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The Role of Village Heads in Motivating Drug Users in Palong Village, Pidie Regency

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Abstract: In an effort to obtain provisions for drug users who have the motivation not to return to their "habitat", this study is expected to find answers to the positive possibilities of the motivation itself. Based on the facts above, the author is interested in conducting research on "The Role of Keuchik in Reducing the Number of Addictions of Drug Users in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency". The objectives to be achieved from this study are: To find out and explain the role of Keuchik in motivating drug users to reduce addiction in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency, and to find out what efforts are made by drug users to reduce drug addiction. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach, considering that in this study the researcher intended to obtain an overview of the Role of Keuchik in Reducing the Number of Addictions of Drug Users in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency, so it was carried out with field research, namely research conducted in the field directly to obtain the required data. So, field research or field research is carried out concerning problems or life in real reality, not abstract thoughts contained in written or recorded texts and documents.

Keywords: Role, Village Head, Motivation, Drugs.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the pace of development is so rapid that various professions, both formal and non-formal, appear here and there, all to maintain one goal (to live and have wealth) finally competition arises. Various offers of job fields appear with all kinds of forms, artists, trade, positions to unexpected offers with the hope of getting extraordinary wealth, such as couriers or dealers of illegal goods (drugs).

Drugs can reach the hands of users because of illegal/secret trade, given to people they know well or are considered safe. Likewise, drug users, do not use them in random places, choose safe places, which other people do not know. Because this behavior is a crime and can be imprisoned. The increasingly rapid pace of development in various professions, both formal and non-formal, appears here and there, all to maintain one goal (to live and have wealth)

finally competition arises.

Use outside of medical indications, without instructions or prescriptions from a doctor, and its use is pathological will cause obstacles in activities at home, school or campus, workplace and community environment. Even more fatal than that, such as brain and nerve damage forced to work beyond its actual capacity in an unnatural state and also use more than the dose that can be tolerated by the body will cause death in a terrible way.

In the era of modern technological civilization, drugs have become a global strategy to destroy the younger generation. Therefore, in this critical situation, actions must be taken immediately before the sufferer receives intensive medical care or before undergoing psychotherapy. Prevention of continued use must be supported by various motivations and rehabilitation steps, so that use does not spread to the next generation. This motivation is intended as encouragement, someone's actions, the basis of thought or opinion that is the main motivation so that the user can reduce their drug addiction. In addition, motivation is also considered as encouragement from within oneself who has identified desires or needs. Therefore, this motivation is intended as encouragement, someone's actions, the basis of thought or opinion of something that is the main thing.

In relation to this problem, Knight, Holcom and Simpson in Bayu (2016:17) mentioned that there are three characteristics of a person who has the motivation to avoid narcotics, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances (napza), namely: (a) problem recognition (recognition of the problem), which is likely obtained from intrinsic pressure such as the desire to live, free from drugs; (b) desire for help (desire to be helped) namely getting help from family in the form of encouragement and attention; and (c) treatment readiness (readiness to follow treatment/action) namely when drug users have acknowledged the problems they are facing and the desire to be helped, then the next step is readiness to follow the healing process.

The motivational character of drug users above, one by one began to be depicted in the personality of drug users in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency. Due to the increasing number of drug users, each user has a positive character but tends to show negative characters. The results of observations made on drug users, the first character "recognition of the problem" such as regretting the action, which is displayed is not yet convincing to have good intentions not to use drugs, some of them even admit that it is difficult not to use drugs.

For the second character, "the desire to be helped" which has several signs in it, such as the support of family, friends, and especially support in the form of motivation that grows from the drug user himself. This expected character has not yet given a positive response from the user to be truly helped to get out of the drug problem that surrounds him, the motivation to recover from drugs has only a few criteria that can be observed (has not shown the criteria for motivation to be free from drugs).

While the third character "readiness to follow treatment" this also tends to show unpreparedness in following various stages and healing processes. The attitude of drug users is less accepting and does not do well what is directed by the village head.

