nation's cultural values which will be increasingly degraded which in the end will be able to weaken the national defense of a nation.

Types and Groups of Drugs

1. Narcotics

Narcotics are substances or drugs that can cause unconsciousness or anesthesia, because these substances work to affect the central nervous system. The types of narcotics whose possession and use are prohibited are divided into three types, namely:

a. Narcotics Group I

This class of narcotics can only be used for scientific

development purposes and is not used in therapy, and has a very high potential to cause dependence, for example: Heroin, Cocaine, Cocaine Leaves, Opium, Cannabis, Jicing, Katinone (BNN: 2004).

b. Narcotics Group II

This class of narcotics is efficacious for treatment, but is used as a last resort. In addition, it can be used for therapy and/or for scientific development purposes. Has a high potential to cause dependence, for example: Morphine, Pethidine, Fentanyl, Methadone. (BNN: 2004).

c. Narcotics Category III

Narcotics are efficacious treatment and are widely used in therapy and aim for the development of science and have a mild potential to cause dependence. Example: Codeine, narcotic salts in this group. Odeine, Buprenorphine, Ethylmorphine, Nicocodina, Polcodina, Propyram, and there are thirteen kinds including several other mixtures. (BNN: 2004).

2. Psychotropic

Psychotropics are substances or drugs, both natural and synthetic non-narcotics that have psychoactive properties through selective effects on the central nervous system that cause distinctive changes in mental activity and behavior (BNN: 2006). The types of peicotropics whose ownership and use are prohibited are divided into 4 types, namely:

a. Psychotropic Group I

Psychotropics that can only be used for scientific purposes and are not used in therapy, and have a very strong potential to cause dependence syndrome. Example: MDMA, LSD ecstasy, STP (BNN: 2004).

b. Psychotropic Group II

Psychotropics that have medicinal properties and can be used in therapy and for scientific purposes and have moderate potential in causing dependence syndrome. Example: Amphetamines, phencyclidine, secobarbital (BNN: 2004).

c. Psychotropic Group III

Psychotropics that have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and for scientific purposes and have moderate potential in causing dependence syndrome. Examples: phenobarbital and flunitrazepam (BNN: 2004).

d. Psychotropic Group IV

Psychotropics that have medicinal properties and are very widely used in therapy and have scientific purposes and have mild potential to cause dependence syndrome. Examples: diazepam and nitrazepam, BK, MG, and DUM (BNN: 2004).

3. Addictive Substance

Addictive substances, other materials that are not narcotics or psychotropics which are inhalations whose use can cause dependence, for example glue,

acetone, ether, premix, thinner and others. In the 1997 Presidential Decree, drinks containing ethanol are processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates by fermentation and distillation or fermentation without distillation, or those processed by mixing concentrate with ethanol or by diluting beverages containing ethanol.

Narcotics Rehabilitation

Narcotics rehabilitation is an effort to restore and restore the condition of former drug abusers (recovery addicts) so that they can recover in a physical, psychological, social and spiritual sense. In practice there are two forms of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts. The first is narcotics social rehabilitation, this program is specifically designed to restore the physical and physical condition of drug users so that they can return to carrying out social functions in community life.. The second is medical rehabilitation, according to law no. 35 of 2009 that medical rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from narcotics dependence (Luh Nyoman, 2006: 3).

Usually, rehabilitation is carried out in rehabilitation centers, such as in government agencies and community foundations. There are also several hospitals that provide rehabilitation programs for drug addicts. Rehabilitation usually provides treatment both physically in the form of physical therapy to restore stamina and there is also mental therapy. Then there is mental therapy carried out through a psychosocial and religious approach. And social therapy

to restore social functioning in the community.

