

# The Role of Family in the Socio-Economic Resilience of Former Drug Dealers in Aceh

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## Abstract

This study examines the role of families in the socio-economic resilience of former drug dealers in Ujong Pacu, Lhokseumawe city. In many cases, former drug dealers return to drug dealers after they are released from prison. However, in Ujong Pacu, former drug dealers are able to survive not returning to become drug dealers even though they often receive persuasive invitations and threats to return to being active in drug networks. This study aims to find the role of families in the socio-economic resilience of ex-drug dealers in Ujong Pacu, which can be used as a reference for the transformation process of ex-drug dealers in other regions, especially in Indonesia. Data collection was carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and the use of documents. The results of this study show that since 2015, collective efforts in Gampong Ujong Pacu to eradicate drugs through collaboration between community leaders, Teungku Dayah, local government and family roles have succeeded in creating a safer environment by breaking the chain of drug spread and supporting social recovery. Rehabilitation programs, job provision, and emotional support play an important role in the integration of former dealers into society. However, challenges remain, especially in terms of financial stability and social support for individuals who are still struggling, demonstrating the need for a more holistic and sustainable approach.

## Keywords

resilience model; socio-economic; former drug dealers; drugs; Lhokseumawe

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## INTRODUCTION

The shift in attitude of drug dealers to cease their activities as a result of public pressure through social movements presents significant challenges in preventing a reversal of their actions back to drug dealing. Typically, drug dealers who have stopped their activities due to socio-economic pressures often revert to drug dealing (Fitzgerald, McCouch, and Hall 2009; Jacques and Allen 2015). However, this situation differs in the case of Ujong Pacu, Lhokseumawe City, where 17 former drug dealers, identified through social anti-drug movements led by the community, have managed to avoid reverting to drug dealing despite ongoing pressures from drug traffickers.

These former drug dealers have remained steadfast; they have successfully integrated into society and engaged in various social activities in their community. Their cessation of drug dealing has helped maintain Ujong Pacu as a drug-free (Bersinar) village, a significant change from its previous status as a hub for methamphetamine production from 2008 to 2012 (Nirzalin and Febriandi 2020). The widespread drug trafficking in Ujong Pacu, which began in 2008, made it one of the most notorious areas in Eastern Aceh for drug-related issues. The village became a central drug supplier for Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, and Bireuen. The various social problems arising from the deviant activities of mafia members and drug dealers in Ujong Pacu triggered collective anger among the local community.

The culmination of this collective anger, coupled with the fact that all the drug mafia and dealers were from Ujong Pacu itself, led to a massive resistance against them, which began in 2013 and succeeded in expelling and imprisoning the drug mafias by 2015. Interestingly, unlike drug eradication efforts in some countries led by state agencies, such as in Myanmar (Su 2015) and Colombia (Kirkpatrick 2016), the anti-drug movement in Ujong Pacu was driven by local civil actors, including religious elites (ulama/Teungku Dayah) (Fasya et al. 2023; Nirzalin 2012; Putro, Sholahuddin, and Wahyudi 2025).

Following the successful anti-drug movement, former drug dealers who were released from prison were able to reintegrate into society and did not return to drug dealing. They have started families and are supporting their households through various legitimate economic activities. Not only have they managed to sustain themselves, but they have also strengthened their economic well-being through creative enterprises. This reality not only demonstrates their robust socio-economic resilience but also provides valuable insights into the process of social reintegration for former drug dealers post-drug involvement.

The social resilience performance between former drug dealers and the community not only helps to heal past grievances and wounds but also serves as a foundation for achieving a sustainable drug-free Ujong Pacu. This situation is particularly interesting to study in order to identify a model of socio-economic resilience for former drug dealers in Ujong Pacu that could potentially be replicated in other regions as a reference for transforming former drug dealers into contributors to sustainable drug-free communities.

Over the past decade, drug mafias have made Indonesia one of their primary market hubs. Drug distribution has expanded geographically and among users. A decade ago, drug distribution was primarily concentrated in urban areas and nightlife spots, but now it has spread to rural areas. Users, once limited to specific groups, now include children, teenagers, and even some religious individuals in various regions of Indonesia. The successful eradication of drugs and the cessation of drug dealing are key factors that can transform formerly notorious drug regions into drug-free areas. The transition from a drug-ridden area to a sustainable drug-free zone is contingent on preventing former drug dealers from reverting to their past activities. This aspect underscores the primary argument for the urgency of this research.

## Theoretical Perspective: Socio-Economic Resilience and Former Drug Dealers

Research on social resilience post-conflict has been conducted in several countries. However, there is a lack of studies specifically focusing on the ability of individuals to avoid returning to drug dealing after being “forced” to quit by anti-drug movements led by civil society, as observed in Ujong Pacu, Lhokseumawe. This reality represents a significant novelty and state of the art in this study.

