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National Resilience in Regards to Drug Problems: The Effects of Perceived Threat and Sense of Coherence

[*National Resilience* Dalam Masalah Narkoba: Pengaruh *Perceived Threat* dan *Sense of Coherence*]

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National resilience studies discuss citizens' perceptions on the state's ability to manage and overcome national stressors. National resilience also refers to the population's feelings about the government's ability to manage the country. Drug problem is an important issue due to its potential to be a source of problems harming the state. Therefore, this study aims to describe the condition of national resilience in terms of perceived threat and sense of coherence in the context of drug problems. The participants involved were 315 individuals spread across 14 cities or regencies in West Kalimantan, recruited online with an age range of 18-57 years old (*mean* = 24.18). Data collection utilized survey by a questionnaire of the study instruments, being: (1) National Resilience Scale Short Version (NR-13); (2) Perceived Threat Measurement Items; dan (3) Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13). Data analysis utilized multiple hierarchical regression analysis. Results of data processing show that perceived threat and sense of coherence significantly predict national resilience. Participants who feel more threatened by drugs tend to have lower national resilience level. Participants with higher sense of coherence also tend to have higher national resilience as well. From the two variables, perceived threat is stronger in the association with national resilience. This study's findings show that the population's feelings during the crisis greatly influenced their assessment of the government's ability to overcome the crisis.

Keywords: national resilience, perceived threat, sense of coherence

Studi *national resilience* membahas pandangan warga negara terhadap kemampuan negara menghadapi dan mengatasi stresor nasional. *National resilience* juga merujuk kepada perasaan masyarakat terhadap kemampuan pemerintah mengelola negara. Masalah narkoba merupakan isu penting karena berpotensi menjadi sumber permasalahan yang merugikan negara. Maka dari itu, studi ini bertujuan menggambarkan kondisi *national resilience* yang ditinjau dari nilai *perceived threat* dan *sense of coherence* dalam konteks masalah narkoba. Partisipan studi sebanyak 315 individu yang tersebar di 14 kota atau kabupaten di Kalimantan Barat, yang direkrut secara daring dengan rentang usia 18-57 tahun (*mean* = 24,18). Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode survei dengan bantuan kuesioner instrumen studi, yaitu: (1) *National Resilience Scale Short Version (NR-13)*; (2) *Perceived Threat Measurement Items*; dan (3) *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi hierarki berganda. Hasil pengolahan data menunjukkan bahwa *perceived threat* dan *sense of coherence* berhasil memprediksi *national resilience*. Partisipan yang merasa bahwa narkoba sangat mengancam cenderung memiliki tingkat *national resilience* rendah. Partisipan dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi juga cenderung memiliki tingkat *national resilience* tinggi. Dari kedua variabel tersebut, *perceived threat* lebih kuat berasosiasi dengan *national resilience*. Temuan studi ini menunjukkan bahwa perasaan masyarakat semasa krisis sangat berpengaruh terhadap penilaian masyarakat terkait kemampuan pemerintah dalam mengatasi krisis tersebut.

Kata kunci: national resilience, perceived threat, sense of coherence

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"Pursue them, catch them, strike them, fight them. If the National Law permits it, shoot them!", said Joko Widodo - President of the Republic of Indonesia, in their address at the commemoration of *Hari Anti Narkotika Internasional* (*HANI* [International Anti-Narcotics Day]), on June 26th, 2016 (Hubungan Masyarakat - Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia [Public Relations - Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia], 2016). These expressions of anger resulted from the problems arising from the illegal use of narcotics and drugs, and the extraordinary losses so caused projected for the future. This matter originates from a number of points, being: (1) the narcotics problem manifested in trans-national crime; and (2) illegal narcotics and drugs being a principal risk factor in a number of diseases and illnesses.

Firstly, the illegal narcotics and drugs problem constitutes a trans-national crime, leading to multi-dimensional damage, such as that from terrorism, arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, and cyber-crime (Harto & Sebastian, 2013; Suaib et al., 2020). Illegal narcotics and drugs have become a most serious and prioritized national issue, as is the case in England (Murphy et al., 2018) and in Russia (Lilja, 2021). The levels of violence in Colombia, Mexico, and the United States of America are rising, together with the increase in the use of illegal narcotics and drugs (Thoumi, 2012). In Indonesia, illegal narcotics and drugs are reported to pose a greater danger than terrorism and corruption, because it results in death and material losses, equally (Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2020).

Secondly, illegal narcotics and drugs constitute a major risk factor for global burden disease, causing disability (physical and mental), chronic illness (Van Hout et al., 2017; Khan, 2018; Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2020), and death (Rehm et al., 2006; Degenhardt & Hall, 2012; (Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data,

"Kejar mereka, tangkap mereka, hajar mereka, hantam mereka. Kalau Undang-Undang (UU) memperbolehkan, dor mereka!", ucap Joko Widodo - Presiden Republik Indonesia dalam sambutannya saat peringatan Hari Anti Narkotika Internasional (HANI) tanggal 26 Juni 2016 (Hubungan Masyarakat - Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia [Public Relations - Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia], 2016). Ekspresi kemarahan tersebut adalah akibat dari masalah narkoba dan proyeksi kerugian luar biasa lainnya di masa yang akan datang. Hal ini cukup beralasan pada beberapa poin, yaitu: (1) masalah narkoba sebagai kejahatan trans-nasional; dan (2) narkoba menjadi faktor risiko utama sejumlah penyakit.

Pertama, masalah narkoba merupakan kejahatan trans-nasional yang mengarah pada kerusakan multi-dimensi seperti terorisme, penyelundupan senjata, perdagangan manusia, pencucian uang, dan *cyber-crime* (Harto & Sebastian, 2013; Suaib et al., 2020). Narkoba menjadi isu negara yang paling serius dan menjadi prioritas, seperti di Inggris (Murphy et al., 2018) dan Rusia (Lilja, 2021). Tingkat kekerasan di Kolombia, Meksiko, dan Amerika Serikat meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan penggunaan narkoba (Thoumi, 2012). Di Indonesia, narkoba dilaporkan lebih berbahaya dibandingkan terorisme dan korupsi karena mengakibatkan kematian dan kerugian material secara bersamaan (Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2020).

Kedua, narkoba menjadi faktor risiko utama pada *global burden disease* yang menyebabkan kecacatan (fisik dan mental), penyakit kronis (Van Hout et al., 2017; Khan, 2018; Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data, and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2020), dan kematian (Rehm et al., 2006; Degenhardt & Hall, 2012; Pusat Penelitian, Data, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia [The Center for Research, Data,

and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2019). All the costs resulting from the use of illegal narcotics and drugs burden the public and the state, in matters of health, loss of productivity (Björnehed, 2004), and the weakening of the character of individuals (Muradi & Agustino, 2020), making the illegal use of narcotics a national threat (a national stressor; Björnehed, 2004).

The capability of the nation to defend its sovereignty against all forms of threat and stressors is translated into the concept of national resilience (Canetti et al., 2014). Kimhi et al. (2013) stated that national resilience is an important concept, as one of the sources of the strength of the nation in facing national threats. The term "high values of national resilience" describes the strength of the nation in confronting the indicators of stress (Eshel & Kimhi, 2016a). In the context of confronting threats to a nation, national resilience is often tied to the military capability (Canetti et al., 2014; Ras, 2018). However, since the 11 September 2001 events in the United States of America, studies of national resilience have begun to be made from the psychological viewpoint (Barnett, 2004). According to Barnett (2004), the existence of the nation is to protect its citizens after they have experienced a terror event, and is not limited to the physical aspect only, but also relates to the psychological aspect. This is brought about by the extended trauma resulting from terrorist activity, which gives rise to a number of psychological problems, such as fear, anxiety, and apprehension regarding subsequent attacks. Because of this, it is very important to comprehend national resilience from a psychological perspective (Canetti et al., 2014).

On both the individual and national levels, the coping mechanism of citizens will influence how the government, as the policy maker, makes decisions, as evaluated by individual attitudes (like optimism, or an optimistic attitude) and political attitudes (like patriotism and trust in state institutions; Canetti et al., 2014). An optimistic attitude stimulates an individual to face threats in an adaptive fashion, in accord with changes in the conditions of national threats. Besides this, an optimistic attitude also may assist them to lower the feelings of threat from national stressors (Wenglert & Rosen, 2000). Moreover, such a political attitude will build conviction regarding the government and institutions which protect the safety of the state, which convictions will be actualized in the form of full support for decisions made by the government. These assessments and viewpoints from citizens related to the

and Information of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia], 2019). Segala *cost* akibat narkoba membebani masyarakat dan negara dalam hal perawatan kesehatan, kehilangan produktivitas (Björnehed, 2004), serta pelemahan karakter individu (Muradi & Agustino, 2020) menempatkan narkoba sebagai ancaman keamanan nasional (*stressor* nasional; Björnehed, 2004).

Kemampuan negara untuk mempertahankan kedaulatannya dari segala bentuk ancaman dan *stressor* diterjemahkan dalam konsep *national resilience* (Canetti et al., 2014). Kimhi et al. (2013) menyatakan bahwa *national resilience* adalah konsep penting sebagai salah satu sumber kekuatan negara dalam menghadapi ancaman nasional. Nilai *national resilience* yang tinggi menggambarkan kekuatan nasional untuk melawan indikator stres (Eshel & Kimhi, 2016a). Dalam konteks menghadapi ancaman terhadap negara, *national resilience* kerap dikaitkan sebagai kemampuan militer (Canetti et al., 2014; Ras, 2018). Namun sejak peristiwa 11 September 2001 di Amerika Serikat, studi *national resilience* mulai ditinjau dari sisi psikologis (Barnett, 2004). Menurut Barnett (2004), kehadiran negara untuk melindungi warganya setelah mengalami peristiwa teror tidak hanya terbatas pada aspek fisik saja tetapi juga harus memperhatikan aspek psikologis. Hal ini disebabkan oleh trauma berkepanjangan akibat aksi teroris yang memunculkan sejumlah masalah psikologis seperti ketakutan, kecemasan, dan kekhawatiran terhadap serangan lanjut. Maka dari itu, sangat penting untuk memahami *national resilience* dari perspektif psikologis (Canetti et al., 2014).