Social Work Methods in Narcotics Rehabilitation

a. Social guidance/individual therapy

This therapy is done to reveal the client's problems (assessment) that are fundamental and can help the recovery process. In addition, alternative troubleshooting related to client problems can be found using this method. Social workers are required to be able to encourage clients to express their problems, both individual and other problems such as family problems and others. In this condition, social workers are required to facilitate clients in finding various solutions to their problems.

b. Social guidance/group therapy

This therapy uses groups as a medium of therapy. In the process, the group will be used as a medium for interaction between residents/clients. In addition, the group is also used as a medium of information on the development of group members' abilities. Changes in the value of orientation and attitude changes which become a productive pro-social change.

Social workers can create various therapy groups or activity groups to suit their needs. Like self-help groups, these small groups are formed voluntarily and structured to help each other and strive to achieve specific goals. Then there is a healing group (therapeutic group), this group is formed from members with problems. The goal is to reduce anxiety

levels and encourage other members to feel comfortable and safe.

Furthermore, there is a socialization group, this group aims to change the attitudes of group members so that they can be accepted by their social environment. And the last is the recreation group. The purpose of this group being formed is to make activities that are fun for clients and at the same time are light exercises and have positive education in them.

c. Community Social Guidance

This guidance is a community guidance activity that is carried out after the rehabilitation period will be completed or commonly called aftercare. This guidance is applied to prepare clients to interact with their environment later. In this process, social workers are required to be able to prepare a conducive community environment and accept clients back. In addition, social workers need to motivate clients so that they can carry out their social roles and functions in society.

Principles of Social Work in Narcotics Rehabilitation

The principle underlying the implementation of the concept of narcotics social rehabilitation is that in principle everyone can change. This change can occur from negative behavior to positive behavior. The concept of narcotics rehabilitation generally applies a self-help approach, this means that residents (someone in the recovery process) are biased to do tasks related to managing their daily needs. One of the theoretical approaches used is a

behavioral approach in which a system of reward (reward) and punishment (punishment) is used to change the behavior of residents. In addition, the group approach is also used as a medium to change behavior. In practice, both approaches have applied several principles of social work (Friedlander, 1958).

The principle of social work used in the concept of narcotics rehabilitation is divided into two principles. The first is a general principle, this general principle includes a belief in goodness, integrity and freedom in self-determination. There are also beliefs about physical, social, psychological and other needs. Then there is the belief in equal opportunity and the belief in social responsibility to be involved in the problem solving process. The second is the basic principles. Where these principles include acceptance, individual differences, disclosure of feelings, not giving judgment, objectivity, confidentiality, and accessibility to the source system.

Social Work Theories

a. Behavior Theory

Behavior / Behavior is one part of the study of psychology. This approach is one that emphasizes the cognitive aspects of the individual and offers a variety of action-oriented approaches to help take definite steps in behavior change (Komalasari, 2011).

Behaviorism sees human behavior largely determined by external environmental conditions and human engineering or conditioning. This flow assumes that the person is neutral and that the good or bad behavior is

determined by the situation and treatment faced by the person. Behaviorism views a person only in terms of physical phenomena and ignores mental aspects. Learning events only train one's reflexes to make it a habit that can be mastered.

The behavioral approach is based on the concept of stimulus and response where an individual will behave according to the stimulus he receives, study it and then determine the response to the stimulus (Syamsu and Juntika, 2012). The behavioral approach also does not directly describe certain philosophical assumptions about humans. Everyone is seen as having the same positive and negative tendencies, humans are basically shaped and determined by their socio-cultural environment.

b. Ecological Theory

Ecological theory is Bronfenbrenner's socio-cultural view of development consisting of five environmental systems, ranging from direct interaction effects on individuals to profound cultural influences. As for the five systems, namely, First, the microsystem is a condition in which a person lives and interacts with other people and institutions closest to his life, such as parents, peers and school. The second is the Mesosystem, or the interrelationships within the microsystem. For example, clients and social workers interact in the system of social rehabilitation institutions, health services interact with clients' families

and rehabilitation institutions. The third is the Ecosystem, which is a system that contains a number of conditions that affect the development of changes in client behavior, such as clients with their family environment or social rehabilitation institutions with clients' friendships. The fourth is The macrosystem is the system that surrounds the Micro Messo and the ecosystem and represents the values of ideology, law, society and political culture. For example, the behavior of drug users in Indonesia is different from the behavior of drug users in America. And the last is the chronosystem, namely the time dimension that directs the journey of each level of the system from micro to macro, this system also includes various life events that are important for individuals and socio-cultural conditions. (Gitterman, A. and Germain, C.B, 2008).

