

# A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON PREVALENCE SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES 2018

Kratom  
(*Mitragyna Speciosa*)





# **A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON PREVALENCE SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES**

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**A Qualitative Study on Prevalence Survey of Drug Abuse  
Countermeasures 2018**

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**Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.**  
**May peace be upon us.**



Let us praise to God the Almighty for the blessing that National Narcotics Board (BNN) in cooperation with the Culture and Society Research Center of LIPI has completed the Book of **"A Qualitative Study on Prevalence Survey of Drug Abuse Countermeasures 2018"**.

The purpose of this qualitative study is to find out the drug illicit trafficking, factor in using drugs, impact of using drugs, and P4GN program which has been implemented in each province. This qualitative study is carried out to support the quantitative data of drug abuse prevalence rate in Indonesia in 2019.

Finally, as the Head of National Narcotics Board, we would like to convey our gratitude to Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) as the supervisor of research functions and to all parties involving in the formulation of this Book that enable us to publish it on time. We hope that the results of this research can be used widely to support the policy of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and its Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in Indonesia. It is expected that the result of this research would be a reference for all ministries or institutions as well as the society to support the countermeasure of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia.

**Thank you.**

**Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.**

Jakarta, December 2019  
**Head of National Narcotics Board**



**Heru Winarko**

Praise be to God the Almighty for his grace and guidance to us for completing the Book of “**A Qualitative Study on Prevalence Survey of Drug Abuse Countermeasures 2018**” on time. This research is a collaboration between National Narcotics Board and Culture and Society Research Center of LIPI. This research was assisted by University Researchers in 13 Provinces in Indonesia.

**The purpose of this qualitative study is to find out the drug illicit trafficking, factor to using drugs, impact of using drugs, and P4GN program which has been implemented in each province. This qualitative study is carried out to support the quantitative data of drug abuse prevalence rate in Indonesia in 2019.**

This survey involves many parties including expert team of National Narcotics Board (BNN), Provincial Narcotics Board (BNNP), City/Regency Narcotics Board (BNNK), related Ministry/Institution and Office, field coordinator informant, enumerator, and local university in 13 Provinces. In this opportunity, we would like to convey our gratitude to Head of National Narcotics Board, Drs. Heru Winarko S.H and Drs. Adhi Prawoto, S.H as Primary Secretary of National Narcotics Board for the instruction. We would like to deliver our gratitude as well to all National Narcotics Board staffs for the assistance and cooperation in each stage of this study, from instrument development to report writing.

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Finally, we have the expectation that this survey would give beneficial contribution on decision making and improvement on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in Indonesia in general and in provincial level specifically.

Jakarta, December 2019

Editorial Board

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I

# INTRODUCTION



Ebeg Banyumasan Dance



Batik Sokaraja Banyumas



# INTRODUCTION

By:  
Masyhuri Imron; Ary Wahyono; Dede Wardiat

## 1. Background

Cities with diversity has spawned urban culture community. Urban people more individualistic than rural people because their are heterogeneous society. Thus, urban people have *gesellschaft* type of social relationship. In this type of society, social relationship is not based on kinship or communal work, but is more based on functional relationship.

A functional social relationship is supported by a more rational view of life that urban people are more open to accept new culture. The issue is that the new culture is not always matched with the local social norms. Meanwhile, social norms are becoming loose and the social control is not working well. In this condition, the urban people are easily fall into deviant lifestyles.

One deviant lifestyle of urban society and becomes a serious problem for the Indonesian people is drug abuse. Despites of various efforts to eradicate it, drug abuse is always been a big problem in Indonesia. The negative impact of drug abuse is threatens the lives of generations in the nation and state.

Based on Law No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics may only be used for the purpose of health services and/or science and technology. However, in reality, drug abuse for other purposes is quite high.

Based on National Narcotics Board as quoted by Lestari (2018), drug abuse in Indonesia is the highest in Asia because drug abuser use all 65 types of drugs while other countries only uses five to six types. The term drug abuse depends on the purpose of using drugs. Drug abuse occurs when drugs are used not for the purpose of health or science and technology development, but for enjoying the effect, consuming in excessive volume, regular consumption in a relatively longer period that causes physical, mental and other social life.

Drug abuse trends have increased in recent years. In 2013, the number of drug abusers in Indonesia was only 4 million (Satibi, 2013). Within months, drug abusers increased by 40.48%. Head of National Narcotics Board in 2015 to 2018, Commissioner General Budi Waseso, when visited Pondok Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School) Blok Agung Banyuwangi on Monday (11/1/2016) stated that the number of drug abusers in June 2015 reached 4.2 million people, but in November 2015 the number increased to 5.9 million people (Rahmawati, 2016).