Based on the results of initial observations that have been conducted among the Palong community, drug users mostly use crystal methamphetamine and marijuana. Users also do not all have the motivation to show positive attitudes and characters, so it is very difficult to find a confession from drug users not to use (drugs) anymore. Drug cases are the most common cases that reach half of the increasingly rampant community, from the whole, not a few are from the younger generation, both from women, from housewives to teenage girls who are teenagers/high school age. This is indeed not difficult to prove, besides being seen from the high escalation of users, the results of the author's observations in the Palong community prove that the younger generation is also not one person involved in drugs, among whom many are users rather than those who distribute the drugs.

Based on the explanation above, the regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 35

of 2009 concerning Narcotics has been explained that there are several efforts that can be made in the process of rehabilitation or healing of drug users. The dimensions are; 1) the dimension of medical rehabilitation, in this case the efforts made by health workers in the form of conducting health checks on individuals who use drugs, then the health workers carry out a psychotherapy process in an effort to heal. 2) the dimension of social rehabilitation, is an effort made by health workers to prepare former drug users to return to the community, in this case the efforts made are in the form of individual counseling and group counseling. Because after all, drug users are still part of society and return to society too.

Meanwhile, the expectation that is expected among the community related to drugs is to get attention from the village head because attention is needed in motivating the community who use drugs in order to reduce the number of drug addictions especially in the Palong village, Pidie district. Thus, the village head can do his job more optimally in order to facilitate the implementation of the task.

Based on the explanation above, there are several dimensions that can be used by the village head in reducing the number of drug addicts in the community as follows; 1) Output quantity, is the amount that must be completed or achieved by a leader, in this case the efforts that must be made by the village head are in the form of determining the time needed to handle drug use cases in Palong village and showing the output results of data on the number of drug users in Palong village. 2) Output quality, is the quality that must be produced from a job and how good the resolution efforts are, in this case the efforts that must be made by the village head in motivating drug users are in the form of determining maximum work results and influencing the community's attitude towards a more positive direction (Rivai, 2010: 27).

In order to obtain provisions for drug users who have the motivation not to return to their "habitat", this study is expected to find answers to the positive possibilities of the motivation itself. Based on the facts above, the author is interested in conducting research on "The Role of Keuchik in Reducing the Number of Addictions in the Community of Drug Users in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency". The objectives to be achieved from this study are: To find out and explain the role of Keuchik in motivating drug users to reduce addiction in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency, and to find out what efforts are made by drug users to reduce drug addiction.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Theory of the Role of Village Head (Keuchik)

Role theory is a theory that is a combination of various theories, orientations, and disciplines. Each social role is a set of rights, obligations, expectations, norms, and behaviors of a person to face and fulfill. This model is based on the observation that people behave in predictable ways, and that individual behavior is contextual, based on social position and other factors. Theater is a metaphor often used to describe role theory. The role referred to here is a set of behaviors or actions carried out by a person who is his duty and responsibility and these actions are highly expected by many people.

As we know that a Village Head is positioned as the Head of Government within the Village scope and leads the implementation of the Village Government. The Village Head has various roles and duties that must be carried out as well as possible according to the laws that have been regulated normatively. The Village Head or with another name is a village government official who has the duties, functions, rights and obligations and authority to organize his village community and carry out tasks from the central government and local government.

The role of the village head in implementing community development is quite broad and complex. The government prioritizes its duties regarding the regulation and service of the community. Because without the regulation and service sector, everything the government does

will not achieve maximum results.

In the effort of community service, it requires a spirit to serve the community and become a community partner or cooperate with the community. This certainly requires a change in behavior for village officials in developing their duties. Service also means a spirit of devotion carried out by someone in devoting themselves to the interests of the state and society. In the field of government, the village head must serve the community as well as possible, for example regarding cases of drug users. Providing services like this is an excellent service that must be possessed by the village head.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the Village Head is a person who has important duties and functions in building and managing the local village community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in order to establish good relations within the community.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that the Village Head is a person who is tasked with organizing village government, implementing village development, village community development, and village community empowerment.

Based on the provisions in Article 26 paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014, it can be seen that the Village Head in carrying out his duties has many authorities. This study focuses on the authority of the village head in fostering a peaceful and orderly life so that in community life it is free from drug association, especially by motivating people who are addicted to using drugs.

