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# The Role of Social Factors in Building Social Resilience of Former Drug Users in Surakarta City, Central Java

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**Abstract.** This study explores the challenges and solutions in the social reintegration of former drug convicts in Surakarta City, a region marked by a high prevalence of drug circulation. Key issues include social stigma, economic barriers, and insufficient structured social support. The research focuses on two primary objectives: (1) understanding the role of social actors, families, government, private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs) in fostering the social resilience of former convicts, and (2) identifying obstacles and supporting factors in the social environment, including strategies to address stigma and economic limitations. Using a qualitative approach, this study involved in-depth interviews and observations of nine primary informants, including family members, close friends, religious leaders, youth leaders, and former convicts, along with supporting informants from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Surakarta, CSOs, and correctional institutions. Thematic analysis revealed that emotional support from families forms the foundation for rebuilding the confidence of former convicts. Government programs, including rehabilitation and skills training, help reduce stigma and improve access to employment. The private sector contributes through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, providing inclusive job opportunities, while CSOs deliver counseling and community-based empowerment. This research introduces a novel contribution by integrating social role theory, social support theory, and social change theory to analyze the social resilience of former convicts. The findings emphasize that a holistic and collaborative approach involving families, communities, and institutional actors is crucial in overcoming stigma and economic barriers while fostering sustainable social reintegration.

**Keywords:** Former Drug Offenders, Social Actors, Social Reintegration, Social Resilience, Surakarta City.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking, which has high risks but provides large profits, is common knowledge. The increasing problem of illegal drugs globally reflects and exacerbates international tensions and is a form of crime that involves violating social norms regulated by law (Laksana & Virlia, 2019; Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018; Siegel, 2008). This crime can be committed by anyone, regardless of social status, whether rich or poor. This means that drug trafficking or abuse can involve anyone, both women and men, of all ages, from children, teenagers, adults to the elderly (Hariyanto, 2018; Jiang et al., 2014). These tensions are evident in various contexts, such as rapid changes in political alliances, declining family and community harmony, increasing cases of broken homes, high unemployment rates, economic problems, social marginalization, and increasing crime rates (Miech et al., 2022; Raisa, 2016). Drug abuse and its impacts have affected various aspects of social life, including family life, health, education, crime, and work, which ultimately contribute to the degradation of the nation's generations (Mawarpury & Mirza, 2017; Nugraha, 2020).

Drug abuse is a global problem, with 5.6% of the world's population aged 15–64 years recorded as having used drugs at least once in 2016 (Degenhardt et al., 2016; Nawi et al., 2021). Drug use is more common among young people than older age groups for most types of drugs. In the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region, drug abuse is also increasing, especially among young men aged 15 to 30 years. The 2013 Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study showed that the increasing health burden of drug abuse among adolescents and young adults is significant (Nation, 2018). Approximately 14% of the total health burden in young men is due to alcohol and drug abuse (Nation, 2018; Nawi et al., 2021). Additionally, younger people are at higher risk of dying from substance use disorders, with marijuana being the most commonly used drug in this group (Miech et al., 2022; Ritchie et al., 2022).

The threat of abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs (NARKOBA) or NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Additives) has become a global phenomenon that threatens humanity (human threat) at the local, national, regional, and international levels (Bouchard, 2007; Paudyal et al., 2022; Turner et al., 1994). Indonesia, seperti banyak negara lainnya, menghadapi ancaman serius, terutama dengan meningkatnya prevalensi pengguna narkoba dari tahun ke tahun. Penyalahgunaan narkoba yang semakin meluas dan cepat dipicu oleh kemajuan teknologi informasi, di mana komunikasi antara pengguna, pengedar, dan pemasok menjadi lebih mudah melalui internet. Selain itu, variasi jenis narkotika juga terus berkembang (Head, 2022; Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018). If previously narcotics mainly were derived from natural materials such as opium from opium flowers (Papaver somniferum), marijuana from flowers, leaves, and resin of the marijuana plant (Cannabis sativa), and coca leaves (Erythroxylum), now the chemical revolution has produced new synthetic derivatives such as morphine, heroin and cocaine (new synthetic drugs), which are increasingly driving mass commercialization (Jatau et al., 2021; Moore & Barnett, 2015; Paudyal et al., 2022).

