

Integrated Assessment Services at The National Narcotics Agency of East Java: A Social Identity Perspective

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Abstract: Drug abusers are people who use narcotics without permission or against the law. Based on data from drug abuse clients, the majority of drug abuse is committed by men. This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. The purpose of this study is to conduct a review to understand and adjust issues related to human behavior based on existing theories and value comparisons in society. Based on the research results, it is known that integrated assessment services are very important to provide justice and law enforcement for drug abusers and users in the form of recommendations to carry out legal action or rehabilitation. This study is expected to provide a more in-depth description of the integrated assessment services provided by the East Java National Narcotics Agency specifically in the context of social identity theory.

Keywords: Drug Abuse, Integrated Assessment Services, Social, Social learning theory

1 INTRODUCTION

Social psychology is defined as a scientific study that studies how individuals think, feel, and act with others both directly and indirectly with individuals or groups (Bordens, 2013). Social psychology can explain the relationship between mental states, social situations, and can examine the conditions in which thoughts, behaviors and feelings can occur. Various variables that affect individuals can be analyzed through social interaction. Internal responses can be seen from the behavior exhibited by individuals, while external factors such as norms, social status, peer groups, and gender roles can be seen as social interactions. Social psychology focuses on how social factors can influence individual actions. As stated by Suariawan et al. (2022), internal factors are factors within the individual, such as family conditions, religiosity, and values held. external factors are factors that originate from the influence of the environment, society, social circles, and nightlife. Dysfunctional social interactions often push individuals into risky environments, such as drug abuse.

In supporting a deeper discussion of social dynamics in drug abuse, internships or field work practices can be carried out. Especially for psychology students in the social field who carry out internships to directly study social interactions and psychosocial factors that influence drug use. The internship process provides an opportunity to hone observation skills, social analysis and application of theory in the world of work, in the realm of public service. This internship activity was carried out at the East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency which was accompanied by a medical team and a legal team. Therefore, this study was conducted to describe in more detail the integrated assessment services provided by the East Java National Narcotics Agency.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method with a case study technique. According to Ilhami et al. (2024) this research method is a qualitative method based on events, understanding, and human behavior based on the opinions of researchers. The purpose of this study is to conduct a study to understand and adjust problems related to human behavior based on theory and value comparison. The steps taken by the author are selecting cases, collecting data, analyzing data, making improvements or reviewing the data that has been analyzed and writing a report.

The author conducted observations in rehabilitation and assessment activities for drug abusers. In this activity, the author selected relevant cases. After conducting observations, the author collected additional data by interviewing the

assessor who handled the case. Through this interview, the author can get more in-depth information. The author carried out research documentation through interview notes, observation notes and interview recordings. Furthermore, the author analyzed the data obtained with existing theories.

The author focuses on how individuals represent meaning to self-identity, the assessment process, and social interactions of drug abusers. Each data is analyzed to examine the dynamics of drug abuse, psychosocial conflicts that arise such as the stigma of men in society and deviant relationships. This analysis refers to the theory of social identity, the concept of hegemonic masculinity, and street level bureaucracy which aims to understand the individual learning process that drives risky behavior in men and to analyze how public policies are implemented.

3 RESULTS

Prevalence survey data from the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) in 2021 shows patterns of drug abuse in urban and rural areas. There was an increase in the unemployed group in the village, the prevalence of drug use in villages with unemployed abusers in 2019 was 0.70% in 2021, increasing to 2.12%. In contrast to conditions in urban areas, the prevalence of unemployed abusers reached 3.11% in 2021 and 3.70% in 2019, these data show a decrease in unemployed drug abuse in urban areas. In the data on drug abusers with the category of use in the last 12 months, individuals with activities not working, taking care of the household, undergoing education (school) experienced an increase in the period 2019-2021. The handling of narcotics cases in integrated assessment services can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Narcotics Case Handling			
	Month	Men	Women
Integrated Assessment Services	March	46	4
	April	54	2

From the data above, it can be seen that the majority of drug abuse is carried out by men. Of the 100 clients who came to carry out an integrated assessment, there were only 6 female clients. Men tend to approach risky behavior such as drug abuse. Various factors of abuse found by the author when conducting observations are the use of additives as an escape from social problems being faced such as conflict with family, economic pressure, social pressure and promiscuity. Based on interviews conducted by the author with several men who are drug abusers, it is known that the use of these illegal substances began with an offer from his friend to try taking drugs to overcome the psychological problems he was facing. Initially, his friend gave the goods for free, and said that with this drug it could relieve feelings of stress or problems that were currently being faced.