Pada tingkat individu dan nasional, mekanime *coping* warga negara akan mempengaruhi bagaimana pemerintah sebagai pembuat kebijakan membuat keputusan yang dinilai dari sikap individu (seperti optimisme atau sikap optimis) dan sikap politik (seperti patriotisme dan kepercayaan pada institusi negara; Canetti et al., 2014). Sikap optimis menstimulasi individu untuk menghadapi ancaman dengan cara beradaptasi sesuai dengan perubahan kondisi keamanan negara. Selain itu, sikap optimis juga dapat membantu mereka mengurangi perasaan terancam dari *stressor* nasional (Wenglert & Rosen, 2000). Selanjutnya, sikap politik akan menumbuhkan keyakinan pada pemerintah dan lembaga yang menaungi keamanan negara yang diwujudkan dalam bentuk dukungan penuh terhadap keputusan yang diambil oleh pemerintah. Penilaian dan pandangan warga negara terhadap pemerintah ini

government become the basis for decisions on estimating how far citizens can bear the impacts or effects of such threats (Canetti et al., 2014). Therefore, from this, from a psychological viewpoint, national resilience may be translated as the evaluation of the individual towards the capability of the nation to overcome, and to rise again quickly from, crises and difficulties (Kimhi et al., 2019).

National stressors have the potential to cause traumatic experiences for citizens, and this may give rise to feelings of anxiety, depression, fear, trauma, and a number of other mental problems (Bonanno, 2005; Kimhi, 2016). If conditions such as these spread amongst the public, the nation will be in a fragile state, and this will indicate inability to respond to threats to the nation (Barnett, 2004), related to the national resilience referred to as feelings of the individual regarding government management (Kimhi et al., 2017). War is one of the national stressors which create trauma for both parties in the conflict. Examples for this are the populations of Israel and Palestine, which have a long history of political violence, inter-group conflict, and inter-national war (Kimhi, 2016). However, studies indicate that national resilience plays a role in assisting people to live in an environment filled with threats (Ben-dor et al., 2002; Aitcheson et al., 2017), and reduces the emergence of psychological symptoms, such as post-terror anxiety and depression (Kimhi et al., 2020). Besides this, high levels of perceived national resilience may also safeguard feelings of optimism, solidarity, love of motherland, and faith in the government (Aitcheson et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2021).

Friedland et al. (2005) interpreted national resilience as the ability of a society to hold out against difficulties, whilst still maintaining the integrity of values and institutions, together with the ability to adapt and align oneself to change, in an innovative way. The behavior and awareness of an individual in society is a strength which assists a country to confront national hardships. Psychic support in the form of various roles in confronting anxiety, insecurity, joint decisions made with fellow citizens after confronting a national disaster, are examples of national resilience (Bean, 2018). National resilience may also be seen through national identity, social integration, love of motherland, and trust in public institutions and politics throughout a crisis (Ben-dor et al., 2002). Other studies have indicated that national resilience may be measured through four principal components, being:

menjadi dasar pengambilan keputusan untuk mengestimasi sejauh mana warga negara dapat menanggung dampak atau akibat dari ancaman (Canetti et al., 2014). Maka dari itu, dalam sudut pandang psikologis, *national resilience* dapat diterjemahkan sebagai penilaian individu terhadap kemampuan negaranya untuk mengatasi dan bangkit dari krisis atau kesulitan dengan cepat (Kimhi et al., 2019).

Stressor nasional berpotensi menyebabkan pengalaman traumatis pada warga negara, dan hal tersebut dapat menumbuhkan rasa kecemasan, depresi, ketakutan, trauma, dan sejumlah masalah mental lainnya (Bonanno, 2005; Kimhi, 2016). Jika kondisi seperti ini meluas di masyarakat, maka negara akan berada dalam keadaan yang rapuh, dan hal ini menandakan ketidakmampuan dalam merespon ancaman terhadap negara (Barnett, 2004), sehubungan dengan *national resilience* yang dirujuk sebagai perasaan individu terhadap pengelolaan negara (Kimhi et al., 2017). Perang merupakan salah satu *stressor* nasional yang meninggalkan pengalaman traumatis pada penduduk kedua pihak yang berkonflik. Sebagai contoh adalah penduduk Israel dan Palestina yang mengalami sejarah panjang kekerasan politik, konflik antar kelompok, dan perang antar negara (Kimhi, 2016). Namun, studi menunjukkan bahwa *national resilience* berperan dalam membantu mereka bertahan hidup di tengah lingkungan yang penuh dengan ancaman (Ben-dor et al., 2002; Aitcheson et al., 2017) dan mengurangi kemunculan gejala psikologis seperti kecemasan dan depresi pasca teror (Kimhi et al., 2020). Selain itu, *perceived national resilience* yang tinggi juga bisa menjaga rasa optimisme, solidaritas, cinta tanah air, dan kepercayaan pada pemerintah (Aitcheson et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2021).

Friedland et al. (2005) menerjemahkan *national resilience* sebagai kemampuan masyarakat untuk bertahan menghadapi kesulitan sembari tetap menjaga keutuhan nilai dan institusi, serta kemampuan untuk beradaptasi dan menyesuaikan diri terhadap perubahan dengan cara yang inovatif. Perilaku dan kesadaran individu dalam masyarakat menjadi kekuatan yang membantu negara menghadapi kesulitan nasional. Dukungan psikis dalam bentuk berbagi perasaan dalam menghadapi kecemasan, ketidakpastian, dan keputusasaan sesama warga negara setelah mengalami bencana nasional merupakan gambaran dari *national resilience* (Bean, 2018). *National resilience* juga dapat dilihat melalui identitas nasional, integrasi sosial, rasa cinta tanah air, dan kepercayaan pada lembaga publik dan politik semasa krisis (Ben-dor et al., 2002). Studi lainnya menemukan bahwa *national resilience* dapat diukur melalui empat komponen utama,

(1) patriotism; (2) optimism; (3) trust; and (4) social integration (Canetti et al., 2014).

The development of studies of national resilience indicates that, in understanding the concept of resilience, one must pay attention to risk factors and protection factors (Eshel and Kimhi, 2016a). The term risk factor refers to potential dangers or threats which may cause disruptions to health, whilst the term protection factor refers to variables which may assist an individual to overcome difficulties experienced, as sources of strength. A number of previous studies have examined the concept of national resilience of the stressor type, such as war (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi & Eshel, 2019; Marciano et al., 2020) and the COVID-19 pandemic (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021; Kimhi et al., 2021). In these studies, the authors elevated the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs to be judged as potential threats to the continuity of the nation. Potential multi-dimensional losses to economic, social, cultural and political life, leads to there being loss generations (Muradi & Agustino, 2020). From this, to illustrate the study of national resilience regarding other stressors, the authors have attempted to examine illustrations of to what extent the threat of illegal narcotics and drugs may influence national resilience.

Perceived Threats and National Resilience

The term perceived threats indicates the emotional reactions of an individual to threats, based upon their level of severity and the possibility of them having stress-causing impacts (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Carpenter, 2005; Glanz et al., 2008). The term perceived threat, in the context of illegal narcotics and drugs, is understood to be concern regarding the danger of such illegal narcotics and drugs in the future. The dangers of illegal narcotics and drugs is not limited to merely threats to the health, physical and mental, of the individual, but also social ones, to the public and the nation overall (Makarao et al., 2004). Projections of the damage and losses resulting from the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs will be interpreted differently, depending on how far an individual perceives the threat from that impact to be (Martínez-Vélez et al., 2021). In their studies of drug addicts, Martínez-Vélez et al. (2021) reported that respondents with high perceived threat scores tended to reduce their use of narcotics. A study by Allahverdipour et al. (2007) also discovered that adolescent respondents tended to avoid the misuse of illegal narcotics and drugs when their perceived threat values, or scores, were high. A number of pieces

yaitu: (1) patriotisme; (2) optimisme; (3) kepercayaan; dan (4) integrasi sosial (Canetti et al., 2014).

Perkembangan studi *national resilience* menunjukkan bahwa dalam memahami konsep resiliensi harus memperhatikan faktor risiko dan faktor proteksi (Eshel dan Kimhi, 2016a). Faktor risiko merujuk kepada potensi bahaya atau ancaman yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan, sementara faktor proteksi merujuk kepada variabel yang dapat membantu individu mengatasi kesulitan yang dialami sebagai sumber kekuatan. Sejumlah studi terdahulu menguji konsep *national resilience* pada jenis *stressor* seperti perang (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi & Eshel, 2019; Marciano et al., 2020) dan pandemi *COVID-19* (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021; Kimhi et al., 2021). Dalam studi ini, penulis mengangkat permasalahan narkoba dengan pertimbangan potensi ancaman terhadap keberlangsungan negara. Kerugian potensial secara multidimensi pada kehidupan ekonomi, sosial, budaya, dan politik yang mengarah pada *loss generations* (Muradi & Agustino, 2020). Maka dari itu, untuk mengembangkan studi *national resilience* pada jenis *stressor* lainnya, penulis mencoba menguji gambaran sejauh mana ancaman narkoba dapat mempengaruhi *national resilience*.