1. Village Head Concept

In Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, it is stated that a village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 26 paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that the duties of the Village Head are to lead the implementation of Village Government, appoint and dismiss Village officials, hold the authority to manage Village Finances and Assets, Establish Village Regulations, Establish the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Develop the life of the Village community, Foster peace and order in the Village community, Develop sources of income for the Village, Develop the socio-cultural life of the Village community, Coordinate Village Development in a participatory manner, Represent the Village in and outside the courts or appoint legal counsel to represent him in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, and Exercise other authorities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Based on the provisions in Article 26 paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014, it can be seen that the Village Head in carrying out his duties has a lot of authority. In this study, it is expected that the village head can direct or provide motivation to government officials and can also motivate drug users to be able to implement order in a special village in Palong Village, Pidie Regency. In the implementation, community participation is highly expected in every stage starting from the planning stage, implementation, and utilization stage in order to achieve results that are truly in accordance with the needs of the community.

2. Motivation Theory

Conceptually, motivation is associated with an inner drive, a force that drives action to achieve a certain goal. The motivation process begins when a person identifies a desire or need. If this desire or need is realized, the imbalance within him will be successfully controlled. Etymologically, the word motivation comes from English, namely motive, which

means a state of tension within an individual, which arouses, maintains, and directs behavior towards a goal and target.

In terminology, motivation is defined as everything that drives behavior that demands or encourages someone to fulfill their needs. From this perspective, it can be explained that motivation is an urge that gives rise to pleasure in oneself to act, do something or achieve something. When someone has been motivated, with all the consequences of a desire, it will be attempted to be done continuously.

According to Zakiah Daradjat (2011: 31) the motivation for healing can be seen from a psychological pressure within a person who has a whole personality that integrates and reacts with his health for the healing process. According to Karina and Aries (2012), the motivation for healing means trying and being serious about eliminating disease from the body and returning the person to a healthy state. This view means a serious effort to achieve improvement from disharmony with something that is a symptom, such as drug addiction.

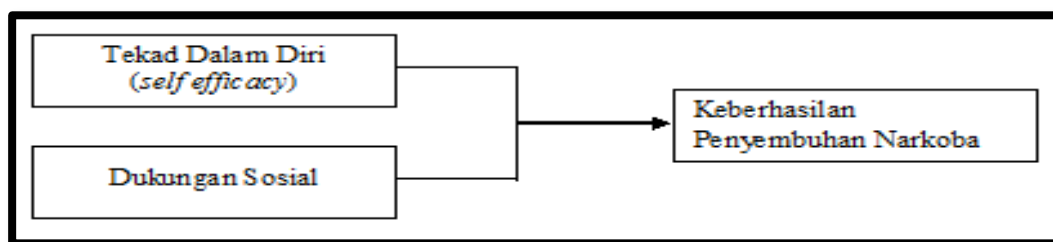
The motivation that exists within a drug user can open and provide a 40% chance of recovery, the rest is motivation that comes from the surrounding environment. According to this opinion, the drive within a person has not been able to motivate drug users and recover from their use, but must be really helped by other conditions so that they can support motivation within themselves, be it family, psychological, friends, the situation of the residential environment and others.

Drug abusers who have high social support also have high motivation to recover. This social motivation can come from family, close people, environment and others, in other words this motivation must be supported and should not just arise. Added by Storla in Randhy Adhi Nugroho (2011: 87), that the motivation in patients aims for them to recover from the illness they suffer and motivation will disappear if someone has achieved the desired goal. Healing motivation is also an important condition in determining a person's behavior towards seeking treatment.

It can be concluded that the motivation for healing in society is an encouragement to strengthen behavior and provide direction to individuals in society with the aim of achieving a level of healing in drug users. Drug users who have the motivation to recover can generally be seen from the whole thing to undergo treatment and as much information as possible in order to achieve optimal healing and also always maintain their health by not using drugs again. Or it can also be said that the motivation for healing in this society is a process of movement, which encourages or drives within the individual so as to arouse motives or move someone to do something in order to achieve the perfection of physical condition to return to health and recover from certain symptoms or causes.