According to the perspective of ecological theory, individuals develop in a complex network of interconnected systems. Therefore, many sources play a role in the development of behavior. In addition to individual factors, environmental factors such as parental activity are considered as one of the determinants of individual behavior. This theory emphasizes that humans do not develop in isolation, but are a series of interactions within the family, school, community, or community. Each layer of the environment is always dynamic so that it always affects individual development.

c. Motivation Theory

Motivation can be interpreted as power (energy) within a person that can cause a level of persistence and enthusiasm in carrying out an activity, both from within the individual (intrinsic motivation) and from outside the individual (extrinsic motivation). A person's motivation depends on the strength of that person's desire to make a change. Motive is sometimes interpreted as an impulse and movement that comes from the heart in a person. The problem is which motive has the greatest influence on a person's change. If the needs have been met, then other needs will appear, where other motives will arise as well. And it is this newly emerged motive that will affect that person.

In practice, the motivational approach is widely used in macro services, but it is possible that it can also be used in micro social work practices. By looking at the individual's potential as a source of change and looking at the internal and external drives of each individual.

METHOD

From the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this research is How the Practice and Theory of Social Work in the Case Study of Rehabilitation of Drug Victims at IPWL ANKN Surabaya.

This research is descriptive qualitative by taking field studies on client cases that have been handled by social workers at IPWL ANKN Surabaya. Data

collection techniques were carried out by observing, interviewing and collecting assessment results and intervention reports from one client case that had been handled by social workers at IPWL ANKN Surabaya. Data analysis was carried out using qualitative analysis by reducing data, presenting data and drawing conclusions.

There were three informants, namely, the first was a drug social worker who handled a client case at IPWL ANKN Surabaya. The second is an AR client (16 years old) with a case of drug abuse and the last one is the parents of an AR client as a family support system owned by the client.

The purpose of this research, first, is to link social work theory with practical implementation in the field. Second, how are the stages and methods of social work in handling a client case at IPWL ANKN Surabaya. The last is to find out the description of the handling of cases of clients of drug abuse in social rehabilitation at IPWL ANKN Surabaya.

In addition, this research also has benefits, namely as an empirical reference for the implementation of social rehabilitation programs for drug abuse at IPWL ANKN Surabaya and as a repository of knowledge about the relationship between social work theory and field practice based on theory.

RESEARCH RESULT

Institution Profile

Admissions Institutions Must Reportor abbreviated IPWL is a rehabilitation institution owned by the government or private, which is appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs or the Ministry of Health to

be a reference for narcotics addicts. According to the Minister of Health Number 4 of 2020 concerning Mandatory Reporting Receiving Institutions (IPWL) "Recipient Institutions for Compulsory Reporting, hereinafter abbreviated as IPWL, are public health centers, hospitals, and/or rehabilitation institutions appointed by the government".

The Institution for Receiving Mandatory Reports (IPWL) of UPT Naughty Children and Drug Victims is a Technical Implementation Unit owned by the Social Service of East Java Province. Since the Nomenclature regarding Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Drugs has changed, all handling of narcotics social rehabilitation in local governments has been handed over to the central government. So that the UPT ANKN turned into social rehabilitation specifically for naughty children. UPT ANKN handles addicts with passion and passion. Total has two rehabilitation facilities. There are male facilities and female facilities for narcotics.

The ANKN Social Rehabilitation Unit is a combination of two East Java Provincial Social Service UPTs, namely the UPT that handles drug victims (formerly PRSPP Teratai Surabaya, Jl. Balongsari Dalam I number 1) and the UPT that handles naughty children (PRSMP Adika Surabaya, Jl. Dukuh Kupang Timur XII XII A/1). Initially, it was the only UPT Ministry of Social Affairs that rehabilitated drug addicts in East Java. In 2015, UPT ANKN Surabaya received a decree from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the Compulsory Reporting

Acceptance Institutions (IPWL) in Surabaya. IPWL accepts all clients both from family referrals and police detainees, prosecutors' detainees and District High Court convicts from various regions.