The absence of protective factors and the presence of risk factors make adolescents more vulnerable to drug

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abuse. Some of these risk factors include mental health and behavioral problems that emerge from an early age, peer pressure, inadequate school facilities, poverty, weak supervision and relationships with parents, disharmonious family structures, lack of opportunities, social isolation, gender, and easy access to drugs (EL Rawas et al., 2020; Nawi et al., 2021; Permana, 2021). On the other hand, protective factors include high levels of self-esteem, religiosity, perseverance, positive peer influence, self-control, good parental supervision, academic achievement, anti-drug policies, and close ties to the surrounding environment (Azhar et al., 2021).

Drug abuse cases in Indonesia continue to be a serious concern, considering its widespread impact on various sectors of life. Indonesia faces a significant challenge as one of the countries that is a transit route and the leading destination for drug trafficking in Southeast Asia (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018). According to data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the number of drug users continues to increase, especially among teenagers and those of productive age (Azhar et al., 2021; Hariyanto, 2018; Laksana & Virlia, 2019; Permana, 2021). The high rate of abuse not only damages individual health but also causes economic losses to the country due to decreased productivity and increased costs of rehabilitation and law enforcement. In some areas, drug abuse is also often associated with increased crime rates, which further worsens the social situation and public security. Prevention efforts require cross-sector involvement, including education, health, law enforcement, and support from families and communities to create a holistic and sustainable approach (Hariyanto, 2018).

This article shows the main problems related to the high rate of drug abuse in Surakarta City, Central Java, which has an impact on various social, economic, and psychological aspects of society. Cases of drug abuse involving prisoners and recidivists have shown an increase, with the majority of cases coming from the productive age group. Surakarta City, as an area with significant economic growth, is also a center for drug trafficking, so it requires a special approach to overcome this problem. Based on empirical data, drug abuse continues to increase every day and has affected various levels of society (Mulyani et al., 2019; Sagala et al., 2022). Drug convicts are highly likely to re-involve themselves in the world of narcotics. In Surakarta, Central Java, drug trafficking is showing an increasing trend. This is also reflected in the increasing number of prisoners and convicts related to drug cases who are inmates at the Surakarta Class 1A Detention Center (Rutan). Since 2013, the number of inmates involved in drug cases at the Surakarta Detention Center has reached 86 people, and this number continues to increase every year (Metrotvnews.com, 2014).

This article focuses on understanding the role of social actors, such as families, government, the private sector, and civil society organizations, in supporting the social resilience of former drug users. The main challenges faced include social stigma, economic barriers, a lack of structured social support, and limited rehabilitation facilities. The rehabilitative approach mandated by Article 127 of the Indonesian Narcotics Law is considered a potential solution. However, its implementation is still constrained by a lack of resources and coordination between actors.

