

# Public Labeling of Adolescents of Former Drug Convicts

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*This research is motivated by the large number of data found on drug convicts with juvenile offenders in the Class IIB Padang state detention center from Koto Tengah District which always changes every period. With these changes, it is evident that many of the juvenile convicts with repeated criminal acts, and have just been sentenced to detention in the Padang Class IIB State Detention Center. However, the freedom of the juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases makes it difficult for them to adapt, and get labels from society. This labeling aims to analyze the label of society towards adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases, and the impact of the label on the behavior of adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases. This study uses the theory of labeling and George Herbert Mead's socialization theory. The approach used is qualitative with the type of case study research. Research informants were determined using a purposive sampling technique with criteria for subsidy services for prisoners at the Padang Class IIB State Detention Center, juvenile ex-convicts in drug cases with the age of 12-21 years, families of juvenile ex-convicts in drug cases, and the community around the residence of juvenile ex-convicts. Data was collected using observation, interviews, and documentation studies. The data validity test includes credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability tests. Analysis of the data using the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman. The results of the study show that the labeling of society on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases is divided into two forms; First, the labeling of names (makaw, lelek, sakaw, maele, meang, and paisok). Second, the labeling of people's attitudes (parusuah, sampah masyarakat, and pakak badak). Community labeling has an impact on the behavior of adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases, such as feelings of fear to adapt, repeat drug use, and uncontrolled emotions.*

**Keywords:** Former Convicts, Drugs, Labeling, Teens

## I. INTRODUCTION

Drugs are categorized as a type of crime that is very prominent in Indonesia and tends to increase, this can be seen from the increase in the population of prisoners, as well as the increasing number of recidivists. A recidivist in a general

sense is defined as a person who repeats a crime, where a crime that has been committed previously has been sentenced to a crime, and the repetition of the crime will make the perpetrator return to being a prisoner serving a sentence in a correctional institution (Sri Aryanti Kristianingsih et al., 2020)

Correctional institutions are defined as places for implementing prison development programs, and correctional students as one of the correctional technical implementing units (UPT) (Law No. 12 of 1995). Prisons are also referred to as a place for correctional inmates to carry out guidance based on the institutional system, and the method of coaching which is the final part of the criminal justice system in the criminal justice system because they have committed crimes or violations (Bachtiar, 2020).

Research (Riskiyani, 2016) entitled Feels (Not) Like At Home: Treatment in Prisons, Social Interaction and Expectations of Former Inmates of Drug Users. Previous research has similarities with research which shows that the results of interviews with the Head of Detention Services at the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center reveal that prisoners with drug abuse cases are separated from their confinement in other cases. However, there is also a difference in the problem of accessing health services at the Padang Class IIB Detention Center for prisoners, there are no differences. Meanwhile, previous studies have shown that there are differences in access to health by convicts of drug abuse cases with other inmates.

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Drugs are a threat to society, especially the nation's next generation. This will hurt the life of the nation and state in the future. Research (Pebrianti, 2013) entitled Forms of Social Rehabilitation Assistance for Former Drug Convicts in Bengkulu City. Previous research has similarities with research that shows there are quite a several convicts of drug abuse cases with the age category of 12-21 years. However, there is also a difference between previous research and the research that the researchers did, where the community in previous studies gave support to former convicts in drug abuse cases by making the community group using drugs busy so they don't think about drugs anymore.

West Sumatra Province occupies the 13th position out of all provinces in Indonesia in drug abuse cases with the age category 10 to 59 years with a percentage of drug abuse around 1.78 percent of the population aged 10 to 59 years, which is around 3,748,200 people. According to the Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) of West Sumatra, the data involved in drug abuse in the categories of trial use, regular use, and addicts totaled 66,612 people. The number of drug users in West Sumatra increased compared to the previous year, which was around 63 thousand people, and in 2015 around 59 people (Arie, 2018).

Adolescents are a group that is vulnerable to drug abuse. this is due to the dynamic nature of teenagers, always wanting to try, desperate, and easily influenced so that they are easily entangled in deviant behavior (Razak, 2006) in (Priescisila & Mahmudah, 2017). Adolescence is defined as a period of transition from children to adults. Hurlock (1968) in (Priescisila & Mahmudah, 2017) defines adolescence starting at the age of 12-21 years. At this time, teenagers will look for a lifestyle that suits them. Usually, teenagers will do trial and error to determine a comfortable lifestyle for teenagers (Priescisila & Mahmudah, 2017).

Research result (Cahyani, 2015) shows that the factors related to drug abuse in adolescents are the busyness of parents, peers, and the community environment with drug abuse. There are similarities between the results of previous studies and the findings of researchers in the field, namely one of the factors related to drug abuse by adolescents are the community environment. Where the findings of community researchers provide various kinds of labeling for juvenile ex-

convicts of drug cases, either in the form of mentioning names or in the form of public attitudes.