So far, the name and function of this UPT has been changed several times, starting with Wisma Teratai, PRKN (Panti Rehabilitation for Drug Victims) Teratai, PRSKN (Social Rehabilitation Institution for Drug Victims) Teratai, PRSPP (Panti Rehabilitation Social Pamardi Putra) Teratai. In line with changes in policy, including the spirit of decentralization, based on the mandate of PP 41 of 2007 UPT Rehsos ANKN is the Technical Implementation Unit of the Social Service of East Java Province which carries out tasks in the fields of Services and Rehabilitation, Guidance Assistance, Development and Resocialization as well as Further Guidance for delinquents and victims drugs.

Rehabilitation Method

IPWL ANKN uses the Therapeutic Community (NARCOTIC REHABILITATION) method in social rehabilitation for drug abuse. NARCOTIC REHABILITATION was originally intended for psychiatric patients which was developed since the second world war. The origin of Narcotics REHABILITATION is a syananon group in the United States, namely a self-help group or small group that helps each other and supports the recovery process of drug users (Depsos: 2005).

The NARCOTIC REHABILITATION program at IPWL ANKN is based on philosophies and slogans, both written and unwritten. The

written philosophy is something that must be lived, sacred, unchangeable and must be read every day by clients/residents who are undergoing rehabilitation. Meanwhile, unwritten philosophies are values that must be applied in the recovery process which contain the meaning of universal life values (not tied to certain cultures, religions and groups).

Client Assessment Results

From the results of the case study taken by the researcher, it was found that a client with narcotics abuse problems. One example of a case handled by a social worker is a female client with the initials AR with the age of 16 who was caught by the police with a case of using shabu-shabu. The client was sentenced by a judge for 1 year and 4 months and was placed in the ANKN Surabaya rehabilitation center. The trial was conducted four times with assistance by social workers at IPWL three times.

The client is an only child, the client's father and mother are divorced. At that time the client lived with his mother. His mother works as a laundry worker and lives in a boarding house with her son. The client's mother's relationship with her ex-husband did not get along as well as the relationship with the client's grandparents. The client, who was still a student at the time of his arrest, had been absent from school for several months. Finally, my parents and I went to the client's school to ask for leniency and explain the chronology of the problems experienced by the client. Finally, with some agreements with the school the client was allowed to go back to school.

The client has association with the punk community. The client's first time using drugs was given to him by his girlfriend. He said the first use was Inex pills and in the following days the client was given shabu-shabu for free. When using methamphetamine the client is often together with his community friends. The client also had sex with his girlfriend. According to the client's confession that the client only had sex with his girlfriend twice, this was also done because he wanted to get free drugs from his girlfriend.

Because the client had slept with his girlfriend once, the client felt that this client had been so destroyed that the client thought all men were naughty, depraved and always lied to women. This condition is supported by the behavior of his father who left his mother with the same condition. His father's indifference made the client hate his father very much.

In the rehabilitation center, an assessment is carried out to find out how far the client's involvement in using Narcotics is, besides that the client also participates in daily activities where I am the case manager as well as the MOD structure in NARCOTIC REHABILITATION. The following are the results of the assessment carried out on AR clients:

1. Bio-psycho-social-spiritual (BPSS)

Biological

- a. The client has a physical condition that looks healthy. The client has shoulder-length straight hair, tan skin and has a solid body.

- b. The client does not have a history of chronic disease but the client has a history of digestive disorders.
- c. The client's way of speaking is a bit slurred and it is difficult to speak fluently. The possibility of the influence of the substance used so that the client is a little slow in speaking.
- d. When sakau the client feels the whole body the client experiences intense heat and pain all over the client's body.