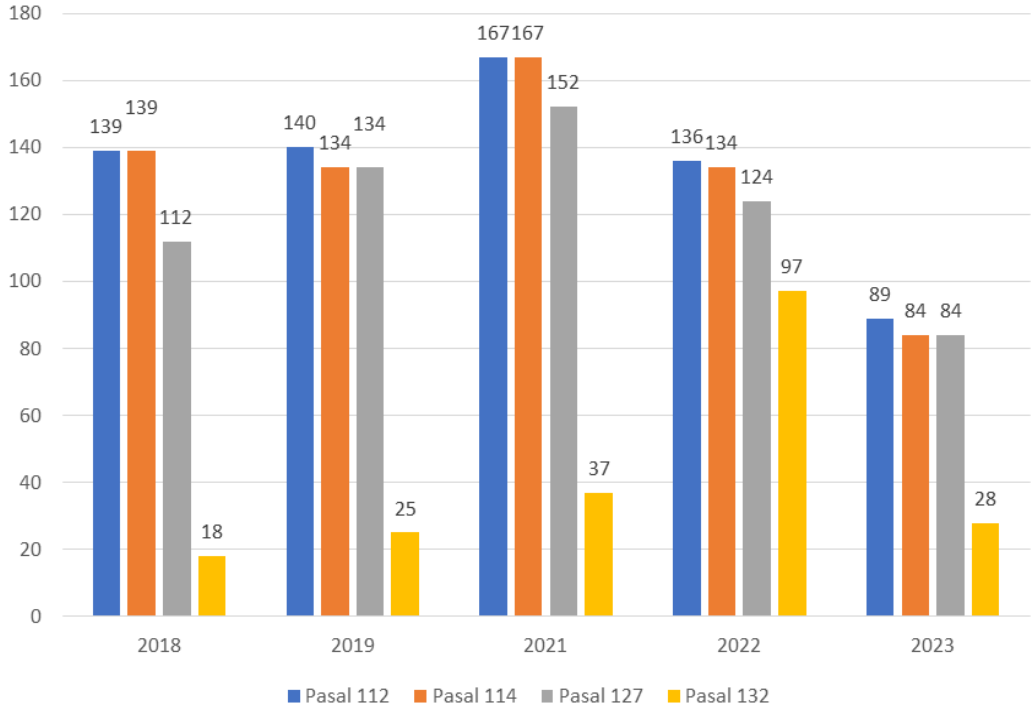



**Figure 1:** Drug Cases in Surakarta City 2018-2020 & 2022-2023.
**Source:** Processed from the Surakarta Police Report, 2024.

From Figure 1, it is explained that many drug cases in Surakarta City are recidivist cases of drug dealers and distributors. The articles that ensnare more in Articles 112 and 114 as the crime is committed as a dealer or articles to ensnare abusers for themselves as the criminal elements for the crime of possession of narcotics

between dealers and abusers, which are distinguished by investigators in the purpose of possession for sale, in this case, referred to as dealers. Recidivism refers to individuals who re-commit the same crime after serving a sentence for a previous violation. The substance of the problem in this article is how social actors can contribute to overcoming social stigma, providing emotional and economic support, and creating a conducive environment for the social reintegration of former drug users. The main obstacles include the stigma that continues to stick, economic inability, and policies that do not fully support a humanistic approach to rehabilitation. This article highlights the importance of multi-actor collaboration in creating inclusive social transformation to resolve the complex issue of drug abuse in Surakarta City.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This article highlights the importance of the role of social actors in the rehabilitation and reintegration process of former drug users. Social actors such as families, the government, the private sector, and civil society organizations have made significant contributions to building the social resilience of former prisoners. Social roles, according to the theory used, are behaviors expected of individuals based on their status or position in society. These roles are dynamic and often involve conflict, especially when individuals have more than one social status. In the context of this study, the role of social actors is an important facilitator in supporting individual recovery from stigma and drug dependence.

### 2.1. The Role of Social Actors

Role literally refers to the part of an individual's activity that occupies a specific position and is related to the work or tasks that must be carried out (Kail & Cavanaugh, 2018; Moore & Barnett, 2015). In the context of recidivism of prisoners, they often face negative stigma in their social status (Jiang et al., 2014; Siegel, 2008). Therefore, social roles become an important factor that determines a person's social status. This understanding shows that when an individual carries out tasks or responsibilities that are in accordance with his status or position in society, he is playing his social role (Baert et al., 2022; Nooteboom, 2022). Social roles are more dynamic than social status. In practice, social roles often cause conflict because an individual usually has more than one status that requires them to play more than one role at a time.