A 17-year-old teenager who took part in an integrated assessment service because he was caught carrying methamphetamine. Based on the results of observations and interviews with a clinical psychologist, it was discovered that the initial use of this 17-year-old teenager was given by his friend for free. This teenager underwent an assessment with additional psychological testing with a clinical psychologist because he had symptoms that were shown when he came for an examination, the symptoms that were shown were speaking in a loud and loud voice, feeling that someone was watching him during the examination, as seen from the gaze always changing to the edge of the room compared to looking at the psychologist who was liking him, when given the stimulus "bang..." by the officer in the room, this 17-year-old teenager became flustered and scared.

During the assessment, the teenager said that the first use was cigarettes, smoking activities were carried out when he was in elementary school, precisely in the fifth grade. The problem arose when the father of this 17-year-old teenager died, this teenager became a different person by withdrawing from the environment. During the pandemic, precisely when he was still in junior high school, this 17-year-old teenager began to fall into deviant relationships. Here this teenager began to learn about alcoholic drinks, often consuming them with his peers. The 2019 CoronaVirus pandemic hit the teenager began to be too lazy to do schoolwork until he finally dropped out of school, when he dropped out of school he started using pills that were initially given for free by his friends. Because he took the pills and felt the benefits of the pills, he finally started buying them again at a price of 25,000 rupiah per 10 pills. Because he needed money to buy the pills, he busked with his friends in the East Surabaya area which directly borders Madura Island. While using the double LL pills, he also used to "ngelem" (sniffing glue). This teenager was caught carrying crystal meth on Madura Island with his friend, but his friend managed to escape. When the assessment was carried out, he said that he took another friend's motorbike and sold it to buy crystal meth.

Based on the symptoms that appear, a clinical psychologist conducts a medical assessment first, before administering a psychological test. Medical assessment is a process in which a medical team including clinical psychologists, doctors, and nurses conduct an assessment based on domains including demographic information, medical status, employment status or life support, drug use status, legal status, family or social history, psychiatric status, physical

examination. To determine the client's psychological condition, a clinical psychologist conducts a psychological test in the form of a psychological interview and administers the House Tree Person (HTP), Draw a Person (DAP), and BAUM test tools. If the results of the psychological assessment indicate psychological symptoms, the psychologist will include the results of the psychological test in the recommendation results, in order to undergo the rehabilitation process. The psychological condition of drug abusers will be considered before making a recommendation decision. The flow of integrated assessment services, if there is a psychological assessment can be seen in Figure 1.

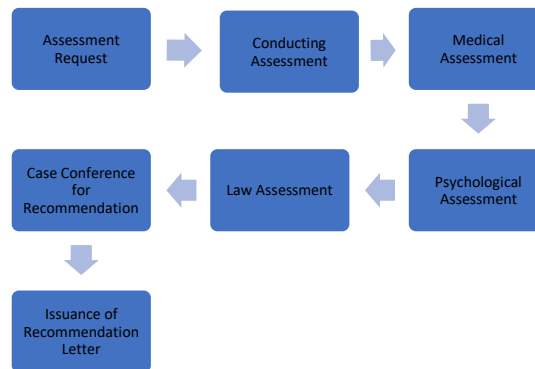


Figure 1. Integrated Assessment Service Flow

Not limited to Integrated Assessment Services, the East Java Province BNN also has a Primary Clinic which provides outpatient rehabilitation services and psychological assistance.

4 DISCUSSIONS

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, in chapter 1 article 1 defines several things including drug addicts, abuse, and drug dependence. A drug addict is a person who uses and/or abuses narcotics when the user is in a state of psychological or psychological dependence on narcotics. An abuser is a person who uses narcotics without rights or against the law. Meanwhile, drug dependence is defined as a condition characterized by the urge to continue using narcotics in larger doses to produce the same effect and if its use is reduced and/or stopped it will cause physical and psychological symptoms.

Article 64 paragraph 1 states that "In order to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) was formed. One of the BNN programs is the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN). The P4GN program is a government effort to address the problem of drug abuse holistically, starting from prevention to eradication. In accordance with research by (Sholihah, 2015) it is explained that the focus of the P4GN program is efforts to supervise the import, production, distribution, use, export and re-export of precursor chemicals and law enforcement against the suspect's network. P4GN includes law enforcement for drug abusers and rehabilitation for abusers.

The phenomenon of drug abuse cannot be separated from the social, psychological, and cultural contexts that shape individual behavior patterns, especially in adolescent boys. In the case of a 17-year-old teenager involved in drug abuse, it shows that the factors of losing a father figure, social alienation, and peer group influence are triggers the main cause of deviant behavior. This is in line with the theoretical framework of Social Identity theory by Tajfel and Turner (1979) in the book *Social Identity and Intergroup Relations* which states "There are at least three classes of variables that should influence intergroup differentiation in concrete social situations.