Psychological

- a. Clients often feel disturbed when they see men. Based on the information from the client, this is due to the behavior of his father who often commits acts of violence against the client. The client often received a beating from his father as a child.
- b. Clients often look daydreaming and often aloof. According to the client, since entering the facility, the client really wanted to smoke. However, the rules at this TC are very strict, so clients are often aloof and daydream about smoking
- c. One time the client experienced a very great suggestion so that the desire to use the client was very high. This makes the client look like someone who has a seizure and the client exhibits unnatural behavior such as wanting to shave and banging his body against a wall.

Social

- a. Clients are very easy in terms of interacting with the environment at the facility. But it's difficult when interacting with the staff. There are some client fears if they want to chat with the staff/ MOD on duty.
- b. The client has a bad relationship with his father. Because the client feels distant and has never been cared for by his father. Until now the client is in rehabilitation, his father has never visited the client and has never even attended a client trial.
- c. The client said that the client's school environment only had a few friends. The client feels shunned by his friends so that the client prefers to hang out outside the school environment. This causes the client to start getting to know shabu-shabu from the client's punk friends
- d. The client got narcotics from his girlfriend who is also a punk kid in Surabaya. The client often nyabu together with his girlfriend and his punk friends. In addition, the client has also had sex with his girlfriend.

Spiritual

The client admits that so far the client has never prayed and is not even fluent in reading the Koran. However, during rehabilitation the client is forced

to pray five times a day and is required to recite the Koran every day.

2. Ecomap

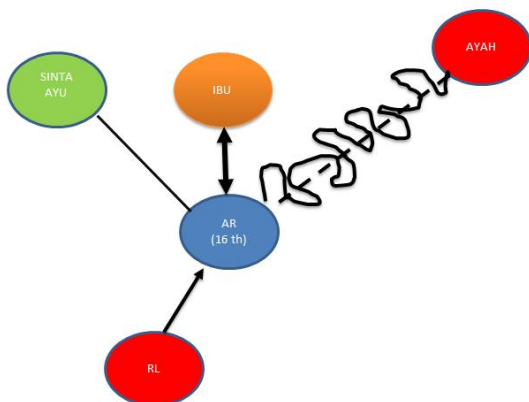
Figure 1 : AR Client Ecomap

Description :

- ↔ : Very close relationship and influence each other
- 🌀 : have a very complicated relationship
- - - - - : Have a tenuous relationship
- : Have a close relationship and one of them can influence
- : Have a close relationship

Explanation :

- a. The relationship between AR and his mother has a strong bond and influences each other. His mother is a single parent who raised AR during this time after his parents divorced. While in his mother's facility, he supports all AR needs.
- b. RL is a close male friend of AR. RL is what influences AR to use narcotics. RL was also the one who had sex with AR on the grounds that he would give shabu-shabu. It was RL who had invited AR to live on the streets for a year.
- c. AR's relationship with his father is very complicated. AR does not like his father because his father never supports AR. AR was abandoned by his father when he was 9 years old. AR often remembers his father's harsh treatment of his mother so AR thinks all men are rude.



- d. Sinta and Ayu are friends from AR who are with him in a narcotics social rehabilitation center. All three have the same case with different problems. The relationship between the three is quite close but they do not affect each other.

DISCUSSION

After conducting an assessment from social workers to AR clients, the authors summarize the priority problems experienced by AR clients:

- a. Based on the results of an assessment carried out by AR clients while at the IPWL ANKN Surabaya narcotics social rehabilitation center, the client experienced withdrawal symptoms with evidence of shabu-shabu.
- b. Since the client used narcotics, AR education was cut off. AR stopped school since grade 1 SMK. While in the orphanage the client wanted to go back to school.
- c. Because AR's client was 16 years old at the time and was a referral from the Surabaya High Court due to a criminal case (Law no.35 of 2009) so the client had to undergo narcotics social rehabilitation at IPWL ANKN.
- d. Bad relationship with his father is one of the problems that really interfere with the development of AR.