The formulation of the theoretical synthesis serves to focus the problems that will be studied in this research;

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Synthesis of Avoiding Drug Addiction



According to Aridhona, Barmawi and Junita (2017: 43) there are three factors that influence the success of drug case healing, namely, 1) the motivation of clients who

participate in the therapy process, 2) ego strength, namely anxiety in facing risks, because drug therapy is not forced decisions but the client's own abilities, 3) clients participate because they have hope.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the signs of motivation for drug recovery or motivation/desire not to use drugs or to leave them are influenced by the following factors, namely 1) the influence of basic thinking, 2) encouragement from within oneself not to use, 3) recognition of the problem, 4) desire to be helped, 5) readiness to follow actions that participate in the therapy process, 6) ego strength (anxiety in facing high positive risks), 7) because they have hope, 8) social support, 9) motivation to recover, 10) family support while preventing relapse, 11) the role of friends around to increase the ability to adapt, be independent and have many friends.

3. Theory of Society

Society is a container to form the personality of each group of people or tribes that are different from each other. In addition, society is a group of people who live in an area that is not too clear boundaries, interact according to certain similar patterns, bound by the same hopes and interests, their existence continues, with a sense of the same identity. In English, society is called society, which comes from the Latin word "socius" which means: friend or companion. The word society comes from the Arabic word "syirk" both refer to what we mean by the word society, namely a group of people who influence each other in a process of association, which takes place continuously. This association occurs because of the values, norms, methods and procedures as well as hopes and desires that are common needs.

Society is a group of people who live together to inhabit a certain area and socialize with each other and have a culture and have a division of labor, in a relatively long time, are interdependent, have a socio-cultural system that regulates the activities of the members and have an awareness of unity and a sense of belonging, are able to act in an orderly manner and work together in carrying out activities for a long time in the group.

Society as a group of people in it there are several elements that include. The elements are: 1) Society is a human being who lives together; 2) Mixed for a long time; 3) They are aware that they are a unity; 4) They are a system of living together. Society is also a group of living beings who are closely related because of certain systems, certain traditions, conventions and certain laws that are the same, and lead to collective life. The system in society is interconnected between one human being and another that forms a unity. Society is a human being who is always in contact (interacting) with other humans in a group. The life of society that is always changing (dynamic) is something that cannot be avoided. Citizen society or political society is formed with the specific aim of guaranteeing private property rights and carrying out social order by imposing sanctions on violators of the rules.

4. Narcotics

The word "drugs" has become a popular term in society, but few people understand the meaning of drugs. The term Narcotics known in Indonesia comes from the English word "narcotics" which means anesthetic, which has the same meaning as the word "narcosis or narkoum" in Greek which means to put to sleep or anesthetize. The general definition of Narcotics is a substance that can cause changes in feelings, mood, observation or vision because the substance affects the central nervous system.

Narcotics are substances or drugs that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling from reducing to eliminating pain and can cause dependence. In its development, narcotics have several types, the first natural narcotics consist of 1) opium, which is obtained from the fruit of the papaver somniferum plant whose sap when dried will become raw opium. 2) Coca obtained from the leaves of the erythroxyton coca plant, in

circulation has a stimulant effect called cocaine. 3) Cannabis, which is obtained from the cannabis sativa (marijuana) shrub plant which contains active plants that are addictive.

Second, Semi-synthetic narcotics are those made from opium alkaloids that have a phenanthrene core and are chemically processed into a drug substance that is effective as a narcotic, for example: heroin, codeine, oxymorphone and others. and thirdly synthetic narcotics are made with a chemical process using chemical raw materials to obtain a new result that has a narcotic effect, such as pethidine, nisentil, leritine and others.

In a broader scope, narcotics have three groups, namely; (a) Class I narcotics, namely those that can only be used for scientific development purposes and are not used in therapy, and have a very high potential to cause dependency. Some narcotics included in class I include the *Papaver Somniferum L* plant, Opium, Coca Plant (Coca Leaves, Red Cocaine), Heroin, Morphine, and Marijuana, (b) Class II narcotics, namely those that are effective for treatment which are used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and/or for scientific development purposes and have a high potential to cause dependency. Some narcotics included in class II include Alpha acetylmetadol, Benzetidin, Betametadol, (c) Class III narcotics, namely those that are effective for treatment and are widely used in therapy and/or scientific development purposes and have a low potential to cause dependency. Some narcotics included in class III include Acetyldihydrocodeine, Doxto propoxyphene, Dihydroco-deine, Ethylmorphine and others. Narcotics for treatment consist of medicinal opium, codeinepethidine and phenobarbital.