Social support provided by an individual's social environment is very helpful in overcoming problems and stress. Family support is the main foundation that provides a sense of acceptance, motivation, and self-confidence (Irwan & Indraddin, 2016; Laksana & Virlia, 2019; Raisa, 2016). Studies show that synergy between family and other social actors strengthens individual resilience (Hidayat, 2019). The government plays a role through a restorative justice approach, implementing rehabilitation programs, and skills training aimed at reducing stigma and increasing economic access for former prisoners (Rahmi et al., 2021). In addition, the private sector and civil society organizations play a strategic role through community empowerment programs, skills training, and inclusive employment opportunities that create a conducive environment for the social reintegration process (Witkowski et al., 2024).

From a theoretical perspective, this article adopts several important concepts, including social change theory, which explains the dynamics of society in supporting individual transformation; social interaction theory emphasizes the importance of interpersonal relationships. Social support theory outlines the contribution of social networks in reducing crime rates, and social psychology theory explores the emotional and cognitive aspects of individuals in dealing with social stigma (Kanevskiy, 2024). This article also identifies barriers to the reintegration process, such as community stigma, limited economic support, and a lack of structured rehabilitation programs, which often lead to social isolation and increase the risk of relapse (Bungin, 2000; Schoon, 2006; Wulansari, 2013). In contrast, support from family, community, and government has been shown to increase individual resilience. The conclusion of this study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between social actors and a holistic approach to creating sustainable solutions for the reintegration of ex-convicts. Inclusive social support not only reduces stigma but also strengthens the capacity of individuals to contribute back to society while encouraging broader social transformation.

The pattern of relationships in social theory is greatly influenced by the level and role of actors, where the optimization of the role of actors in social change can encourage the transformation of social conditions. This includes the formation of new social systems and new norms driven by the complexity of society, which ultimately creates broader social change. Actors play a major role, including in front of prisoners, in an effort to prevent them from returning to roles such as drug dealers. This thinking is influenced by the work of Berle, Mills, Hoffman, and Auerbach, who made significant contributions to the orthodox view of corporate lawyers as central figures in modern social and economic life (Hunger & J. David Hunger, 2008; Longhofer & Winchester, 2016). The concept of actor roles is structured by offering a two-stage framework that includes five patterns of social system formation, namely a combination of types of institutional work carried out by one or more actors, which aims to facilitate the formation of a social system in order to support social change (Bouchard, 2007; Paudyal et al., 2022; Soekanto, 2002).

### 2.2. Metode Penelitian

The research method used in this article is a qualitative approach with an exploratory descriptive design. A qualitative approach with an exploratory descriptive design is a research method that aims to understand phenomena in depth by describing and exploring information without testing a particular hypothesis (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This study aims to understand the role of social actors in building social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews and observations. The main informants of the study consisted of family, close friends, religious leaders, youth leaders, and former prisoners, as well as supporting informants such as representatives of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Surakarta City, civil society organizations, and correctional officers. The qualitative approach with an exploratory descriptive design aims to understand the phenomenon in depth through data collection and analysis that aims to describe and explore various aspects without testing hypotheses (Adlini et al., 2022; Lung et al., 2022). The data analysis process was conducted thematically to explore the contribution of social actors, supporting factors, and obstacles in building social resilience. This study used data triangulation to ensure the validity of the results, by comparing findings from interviews, observations, and relevant official documents (Miles et al., 2014). This method is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue of social reintegration for former drug users. In addition, the emphasis on thematic analysis helps identify patterns that can support the reintegration process. With this approach, the study aims to provide an in-depth perspective on social interactions and structures that influence the success of social reintegration.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. The Role of Social Factors in Building Social Resilience of Former Drug Users in Surakarta City