Based on the problems experienced by AR clients, social workers plan an intervention program for AR clients with the following points and explanations:

- a. The intervention plan for withdrawal symptoms is to provide psychosocial therapy, increase client activities in the facility and conduct individual counseling.
- b. Return the client to school by contacting the school and coordinating so that the client can go back to school even though the prosecutor's detention status is. In addition, the social worker will also coordinate with the prosecutor's office to give permission for the client to be able to attend school on the condition that the client is closely guarded during school.
- c. Criminal Case Intervention Plan (Uu 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics) by coordinating with the lawyers (SCCC) to assist and assist the client's legal process. In addition, social workers coordinate with the prosecutor's office so that clients can undergo narcotics social rehabilitation and not in prison.
- d. The problem of bad relationship with his father can be planned by doing a home visit to his father's place and inviting the family to do a family support group (FSG) with clients in rehab.

Meanwhile, the interventions that have been carried out by social workers for AR clients include:

- a. Perform group dynamics to improve the client's motor system and keep the client busy with activities. One of the therapeutic activities carried out is that the client is given a suggestion

to release all the client's feelings and what is more surprising is that the client expresses his anger about his father. In addition, clients are also given hypnotherapy to help clients manage their emotional conditions. The last is the counseling activity, this activity is carried out for sixteen face-to-face meetings with discussion and progress of the problem at each meeting.

- b. Social workers coordinate with the school regarding the client's narcotics case. At first the school was surprised because of the school's ignorance if one of the students was an active narcotics user. However, after getting an explanation from the social worker and the client's lawyer, the school will accept the client back with various existing requirements.
- c. Coordination is also carried out with lawyers and prosecutors. Social workers communicate so that the results of the judge's decision can fully rehabilitate AR clients at IPWL ANKN Surabaya.
- d. The family was invited 4 times to do FSG. However, the home visit to his father's house was hampered because the address given was not found by the social worker. In addition, communication via telephone and chat experienced problems because his father never picked up or replied to messages from social workers.

Application of Relevant Theories in Cases of AR Clients

In the case of AR, there are three relevant theories and approaches as the basis for social workers to practice social assistance. namely Behavioralistic theory, ecological theory and motivational approach. These three theories are used as the basis for social workers in viewing and analyzing client cases based on existing assessments.

Behavioral theories and approaches are usually referred to as theories of behavior change and behavior modification (Steven Jay Lynn and John P. Garske, 1985). This term was first used by Lindzey in 1954 and then introduced in 1958 by Lazarus. Skinner in 1953 had written a book entitled Science and Human Behavior. He explained about the big role of operant conditioning theory in human behavior. The behavior approach is an approach that is logically influenced by the history of psychological experimentation. Experiments that have a major influence on the behavioral approach are classical conditioning by Pavlov and instrumental conditioning by Bekhtrev.

Behavioral approach in the narcotics rehabilitation process as a behavioral limitation as a function of innate interaction with the environment. In addition, in narcotics social rehabilitation conditions, a behavior approach is used to modify behavior in the facility with the aim of changing the client's innate behavior. Daily activities or so-called daily activities are activities

that must be carried out by clients during the rehabilitation period. Starting from prayer, morning meeting, encounter group seminar, static group, peer accountability group evaluation, evening wrap up and week end wrap up. All of these activities are carried out to change the client's behavior to be more active by using behavior modification.

Each client or resident has one companion or what is commonly called a static. Social workers act as a static for their assisted clients. AR client is one of the static assistants assigned by the agency to social workers. Static is carried out as a role model for assisted clients. In addition, a static must also be able to strengthen the client's positive behavior as a basis for changing client behavior. This technique is called positive reinforcement where the client's positive behavior is used as a capital for behavior change.

Furthermore, there is an ecological theory introduced by Uri Bronfenbrenner, a psychologist from Cornell University in the United States (Uri Bronfenbrenner, 1986:102.). Ecological theory sees that the environment greatly influences human development. According to Brenner, this theory emphasizes the relationship between behavior and activities between humans and their environment. Bronfenbrenner mentions the existence of five interrelated layered environmental systems, namely microsystems, mesosystems,

ecosystems, macrosystems, and chronosystems.(Ibid, p. 103).