The city of Padang is one of the areas in West Sumatra that is prone to drug trafficking, and millennials are the main target for drug dealers. Adolescents who violate criminal law, and a conviction occurs, can be referred to as juvenile inmates who are serving a criminal sentence in prison. Penitentiary as the last sub-system that directly deals with prisoners to carry out guidance, has a strategic position in realizing the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system. Prisons are expected to be able to realize the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system, namely preventing crime.

Study (Yuserlina & Khair, 2019) entitled The Effectiveness of Correctional Institutions in Combating Criminal Acts of Narcotics Abuse in 2015-2018 (Case Study of Class IIB Payakumbuh Correctional Institution and Class IIA Bukittinggi Correctional Institution. Previous research has similarities with research conducted by researchers, namely based on data on inmates in drug cases along with the results of interviews with the Head of Service Subsidies. Prisoners from the Padang Class IIB State Detention Center are always changing, this is because there are prisoners who have been released, but there are also prisoners who have returned to serve their sentences at the Padang Class IIB State Detention Center because of the repetition of crimes committed.

The research (Hamja, 2019) findings indicated that mental coaching required operational guidance including, methadone programs, community therapy, coaching involving the community, and criminion Indonesian training programs. The mental development of narcotics prisoners has not fully implemented methadone, and community therapy programs; crimination training has been fulfilled while the other has not. Guidance for prisoners must be integrated among the prison staff, the community, and prisoners as well. The results of previous studies have similarities with the results of research in the field, namely that there is guidance given to ex-convicts of drug cases by prisoners involving the community that has not been fulfilled. However, there are also differences, previous research has shown that mental development requires operational instructions including, methadone programs, and community therapy. While the results of the research findings indicate that the guidance

provided by the prisoners is only limited to spiritual development.

Koto Tangah sub-district is one of the areas in the city of Padang with a large number of juvenile drug abusers. This is supported by data on juvenile inmates for drug cases at the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center. In addition to prisons, detention centers also have strategic functions, this can be proven by the final results of the implementation of fostering criminal children. If a criminal child becomes a member of society who obeys the law or becomes a child as it should be, it will be concluded that the State Detention Center has succeeded in carrying out its functions and vice versa.

Inmates can breathe fresh air again outside the prison walls and can return to expression and live freely without binding rules like when serving their sentence at the State Detention Center. For example, a teenager with a drug case who has been released from the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center is from Lubuk Buaya Village.

However, the day of freedom that is getting closer can create problems for prisoners, because prisoners who are in the Correctional Institution and State Detention Center have conditions that are very different from humans in general. . But the stigma from society towards ex-convicts resulted in the emergence of a pessimistic attitude for ex-convicts (Miswanto & Iswandi, 2018).

Study (Sudirman, 2019) entitled Mechanism to Overcome Stigma Among Correctional Clients (Case Study of Drug Clients at Class I Penitentiary, South Jakarta. There are similarities between previous research and research that researchers did, namely, ex-convicts overcome the stigma given by the community by filling the void in their time with the work they have. However, there are also differences, previous research has shown that ex-convicts receive support from the community, while research shows that ex-convicts get labeling from the community in the form of labeling names, and labeling people's attitudes.

According to (Efendi, 2018) in society, ex-convicts have a negative connotation. Negative traits such as cruelty, and evil in him. So that when they return to their neighborhood, there are still many people who will look at them cynically or blaspheme, and even ostracize them. These forms of response are punishments or social sanctions

received by ex-convicts after completing their criminal sentences. These social sanctions ultimately cause social problems in the interaction between ex-convicts and the surrounding community.

These social problems are in the form of rejection, stigma, labeling, and so on from the surrounding community towards ex-convicts before they are re-accepted by the surrounding community. Stigma from the community occurs because the community has felt a lot of anxiety, especially for the families of the victims, now some are willing to tell the condition of their family members from suffering from addiction to narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances (Makara, 2003) in (Bachtar, 2020).

Research Jamiliya Susantin (2019) entitled The Urgency of Continuity of Monitoring People on Children (Case Study of Children Using Drugs in Smenep Regency) (Susantin, 2019). There are similarities between previous research and the research that the researchers did, namely that parents play a very important role in controlling every child's activity. Besides there are similarities, there are also differences between previous studies and research studies which show that cases of drug abuse committed by teenagers so that they get labeled from the community do not make parents teach the truth to teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases if the labeling is given in the form of social sanctions from the community, parents. It is more advisable for ex-convicts of drug cases to ignore every word that is said by the community.