Perceived Threat dan National Resilience

Perceived threat merupakan reaksi emosi individu terhadap suatu ancaman berdasarkan tingkat keparahan dan kemungkinan untuk terdampak yang menyebabkan stres (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Carpenter, 2005; Glanz et al., 2008). *Perceived threat* dalam konteks narkoba dipahami dalam bentuk kekhawatiran terhadap bahaya narkoba di masa depan. Bahaya narkoba tidak hanya terbatas pada ancaman kesehatan secara fisik dan mental individu, tetapi juga sebagai ancaman sosial bagi masyarakat dan bangsa secara keseluruhan (Makarao et al., 2004). Proyeksi kerusakan dan kerugian yang diakibatkan dari masalah narkoba akan diinterpretasi secara berbeda tergantung sejauh mana individu mempersepsikan ancaman dari dampak tersebut (Martínez-Vélez et al., 2021). Dalam studinya terhadap pecandu narkoba, Martínez-Vélez et al. (2021) melaporkan bahwa responden dengan skor *perceived threat* tinggi cenderung mengurangi penggunaan narkobanya. Studi Allahverdipour et al. (2007) juga menemukan bahwa responden remaja cenderung menghindari penyalahgunaan narkoba ketika nilai atau skor *perceived threat*-nya tinggi. Sejumlah studi terdahulu membuktikan bahwa

of previous studies proved that perceived threat had a negative correlation with national resilience, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021), that being that: the higher the values of the threat of COVID-19 allocated by the respondents, the more the scores for national resilience tended to decrease. Individuals with a high perceived threat score will feel scared (Roberto et al., 2021), insecure (Huddy et al., 2006), anxious, stressed, depressed, and unsafe (Kimhi & Eshel, 2012). The psychological reaction to this perceived threat will influence the evaluation of the individual regarding the nation, which is directed towards their support for the government (Huddy et al., 2006). This perceived threat also influences the preferences of the individual in regards to political systems (Russo et al., 2020). From this, the authors suspected that perceived threat might predict perceived national resilience, in the context of the narcotics and drugs problem.

Hypothesis 1: The higher is the perceived threat score, the lower will be the national resilience score.

Sense of Coherence and National Resilience

The sense of coherence in the context of this study was a positive resource which could support resilience (Aitcheson et al., 2017). This was so because individuals having a high sense of coherence can manage and gain access to facilities around them, in order to maximize assistance in overcoming difficulties (Abu-Kaf et al., 2017). Besides this, a sense of coherence may also influence the way individuals respond to various stressing situations (Braun-Lewensohn, 2015). The sense of coherence is a predictor for mental health and anxiety (Braun-Lewensohn & Mayer, 2020; Mana et al., 2021). Abu-Kaf et al. (2017) found that individuals having a strong sense of coherence were not easily threatened by national stressors, and would be emotionally strong, even after suffering such a bad or traumatic event. In relation to resilience, a sense of coherence may assist individuals in coping with stressful conditions, and motivate them to rise again from such conditions. Several studies have proved that a sense of coherence correlates positively with national resilience in a wartime context (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019; Marciano et al., 2020). From this, the authors anticipated that sense of coherence may also predict national resilience in the context of the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs.

Hypothesis 2: The higher is the score for sense of

perceived threat berkorelasi dengan *national resilience* secara negatif pada konteks pandemi *COVID-19* (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021), yaitu: semakin responden menilai *COVID-19* mengancam maka *national resilience* cenderung menurun. Individu dengan skor *perceived threat* tinggi akan merasa takut (Roberto et al., 2021), tidak aman (Huddy et al., 2006), cemas, stres, depresi, dan kurang sejahtera (Kimhi & Eshel, 2012). Reaksi psikologis dari *perceived threat* ini akan mempengaruhi penilaian individu terhadap negara, yang mengarah kepada dukungan mereka terhadap pemerintah (Huddy et al., 2006). *Perceived threat* juga mempengaruhi preferensi individu terhadap sistem politik (Russo et al., 2020). Maka dari itu, penulis menduga *perceived threat* dapat memprediksi *perceived national resilience* dalam konteks masalah narkoba.

Hipotesis 1: Semakin tinggi skor *perceived threat*, semakin rendah skor *national resilience*.

Sense of Coherence dan National Resilience

Sense of coherence dalam konteks studi ini adalah sebagai sumber daya positif yang dapat mendukung resiliensi (Aitcheson et al., 2017). Hal ini dikarenakan individu yang memiliki *sense of coherence* tinggi dapat mengelola dan mengakses fasilitas di sekitar mereka untuk dimaksimalkan dalam membantu menghadapi kesulitan (Abu-Kaf et al., 2017). Selain itu, *sense of coherence* juga dapat mempengaruhi cara individu merespon berbagai situasi yang menekan (Braun-Lewensohn, 2015). *Sense of coherence* adalah prediktor kesehatan mental dan kecemasan (Braun-Lewensohn & Mayer, 2020; Mana et al., 2021). Abu-Kaf et al. (2017) menemukan bahwa individu dengan *sense of coherence* yang kuat tidak mudah terancam dengan *stressor* nasional, dan akan kuat secara emosional bahkan setelah mengalami peristiwa buruk atau traumatis tersebut. Dalam kaitannya dengan resiliensi, *sense of coherence* dapat membantu individu untuk melakukan *coping* terhadap kondisi penuh stres dan termotivasi untuk bangkit dari kondisi tersebut. Beberapa studi membuktikan bahwa *sense of coherence* berkorelasi secara positif dengan *national resilience* dalam konteks perang (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019; Marciano et al., 2020). Maka dari itu, penulis menduga *sense of coherence* juga dapat memprediksi *national resilience* dalam konteks masalah narkoba.

Hipotesis 2: Semakin tinggi skor *sense of coherence*,

coherence, the lower will be the score for national resilience.

Demographic Characteristics and National Resilience

Demographic characteristics illustrate individual differences which may give specific attributes to each measurement, such as gender, age, educational level, and income level. In relation to resilience, these specific characteristics may be seen via an individual predisposition to stress when facing difficulties. Older individuals have a better coping competence, because they have experienced more life situations (Kimhi et al., 2013), whilst younger individuals tend more to experience stress because they are more prone to anxiety and depression (Purborini et al., 2021). Females are more susceptible to experiencing stress than males, when experiencing traumatic events (Kimhi et al., 2010), because of differences in levels of anxiety and depression (Gal, 2014). Highly educated individuals have a low level of distress and sense of danger (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019), because highly educated individuals can anticipate the bad impacts of an occurrence, by developing behavioral alertness (Hoffman & Muttarak, 2017). Individuals having high incomes do not easily feel stress, because they have access to resources which may help them overcome it, whilst individuals on low incomes tend to feel anxiety, tension, and insecurity (Kimhi et al., 2010). A number of previous studies have indicated that there is a correlation between demographic characteristics and perceived national resilience, in a wartime context (Eshel et al., 2020; Marciano et al., 2020) and that of the COVID-19 pandemic (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021). Based upon these analyses, the authors surmised that demographic characteristics may also influence national resilience in the context of the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs.

Hypothesis 3: Older males, with a high level of education and high incomes, will have a higher score for national resilience.

Method

Participants

The authors utilized a quantitative approach, with the survey method. The measurement of national resilience, it was thought, would be more accurately conducted

semakin rendah skor *national resilience*.

Karakteristik Demografis dan National Resilience

Karakteristik demografis menggambarkan perbedaan individu yang dapat memberikan ciri khas pada setiap pengukuran, seperti jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, dan pendapatan. Dalam kaitannya dengan resiliensi, perbedaan karakteristik ini dilihat melalui kerentanan individu terhadap stres saat menghadapi kesulitan. Individu berusia lebih tua memiliki keterampilan *coping* yang lebih baik karena mereka telah mengalami lebih banyak situasi kehidupan (Kimhi et al., 2013), sementara individu berusia lebih muda lebih cenderung mengalami stres karena mereka lebih rentan terhadap kecemasan dan depresi (Purborini et al., 2021). Perempuan lebih rentan mengalami stres daripada laki-laki saat mengalami peristiwa traumatis (Kimhi et al., 2010), karena perbedaan tingkat kecemasan dan depresi (Gal, 2014). Individu berpendidikan tinggi memiliki tingkat *distress* dan *sense of danger* yang rendah (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019), karena individu berpendidikan tinggi dapat mengantisipasi dampak buruk terhadap suatu kejadian dengan mengembangkan perilaku kesiapsiagaan (Hoffman & Muttarak, 2017). Individu yang memiliki penghasilan tinggi tidak mudah merasakan stres karena mereka memiliki akses ke sumber daya yang dapat membantu mereka mengatasi stres, sementara individu yang memiliki penghasilan rendah cenderung merasakan kecemasan, ketegangan, dan perasaan tidak aman (Kimhi et al., 2010). Sejumlah studi sebelumnya menunjukkan korelasi antara karakteristik demografis dengan *perceived national resilience* dalam konteks perang (Eshel et al., 2020; Marciano et al., 2020) dan pandemi *COVID-19* (Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021). Berdasarkan uraian tersebut, penulis menduga bahwa karakteristik demografis juga dapat mempengaruhi *national resilience* dalam konteks masalah narkoba.

Hipotesis 3: Laki-laki berusia tua dengan tingkat pendidikan dan jumlah pendapatan tinggi akan memiliki skor *national resilience* yang tinggi.

Metode

Partisipan

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei. Pengukuran *national resilience* dirasa lebih tepat dilakukan menggunakan metode

using the survey method, with questionnaires, because national resilience has dynamic characteristics, and may change in line with the threats as felt by individuals (Canetti et al., 2014). As with a number of previous studies, the survey method was used to illustrate the national resilience situation of a country, predicted by the variable of perceived threat (Kimhi & Eshel, 2012; Canetti et al., 2014; Callueng et al., 2020).