5. Psychotropics

In addition to narcotics, in various parts of the world there are drugs that are not narcotics but have the same effects and dangers as narcotics, which are called picotropics, which are substances or drugs that are not narcotics but have psychoactive properties in the form of changes in mental activity or behavior through their influence on the central nervous system and can cause dependency effects.

Drugs and psychotropic drugs are two types of names used to refer to illegal drugs. These two types are common names that are already so familiar to hear, but each of these types is actually quite a lot. So between drugs and psychotropic drugs are not the same type in today's drug terms, both have different levels of "vulnerability" and their groupings are also different. Although different in terms of name, abuse or using it in the wrong way still has the same legal consequences, namely being charged with criminal provisions and imprisonment.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach, considering that in this study the researcher intended to obtain a picture of the Role of Keuchik in Reducing the Number of Drug Addictions in the Community of Drug Users in Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency, so it was carried out with field research, namely research conducted in the field directly to obtain the required data. So, field research or field research is carried out concerning problems or life in real reality, not abstract thoughts contained in written or recorded texts and documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

Efforts Made by Drug Users to Reduce Drug Addiction

Drug abuse prevention is an important part of the overall effort to eradicate drug abuse and illicit drug distribution, because "prevention is better than cure", meaning that prevention efforts are cheaper and more cost-effective than other efforts. Prevention is an effort to help individuals avoid starting or trying to abuse drugs, by living a healthy lifestyle and lifestyle,

and changing living conditions that make individuals susceptible to drug abuse. Prevention is a constructive process designed to improve a person's physical, mental, emotional, and social development to their maximum potential, while inhibiting or reducing the losses that may arise from drug abuse, both natural and synthetic. The efforts made by drug users in Gampong Palong to reduce drug addiction are as follows:

1. Medical Rehabilitation

Medical rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from drug dependence. Medical rehabilitation is carried out in hospitals designated by the government. In this case, the medical rehabilitation process carried out by former drug users in Gampong Palong is in the form of health checks and psychotherapy.

Based on the results of research on the medical rehabilitation dimension, it shows that the processes faced by former drug users include health checks and psychotherapy. In this case, both processes have been passed through and carried out by drug users in the recovery process, so it can be concluded that the implementation of the medical rehabilitation dimension has been running well. Good.

The results of the study showed that there were several stages faced by drug users in health checks, namely urine tests, administration of drugs according to doctor's instructions and some were locked up during a drug withdrawal period in order to reduce withdrawal. If the medical condition has improved, the patient is then included in the next rehabilitation session. The results of the study from a former drug user said that he currently feels happy with his current condition, because he has been able to stop using the goods, he also said he wanted to continue to motivate drug users to stop using them, especially teenagers.

Based on the results of the study above, it shows that the health examination stage has been carried out in accordance with the minister's decision in the Law on Narcotics. The results of the rehabilitation have been felt by former drug users in Gampong Palong.

2. Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy is a recovery process given by psychology experts to drug users. In this case, the psychotherapy process carried out by drug users is in the form of Islamic psychotherapy. The results of the study showed that the Islamic psychotherapy process carried out by former drug users was in the form of approaching God, Zikir and Shalawat, Tahajud and reading the Qur'an. This process is carried out so that patients can feel that they are pure and clean and then return to their true nature. In addition, a former drug user said that currently he only focuses on worship and work, because according to him bad things like drugs are not worth trying. In the results of the study, he also appealed to young people in his village not to try these items or even approach them, he also added that there was no need to be curious about the pleasure of the forbidden goods because the pleasure was only momentary, the rest was self-destructive.

Based on the research results above, it shows that the psychotherapy process faced by former drug users in Gampong Palong is in the form of Islamic psychotherapy, in this case, rehabilitation patients are encouraged to improve their religious education.