Talking about drug abuse can be found in some of the existing literature. Among them is Anjar Izzulhaq research (2019) entitled stigmatization of ex-convicts of marijuana abuse in the Serang neighborhood. The results of the study show that ex-convicts and their families have received poor treatment from people who have a stigma that they are socially disabled because of their criminal behavior (Izzulhaq, 2019). There are similarities in the research conducted by Anjar Izzulhaq with the research of researchers, namely both researching about ex-convicts of drug abuse, but there are also differences in the part of the object studied. The object of research by Anjar Izzulhaq is ex-convicts of all ages, while the object of research is only in the adolescent age category.

Furthermore, the research of I Kadek Adi Surya, and Putu Eka Pitriyantini (2020) entitled the role of Pakraman Village in tackling drug abuse among adolescents in Kediri District, Tabanan, Bali. The results of the study indicate that the role of Pakraman Village is to facilitate family or preventive problem solving (Surya & Pitriyantini, 2020). There are similarities in the research conducted by I Kadek Adi Surya, and Putu Eka Pitriyantini, namely both researching drug abuse by teenagers. While the difference lies in the topic of research problems I Kadek Adi Surya, and Putu Eka Pitriyantini regarding the role of Pakraman Village in tackling drug abuse, the topic of the research problem is about community labeling on adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases.

Ayu Siti Marlina et al's research (2014) entitled the experience of juvenile recidivists when committing a crime in the Kiaracandong area of Bandung. The results show that the psychological and social impacts of drug addicts include the tendency to commit criminal acts that can cause someone for various reasons not to be deterred from repeating their actions, and getting punished more than once known as recidivists (Marlina et al., 2014). There are similarities in this study with the research that the researchers did, namely both making adolescents the object of research, but there are also differences in the topic of the problems studied. Ayu Siti Marlina researched the experience of juvenile recidivists when committing a crime,

Ex-convicts generally have good efforts to return to their home environment, but good efforts do not necessarily get good results. Society in accepting the presence of ex-convicts in their neighborhood still assumes that ex-convicts are bad people, and will forever do evil, so that assumption is what hinders the process of accepting ex-convicts (Akhyar et al., 2014).

The labeling of society on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases makes it difficult for many of those who initially want to change to adapt, and are not accepted by society. This label is so strongly attached that it is difficult for them to get the opportunity to be good citizens. If this situation continues, and young former drug convicts feel that they do not get support from the community to stop using drugs, there is a high chance that they will repeat the same mistakes or even more serious ones.

This is what is interesting for this study juvenile ex-

convicts of drug cases who have done well in their environment have neglected their human rights, which should have been teenagers who were ex-convicts of drug cases received good acceptance by the community but received labeling and bad prejudice from the community. Based on this description, it is very important to do this research on "societal labeling of ex-convicts in drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tangah District, Padang City".

## II. METHOD

This research is qualitative. The choice of this method is because the phenomenon under study is a case that requires an in-depth descriptive study. Qualitative research is research whose results are not obtained through analysis of numerical or statistical data, but rather why these data can appear, for example, drug abuse, a form of deviation that always increases. Moleong, 2006 in (Prastowo, 2011) explains that qualitative research is research that prioritizes the quality of a study rather than the quantity of a study. One type of qualitative research with a case study approach is carried out by looking closely at individual interpretations of experiences, and understanding their meaning from the participant's perspective (Ezmir, 2010) The data collection technique used in this research is to use observation, interviews, and documentation studies to obtain data in the form of primary and secondary data. Research informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, where the informants were determined by the researchers themselves. In this study, I would like to know the form of public labeling on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases by focusing on the location of this research in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tangah District, Padang City. where the informant is determined by the researcher himself. In this study, I would like to know the form of public labeling on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases by focusing on the location of this research in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tangah District, Padang City. where the informant is determined by the researcher himself. In this study, I would like to know the form of public labeling on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases by focusing on the location of this research in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tangah District, Padang City.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Results

The results of this study indicate that there are two

forms of labeling that are given by the community to young ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, namely the labeling of mentioning names and labeling public attitudes. As for the labeling of names, such as *makaw*, *lelek*, *sakaw*, *maele*, *meang*, and *paisok*. Meanwhile, the labels shown are in the form of public attitudes, such as *parusuah*, *sampah masyarakat*, and *pakak badak*. The labeling given by the community to juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases has an impact on the behavior of juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases. The forms of impact include feelings of fear to adapt, use of drugs again, and uncontrolled emotions.

### B. discussion

The labeling given by the community to juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City is a form of punishment or social sanctions obtained by juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases after completing their criminal sentence at the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center. . These social sanctions ultimately lead to social problems in the interactions between juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases and the surrounding community. The forms of labeling given include [a] Name labeling. This labeling is considered a normal thing for teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases. This is because the mention of the name given by the community is interpreted by juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases as indifference, or the public has no problem with cases that have been carried out in drug abuse, and this makes teenagers ex-convicts of drug cases accustomed to the mention of the given name. The labeling in the mention of names given by the community, namely:

[1] *Makaw*. *Makaw* means a person who is taking drugs. The mention of the name given by the community to the juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases is already attached, even though the juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases have stopped using drugs after being released from the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center, but for the community of juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases, they will remain as drug users so that people give nicknames as *kaw* (*makaw*).