The most important thing in this theory is that the assessment of the condition of any subsystem of the client must be centered again on the client, meaning that the client is considered the main driver of changing character and life in the future. The relationship between Ecological Theory and the concept of TC is that environmental factors are very influential on the client's recovery process. The TC method uses the relationship between clients in the therapy process that has been carried out. In addition, family support is needed in this therapy. This theory is able to explain complex client problems that are influenced by their environment. Both the family environment, peers, and the community environment.

In the case of AR clients, ecological theory serves to map a picture of the client's problems with their environment. One of the assessment tools used in the mapping is ecology mapping (ekomap). As described in the results of the assessment in the previous point. That some of the causes of problems arise due to external factors of AR clients, so that comprehensive interventions are carried out to overcome problems that arise in the future. In addition, the environment is prepared to be able to accept AR clients and help clients maintain their recovery condition (abstinence).

Motivation theory/approach. According to Abraham Maslow (in E. Koeswara, 1991: hlm 110) motivation is

a force both from within and from outside that is used to carry out activities based on the case I handled. A drug client when he first entered rehabilitation experienced a crisis of confidence. The client considers that he is a waste of society and is difficult to be accepted by his family and community again. This decrease in motivation if not handled properly can have a dangerous impact on the client. These impacts include escaping from the facility, attempting suicide to mental disorders.

CONCLUSION

Considerations in choosing the theory of behavior, motivation and ecology are the results of initial and follow-up assessments carried out on clients. Based on the results of the assessment, the client who experienced a trauma condition due to having experienced sexual harassment by his girlfriend caused the client to experience a crisis of trust in others. It is necessary to do a therapy that can increase the client's confidence in others. Client N who is currently an active user of methamphetamine also needs to get treatment. Where to see the age of the client who is still a teenager and see the client's history of using methamphetamine due to association so that a role model is needed to increase client motivation so that they can abstain from using methamphetamine.

In addition, based on the results of the assessment, it was found that the basis of the client's problem was also

due to the condition of the parents who experienced separation. His parents have not had good communication since their separation. So that the client also feels neglected by his parents. This problem is an external factor/client's closest environment where it is necessary to take an ecological approach to solve external problems from the client with the target of family and peers.

Services based on the above theory received a positive response from clients and their parents. Because all social rehabilitation plans given to clients are first consulted with clients and families. This consultation is related to the readiness of the client and family to schedule the therapy activities. There are several problems that occur related to the constraints of sick clients during the individual counseling process or the family who cannot attend family counseling but can be communicated well by the family. The important thing is the family's trust in the social worker because the family feels that the intervention provided is really in accordance with the procedure and can be accounted for through the report on the results of the activities given to the family.

In addition, the theory of motivation and ecology used is also very helpful in making other intervention plans. Because with the assessment tools from the theory, the progress of rehabilitation becomes orderly and directed. Although the results achieved are sometimes not optimal, there is a good response from

the client's family where they are very enthusiastic about seeing the development of their child's behavior while undergoing the therapy process.

After being based on motivation theory, changes in client behavior can be measured according to existing instruments. The occurrence of behavioral changes that are directed and in accordance with the results to be achieved by the client and family based on the agreed contract. The entire process was carried out in accordance with the existing agreement. If it is not based on theory, the change in client behavior cannot be measured, besides that the help process is also running as it is and is not in accordance with the results to be achieved. The client's behavior patterns will be difficult to change because there is no basic approach used by Social Workers

In addition, if it is not based on the client and family response theory, it will look different, especially regarding the trust of clients and families to social workers. Clients will also be very difficult to explore the problem, the therapy process will also experience many obstacles (such as avoiding clients in the follow-up assessment and counseling process and the absence of clients in the family support group) this is because social workers do not understand the theory that will be used for clients and families and they will have no trust in social workers.

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