This article identifies the role of social actors and social environmental barriers as key elements in building the social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City. Social actors, including family, government, private sector, and civil society organizations (such as NGO GRANAT), play an important role in creating an environment that supports social reintegration. Emotional support provided by family and friends creates a sense of security and affection and builds the self-confidence of former prisoners to face the social stigma they often experience. In addition, intensive psychological guidance by professional counselors helps individuals overcome trauma, feelings of inferiority, and other psychological challenges that arise after serving their sentences (Cullen et al., 1999; Jackson et al., 2007; Zimmerman, 2013). The government plays a role through restorative justice-based policies that offer holistic rehabilitation, job skills training, and economic empowerment. The private sector also plays a role through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, providing job opportunities that empower the economy of former prisoners (Golden Great Borneo, 2019; Ngoasong, 2014). Civil society organizations provide services such as community counseling and advocacy to help ex-offenders feel socially included (Allison, 2014; Pelizzo, 2020).

This collaboration between social actors creates a holistic approach that not only helps individuals overcome stigma and economic barriers but also creates sustainable social transformation (Prasatya et al., 2023; Wang & Ran, 2023). This effort provides opportunities for former prisoners to rise, contribute to society, and build a productive and dignified life. The process of social reintegration of former drug users in Surakarta City is supported through the coordination of a holistic rehabilitation program. This program includes job skills training designed to meet market needs, giving former prisoners the ability to live a productive and economically independent life. The implementation of this program involves collaboration between social actors, such as the government, NGOs (for example GRANAT), and the private sector, who work together to ensure the sustainability of rehabilitation and skills training. The government provides a policy framework and supporting facilities, NGOs play a role in community-based counseling and empowerment, while the private sector supports through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, opening up inclusive employment opportunities. The success of this program is also determined by the effective communication skills of social actors, including the ability to listen empathetically, provide constructive input, and build trust-based relationships. Empathy and active involvement from various social actors encourage the creation of a sense of appreciation and strengthen the motivation of former prisoners to contribute to society. This helps reduce social stigma and supports better reintegration. This approach not only creates positive impacts for individuals, but also influences broader social transformation. Through synergy between social actors, this program has succeeded in creating an inclusive environment that supports sustainable reintegration, while strengthening social cohesion in the Surakarta community. With this model, the challenges of stigma and economic limitations often faced by former prisoners can be effectively overcome.

The role of social actors in building social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City includes the involvement of families, government, the private sector, and civil society organizations (NGOs). The family is the main actor by providing emotional support that creates a sense of security and builds self-confidence, helping former prisoners deal with trauma and social stigma. The government contributes through restorative justice-based policies, such as rehabilitation programs, skills training, and economic empowerment, which encourage sustainable social reintegration. The private sector, through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, provides employment opportunities that increase the economic stability of former prisoners and strengthen their

self-confidence. In addition, civil society organizations play a role in counseling, community empowerment, and advocacy, creating an inclusive and supportive environment.

The main obstacles to building social resilience include strong social stigma, discrimination, limited access to employment, and unstable economic conditions. The negative stigma against former prisoners often limits their opportunities to participate productively in society. However, supporting factors such as emotional support from family, community acceptance, and government policy interventions have been shown to help overcome these barriers. Cross-sector collaboration is key to success, creating synergy between social actors to build an ecosystem conducive to social reintegration. The involvement of all social actors not only strengthens individual resilience but also reduces stigma and encourages inclusive social transformation. This model can be adapted to other local contexts, providing wider opportunities for ex-convicts to live independently, productively, and contribute positively to society.