Research by Dickinson (2022) in the United States indicates that drug dealers employ strategies to remain silent when apprehended by law enforcement. These dealers rely on non-violent threats to deter their customers from behaving recklessly before, during, and after drug transactions, and use implicit promises of continuous rewards to prevent customers from disclosing information to the police. They assume that such actions reduce the likelihood of their customers engaging in these behaviors, thereby lowering their own perceived risk of selling illegal drugs (Davis, Bahr, and Ward 2013; Sina et al. 2019).

In contrast, a study by Lalander (2008) in Chile found that young people involved in heroin use to achieve self-esteem, dignity, and wealth were influenced by their subordinated status in society. This research highlights how ethnicity, viewed as a constructed concept rather than a fixed and intrinsic characteristic, intersects with aspects of identity such as social class and gender through adolescent participation in street culture. This suggests that analyzing ethnicity in drug culture is less useful when separated from other identity aspects, such as social class and gender.

Jacques et al (2017) in America found that while drug dealers in violent environments often operate in peaceful communities, they do not have access to formal mediation when they become victims. Instead of retaliation, these dealers rely on non-violent conflict management methods such as avoidance, negotiation, and gossip. On the other hand, Taylor (2020) in the UK observed that drug dealers often transition to “real” transactions due to their “social supply” background. Despite increased tran-

saction volumes and profits, they maintain social values such as friendship and trust in their relationships with suppliers and customers. The rise in drug trade does not seem to be accompanied by increased criminality or involvement in organized crime.

According to Zahar & Mc Candless (2020), socio-economic resilience involves collaboration driven by inclusive elite and community perspectives. This cooperation is reflected in various interactions. Socio-economic resilience can be realized through Luitjens’ (2011) perspective, supported by five aspects: (1) adaptive capacity, (2) local agency, (3) collective action, (4) social capital, and (5) social cohesion. In efforts to build peace in post-conflict communities, the focus on strengthening social resilience should be directed towards local agency, often referred to as an actor-centered approach. This theoretical conceptualization by Luitjens is illustrated by Moya & Goenechea (2022) as follows.

This article aims to examine the role of families in building socio-economic resilience for former drug dealers in Aceh. This article will explore how family support, both emotionally and practically, affects the rehabilitation and social reintegration process of ex-drug traffickers, as well as the challenges families face in supporting them towards a more socially and economically stable life. Through a qualitative approach, this study is expected to provide insight into the importance of the role of the family as one of the main factors in the recovery and empowerment process of ex-drug dealers, as well as its contribution to reducing the relapse rate and improving the quality of life of the individuals concerned.

## METHOD

This study was conducted in Gampong Ujong Pacu, Lhokseumawe City, Aceh Province. This location was chosen because it is a central area for drug trafficking in Lhokseumawe City. The community’s determination to combat drug traffickers demonstrates a strong and solution-oriented approach to protecting its residents. Currently, drug

dealers in the area have ceased their activities. This is particularly interesting to study because, unlike in many regions around the world such as the United States, Chile, and the United Kingdom where, as explored in previous studies, individuals often return to drug dealing after being released from prison Ujong Pacu exhibits a different trend. There, former drug dealers either remain as former dealers or do not return to drug dealing after their release from prison. Additionally, the community openly accepts these former dealers and even facilitates their efforts to rebuild their economic lives (Moleong 2021). These two aspects are the primary rationales for choosing Gampong Ujong Pacu as the study location.

These realities present valuable lessons for other communities to replicate, particularly concerning the existing social modalities of the Ujong Pacu community in dealing with former drug dealers and the model of socio-economic resilience among former drug dealers. Qualitative research informants are chosen based on their understanding of the research issues (Moya and Goenechea 2022). The key informants for this study include 17 former drug dealers, the Geuchiek of Gampong Ujong Pacu, and representatives from the Ujong Pacu community, selected purposively. All informants in this study are considered subjects of the research.

The data collection methods for this study include non-participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and document analysis (Akin-yode and Khan 2018). Observations are conducted directly in the field without researcher involvement in the subjects' activities, to gather data related to issues, actors, and interactions. In-depth interviews with key informants aim to explore information about the past, present, and future expectations. FGDs are used to enrich data and reduce bias from interviews (Sugiono 2014). Documents such as qanuns, memos, and reports are used as secondary data to support primary findings. Data analysis is performed interactively with stages including data collection, verification, modeling, coding, and

interpretation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Drug Trafficking in Gampong Ujong Pacu

The history of drug trafficking in Gampong Ujong Pacu, Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe City, spans from 2007 to 2015. The involvement of some members of the Gampong Ujong Pacu community in drug dealing and using drugs such as methamphetamine and marijuana (locally known as Cimeng) is linked to the economic turmoil and lack of stable employment following the Aceh conflict and the post-Helsinki peace agreement of August 15, 2005. On the other hand, the large-scale drug trafficking in Gampong Ujong Pacu posed a threat to security, order, social values, and resulted in high social unrest. The fall of many residents into the roles of drug users and dealers led to a decline in social values and norms in Gampong Ujong Pacu. This reality spurred a social movement against the drug mafia.