The result of research by National Narcotics Board and Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia in 2015 showed that the prevalence trend of drug abuse in Indonesia was 1.77% or around 3,376,114 people have used drugs with various ways (National Narcotics Board and Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia, 2017). Deputy of Prevention National Narcotics Board also said that based on the result of the research by National Narcotics Board and Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia, almost 6 million abusers were entangled in various types of drugs.<sup>1</sup>

Data on National Narcotics Board shows that until 2017, 68 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have emerged. Several types of drugs

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<sup>1</sup> <https://news.okezone.com/read/2017/07/20/337/1740743/mencengangkan-pecandu-narkoba-di-indonesia-tembus-6-juta-orang>

such as *Flakka*, *Dumolid*, *Carnophen (Zenith)* and PCC pill have been a terror to the society as a case in Kendari in September 2017.

Drug abuse in Indonesia has been at an alarming rate. The fact shows that more than 50% of prisoners due to drugs cases. The data from the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the number of drug offenders in Indonesia in 2015 reached 62,324 people.<sup>2</sup>

The data of drug seize through the years indicates that drug deal among workers is significantly increasing. During 2017, National Narcotics Board has revealed 46,537 cases across Indonesia as well as arrested 58,365 suspects, 34 suspects of money laundering, and 79 suspects who fought against the officers and then shot dead. In 2017, National Narcotics Board also confiscated hundred tons of drug evidence from the suspects who were then known as drugs dealers and syndicate in Indonesia. The confiscated drugs were 4.71 ton meth, 151.22 ton marijuana, 2,940,748 ecstasy pills, and 627.84 kilogram of liquid ecstasy. In addition, National Narcotics Board also confiscated the money laundering from drug case such as vehicles, property, land, jewelry, cash money, and money in the account amounting to 105 billion rupiah.<sup>3</sup>

This condition is closely related to international drug abuse trend. World Drugs Report 2016 shows that one fourth of the world population in the group of 15 to 64 years old have used one type of drugs in 2014. In 2015, UNODC recorded that around 12.7 million population between 15 to 64 years old was predicted to use injected drugs and 1.7 million among them have been infected with HIV (UNODC, 2016).

The number of drug addicts and drug abuse victims has reached all society layers from students, university students, artists, housewife, merchants, public transportation drivers, street children, officials and others. Law enforcement to drug abuse has been conducted by law enforcement officers and many have been sentenced by

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<sup>2</sup> Data from Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, March 2016

<sup>3</sup> <https://news.idntimes.com/indonesia/fitang-adhita/sepanjang-tahun-2017-bnn-ungkap-46537-kasus-narkoba/full>

judges. Although law enforcement is expected to solve the illicit drug trafficking, in reality the abuse and illicit drug trafficking continues and is increasingly widespread.

Law No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has given a relatively heavy criminal sanction both imprisonment and fine. However, the number of drug abuse is still increasing significantly. The drug crime today has caused anxiety to the society (drugs emergency). In several countries such as Philippine, drug dealers are shot dead without a trial. It is understandable since they face a deadlock in solving this issue.

The drug abuse prevalence rate in Indonesia tends to increase significantly from 2008 to 2011 of 0.24% or 911,805 abusers, while the prevalence rate in 2011 to 2014 declined 0.05% or 251,555 abusers. However, until 2017 the prevalence rate declined 0.14% per year. the declining prevalence rate can also be seen in the survey in 2017 that the prevalence rate of male and female workers declined from 12.8% in 2012 into 9.1% in 2017 (National Narcotics Board and Health Research Center of the University of Indonesia, 2017).

According to Anggreni (2015), the influence factor of drug abuse can be grouped into social environment and personality factor. The social environment factor includes curiosity, opportunity, existing facility and infrastructure, social interaction, conflict or disharmony in the family, school environment, and permissive society. Meanwhile, the personality factor includes mental condition, feeling, emotion, and other personal factors.

## **2. Issue**

Currently, the government is trying to tackle drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Its impact is that more drug abusers and dealers are imprisoned and rehabilitated. Furthermore, many ex drug abusers completed their rehabilitation.