3. Social Rehabilitation

Social rehabilitation is an integrated recovery activity, both physical, mental and social, so that drug users can return to carrying out social functions in community life. Based on the results of research on the dimensions of social rehabilitation, it shows that the process and implementation of social rehabilitation have been running well, this can be seen from the process faced by former drug users in the form of individual counseling and group counseling.

Based on the results of research on individual counseling, it shows that in this session

all drug users are asked to explain their psychological condition. Then the counselors/psychologists provide appropriate therapy according to the problems they face. Based on the results of research on group counseling, it shows that the counseling provided is in the form of improving interpersonal relationships in everyday life, so that with this program former drug users can return to society without any sense of lack of trust and shame.

Discussion

The Role of the Village Head of Gampong Palong, Pidie Regency in Motivating Drug Users to Reduce Drug Addiction

1. Output Quantity

The role of the head of Gampong Palong in the results of the study that he has not been able to determine how long to handle drug abuse cases in his village, this is due to the limited time he has where he has only served as village head for 3 years. However, the local village head together with the village secretary and the local Tuha Peut have tried to motivate the community to avoid drugs. The results of the study also showed that the village head of Gampong Palong and local officials do not yet have definite data regarding the number of drug users in Gampong Palong. This is due to the lack of community involvement in reporting drug cases, but the number known to the village head is currently 23 people.

2. Output quality

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the role of the village head in motivating drug users has been going well, this can be seen from various activities held by the local village head in an effort to reduce drug addiction in the community in his village such as holding regular religious studies, sports weeks and dalail khairat. The role of the community in preventing drug abuse is still not complete. There are still residents who are afraid to reprimand drug users, besides that the community can only report to the village apparatus. As for the confession of local residents, they are already bored and fed up in the country of drug users.

Efforts Made By Drug Users To Reduce Drug Addiction

Medical Rehabilitation: Based on the results of medical rehabilitation research, the health examination stage has been carried out in accordance with the decision stated in Law Number 35 concerning Narcotics. The results of the rehabilitation have been felt by former drug users in Gampong Palong. The medical rehabilitation process is in the form of urine tests, administration of drugs according to doctor's prescriptions and other actions. The medical rehabilitation process also includes psychotherapy, the psychotherapy process faced by former drug users in Gampong Palong is in the form of Islamic psychotherapy, in this case rehabilitation patients are encouraged to improve their religious education.

Social Rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation is a recovery process consisting of individual counseling and group counseling. Based on the results of research on individual counseling, it shows that in this session all drug users are asked to explain their psychological condition. Then the counselors/psychologists provide appropriate therapy according to the problems they face. In group counseling, the counseling provided is in the form of improving interpersonal relationships in everyday life, so that with this program former drug users can return to society without any lack of trust and shame. At this stage, drug users are accustomed to always working together in doing everything related to social matters.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that: The role of the Village Head in determining the

quantity of output has not been running well, this occurs because the term of office of the village head is limited so that it cannot determine how long it will take to reduce drug addiction in drug users and cannot determine the exact number related to how many drug users there are.

The role of the Village Head in determining the quality of output has been running well, although not completely, this can be seen from the efforts made by the village head in motivating drug users, namely by holding regular religious studies, dalail khairat, sports weeks and health socialization.

Medical rehabilitation carried out by drug users is in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, where drug users will undergo a health examination and psychotherapy as an effort for the recovery process.

Social rehabilitation carried out by drug users is also in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, namely that drug users will go through two stages of recovery, namely individual counseling and group counseling, so that later drug users can return to their social environment without shame and remain confident.

Recommendation

Based on the research results and discussions presented in the previous chapter, the researcher can provide the following suggestions: The village head of Gampong Palong should maximize the existing work period to prevent drug abuse in his village by asking for assistance from all local village officials. It is hoped that the village head of Gampong Palong can add several other positive activities to prevent the spread of drug users in his village, such as holding religious services, socialization from the local government and routine health checks for the community.

Former drug users are advised to continue to protect themselves from illegal drugs, so that their health after the medical rehabilitation process can run and develop well. To former drug users, they should maintain the good things they have done during the social rehabilitation process so that this experience can be passed on to the next generation in Gampong Palong so that they do not use drugs.

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