The cooperative movement against the drug mafia, led by (the late) Abu Sanusi in 2015, along with local elite and Teungku Dayah figures, succeeded in dismantling the drug mafia network in Ujong Pacu. This movement not only expelled the drug traffickers from Gampong Ujong Pacu but also facilitated the formation of a new social order free from drug trafficking. The strategy involved active participation from the Teungku Dayah, who engaged in a collective effort to raise awareness among the community. Empirical evidence shows that this civil society movement in Gampong Ujong Pacu not only broke the drug trafficking chain but also pressured authorities to imprison the offenders (Interview with Afrijal, 2024).

According to Rusli (2018), following the forced expulsion of all those involved in illegal activities, the community has gradually returned to its previous state. Individuals previously considered as societal problems have reintegrated as ordinary citizens, no longer engaged in illicit activities. Former addicts have also resumed normal activities

under the guidance of the Gampong Ujong Pacu government and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Lhokseumawe City. They receive direct guidance from Teungku Dayah, focusing on strengthening religious values and piety to maintain a mindset that prevents relapse into drug addiction.

### **Existing Social Modalities of the Ujong Pacu Community in Dealing with Former Drug Dealers**

Social modalities refer to the mechanisms and structures that shape interactions and support within a community. These include social networks connecting individuals with groups or communities, providing access to emotional support, information, and practical assistance. Social norms and values also play a critical role in shaping individual behavior, influencing how people interact and respond to various situations. Additionally, social institutions such as families, educational organizations, and government bodies help regulate social life and provide services that support community well-being (Praza et al. 2025; Steijvers et al. 2023; Wellman and Gulia 2018).

Community programs and social activities are concrete examples of social modalities that facilitate active engagement of community members (Anjani et al. 2022). Local initiatives, such as skill training or rehabilitation programs, are designed to support individuals in achieving recovery or personal development. Social policies implemented by government agencies or non-profit organizations also play a crucial role in creating environments that support positive change and offer opportunities for community growth.

According to an interview with Afriзал, the Secretary of Gampong Ujong Pacu (2024), the social modalities in Ujong Pacu for managing former drug dealers to prevent their relapse into drug trafficking include providing access to community-integrated rehabilitation programs. This involves prioritizing employment opportunities by negotiating with companies such as PT. Pim, PT. Arun, and PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia to

consider and prioritize these individuals for employment. The government supports this process by offering jobs, skill training, or financial assistance to aid recovery and integration. Additionally, the Gampong government provides social support such as zakat (charitable donations) and direct cash assistance for former drug dealers.

Similarly, Tgk. Zakaria (2024), who was directly involved with the late Abu Sanusi, utilizes local cultural norms and values to foster understanding and tolerance towards former drug dealers within the community. As a Tengku Pengajian (religious scholar), he educates and raises awareness among former drug dealers through community education programs on the importance of second chances and supporting recovery. He also organizes activities that involve former drug dealers to enhance their sense of connection and establish new life goals.

### **Dynamics of Social Resilience Among Former Drug Dealers in Gampong Ujong Pacu**

The process of adapting to life after drug addiction is neither brief nor straightforward. Individuals involved in drug use can experience relapse or return to drug use even after long periods of abstinence (Titlestad, Stroebe Margaret, and Dyregrov 2020). Two primary factors can influence an individual's ability to quit drug use: first, internal motivation, characterized by feelings of shame and guilt towards family and community, and second, external mediation from others and close associates (Paquette, Syvertsen, and Pollini 2018; Sulli et al. 2018). Research by Bachman (2016) indicates that former drug users often recognize their mistakes and have a genuine desire to improve their lives through rehabilitation. Additionally, external support, such as family support and community backing, is crucial for the recovery of former drug users.

This reality is evident in the lives of former drug dealers in Gampong Ujong Pacu, Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe City. Although they ceased their drug trafficking activities in 2015, their current lives

remain unstable. The resilience of former drug dealers in avoiding a return to drug trafficking has shown serious dynamics, with some managing to stay away from drug dealing while others relapse. The dynamics of maintaining resilience among former drug dealers involve multiple interrelated aspects, both individual and social.