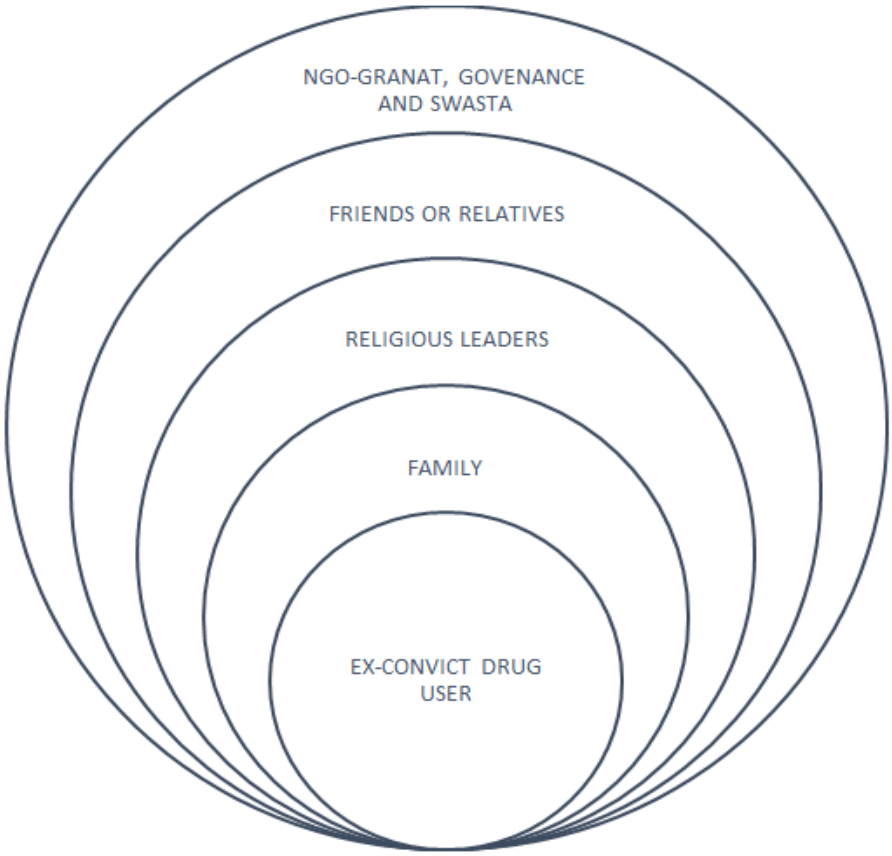



**Figure 2:** Map of the Involvement of Social Resilience Actors of Former Drug User Convicts.

Actor Involvement Map depicting the relationships and contributions of various parties in supporting the rehabilitation and empowerment of former drug convicts (Head, 2022; Miech et al., 2022). At the center of the diagram, the core layer contains former drug convicts as the main subjects of all interventions. The main focus is to help them overcome personal, social, and economic challenges in order to live independently. Families provide emotional support, such as love and acceptance, as well as material support to help former convicts reintegrate into society. Meanwhile, the government and civil society organizations (NGOs-Granat) play a role in formal rehabilitation, skills training, community-based counseling, and awareness campaigns. The fourth layer involves the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that provide job training and economic opportunities to support the sustainable empowerment of former convicts. The fifth layer includes friends, religious leaders, and youth leaders who strengthen social networks, provide moral guidance and support skills development.

Public awareness to increase inclusivity and reduce social stigma, which is often a significant obstacle in the reintegration process (Kail & Cavanaugh, 2018; Moore & Barnett, 2015; Santrock, 2019). This map shows that each layer has a complementary role, with the core layer as the main focus, supporting layers providing direct assistance, and environmental factors creating the context that influences the success of rehabilitation. Multi-actor collaboration is essential to ensure the success of this process, while social stigma and lack of community awareness are significant challenges that need to be overcome.




**Figure 3:** Social Resilience Patterns of Former Drug-Using Convicts.

Resilience pattern with a primary focus on the process of rebuilding self-confidence and reintegration into society. Resilience here is achieved through a multidimensional approach involving various supporting elements (Cullen et al., 1999; Siegel, 2008). One of the key elements is creating an inclusive environment that supports social reintegration, where individuals are accepted without discrimination so that they feel valued and able to contribute positively. Furthermore, emotional support from family, friends, and community provides stability and motivation to face life's challenges. This process is also supported by rehabilitation and training programs that help individuals develop skills and overcome the various problems they face. In addition, the private sector plays an important role through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives by offering employment opportunities that enable individuals to live economically independently (Golden Great Borneo, 2019; Ngoasong, 2014)Finally, counseling and community empowerment are elements that support individuals in sharing experiences, learning from others, and building strong social networks.