A total of 315 inhabitants of West Kalimantan, Indonesia, took part in this study, they having an age range of 18-57 years (*mean* = 24.18), and were recruited online, using the convenience sampling technique. The participants comprised 156 males, and 159 females, spread across 14 cities or regencies in West Kalimantan. West Kalimantan was selected based upon a number of considerations, these being: (1) geographically, West Kalimantan is included in those regions across the country which are prone to illegal narcotics and drugs trafficking (Elyta, 2020); (2) the discovery of a naturally-sourced new psychoactive substance (NPS; *Kratom*) having sedative effects like narcotics (Sabetghadam et al., 2010; Singh et al., 2016; Henningfield et al., 2018); and (3) the values of the *Indeks Ketahanan Nasional* (National Resilience Index; 2015-2019) on the Sociocultural and Ideological aspects in the category of "Lacking Resilience" (Daihani, 2019). To avoid any bias, the authors rejected participation from those in *Kepolisian Republik Indonesia* (National Police of the Republic of Indonesia) and *Badan Narkotika Nasional* (*BNN*; National Narcotics Body), because those two institutions have the responsibility for the eradication and prevention of the misuse of illegal narcotics and drugs. This study experienced the process of ethical clearance by Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia, and passed this, being issued ethical clearance with certificate number: 056/FPsi.Komite Etik/PDP.04. 00/2022. More detailed information on the demographical spread of the participants is provided in Table 1.

Instruments

This study utilized self-report questionnaires. The participants responded to each of the statements on the questionnaire, with response choices of the Likert scale. The questionnaire comprised a number of parts, such as: (1) an introduction to the study; (2) a question sheet to screen participants to ensure they met criteria; (3) a sheet for agreement to become a study participant, and for agreement to be involved in a reward raffle; (4) three parts containing instruments for each variable in the study; and (5) a page to be completed with demographic information. The study instrument for the

survei dengan kuesioner, karena *national resilience* bersifat dinamis dan dapat berubah seiring dengan ancaman yang dirasakan individu (Canetti et al., 2014). Sebagaimana sejumlah studi sebelumnya, metode survei digunakan untuk menggambarkan kondisi *national resilience* suatu negara yang diprediksi oleh variabel ancaman yang dipersepsikan (Kimhi & Eshel, 2012; Canetti et al., 2014; Callueng et al., 2020).

Studi ini diikuti oleh 315 masyarakat Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia, dengan rentang usia 18-57 tahun (*mean* = 24,18) yang direkrut secara daring dengan teknik *convenience sampling*. Partisipan terdiri dari 156 laki-laki dan 159 perempuan yang tersebar di 14 kota atau kabupaten di Kalimantan Barat. Kalimantan Barat dipilih berdasarkan sejumlah pertimbangan, yaitu: (1) secara geografis Kalimantan Barat termasuk wilayah yang rentan perdagangan narkoba lintas negara (Elyta, 2020); (2) penemuan *new psychoactive substance (NPS)* alami (*Kratom*) yang memiliki efek sedatif seperti narkoba (Sabetghadam et al., 2010; Singh et al., 2016; Henningfield et al., 2018); dan (3) nilai Indeks Ketahanan Nasional (2015-2019) pada aspek Sosial Budaya dan Ideologi yang berada pada kategori "Kurang Tangguh" (Daihani, 2019). Untuk menghindari bias, maka penulis mengeluarkan partisipan yang berasal dari Kepolisian Republik Indonesia dan Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), karena kedua lembaga tersebut memiliki tanggung jawab terhadap pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba. Studi ini telah melalui proses Kaji Etik Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia, dan dinyatakan lolos Kaji Etika Penelitian dengan nomor: 056/FPsi.Komite Etik/PDP.04.00/2022. Informasi lebih detail sehubungan dengan sebaran demografis partisipan tersedia pada Tabel 1.

Instrumen

Studi ini menggunakan kuesioner dengan tipe *self-report*. Partisipan merespon setiap pernyataan yang ada pada kuesioner dengan pilihan jawaban berskala *Likert*. Kuesioner terdiri dari beberapa bagian, seperti: (1) pengantar studi; (2) lembar pernyataan untuk menyaring partisipan yang memenuhi kriteria; (3) lembar persetujuan berpartisipasi sebagai partisipan studi dan persetujuan untuk terlibat dalam undian *reward*; (4) tiga bagian yang berisikan instrumen tiap variabel studi; dan (5) lembar pengisian informasi demografis. Instrumen studi untuk variabel *national resilience, perceived*

Table 1
Demographic Information of Participants

Characteristics	N	%
Gender		
Male	156	49.52
Female	159	50.48
Age (Years)		
18 - 20 (Late Adolescence)	131	41.59
21 - 40 (Early Adulthood)	164	52.06
41 - 57 (Middle Adulthood)	20	6.35
Education		
High School	216	68.57
D1 / D2 / D3	17	5,40
Undergraduate	68	21,59
Master	10	3.17
Doctoral	4	1.27
Domiscile		
Pontianak	127	40.32
Kubu Raya	53	16.83
Mempawah	4	1.27
Singkawang	14	4.44
Bengkayang	6	1.90
Sanggau	19	6.03
Sekadau	3	0.95
Ketapang	22	6.98
Sintang	13	4.13
Kapuas Hulu	7	2.22
Kayong Utara	5	1.59
Melawi	4	1.27
Sambas	16	5.08
Landak	22	6.98
Income		
Far Below Regional Minimum Wage (Under IDR 1,000,000)	204	64.76
Below Regional Minimum Wage (IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000)	28	8.89
Regional Minimum Wage (IDR 2,000,000 - IDR 3,000,000)	19	6.03
Above Regional Minimum Wage (IDR 3,000,000 - IDR 4,000,000)	9	2.86
Far Above Regional Minimum Wage (Above IDR 4,000,000)	55	17.46

Notes. $n = 315$.

Tabel 1
Gambaran Demografis Partisipan

Karakteristik	N	%
Jenis Kelamin		
Laki-Laki	156	49,52
Perempuan	159	50,48
Usia (Tahun)		
18 - 20 (Remaja Akhir)	131	41,59
21 - 40 (Dewasa Muda)	164	52,06
41 - 57 (Dewasa Madya)	20	6,35
Pendidikan		
SMA / SLTA	216	68,57
D1 / D2 / D3	17	5,40
S1	68	21,59
S2	10	3,17
S3	4	1,27
Domisili		
Pontianak	127	40,32
Kubu Raya	53	16,83
Mempawah	4	1,27
Singkawang	14	4,44
Bengkayang	6	1,90
Sanggau	19	6,03
Sekadau	3	0,95
Ketapang	22	6,98
Sintang	13	4,13
Kapuas Hulu	7	2,22
Kayong Utara	5	1,59
Melawi	4	1,27
Sambas	16	5,08
Landak	22	6,98
Pendapatan		
Jauh di Bawah Upah Minimum Regional (Di Bawah Rp. 1.000.000)	204	64,76
Di Bawah Upah Minimum Regional (Rp. 1.000.000 - Rp. 2.000.000)	28	8,89
Upah Minimum Regional (Rp. 2.000.000 - Rp. 3.000.000)	19	6,03
Di Atas Upah Minimum Regional (Rp. 3.000.000 - Rp. 4.000.000)	9	2,86
Jauh di Atas Upah Minimum Regional (Di Atas Rp. 4.000.000)	55	17,46

Catatan. $n = 315$.

variables of national resilience, perceived threat, and sense of coherence had already been adapted from their original language to Bahasa Indonesia, through the translation and expert judgement process. The authors also had conducted a pilot study on the three instruments which had been adapted.

National Resilience

Measurement of the variable of national resilience utilized the National Resilience Assessment Scale Short

threat, dan *sense of coherence* telah diadaptasi dari bahasa aslinya ke Bahasa Indonesia melalui proses translasi dan *expert judgement*. Penulis juga sudah melakukan *pilot study* pada ketiga intrumen yang telah diadaptasi.

National Resilience

Pengukuran variabel *national resilience* menggunakan *National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version*

Version (NR-13) from Kimhi and Eshel (2019). The National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13) is a shortened version of the National Resilience Assessment Scale developed by Kimhi et al. (2019). The National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13) has been compiled according to three factors, these being: (1) identification with my country (IDC); (2) solidarity and social justice (SSJ); and (3) trust in public institutions (TPI). Each item of the National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13) has a score range from "1 (*Greatly Disagree*)" to "6 (*Greatly Agree*)", and a Cronbach's alpha value of .90. An example of the items of the National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13) is: (1) "I am sure that the government will take the correct steps throughout the crisis." for the factor of identification with my country (IDC); (2) "Being enemies with other groups is clearly not a characteristic of the people around me." for the factor of solidarity and social justice (SSJ); and (3) "I trust the Police institutions." for the factor of trust in public institutions (TPI).

Perceived Threat

Measurement of the variable of perceived threat utilized the Perceived Threat Measurement Items, those being four items developed by Kimhi and Eshel (2012). These four question items were modified so as to be able to measure the size of the threat of the illegal narcotics and drugs problem, when seen from the aspects of: (1) the economy; (2) the political situation; (3) health; and (4) security. Each item had a score range from "1 (*Strongly Unthreatening*)" to "5 (*Strongly Threatening*)", and Cronbach's alpha values of .73. An example of the question items was: "Based upon your observation, how do you view the influence of illegal narcotics and drugs, from the viewpoint of health?".