[2] *Lelek*. Drug abuse mostly begins with trial and error in a social environment. The longer the use, the higher the risk of addiction. If it is continued, the dose of a drug used will also increase to reach the desired condition (high or

high), to the point of not being able to spend a day without drugs without feeling withdrawal symptoms (*sakaw*).

[3] *Sakaw*. In addition to giving nicknames in mentioning names as public *lelek*, they also label teenagers ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City in mentioning names as *sakau*, or *sakaw*, dropping out of drugs, meaning bodily symptoms that occur due to sudden drug withdrawal, or as a result of a drastic reduction in the dose of the drug at once. The community considers that young ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City are people who are already addicted to drugs, and it is difficult to stop using drugs. This is what causes people to often ignore, or even stay away from, teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases who are referred to as *sakaw* people.

[4] *Maele*. Another label given by the community to juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases is the term *maele* which is interpreted by the community in Lubuk Buaya Village as another name for drugs. [5] *Meang* (Cimeng). The community of Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah Sub-district, Padang City also referred to juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases as *meang* or *cimeng* which is interpreted as another name for marijuana-type drugs even though the drugs used by ex-convicts were not marijuana.

[6] *Paisok*. The community in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City labels teenage ex-convicts of drug cases as people who like to smoke even though the type of drug used is not smoked. *Maisok*, or sucking means entering (pulling in) with the force of the air until it is absorbed.

[b] Labeling of Public Attitudes. The negative construction of society on adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases is the main background for this phenomenon to emerge. This phenomenon creates other problems that can harm both parties. It's as if teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases are not given another chance by society to change for the better. Teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases need acceptance from the community. Without acceptance, juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases can return to doing negative things. The labels in the form of attitudes given by the community are:

[1] *Parusuah*. For teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk crocodile Village, Koto Tengah District,

Padang City, who have been released, or have been released from the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center, it is not easy to return and blend in with the community. Although free, the ex-convict teenager is considered by society as a socially disabled person, and a troublemaker because of the criminal behavior he has committed.

[2] *Sampah Masyarakat*. The community of Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City responds to the deviant behavior carried out by juvenile ex-convicts in drug cases by labeling that juvenile ex-convicts are *sampah masyarakat*, which means that they are not useful to the community, and these people must be wary of even limiting their social interactions with these people.

[3] *Pakak Badak*. Teenage former drug convicts in Lubuk Buaya Sub-district, Koto Tengah District, Padang City are considered to be deviant behavior who does not want to listen to, or receive reprimands from the community so that the community reacts as *pakak badak*. The existence of teenage ex-convicts of drug cases who are considered to be *pakak badak* makes the community restless.

The labeling of society has an impact on the behavior of adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases, including [1] the feeling of being afraid to adapt. Teenage ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City must be able to adapt again, and have the strength to survive difficulties in social life, ironically not a few people in the community care about the existence of juvenile ex-convicts in drug cases, or acknowledge the existence of they are in social relations because society has given a negative label to teenagers who are ex-convicts of drug cases. This is one of the factors that cause teenage ex-drug convicts to have a fear in themselves to adapt when they return to their neighborhood.

[2] Repeating Drug Use. There is a negative stigma about ex-convicts because there are many inmates who always repeat the same mistakes that were made before, thus making society, in general, look down on them, and negatively (Fristian et al., 2020). Teenage ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City are labeled as deviants who tend to have the behavior to use drugs again by the community even though they have felt the cold of the bars when they were in the Class IIB Padang State Detention Center.

[3] Emotions are out of control. The labeling of society on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Sub-district, Koto Tengah District, Padang City makes adolescent ex-convicts of drug cases feel like people who are considered bad and will never change even though the juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases already have the intention to change. This labeling has an impact on the behavior of former drug convicts who are irritable or unable to control their emotions well.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the purpose of this study with the title of community labeling on juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases in Lubuk Buaya Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City, the conclusions obtained are several, namely [1] The form of community labeling is divided into two, namely labeling in mentioning names, and labeling in the form of public attitudes. The labeling in the form of mentioning names is divided into *makaw, lelek, sakaw, maele, meang, and paisok*. Meanwhile, the labeling in the form of public attitudes consists of *parusuah, sampah masyarakat, and Pakak Badak*. [2] Community labeling has an impact on the behavior of juvenile ex-convicts of drug cases. As for the impact.

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