According to an interview with Wang et al (2018), a key factor influencing their resilience is social support. Firstly, support from family and friends plays a significant role in the recovery process. Positive relationships and emotional support provide a sense of connection and motivation, which is essential to prevent feelings of social exclusion. Secondly, joining support groups or communities with similar experiences can help individuals feel accepted and understand the recovery process. Therefore, the role of the Gampong government is crucial in continually promoting social integration to ensure that these individuals are seen as capable community members without discrimination.

Nevertheless, everyone has unique experiences and needs, making holistic and personalized approaches sometimes ineffective in supporting long-term resilience and recovery. As noted in an interview with Granfiel and Cloud (2001), some individuals have returned to drug dealing due to economic instability, as they lack viable alternatives. This highlights the ongoing challenge of ensuring sustainable recovery and providing adequate support for former drug dealers.

### **The Role and Strategy of Family in the Socio-Economic Resilience of Ex-Drug Traffickers**

Socio-economic resilience for ex-drug traffickers is an approach that aims to help individuals who have been involved in the drug trade to adapt and build a better life after exiting the activity. This process involves various strategies and models that can support them in addressing the social and economic challenges they face. The strategy used by the government of Gampong Ujong Pacu, Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe

City in maintaining the survival of former drug dealers.

The drug problem has become one of the social problems that affects many families, especially in areas such as Gampong Ujong Pacu, Lhokseumawe City. Ex-drug dealers are often entangled in a cycle of economic hardship and social limitations that make it difficult for them to get out of a life full of negative impacts. However, the role of the family in the recovery process and increased socio-economic resilience is essential to address these challenges. The family acts as the unit that first provides emotional, social, and financial support for former drug dealers to get back on their feet and start a better life.

One of the main strategies of families in strengthening socio-economic resilience is to create an environment of compassion and acceptance. A supportive family provides a sense of security for former drug dealers, reducing the social stigma they often face after exiting the drug world. With this supportive environment, the former drug dealer can more easily accept himself and try to improve his life. In addition, the family also plays an important role in providing motivation to avoid being trapped in drug trafficking again by building confidence and setting a positive example.

In addition to emotional support, families can also play a role in economic strengthening strategies. Family often has a crucial role in helping ex-drug dealers get a job or establish a small business as a first step towards financial independence. In Gampong Ujong Pacu, these families often work together to open local agricultural, trade, or handicraft businesses that not only provide income but also provide a sense of meaning and reconnect with the community. The involvement of the family in supporting the former drug dealer to build a better life gives hope and confidence to start a new journey.

Another strategy that is no less important is collaboration between the family and other parties outside the family, such as social institutions, the government, and community empowerment organizations. These

parties can provide skills training, access to economic resources, and rehabilitation programs that allow ex-drug dealers to develop their potential and access opportunities that were previously unreachable. Families in Gampong Ujong Pacu often work with these institutions to accelerate the socio-economic recovery process by providing job skills training, as well as accessing social and educational assistance that can improve the quality of life.

Finally, the success of the socio-economic resilience of ex-drug dealers depends not only on family efforts alone, but also on the role of the community in creating an inclusive and non-discriminatory environment. A supportive community provides opportunities for former drug dealers to reintegrate and contribute positively to socio-economic life. Through close cooperation between families, individuals, and communities, ex-drug dealers can improve their socio-economic conditions and lead a more dignified life, while helping to reduce the number of drug trafficking in the community.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the collective efforts to combat drug trafficking, initiated in 2015, have successfully illustrated how cooperation between community leaders, Teungku Dayah, and local government can sever the chain of drug distribution and restore social order. Through active involvement in rehabilitation programs, job provision, and emotional and social support, the community of Gampong Ujong Pacu has managed to create a safer and more stable environment. This movement also highlights the crucial role of local culture and social norms in raising awareness and providing second chances for former drug dealers.

However, challenges persist in ensuring the sustainability of recovery, especially for individuals facing economic difficulties. Although many have successfully reintegrated and avoided drug trafficking, some former dealers still struggle with financial

stability and social support. This indicates a need for a more holistic and sustainable approach, which includes stronger economic support and programs that help individuals rebuild their lives in a way that avoids falling back into drug cycles.

The social-economic resilience strategies for former drug dealers in Gampong Ujong Pacu involve a deep understanding of their social-economic context, providing education and skill training, and empowering them through self-employment opportunities. Psychosocial support and community networks are also crucial in helping them rebuild productive lives. Public policies focused on rehabilitation and stigma reduction, combined with ongoing monitoring and evaluation, will ensure that these programs effectively support former drug dealers in positively reintegrating into society.

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