These five elements are interconnected and work synergistically to support the primary goal of restoring individuals' self-confidence and helping them reintegrate into society. This pattern emphasizes that resilience is not just the responsibility of the individual but also the result of collective support from the family, community, private sector, and broader social environment. This approach creates a strong foundation for sustainable recovery.

### 3.2. Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors of the Social Environment

Barriers and encouragement of the social environment play an important role in building the social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City. The main barriers include strong social stigma, discrimination, limited access to employment, and unstable economic conditions, all of which create psychological stress and hinder the reintegration process. In contrast, encouragement of the social environment, such as emotional support from family, acceptance from the community, and government policy interventions, contribute significantly to overcoming these barriers. Civil society organizations, such as NGOs, also play a role in eliminating stigma through advocacy and community-based programs. Coordinated collaboration between social actors creates an inclusive environment, supports the reintegration process, and strengthens the social resilience of former prisoners to adapt productively back into society (Anderson, 2015; Rezaei et al., 2023). This holistic approach is key to driving a more inclusive and sustainable social transformation.

A significant obstacle in this process is the strong social stigma against former drug convicts. Negative labels such as "addict" or "criminal" often limit their opportunities for employment and social support. This obstacle is further exacerbated by unstable economic conditions, which are influenced by limited access to decent work. Social stigma not only creates psychological stress but also prevents them from sustainable social reintegration.

**Table 1:** Existing Socialization Resilience Model Based on Interview Results.

| No. | Problem | Focus | Key Findings | Minor Proposition | Major Proposition |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | The role of social actors in building social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City. | a. The role of social actors in increasing the self-confidence of former prisoners | 1. Family and friends provide important emotional support.<br>2. Psychological counseling helps overcome stigma and trauma.<br>3. An inclusive social environment eliminates stigma. | Emotional family support, psychological counseling, and an inclusive environment help ex-convicts build self-confidence, overcome stigma, and create opportunities for reintegration. | The social resilience of former prisoners is determined by integrated support from family, community, government, private sector, and community organizations to overcome stigma, discrimination, and economic challenges.. |
| | | b. The role of social actors in social reintegration. | 4. Holistic support, such as rehabilitation and skills training | - | - |
| | | c. Factors that influence the effectiveness of the actor's role | 5. Empathy and emotional support from social actors are important to build self-confidence.<br>6. Coordination between government, NGOs, and families supports rehabilitation programs.<br>7. Stigma-free environment increases motivation.<br>8. Good communication by social actors influences the success of rehabilitation. | Empathy and coordination between social actors create a supportive environment and reduce social stigma, accelerating the social reintegration of former prisoners.. | - |
| 2. | Barriers and supporting factors of the social environment in building social resilience | a. Social environmental barriers | 9. The negative stigma against former prisoners makes it difficult for them to get jobs.<br>10. Economic obstacles are exacerbated by social stigma. | Social stigma and economic challenges can be overcome through emotional support and family financial stability that helps ex-convicts feel valued. | - |
| | | b. Social environmental support | 11. An emotionally supportive family environment helps ex-convicts feel accepted and valued. | - | - |

As explained in the existing model table above, the discussion of this study presents a novelty in social knowledge through the integration of three main theories: social role theory, social support theory, and social change theory. Social role theory explains the importance of the responsibility of families, governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations in creating an environment that supports the reintegration of former prisoners, including emotional and financial aspects, to reduce discrimination. Social support theory highlights the importance of positive interpersonal relationships to overcome trauma, build self-confidence, and create financial stability through job training and economic empowerment. Social change theory emphasizes the role of innovative public policies, such as holistic rehabilitation and stigma reduction campaigns, in changing public views and opening up opportunities for productive participation.