Sense of Coherence

Measurement of the variable of sense of coherence utilized the Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13) from Bonacchi *et al*. (2012). The Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13) is a shortened version of the Sense of Coherence Scale - 29 (SOCS-29), developed by Antonovsky (1987). The Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13) comprises three components, those being: (1) comprehensibility; (2) manageability; and (3) meaningfulness. There are 13 items in the Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13), which indicate extreme feelings experienced or held by individuals during their lives. Each item of the Sense of Coherence

(NR-13) dari Kimhi dan Eshel (2019). *National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13)* merupakan versi singkat dari *National Resilience Assessment Scale* yang dikembangkan oleh Kimhi et al. (2019). *National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13)* tersusun dari tiga faktor, yaitu: (1) *identification with my country (IDC)*; (2) *solidarity and social justice (SSJ)*; dan (3) *trust in public institutions (TPI)*. Setiap butir *National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13)* memiliki rentang skor "1 (*Sangat Tidak Setuju*)" sampai "6 (*Sangat Setuju*)", dan nilai *Cronbach's alpha* sebesar 0,90. Contoh butir dari *National Resilience Assessment Scale Short Version (NR-13)* adalah: (1) "Saya yakin bahwa pemerintah akan mengambil langkah yang tepat semasa krisis." untuk faktor *identification with my country (IDC)*; (2) "Bermusuhan dengan kelompok lain jelas bukan karakter masyarakat di sekitar saya." untuk faktor *solidarity and social justice (SSJ)*; dan (3) "Saya percaya dengan lembaga Kepolisian." untuk faktor *trust in public institutions (TPI)*.

Perceived Threat

Pengukuran variabel *perceived threat* menggunakan *Perceived Threat Measurement Items*, yaitu empat butir pertanyaan yang dikembangkan oleh Kimhi dan Eshel (2012). Keempat butir pertanyaan tersebut dimodifikasi sehingga dapat mengukur seberapa besar ancaman masalah narkoba jika dilihat dari aspek: (1) ekonomi; (2) situasi politik; (3) kesehatan; dan (4) keamanan. Tiap butir pertanyaan memiliki rentang skor "1 (*Sangat Tidak Mengancam*)" sampai "5 (*Sangat Mengancam*)", dan nilai *Cronbach's alpha* sebesar 0,73. Contoh butir pertanyaan adalah: "Berdasarkan pengamatan Anda, bagaimana Anda memandang pengaruh narkoba dari sisi kesehatan?".

Sense of Coherence

Pengukuran variabel *sense of coherence* menggunakan *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)* dari Bonacchi et al. (2012). *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)* merupakan versi singkat dari *Sense of Coherence Scale - 29 (SOCS-29)* yang dikembangkan oleh Antonovsky (1987). *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)* terdiri dari tiga komponen, yaitu: (1) *comprehensibility*; (2) *manageability*; dan (3) *meaningfulness*. Terdapat 13 butir dalam *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)* yang mengindikasikan perasaan ekstrim yang dirasakan atau dimiliki individu terkait bagaimana individu menjalani kehidupannya. Setiap butir *Sense of Coherence*

Scale - 13 (SOCS-13) has a score range of from "1 (*Very Frequently*)" to "7 (*Very Infrequently or Never*)", and a Cronbach's alpha value of .78. An example of the items of the Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13) is: (1) "Have you ever felt lost when you have been in a new situation and not known what to do?" for the component of comprehensibility; (2) "Have you ever felt unjustly dealt with?" for the component of manageability; and (3) "How often have you felt that whatever you do on a daily basis is not really meaningful?" for the component of meaningfulness.

Demographic Characteristics

For the collection of data related to demographic characteristics, the authors asked the participants to write down their personal information on the questionnaire, that being information related to: (1) age (in years); (2) gender; (3) income (per month); and (4) highest level of education. The management of data related to demographic characteristics was performed using the method of changing the data to become dummy variables, principally for gender, income, and level of education data.

Data Analysis

Statistical data analysis and processing utilized the RStudio version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10) software. Prior to processing the data, the authors performed data cleaning, to ensure all data input was complete, in accord with requirements, and valid. For the testing of assumptions, the authors utilized olsrr package and lmtest package, which encompassed: (1) normality testing (the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test); (2) multicollinearity testing (with Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance values); (3) autocorrelation testing (the Durbin-Watson Test); and (4) heteroscedasticity testing (the Breusch Pagan Test). Testing of the hypotheses of the study utilized multiple hierarchical regression analysis (with car package and a psych package).

Results

The authors conducted assumption testing and obtained score results of: *p-value KS-test* = 1 ($p > .05$); *p-value DW- test* = 0.37 ($p > .05$); *VIF* = 1.01 (< 10); *tolerance* = 0.99 ($> 0,10$); and *p-value BP-test* = 0.97 ($p > .05$). On the basis of these results, the study data was judged to fulfil the four criteria of the assumption

Scale - 13 (*SOCS-13*) memiliki rentang skor "1 (*Sangat Sering*)" sampai "7 (*Sangat Jarang atau Tidak Pernah*)", dan nilai *Cronbach's alpha* sebesar 0,78. Contoh butir dari *Sense of Coherence Scale - 13 (SOCS-13)* adalah: (1) "Apakah Anda pernah merasa tersesat ketika berada dalam situasi yang baru dan tidak tahu harus melakukan apa?" untuk komponen *comprehensibility*; (2) "Apakah Anda memiliki perasaan bahwa Anda diperlakukan secara tidak adil?" untuk komponen *manageability*; dan (3) "Seberapa sering Anda merasa bahwa apa yang Anda lakukan sehari-hari tidak terlalu bermakna?" untuk komponen *meaningfulness*.

Karakteristik Demografis

Untuk pengumpulan data sehubungan dengan karakteristik demografis, penulis meminta partisipan untuk menuliskan informasi pribadi mereka pada kuesioner, yaitu informasi sehubungan dengan: (1) usia (dalam tahun); (2) jenis kelamin; (3) jumlah pendapatan (per bulan); dan (4) tingkat pendidikan terakhir. Pengolahan data pada karakteristik demografis ini dilakukan dengan cara mengubah data menjadi *dummy variable*, terutama untuk data jenis kelamin, jumlah pendapatan, dan tingkat pendidikan.

Analisis Data

Analisis dan pengolahan data secara statistik menggunakan software *RStudio* versi 4.0.3 (2020-10-10). Sebelum melakukan pengolahan data, penulis melakukan *cleaning* terhadap data untuk memastikan semua data yang di-*input* telah lengkap, sesuai, dan valid. Untuk pengujian asumsi, penulis menggunakan *olsrr package* dan *lmtest package*, yang meliputi: (1) uji normalitas (*Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test*); (2) uji multikolinearitas (dengan nilai *Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)* dan *tolerance*); (3) uji autokorelasi (*Durbin-Watson Test*); dan (4) uji heterokesdastisitas (*Breusch Pagan Test*). Pengujian hipotesis studi menggunakan analisis regresi hierarki berganda (dengan *car package* dan *psych package*).

Hasil

Penulis melaksanakan pengujian asumsi dan mendapatkan hasil skor: *p-value KS-test* = 1 ($p > 0,05$); *p-value DW- test* = 0,37 ($p > 0,05$); *VIF* = 1,01 (< 10); *tolerance* = 0,99 ($> 0,10$); dan *p-value BP-test* = 0,97 ($p > 0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, data studi memenuhi keempat kriteria uji asumsi, yaitu: (1) terdistribusi

Table 2

Results of Pearson Correlation Between Study Variables and Demographic Characteristics

	NR	PT	SOC
Age	- .18**	- .14*	.35***
Gender	.04	.11	.11
Income	- .13*	- .13*	.37***
Education	- .22***	- .09	.31***

Notes. $n = 315$; *$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$; NR = National Resilience; PT = Perceived Threat; SOC = Sense of Coherence.

Tabel 2

Hasil Korelasi Pearson Variabel Study Dengan Karakteristik Demografis

	NR	PT	SOC
Usia	- 0,18**	- 0,14*	0,35***
Jenis Kelamin	0,04	0,11	0,11
Pendapatan	- 0,13*	- 0,13*	0,37***
Pendidikan	- 0,22***	- 0,09	0,31***

Catatan. $n = 315$; *$p < 0,05$; **$p < 0,01$; ***$p < 0,001$; *NR = National Resilience*; *PT = Perceived Threat*; *SOC = Sense of Coherence*.

testing, namely: (1) it was normally distributed; (2) autocorrelation had not occurred; (3) multicollinearity had not occurred; and (4) heteroscedasticity had not occurred. For these reasons, the study data analysis could then be progressed to the subsequent analysis step.

In the subsequent data analysis step, the authors performed correlation between demographic characteristics and the three variables of the study, using Pearson correlation. The results of the Pearson correlation may be seen in Table 2.

The demographic characteristics of age and income correlated significantly to the three study variables. Meanwhile, the characteristic of level of education only did not correlate significantly with the variable of perceived threat. From these four demographic characteristics, it may be seen that gender had absolutely no relationship to national resilience, perceived threats, or sense of coherence. As a result of this, the demographic characteristic of gender was not included in the final stage of the data analysis.

In the final stage of the data analysis, the authors conducted multiple hierarchical regression analysis, in three stages: (1) in the first stage, by entering the demographic characteristics of age, level of education, and income, with the variable national resilience; (2) in the second stage, by adding perceived threat in the regression equation; and (3) in the third stage by adding

dengan normal; (2) tidak terjadi autokorelasi; (3) tidak terjadi multikolinearitas; dan (4) tidak terjadi heterokesdastisitas. Maka dari itu, analisis data studi dapat dilanjutkan ke tahap analisis berikutnya.