1. Individuals must have internalized their group membership as an aspect of their self concept; they must be subjectively identified with the relevant in-group.
2. The social situation must allow for comparing groups to recognize meaningful differences.
3. Ingroups selectively compare themselves only with out groups perceived as relevant. This relevance is shaped by factors such as similarity, proximity, and situational salience. The more relevant the out-group, the stronger the drive for in-group distinctiveness becomes." (Tajfel & Turner, 1982)

In the social identity theory proposed by Tajfel and Turner (1979), there are three main stages in the formation of group identity, namely social category, social identification, and social comparison. At the social category stage, 17-year-old adolescents begin to group themselves into a free association environment and street children community, which slowly distances them from their families and formal education environments. The social identification stage occurs when 17-year-old adolescents begin to adapt to the norms and lifestyle of the group, including the use of addictive substances and busking activities to get money to buy drugs. Their identity as part of this group is strengthened through deviant

behavior such as selling their friend's motorbike to buy crystal meth. At the social comparison stage, 17-year-old adolescents begin to feel more accepted and comfortable in the street busker group compared to their family environment which they no longer feel provides emotional support, especially after losing their father figure. This case illustrates that drug abuse in 17-year-old adolescents can be understood as a form of social identity dynamics, where the need to feel accepted and have group affiliation is an important factor in forming deviant behavior patterns.

From the results of case data from the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) that have been presented, men are more likely to abuse drugs than women. This is in accordance with data released by the 2022 Indonesia Drugs Report released by the National Police and BNN in March 2022, it was recorded that the total number of drug cases in Indonesia reached 53,405 suspects, 50,582 of whom were male, while 2,823 were female. This data shows that the dominance of drug abuse and trafficking in Indonesia is carried out by men (Putri Utami et al., 2022).

The existence of a patriarchal culture that has developed in society that men are identical to masculinity, while women must be feminine. This culture that has developed in Indonesia makes men often considered weak if they show emotional distress, because traditional masculinity norms require them to look strong and not need help. As a result, many men are reluctant to seek psychological support for fear of being considered unmasculine (Kurniawan et al., 2023).

Based on the theory put forward by (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005) "Hegemonic masculinity refers to a dominant pattern of social practices emphasizing actions rather than mere role expectations or identity labels that sustains male dominance over women. It represents the most socially valued expression of masculinity at a given time, setting a standard to which all other men are expected to relate, and it serves to legitimize the continued global subordination of women to men". Hegemonic masculinity is a pattern of practices that are not merely role expectations or identities that allow male dominance over women to continue. Hegemonic masculinity becomes the most honorable form of being a man in a particular social context, and ideologically legitimizes the global subordination of women to men.

Moreover, data showed that men commit more conventional crimes and other more serious crimes when compared to women and girls. The concept of hegemonic masculinity is used to explain the relationship between masculinity and various crimes. In theory (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005) and the relationship with drug use lies in social pressure to appear strong, brave, not fragile in men making men reluctant to seek psychological help according to the opinion put forward by (Kurniawan et al., 2023). In practice, drug abuse carries out the theory of deviant hegemonic masculinity by choosing risky behavior and violating existing norms in Indonesia, namely in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics in articles 111 to 127. The use of narcotics in Indonesia is against the law for men, especially teenagers 17 who avoid seeking psychological help by choosing to use addictive substances or narcotics.

In the perspective of Social Learning Theory proposed by Albert Bandura in Supratiningsih (2004) that social learning can be done through observation. When individuals are the result of observations of objects (peers or role models). It is explained that according to Bandura modeling; goes through several processes including:

1. Attentional is the individual as an observer, focusing on the behavior of the model.
 2. Retention is the individual's process of storing information into memory.
 3. Production The individual's process of reproducing the behavior of the model and will imitate the behavior.
- Motivational An urge to imitate caused by reinforcement or punishment

Deviant behavior towards drug abuse is a product of the process of observation and internalization of the behavior of social models around the individual. Adolescents who lose their father figure will seek a replacement for social identity through peer groups that are vulnerable to deviant behavior. through the stages explained by Albert Bandura including attention, retention, production and motivational. the process begins when adolescents begin to imitate the use of addictive substances that are considered to have a positive influence such as feelings of acceptance and comfort given by their peers, the positive influence is false. because there will be consequences from the decisions they make. This phenomenon of drug abuse shows that the environment plays a role as a learning space for adaptive and maladaptive behavior. Reinforcement from the group that these teenagers feel, such as a sense of acceptance, recognition, comfort, makes it very possible for these teenagers to repeat this deviant behavior. When viewed from the level of drug use, these teenagers are included in the category of heavy drug abusers, which means the tendency to relapse is very high.