This study strengthens the three theories by emphasizing a holistic approach and collaboration between social actors. This not only overcomes individual barriers such as stigma and economics but also creates an inclusive social structure. The results offer a basis for relevant public policies in the reintegration of former drug convicts and in addressing other social issues, such as poverty and marginalization. Synergy between social actors is key to creating sustainable and productive social transformation.

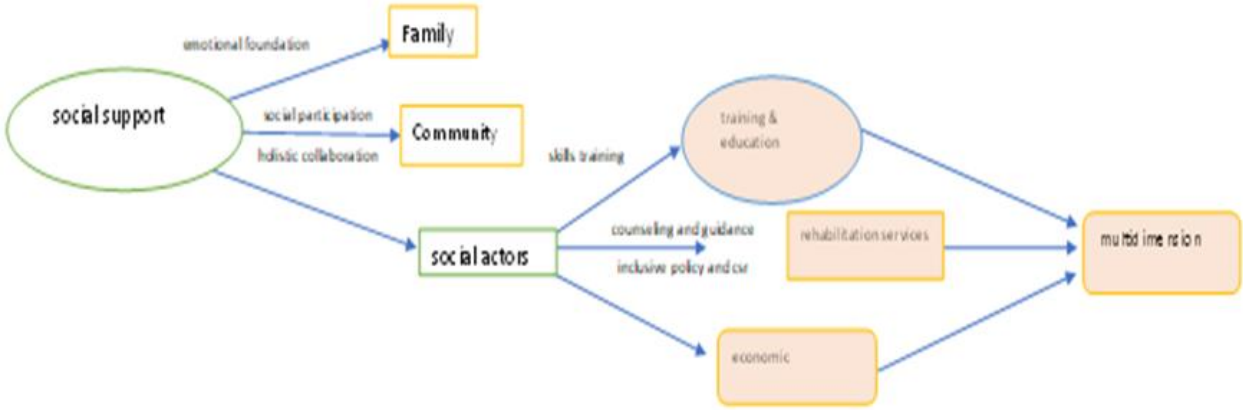



**Figure 4:** Model Recommendations.

Collaborative and holistic models are essential for successful social and economic reintegration, especially for individuals who face challenges in returning to society. Reintegration cannot be achieved through individual efforts alone but requires the active involvement of various social elements. Families provide basic support in the form of emotional, moral, and material security, while the government creates policies and provides rehabilitation facilities, skills training, and access to social adaptation services. The private sector contributes through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that open up employment opportunities and economic empowerment. At the same time, civil society organizations (CSOs) support through community-based programs, counseling and social empowerment. This cross-sector collaboration ensures that physical, emotional, social, and economic needs are met comprehensively, creating an inclusive ecosystem that supports sustainable reintegration and strengthens social cohesion in the community.

## 4. CONCLUSION

This article emphasizes the importance of collaborative roles and holistic approaches in supporting the social resilience of former drug users in Surakarta City. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews and document analysis, focusing on the roles of families, government, private sector, and civil society organizations (NGOs - GRANAT). Families provide emotional support as a psychological foundation to overcome stigma, trauma, and feelings of inferiority. The government contributes through restorative justice-based policies, skills training, and holistic rehabilitation that support economic stability and reduce social stigma. The private sector plays a role through CSR programs that open up employment opportunities, while NGOs - GRANAT provide counseling, community training, and advocacy to accelerate social reintegration. Significant barriers such as social stigma, discrimination, and economic limitations can be overcome with encouragement from the social environment, including family support, community acceptance, and government intervention. Collaboration between these social actors builds an inclusive ecosystem that enables sustainable reintegration, strengthens social resilience, and encourages a more tolerant social transformation in Surakarta City.

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