Dalam tahap analisis data selanjutnya, penulis mengkorelasikan antara karakteristik demografis dengan ketiga variabel studi menggunakan korelasi *Pearson*. Hasil analisis korelasi *Pearson* dapat dilihat pada Tabel 2.

Karakter demografis usia dan jumlah pendapatan berkorelasi secara signifikan dengan ketiga variabel studi. Sementara itu, karakter demografis tingkat pendidikan hanya tidak berkorelasi secara signifikan dengan *perceived threat*. Dari keempat karakteristik demografis tersebut, terlihat bahwa jenis kelamin sama sekali tidak berkaitan dengan *national resilience*, *perceived threats*, dan *sense of coherence*. Maka dari itu, karakter demografis jenis kelamin tidak disertakan pada tahap analisis data terakhir.

Dalam tahap analisis data terakhir, penulis melakukan analisis regresi hierarki berganda secara tiga tahap: (1) tahap pertama dengan memasukkan karakteristik demografis usia, tingkat pendidikan, dan jumlah pendapatan dengan variabel *national resilience*; (2) tahap kedua dengan menambahkan *perceived threat* dalam persamaan regresi; dan (3) tahap ketiga dengan

Table 3
Multiple Hierarchy Regression

Variable	b	se	t	95% CI		R²	ΔR²	F-statistic
				LL	UL			
Stage 1						0.051	0.051	F (3, 311) = 5.573***
Age	- 0.009	0.008	- 1.100	- 0.025	0.007			
Education	- 0.136*	0.056	- 2.420	- 0.246	- 0.025			
Income	0.018	0.038	0.471	- 0.057	0.093			
Stage 2						0.135	0.084	F (4, 310) = 12.08***
Age	- 0.012	0.008	- 1.539	- 0.027	0.003			
Education	- 0.134*	0.054	- 2.493	- 0.239	- 0.028			
Income	0.009	0.036	0.258	- 0.062	0.081			
PT	- 0.465***	0.085	- 5.482	- 0.631	- 0.298			
Stage 3						0.151	0.016	F (5, 309) = 10.98***
Age	- 0.014	0.008	- 1.779	- 0.029	0.001			
Education	- 0.143**	0.053	- 2.685	- 0.248	- 0.038			
Income	- 0.005	0.037	- 0.139	- 0.077	0.067			
PT	- 0.450***	0.084	- 5.339	- 0.616	- 0.284			
SOC	0.119*	0.049	2.410	0.022	0.215			

Notes. $n = 315$; *$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$; PT = Perceived Threat; SOC = Sense of Coherence.

Tabel 3
Regresi Hierarki Berganda

Variabel	b	se	t	95% CI		R²	ΔR²	F-statistic
				LL	UL			
Tahap 1						0,051	0,051	F (3, 311) = 5,573***
Usia	- 0,009	0,008	- 1,100	- 0,025	0,007			
Pendidikan	- 0,136*	0,056	- 2,420	- 0,246	- 0,025			
Pendapatan	0,018	0,038	0,471	- 0,057	0,093			
Tahap 2						0,135	0,084	F (4, 310) = 12,08***
Usia	- 0,012	0,008	- 1,539	- 0,027	0,003			
Pendidikan	- 0,134*	0,054	- 2,493	- 0,239	- 0,028			
Pendapatan	0,009	0,036	0,258	- 0,062	0,081			
PT	- 0,465***	0,085	- 5,482	- 0,631	- 0,298			
Tahap 3						0,151	0,016	F (5, 309) = 10,98***
Usia	- 0,014	0,008	- 1,779	- 0,029	0,001			
Pendidikan	- 0,143**	0,053	- 2,685	- 0,248	- 0,038			
Pendapatan	- 0,005	0,037	- 0,139	- 0,077	0,067			
PT	- 0,450***	0,084	- 5,339	- 0,616	- 0,284			
SOC	0,119*	0,049	2,410	0,022	0,215			

Catatan. $n = 315$; *$p < 0,05$; **$p < 0,01$; ***$p < 0,001$; *PT = Perceived Threat*; *SOC = Sense of Coherence.*

sense of coherence in the regression equation. The results of the testing may be seen in Table 3.

The results of the multiple hierarchical regression analysis of the first stage indicated that the three demographic characteristics together may predict national resilience by 5.1% ($\Delta R^2 = 0.051$; $F (3, 311) = 5.573$; $p < .001$). A significant contribution was made by the demographic characteristic level of education ($b = - 0.14$; $t = - 2.42$; $p < .05$). With each increase in level of education, there occurred a decrease of the national resilience scores by 0.14.

In the second stage, adding the variable of perceived threat increased the predictions regarding national resilience by 8.4% ($\Delta R^2 = 0.084$; $F (4, 310) = 12.08$; p

menambahkan *sense of coherence* dalam persamaan regresi. Hasil pengujian dapat dilihat pada Tabel 3.

Hasil analisis regresi hierarki berganda tahap pertama menunjukkan bahwa ketiga karakteristik demografis secara bersama dapat memprediksi *national resilience* sebesar 5,1% ($\Delta R^2 = 0,051$; $F (3, 311) = 5,573$; $p < 0,001$). Kontribusi signifikan diberikan oleh karakteristik demografis tingkat pendidikan ($b = - 0,14$; $t = - 2,42$; $p < 0,05$). Dengan tiap peningkatan pada tingkat pendidikan, maka terjadi penurunan pada skor *national resilience* sebesar 0,14 poin.

Pada tahap kedua, penambahan variabel *perceived threat* meningkatkan prediksi terhadap *national resilience* sebesar 8,4% ($\Delta R^2 = 0,084$; $F (4, 310) =$

< .001). Significant contributions were made by the demographic characteristics of level of education ($b = -0.13$; $t = -2.49$; $p < .05$) and perceived threat ($b = -0.47$; $t = -5.48$; $p < .001$). With each increase in the level of education and perceived threat, there occurred a decrease in the scores of national resilience by 0.13 and 0.47 points.

In the third stage, adding the variable sense of coherence increased the prediction regarding national resilience by 1.6% ($\Delta R^2 = 0.016$; $F (5, 309) = 10.98$; $p < .001$). Significant contributions were made by the demographic characteristic of level of education ($b = -0.14$; $t = -2.69$; $p < .01$), perceived threat ($b = -0.45$; $t = -5.34$; $p < .001$), and sense of coherence ($b = 0.12$; $t = 2.41$; $p < .05$). With each increase in the levels of education and perceived threat, there was a decrease in the scores of national resilience by 0.14 and 0.45 points, as well as, with each increase in sense of coherence, there was a similar increase in the score of national resilience by 0.12 points.

Overall, the influences of perceived threat and sense of coherence, together with the demographic characteristics, could clarify the variances in national resilience of 15.1%, with perceived threat as the strongest variable in predicting national resilience, compared to the other study variables.

Discussion

The main goal of this study was to test the national resilience of the people of West Kalimantan, in the context of the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs, viewed through the variables of perceived threat, sense of coherence, and through demographic characteristics. After performing a series of tests, statistically, the authors made a number of findings which were able to meet the aims of the study.

Firstly, the test result proved that the scores for perceived threat, in regard to illegal narcotics and drugs, influenced the score for national resilience, with the greater was the felt threat of the dangers of illegal narcotics and drugs, the lower were the scores for national resilience. This finding answered Hypothesis 1, and also supported the findings of a number of previous studies (such as: Kimhi & Eshel, 2012; Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021), which stated that the threats felt regarding one matter were related to the decline in perceptions of national resilience. Negative

12,08; $p < 0,001$). Kontribusi signifikan diberikan oleh karakteristik demografis tingkat pendidikan ($b = -0,13$; $t = -2,49$; $p < 0,05$) dan *perceived threat* ($b = -0,47$; $t = -5,48$; $p < 0,001$). Dengan tiap peningkatan pada tingkat pendidikan dan *perceived threat*, maka terjadi penurunan pada skor *national resilience* sebesar 0,13 poin dan 0,47 poin.

Pada tahap ketiga, penambahan *variabel sense of coherence* meningkatkan prediksi terhadap *national resilience* sebesar 1,6% ($\Delta R^2 = 0,016$; $F (5, 309) = 10,98$; $p < 0,001$). Kontribusi signifikan diberikan oleh karakteristik demografis tingkat pendidikan ($b = -0,14$; $t = -2,69$; $p < 0,01$), *perceived threat* ($b = -0,45$; $t = -5,34$; $p < 0,001$), dan *sense of coherence* ($b = 0,12$; $t = 2,41$; $p < 0,05$). Dengan tiap peningkatan pada tingkat pendidikan dan *perceived threat*, maka terjadi penurunan skor *national resilience* sebesar 0,14 dan 0,45 poin, serta dengan tiap peningkatan pada *sense of coherence*, maka terjadi peningkatan pada skor *national resilience* sebesar 0,12 poin.

Secara keseluruhan, pengaruh *perceived threat* dan *sense of coherence* bersamaan dengan karakteristik demografis dapat menjelaskan varians *national resilience* sebesar 15,1%, dengan *perceived threat* sebagai variabel yang paling kuat memprediksi *national resilience* dibandingkan variabel studi lainnya.

Diskusi

Tujuan utama studi ini adalah untuk menguji *national resilience* masyarakat Kalimantan Barat dalam konteks masalah narkoba yang ditinjau melalui *perceived threat*, *sense of coherence*, dan karakteristik demografis. Setelah melakukan serangkaian pengujian secara statistik, penulis mendapatkan sejumlah temuan yang dapat menjawab tujuan studi tersebut.

