

RINGKASAN

Peran Jejaring Sosial Pengguna Narkoba Suntik Terhadap *Self-Efficacy*-nya Dalam Tindakan Pengurangan Risiko Penyebaran HIV Di Surabaya

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Peningkatan prevalensi epidemi HIV/AIDS di Indonesia yang awalnya merupakan kontribusi terbesar dari kelompok pekerja seks dan homoseksual kini telah bergeser pada kelompok pengguna narkoba suntik (IDU) karena perilaku berisikonya baik perilaku menyuntik yang tidak steril dan perilaku seks bebasnya. Penyebaran HIV/AIDS pada kelompok IDU dapat dicegah dengan memutus mata rantai jejaring penyebaran HIV/AIDS pada kelompoknya yang dikenal dengan konsep *harm reduction*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji peran jejaring sosial pengguna narkoba suntik (*Injecting Drug User-IDU*) terhadap *self-efficacy*nya dalam tindakan pengurangan risiko penyebaran HIV.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksploratif yang didesain dengan penelitian kualitatif. Subyek penelitian adalah pengguna narkoba suntik yang menjadi dampingan LSM peduli HIV/AIDS di Kota Surabaya. Pemilihan subyek penelitian ini dilakukan dengan *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria memiliki tongkrongan di Kota Surabaya, dalam kondisi yang baik untuk dilakukan wawancara. Pengambilan subyek penelitian akan dihentikan bila sudah terjadi pengulangan jawaban (*redundancy*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jejaring sosial IDU terdiri dari: jejaring penggunaan narkoba (teman sebaya atau *peer group* dan bandar), jejaring seksual (pacar, pekerja seks, teman biasa) dan jejaring sosial lainnya (keluarga (orang tua), LSM, teman biasa, rekan kerja, atasan, tetangga). Diantara jejaring sosial IDU tersebut sebagian besar subyek penelitian mengatakan bahwa peran petugas lapangan LSM yang mendampinginya sangat membantu pengetahuan dan ketrampilannya melakukan tindakan pengurangan risiko penyebaran HIV/AIDS. Pengetahuan dan ketrampilan yang dimiliki oleh subyek penelitian (*behavior capability*) dalam tindakan pengurangan risiko penyebaran HIV/AIDS ini membuat mereka merasa yakin untuk menentukan pilihan tindakan, berusaha untuk melakukan dan mencoba untuk melakukan secara terus menerus meski terkadang harus menemui kegagalan atau hambatan dalam melakukan tindakan pengurangan risiko penyebaran HIV.

Disarankan: 1) Pemerintah hendaknya menempatkan isu ini sebagai isu prioritas yang perlu penanganan darurat (*emergency response*) dengan merealisasikan komitmen menjadi aksi nyata. 2) Dukungan emosional dan fisik yang positif dari orang sekitar terutama keluarga. 3) Memberikan bekal *life style education* (LSE) untuk meningkatkan kesadarannya dalam menghargai diri sendiri. 4) Sosialisasi perda HIV/AIDS dengan melibatkan jejaring sosial pengguna narkoba suntik agar penyebaran HIV/AIDS kepada kelompok risiko rendah dapat ditekan.

SUMMARY

The Role of Injecting Drug User's Social Network to His Self-Efficacy in Risk Reduction of HIV Transmission Action in Surabaya

By: Emi Yuliana Ulya

Increasing of HIV/AIDS epidemic prevalence in Indonesia was biggest contribution from sexual worker and homosexual, but now it has shifted at injecting drug user (IDU). Injecting drug user (IDU) can spread HIV infection through sharing needle among IDU and sexual behavior. HIV/AIDS transmission among injecting drug users and their social network is easily to preventable by breaking their social network of HIV/AIDS transmission. It is harm reduction concept. The objective of this study is for studying role of injecting drug user's social network to his self-efficacy in risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission action.

This study type is explorative study which is designed with qualitative research. Research subject is injecting drug user who has become target group of NGO's HIV/AIDS consent in Surabaya. Election of research subject is conducted with purposive sampling with criterion the IDU stays in Surabaya, in a condition which good to interview. Intake of research subject will be stop if it has happened answer repetition (redundancy).

The Result of this study indicates that social network of IDU consist of: drug using network (peer group and port), sexual network (girlfriend, sexual worker, and friend) and other social network (family, NGO, ex. IDU, friend, job friend, boss, and neighbor). Among social network of IDU, research subject most said that the role of outreach worker's NGO was very assisting of their knowledge and their skill to action risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission. Research subject in general said that risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission practice like way of injecting sterile, way of using condom their got from outreach worker's NGO through education session. Research subjects said that their risk reduction knowledge and risk reduction skill (behavior capability) make their self-efficacy to take choice risk reduction action, to effort and persistence risk reduction action.

The suggested 1) For government specially institution which have competence with this problem shall place this issue as priority issue which need emergency response by realize commitment become real action 2) Emotional support and physical which are positive from people around especially family 3) Giving life style education (LSE) to increase their awareness in esteeming their self 4) Perda HIV/AIDS socialization with injecting drug user's social network participation to minimize HIV/AIDS transmission to low risk group.

ABSTRACT**The Role of Injecting Drug User's Social Network to His Self-Efficacy in Risk Reduction of HIV Transmission Action in Surabaya****By: Emi Yuliana Ulya**

Injecting drug users (IDUs) have high risk to HIV/AIDS transmission through sharing needle among IDU and sexual behavior. HIV/AIDS transmission among injecting drug users and their social network is easily to preventable by breaking their social network of HIV/AIDS transmission with harm reduction concept. Therefore, a three-step study has been conducted to study role of injecting drug user's social network to his self-efficacy in risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission action.

The first step of the study was chosen subject research with sampling purposive. The objective of this study was to get subject research with criterion the IDU stays in Surabaya, in a condition which good to interview.

The second step of the study was exploration study. The objection of this study was to explorative role of role of injecting drug user's social network to his self-efficacy in risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission action. In this study has conducted triangulation approach with joining three method; in-depth interview, documentation study and observation for the data cross check and keep of data validity.

The third step of the study was qualitative analysis and socio-metric analysis. This analysis was conducted to identification of injecting drug user's social network, the role of injecting drug user's social network, risk behavior of injecting drug user to HIV/AIDS transmission, injecting drug user's behavior capability, injecting drug user's self-efficacy and the role of injecting drug user's social network to his self-efficacy in risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission action.

The Result of this study indicates that social network of IDU consist of: drug using network (peer group and port), sexual network (girlfriend, sexual worker, and friend) and other social network (family, NGO, ex. IDU, friend, job friend, boss, and neighbor). Among social network of IDU, research subject most say that role of outreach worker's NGO is very assisting of their knowledge and their skill to action risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission. Research subject in general said that risk reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission practice like way of injecting sterile, way of using condom their got from outreach worker's NGO through education session. Research subjects said that their risk reduction knowledge and risk reduction skill (behavior capability) make their self-efficacy to take choice risk reduction action, to effort and persistence risk reduction action.

Key words : Harm Reduction, Injecting Drug User, Non Government Organization, Self-Efficacy