The drug offenders in correctional institution and rehabilitation participants have their reason in using drugs, experience on the impact of drugs, and the ways to obtain drugs. They also have their own view



on the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention and drug eradication program by the government. Their experience is an interesting thing to be explored as the reference to make the planning of drug abuse prevention and illegal drug eradication. Related to this, the research questions includes:

- a) What is the pattern of drug illicit trafficking in Indonesia?
- b) How does the environment influence drug abuse?
- c) What is the impact of drug abuse?
- d) What are ways to eradicate drug abuse according to drug user?
- e) How is the implementation of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN)?

### **3. Objective and Target**

The objectives are:

- a) To analyze the environmental factor (family/society, working and educational environment) toward drug abuse
- b) To find out the socio-economy and health impact of drug abuse
- c) To analyze the drug illicit trafficking pattern (including through social media), and its influence toward the secure in the society
- d) To find out the ways to overcome drug abuse according to drug users
- e) To find out the implementation prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking according to drug abusers

The result of this research is expected to be used by National Narcotics Board to formulate the strategy of drug abuse prevention in a more comprehensive way.

### **4. Research Method**

#### **4.1. Research Location**

The field research is carried out in 13 provinces selected based on drug abuse national projection which is categorized into three categories: low, middle and high category. Each category takes 4 provinces with the highest national projection, except that the high category takes 5 provinces by adding DKI Jakarta as the capital city.

The provinces in each category are:

- a) Low category, included: Bali, West Kalimantan, Special Region of Yogyakarta and South Sumatra
- b) Moderate category, included: East Java, Riau Islands, Aceh and Papua
- c) High category, included: DKI Jakarta, North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and West Java

The capital city of each province which is selected as the research location. The capital city of the province is selected based on the consideration that the capital city of the province is the most populated and has the highest potential of drug abuse. However, there is an exception if the capital city of the province is less populated, another city is chosen as the research location such as Batam in Riau Island Province. Furthermore, For the capital city of province which lies very close with other regencies, the sample is taken from adjacent-location such as the city of Yogyakarta which is located very closely to the Regency of Sleman and Bantul, but these two regencies are inseparable with the city of Yogyakarta.

## **4.2. Data Collection Technique**

The data in this research is a qualitative data in the form of narration which explain the analyzed issue. The qualitative data is considered more appropriate since this research is based on individual experience.

The data collection was carried out by in-depth interview and focus group discussion. In-depth interview were conducted with drug abusers, drug dealers, rehabilitation center officer, correctional officers, and Provincial Narcotics Board official.

In order to obtain data objectivity, data collection is done in triangulation. There are two types of triangulation in this research, source triangulation and technique triangulation. Source triangulation is purposed to find out the same issue from different sources. For this purpose, researchers will conduct a crosscheck on the result of the interview with an informant by delivering the same question to the other informant. The technique triangulation is purposed to find out the

same issue with a different technique. Thus, to complete the in-depth interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is held with informant.

For the purpose of in-depth interview, an interview guidance consisting of points of question to be asked in the research is formulated. These points will be elaborated by researchers in the field of which the implementation is not limited to the available questions but can be elaborated based on the issue in the field. Thus, this research highly needs critical thinking of the researchers to explore issue and not miss any single question. It is based on the character of qualitative research where researchers are part of the research instrument.

The FGD was attended by informant consisting of drug abusers or ex drug abusers and drug dealers or ex drug dealers. FGD was held in two venues namely in public or private rehabilitation center and in correctional facility. The FGD is expected to find out the reason why the society uses or trades the drugs, the impact of drug abuse, and the effort to overcome drug abuse.

Beside primary data, this research also uses secondary data to sharpen the result of the research. The secondary data can be in the form of qualitative data and quantitative data which are projected to be able to sharpen the analysis of the qualitative data. The secondary data is obtained from media, Indonesian Police, Provincial Narcotics Board (BNNP) and other sources

#### **4.3. Analysis Technique**

The data analysis is carried out in descriptively by formulating the data systematically which is obtained from the interview, field notes, and other sources to be easily understood and the finding can be informed to other people. The data analysis is carried out through a reduction (data grouping) in the form of rough data simplification, abstraction, and transformation. The data is grouped based on the theme. The reduced data is then presented in the form of narrative.

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II

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BANDA ACEH, ACEH PROVINCE



Saman Dance



## Batik Gayo Khas Aceh



# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BANDA ACEH, ACEH PROVINCE**

By:  
Fadjri Alihar; Aziz Suganda

## **1. Introduction**

As a region well known as “Serambi Mekah” or “the Porch of Mecca”, it is necessarily that Aceh is kept away from the influence of drugs. However, the fact shows differently. Similar to other regions in Indonesia, Aceh cannot be free from drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

This paper discusses of drug issue in Banda Aceh and its dynamics. This paper talks about drug illicit trafficking and abuse in Banda Aceh and the cause according to users and ex users. It also discusses the impact of drug abuse. Furthermore, this paper also talks about the prevention carried out by Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board, the effectiveness of drug rehabilitation both in narcotics correctional facility and in rehabilitation center.