Pertama, hasil pengujian membuktikan bahwa skor *perceived threat* terhadap narkoba mempengaruhi skor *national resilience*, yaitu dengan semakin mengancam bahaya narkoba yang dirasakan, maka semakin rendah skor *national resilience*. Temuan ini menjawab Hipotesis 1 dan juga mendukung temuan pada sejumlah studi sebelumnya (contoh: Kimhi & Eshel, 2012; Callueng et al., 2020; Ballada et al., 2021) yang menyatakan bahwa ancaman yang dirasakan terhadap suatu hal berkaitan dengan penurunan persepsi terhadap *national resilience*. Penilaian negatif terhadap

evaluation of illegal narcotics and drugs are influenced not only by direct experience as an abuser, but may also be caused by knowledge of experiences relating to addicts, carriers, or drug dealers, in their environments. As stated by Muldoon et al. (2021), feelings of being under threat need not be experienced directly by individuals, but may grow from the observation of their environments, appraisal of the state of the nation, social relations, work exposure, or information displayed in the media. Negative appraisal may also be caused by the construal level of the individual (Trope and Liberman, 2010), that is individuals may realize that the danger of these illegal narcotics and drugs is apparent in their environments, so that they tend to imagine and predict the risks of illegal narcotics and drugs in the future to be something which will become manifest.

As individuals increasingly feel that their lives as citizens are threatened, so also will they not trust the capability of the nation to overcome such things. Feelings of distrust may be manifested in behavior unsupportive of the policies and programs carried out by the government to overcome these crises, impatience and unwillingness to sacrifice and loss of patriotism, loss of concern for their fellows and the environment, as well as the emergence of thoughts that the government is prioritizing the interests of certain groups (Kimhi et al., 2021). An example of the distrust of society in the government being able to handle the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs is that the prison terms given to addicts have not broken the chain of the misuse of illegal narcotics and drugs. Prisons can become protected sources for the distribution of illegal narcotics and drugs. The studies by Rao et al. (2016) and Murphy et al. (2018) found that the detention of addicts will worsen the situation, because illegal narcotics and drugs are also available in prisons, and, indeed, this may exacerbate their dependencies. Therefore, individuals who assess the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs as something threatening will have a low level of national resilience.

Secondly, the results of testing confirmed Hypothesis 2, that being that sense of coherence can significantly predict national resilience. Individuals with a high level of the sense of coherence perceive all the things they experience as things which may be comprehended and explained. These people believe that they possess all of the resources to assist them in responding to problems which arise, and so have the conviction that these problems can be controlled (Abu-Kaf et al., 2017). Besides this, when individuals are trapped in difficulties,

narkoba dipengaruhi tidak hanya oleh pengalaman langsung sebagai penyalahguna, tetapi dapat juga disebabkan oleh pengetahuan atau pengalaman berkaitan dengan pecandu, kurir, atau bandar narkoba di lingkungan. Sebagaimana dinyatakan oleh Muldoon et al. (2021), perasaan terancam tidak harus dialami langsung oleh individu, tetapi perasaan terancam dapat tumbuh dari pengamatan pada lingkungan sekitar, penilaian terhadap kondisi negara, relasi sosial, paparan pekerjaan, dan paparan informasi oleh media. Penilaian negatif juga dapat disebabkan oleh tingkat konstrual individu (Trope dan Liberman, 2010), yaitu individu yang menyadari bahwa bahaya narkoba ini adalah nyata di sekitarnya maka individu tersebut cenderung akan membayangkan dan memprediksi resiko narkoba ke depan sebagai sesuatu yang akan menjadi nyata.

Semakin individu merasa kehidupannya sebagai warga negara terancam, maka semakin individu tersebut tidak percaya terhadap kemampuan negara dalam mengatasi hal tersebut. Rasa ketidakpercayaan ini dapat diwujudkan dalam perilaku tidak mendukung kebijakan dan program yang dilaksanakan pemerintah dalam mengatasi krisis, kurangnya kesadaran untuk rela berkorban dan cinta tanah air, kurangnya rasa kepedulian terhadap sesama dan lingkungan, serta adanya pemikiran bahwa pemerintah hanya mementingkan kelompok tertentu saja (Kimhi et al., 2021). Sebuah contoh bentuk ketidakpercayaan masyarakat terhadap pemerintah dalam menangani narkoba adalah hukuman penjara yang diberikan kepada pecandu tidak memutus mata rantai penyalahgunaan narkoba. Penjara dapat menjadi sumber penyebaran narkoba yang terlindungi. Studi oleh Rao et al. (2016) dan Murphy et al. (2018) menemukan bahwa penahanan pada pecandu hanya akan memperburuk mereka, karena narkoba juga tersedia di penjara dan bahkan akan memperburuk kecanduan mereka. Maka dari itu, individu yang menilai narkoba sebuah hal yang mengancam akan memiliki tingkat *national resilience* yang rendah.

Kedua, hasil pengujian mengkonfirmasi Hipotesis 2, yaitu *sense of coherence* secara signifikan dapat memprediksi *national resilience*. Individu dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi mempersepsikan segala kejadian yang dialaminya sebagai suatu hal yang dapat dipahami dan dijelaskan. Individu tersebut percaya bahwa dirinya memiliki segala sumber daya yang dapat membantunya dalam merespon kesulitan yang muncul sehingga memiliki keyakinan akan dapat mengendalikannya (Abu-Kaf et al., 2017). Selain itu, apabila individu

they may accept this situation as being a part of their lives, which may be explained as being fitting, so that they do not easily experience stress, and are able to think about how to overcome the problem (Antonovsky, 1987). Therefore, these individuals with a high level of sense of coherence will have a strong desire to protect and support their country throughout a crisis (Ben-Dor et al., 2002).

Furthermore, Eshel and Kimhi (2016a) found that sense of coherence may explain the desire of individuals to act together as units, when facing difficulties. Individuals showing concern for their fellows, prioritizing joint or group interests over private ones, will do this based upon feelings of sharing a common fate, being responsible for their fellow citizens. Konaszewski et al. (2019) added that individuals with high sense of coherence will certainly tend to be involved in problem solving, by developing relationships with others. This is because individuals with high levels of sense of coherence consider the relationships they form able to become strengths, so they are able to assist in problem solving. Individuals with a high level of sense of coherence do not easily assess everything negatively, have attitudes tending towards optimism, are motivated to seek solutions, and are willing to expend an amount of energy to achieve the resolution of problems.

Thirdly, the testing of the influence of the demographic characteristics on national resilience did not confirm Hypothesis 3. From the four demographic characteristics tested, it was only the level of education which could predict national resilience, in that: participants with a low level of education had a high level of national resilience. In the context of resilience, this may be related to the matter of ease of access to the resources needed to overcome stress. Individuals with high levels of education can easily seek information, have many relationships, and normally would have high incomes, so being able to optimize those resources to help overcome stress (Hoffman & Muttarak, 2017). On the other hand, individuals with low levels of education have more limited resources, causing them to be more prone to experience psychological symptoms when facing problems (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019). Individuals with low levels of education were also tied to low levels of financial resources (Frankenberg et al., 2013), which placed them as priority recipients of benefits from government programs, during the COVID-19

terjebak dalam kesulitan, individu tersebut akan menerima hal tersebut sebagai bagian dari kehidupannya yang dapat dimaknai secara wajar sehingga tidak mudah mengalami stres dan mampu memikirkan cara untuk mengatasi kesulitan tersebut (Antonovsky, 1987). Maka dari itu, individu dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi akan memiliki tekad yang kuat untuk melindungi dan mendukung negara mereka selama masa krisis (Ben-Dor et al., 2002).

Lebih lanjut, Eshel dan Kimhi (2016a) menemukan bahwa *sense of coherence* dapat menjelaskan gambaran individu untuk bergerak bersama sebagai satu kesatuan ketika menghadapi kesulitan. Individu menunjukkan kepedulian antar sesama, mendahulukan kepentingan bersama atau kelompok di atas kepentingan pribadi yang dilandasi oleh rasa senasib sepenanggungan sesama warga negara. Konaszewski et al. (2019) menambahkan bahwa individu dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi memang cenderung untuk terlibat dalam pemecahan masalah dengan cara membangun relasi dengan individu lain. Hal ini karena individu dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi mengganggap relasi yang terjalin dapat menjadi kekuatan, sehingga dapat membantu dalam pemecahan masalah. Individu dengan tingkat *sense of coherence* tinggi tidak mudah menilai segala sesuatu secara negatif, memiliki sikap yang cenderung optimis, termotivasi untuk mencari penyelesaian, serta rela mengeluarkan sejumlah daya untuk meraih penyelesaian masalah.

Ketiga, pengujian pengaruh karakteristik demografis terhadap *national resilience* tidak mengkonfirmasi Hipotesis 3. Dari keempat karakteristik demografis yang diujikan, hanya tingkat pendidikan yang dapat memprediksi *national resilience*, yaitu dalam bentuk: partisipan dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah memiliki tingkat *national resilience* yang tinggi. Dalam konteks resiliensi, hal ini dapat dikaitkan pada sisi kemudahan akses terhadap sumber daya mengatasi stres. Individu dengan tingkat pendidikan tinggi dapat mencari informasi dengan mudah, memiliki relasi yang banyak, dan biasanya juga memiliki jumlah pendapatan tinggi sehingga dapat mengoptimalkan semua sumber daya tersebut untuk membantu mengatasi stres (Hoffman & Muttarak, 2017). Di sisi lain, individu dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah memiliki sumber daya lebih terbatas yang menyebabkan mereka lebih rentan mengalami gejala psikologis saat berhadapan dengan kesulitan (Kimhi et al., 2017; Kimhi et al., 2019). Individu dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah juga berkaitan dengan sumber finansial yang rendah (Frankenberg et al., 2013), yang menempatkan mereka sebagai prioritas penerima manfaat

pandemic. The existence of this amount of assistance may be interpreted as the nation helping citizens in confronting difficulties, so increasing their trust in the government. Besides this, in a democratic country, there is a reduction in political trust influenced by education levels. The higher are the levels of education of individuals, the lower is their level of trust in the government (Dalton, 2005). Conversely, the lower are the levels of education of individuals, the higher are their levels of trust in the government. (Ballada et al, 2021). This is brought about by the occurrence of changes in the hopes of citizens in the country, as shown by individuals with higher levels of education. Individuals with higher levels of education, particularly those younger, show more interest in the issues of quality of life, as well as being opposed to the established political systems. This leads towards a decline in participation in politics (Dalton, 2005).