In its implementation, the East Java Provincial BNN runs an Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) to assess and recommend rehabilitation for individuals who only abuse drugs, not included in the drug trafficking network, victims of drug abuse. The integrated assessment service is tasked with carrying out medical assessments and legal assessments, clients with certain psychological conditions are given additional assessments in the form of social psychology assessments. The TAT program aims to reach drug addicts who are caught by law enforcement so that they can receive rehabilitation, in order to reduce the rate of abuse. The medical team conducts an assessment to ensure the status of the addict and recommend rehabilitation, while the legal team assesses whether the perpetrator is a pure addict or involved in a network, in order to determine the appropriate legal treatment (Supratman et al., 2020).

Legal basis of the Integrated Assessment Team as stated in the Joint Regulation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affairs, Attorney General, Chief of Police, Head of BNN No. 01/P/PB/MA/III/2014, No. 03 of 2014, No. 11 of 2014 No. 03 of 2013, No.PER005/A/JA/03/2014, No.1 of 2014, PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN Concerning Handling of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse into Rehabilitation Institutions (Erlangga et al., 2023). In its implementation, integrated

assessment services can be explained using the Street Level Bureaucracy theory proposed by Lipsky (Lipsky, 1969) “A Street-level Bureaucrat is defined as a public employee whose work is characterized by the following three conditions: He regularly engages with citizens as a routine part of his job. Although he operates within a bureaucracy, he still has considerable independence, especially in decision-making. However, this independence goes beyond just discretion. A street-level bureaucrat’s attitude and overall approach to clients can greatly impact the reflecting of a broader form of autonomy than discretion alone implies. His interactions can have a significant impact on the citizens he serves”.

A street-level bureaucrat is defined as a public servant whose job is characterized by the following three conditions: He is required to interact continuously with citizens in the performance of his routine duties. Although he works within a bureaucratic structure, he has a considerable degree of independence in carrying out his duties. One form of this independence is the authority to make decisions; however, independence in the job is not limited to discretion. A front-line bureaucrat’s general attitude and approach to his clients can have a major impact on the lives of those clients. This consideration goes beyond the mere notion of discretion. The potential impact on the citizens he serves is considerable (Lipsky, 1969).

In the implementation of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) service, especially in cases with a high number of clients, medical and legal officers often have to work late into the night to complete the assessment process. This condition clearly illustrates what Michael Lipsky (1969) called a form of work pressure faced by street-level bureaucrats, namely public policy implementers who deal directly with the community and carry out state functions on the front lines. The reality in the field is that there are only 3 medical officers and 3 legal officers who have to handle a certain number of clients at one time. The assessment process takes a long time, causing officers to have to work intensively until the evening.

Due to limited human resources and time pressure, assessment decisions can be rushed or less in-depth. It is very possible for officers to be in a dilemma between carrying out their duties procedurally or adjusting to reality so that all clients are still served. This condition is in accordance with Lipsky who stated that street-level bureaucrats work under pressure, limited resources, high workloads, and conflicting expectations. Officers must use personal discretion to manage time, sort case priorities, and seek efficiency in less than ideal conditions. Staff should work within reasonable working hours, with adequate human resource support. The quality of assessment should not be compromised by pressures of client quantity or time constraints.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Deviant behavior related to drug abuse is the product of observation and internalization of existing social models around individuals. The increase in the prevalence of drug abuse among unemployed males in rural areas indicates a link between the construction of masculinity, group identity, and social environmental influences. A social psychological approach through social identity theory, hegemonic masculinity, and social learning reveals that deviant behaviors such as drug abuse often serve as a response to identity crises and the need for social acceptance within a group. Patriarchal culture and dominant masculinity norms in Indonesian society further reinforce emotional barriers for men in accessing psychological support, thereby increasing their risk of seeking escape through addictive substances. The implementation of integrated assessment services reflects the crucial role of street-level bureaucrats in determining the direction of drug abuse rehabilitation. The assessment process, which involves medical, psychological, and legal elements, is a key foundation for designing appropriate interventions; however, its effectiveness heavily depends on the capacity of resources and the discretionary authority of officials. Therefore, to strengthen rehabilitation and prevention efforts, policies are needed that are not only responsive to legal dimensions but also responsive to the socio-psychological conditions of adolescents, supported by institutional strengthening for frontline officers to ensure that assessments and interventions are effective and sustainable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to Mrs. Yogestri R., M.Psi., Psychologist, as the supervisor for her accompaniment and contributions during the field assessment process. The author also thanks for granting permission for the internship and access to collect data, as well as all staff at the Narcotics Agency Primary Clinic and the integrated assessment team for their support during the implementation of the activities and the preparation of this manuscript. The author appreciates all forms of assistance, cooperation, and trust that have been provided so that this research and article could be completed successfully.

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