Of all of the study variables, perceived threat showed the strongest influence on perceived national resilience. This may have shown that the difficulties of traumatic events felt by individuals may directly influence national resilience.

Limitations and Suggestions

This study succeeded in confirming that, in the context of the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs, perceived threats, sense of coherence, and demographic characteristics may predict national resilience. Though this is so, this study had a number of shortcomings, being those related to: (1) the data collection process; and (2) the political preferences of the participants. Firstly, the use of an online survey resulted in the participants selected coming only from those having Internet access. The use of surveys utilizing the classical method of paper and pencil might be considered for further development of this topic, so that it might reach out to more diverse types of respondents. Secondly, the authors did not calculate political preferences when collecting data. If one looks at the findings of this study, political preferences just might have enriched discussions. Therefore, the variable of political preference could be considered for inclusion in further studies.

Conclusion

This study illustrated that the concept of national resilience was certainly predicted by risk factors and

dari program pemerintah, seperti penerima bantuan dalam selama pandemi *COVID-19*. Adanya sejumlah bantuan ini dapat dimaknai sebagai kehadiran negara untuk membantu masyarakat dalam menghadapi kesulitan, sehingga menumbuhkan kepercayaan pada pemerintah. Selain itu, dalam negara demokrasi terjadi penurunan kepercayaan politik yang dipengaruhi oleh pendidikan. Semakin tinggi tingkat pendidikan individu, maka semakin rendah tingkat kepercayaan pada pemerintah (Dalton, 2005). Sebaliknya, semakin rendah tingkat pendidikan individu, semakin tinggi tingkat kepercayaan pada pemerintah (Ballada et al, 2021). Hal ini dikarenakan perubahan harapan warga negara terhadap negara yang ditunjukkan oleh individu dengan tingkat pendidikan tinggi. Individu dengan tingkat pendidikan tinggi, terutama yang berusia muda, menunjukkan ketertarikan lebih pada isu kualitas hidup baru, serta menentang tatanan politik yang sudah mapan. Hal ini mengarah pada penurunan partisipasi dalam politik (Dalton, 2005).

Dari semua variabel studi, *perceived threat* menunjukkan pengaruh yang paling kuat terhadap *perceived national resilience*. Hal ini menandakan bahwa kesulitan atau peristiwa traumatis yang dirasakan dan dialami individu dapat secara langsung mempengaruhi *national resilience*.

Keterbatasan dan Saran

Studi ini berhasil mengkonfirmasi bahwa dalam konteks masalah narkoba, *perceived threat*, *sense of coherence*, dan karakteristik demografis dapat memprediksi *national resilience*. Walaupun demikian, studi ini memiliki sejumlah keterbatasan, yaitu sehubungan dengan: (1) proses pengambilan data; dan (2) preferensi politik partisipan. Pertama, penggunaan survei secara daring mengakibatkan partisipan yang terjaring hanya adalah mereka yang memiliki akses Internet. Penggunaan survei menggunakan metode klasik *paper and pencil* dapat dipertimbangkan untuk pengembangan topik berikutnya, sehingga dapat menjangkau responden yang lebih beragam Kedua, penulis tidak memperhitungkan preferensi politik partisipan saat pengambilan data. Jika melihat temuan studi ini, preferensi politik bisa saja memiliki peran untuk memperkaya pembahasan. Maka dari itu, variabel preferensi politik dapat dipertimbangkan untuk disertakan pada studi selanjutnya.

Simpulan

Studi ini menggambarkan bahwa konsep *national resilience* memang diprediksi oleh faktor risiko dan

protection factors. The authors utilized the perceived threat of illegal narcotics and drugs as a variable, which lowered the scores for national resilience. The sense of coherence was treated as a variable having a role in increasing the scores of national resilience. From these two variables, that of perceived threat was the strongest predictor, making the largest contribution. From the results of this study, it may be concluded that society is in an as yet insufficiently resilient situation, because resilience materialized when there was a balance between risk factors and protection factors (Eshel & Kimhi, 2016b).

From the fact that the values of a perceived threat were higher than those of a sense of coherence, it may be concluded that, in the context of the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs, the government has more prioritized preventive efforts than it has promotive ones. Besides information concerning the dangers of illegal narcotics and drugs, the government also needs to give out material concerning the strengthening of personal potential. Furthermore, the presence of the variable of level of education in predicting national resilience may be construed from two sides, related to: (1) its role as a risk factor; and (2) its role as a protection factor.

Firstly, low level education may be a risk factor, because society are prone to suffer physical and psychological health problems during a crisis. Secondly, low level of education may be a protection factor, because society with low level of education have more trust in the government. Looking at these situations, the government should pay more attention to, and map out, just which variables can increase national resilience.

Overall, it may be concluded that, in discussions of national resilience, these would have more meaning if the risk factors, protection factors, and demographic factors were considered. Besides this, all of the study variables have explained little about national resilience, meaning that the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs do not greatly influence the perceived national resilience of the citizens of West Kalimantan. In other words, the message from the government stating that the problems of illegal narcotics and drugs poses an extraordinary threat for the continuity of the nation has not as yet been accepted by society. Society is quite informed in assessing the problem of illegal narcotics and drugs as a form of difficulty threatening the nation, however that assessment is as yet insufficiently meaningful

faktor protektif. Penulis menggunakan *perceived threat* terhadap narkoba sebagai variabel yang berperan menurunkan skor *national resilience*. *Sense of coherence* diperlakukan sebagai variabel yang berperan meningkatkan skor *national resilience*. Dari kedua variabel tersebut, *perceived threat* menjadi prediktor terkuat dengan kontribusi terbesar. Dari hasil studi ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa masyarakat berada pada kondisi yang belum cukup resilien, karena kondisi resilien terwujud ketika terjadi keseimbangan antara faktor risiko dan faktor protektif (Eshel & Kimhi, 2016b).

Nilai *perceived threat* yang lebih tinggi daripada nilai *sense of coherence* dapat disimpulkan sebagai bahwa dalam konteks masalah narkoba, pemerintah lebih mengedepankan upaya preventif daripada upaya promotif. Selain penyuluhan mengenai bahaya narkoba, pemerintah seharusnya juga perlu memberi materi mengenai penguatan potensi diri. Lebih lanjut, keberadaan variabel tingkat pendidikan dalam memprediksi *national resilience* dapat dimaknai dalam dua sisi, sehubungan dengan: (1) perannya sebagai faktor risiko; dan (2) perannya sebagai faktor protektif.

Pertama, kondisi tingkat pendidikan yang rendah dapat menjadi faktor risiko karena masyarakat menjadi rentan terhadap masalah kesehatan secara fisik dan psikologis selama krisis. Kedua, tingkat pendidikan yang rendah dapat menjadi faktor protektif karena masyarakat yang memiliki tingkat pendidikan rendah lebih percaya kepada pemerintah. Melihat kondisi ini, pemerintah harus lebih memperhatikan dan memetakan variabel apa saja yang dapat meningkatkan dan menurunkan *national resilience*.

Secara keseluruhan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa pembahasan *national resilience* lebih memberi arti ketika faktor risiko, proteksi, dan demografis diperhitungkan. Selain itu, keseluruhan variabel studi hanya menjelaskan sebagian kecil dari *national resilience*, yang berarti bahwa permasalahan narkoba tidak cukup mempengaruhi kondisi *perceived national resilience* masyarakat Kalimantan Barat. Dengan kata lain, narasi pemerintah yang menyatakan permasalahan narkoba sebagai ancaman luar biasa bagi keberlangsungan negara belum ditangkap sepenuhnya oleh masyarakat. Masyarakat cukup paham dalam menilai permasalahan narkoba sebagai bentuk kesulitan yang mengancam negara, namun penilaian ini belum cukup berarti untuk menumbuhkan kesadaran masyarakat dan mendukung

to increase the awareness of the citizens and to support government efforts to eradicate that problem.

The implications from this study are that the social situation is still quite vulnerable, so that there is a concern that when society faces a problem, this may cause anxiety, depression, and fear, which will have an impact on health and welfare or well-being. Therefore, the government must maintain good communications with and a good image in front of, the citizens, so that their trust is maintained. Beside this, the government also needs to consider preventive and promotive measures, to achieve a society which is resilient in the faces of all national stressors.

upaya pemerintah memberantas permasalahan narkoba.

Implikasi dari studi ini adalah kondisi masyarakat cukup rentan, sehingga ada kekhawatiran bahwa saat masyarakat menghadapi kesulitan, hal tersebut dapat menyebabkan kecemasan, depresi, dan ketakutan yang berdampak pada kesejahteraan. Maka dari itu, pemerintah harus menjaga komunikasi dan citra yang baik di hadapan masyarakat sehingga kepercayaan masyarakat tetap terjaga. Selain itu, pemerintah juga perlu menyeimbangkan upaya preventif dan promotif untuk mencapai masyarakat yang resilien terhadap segala *stressor* nasional.

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