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

### **2.1. Drug Abuse and Its Cause**

In general, the trend of drug abuse in Aceh is increasing. Vice Head of Commission III of the House of Representative at the meeting with Recess Working Visit Team of Commission III of the House of Representatives,



Aceh Regional Head of Police, High Public Prosecutor Office Aceh Province, Head of Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board and staffs said that in 2014 there were 1,415 drug criminal cases with 1,831 defendants. This number increased in 2015 into 1,890 cases and 2,335 defendants. In 2016, the revealed cases increased significantly into 2,188 cases and 2,677 defendants.

The meeting also revealed that the confiscated evidence in 2014 consisted of 21,371 pills inex, 11,739 gram meth, and 683,100.5 pills of category IV. In 2015, the confiscated evidence was 22,678 pills inex, 11,405 gram meth, and 1,230,932 pills of category IV. In 2016, the confiscated evidence was 4,221 pills inex, 9,340 gram meth, and 16,031,623 pills of category IV. The high number of drug illicit trafficking in Aceh occurred since the supplier has targeted all society groups.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 2.1. The Progress of Drug Criminal Act in Aceh Province 2014-2016**

Subject	Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Drug criminal act	1415 cases	1890 cases	2188 cases
Number of defendants	1831 People	2335 People	2677 People
Confiscated evidence	21,371 Inex Pills, 11,739 gram meth 683,100.5 pills of Category IV	22,678 Inex Pills, 11,405 gram meth, 1,230,932 pills of category IV	4,221 Inex Pills, 9,340 gram meth, 16,031,632 pills of category IV

Source: Narcotics Directorate Regional Police 2014-2016

The trend of drug abuse in Banda Aceh is similar to the trend in the Province of Aceh as the whole. Drug abuse in Banda Aceh is increasing every year especially the abusers of marijuana and meth. In 2015, 1,830 gram of marijuana was confiscated with 4 defendants and 3 gram of meth was confiscated with 11 defendants. In 2016, 1,917 gram of marijuana was confiscated with 11 defendants and 112 gram of meth was confiscated with 56 defendants. The amount of marijuana was confiscated is increasing. In 2017, 3,361 gram of marijuana was confiscated with 14 defendants and 140 gram of meth was confiscated with 64 defendants.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Chief of Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board in the meeting with Recess Working Visit Team Commission III of the House of Representatives, Regional Police Aceh, and High Public Prosecutor Aceh Province

**Table 2.2. Drug Abuse in Banda Aceh City**

Year		
2015	2016	2017
1.830 gram marijuana 4 suspects 3 gram meth 11 defendants	1.917 gram marijuana 11 suspects 112 gram meth 56 defendants	3.361 gram marijuana 14 suspects 140 gram meth 64 defendants

Source: Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police of Aceh 2015-2017

In November 2018, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board succeeded in a marijuana smuggling raid through Postal Office and one of its staffs was arrested (Serambi Indonesia, 2018). In 2017, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board was succeeded in conducting the operation to cut off drug syndicate in Aceh. Four location in the City of Banda Aceh were successfully raided with confiscated evidence 214 kilogram of meth, 8200 pills of ecstasy and 10.000 pills of Heroin

The drug case handling by Aceh Regional Police is quite high each year. In 2016, there were 1,950 drug abuse defendants in Aceh. This number declined in 2018 into 1,210 defendants. However, there was a significant increase specifically in Banda Aceh. In 2016, the defendants in drug cases were only 98, but in 2018 the number increased into 152 defendants. The types of drug being abused are still dominated by marijuana, meth and ecstasy.

**Table 2.3. Drug Abuse Arrest by Aceh Regional Police**

Year	Aceh Province	The City of Banda Aceh
2016	1950	98
2018	1210	152

Source: Directorate of Narcotics Aceh Regional Police 2016-2018

Drug abuse criminal act in Aceh jurisdiction shows an increase both in quantity and quality. As the capital city of the province, the City of Banda Aceh continuous to be the target of drug dealers to trade these illicit goods. According to Head of Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board explanation, the drug dealers are the citizens of Aceh. They are former drug abuse convicts from Aceh. In the end of their sentence period, they

requested to be transferred to Correctional Institution in Aceh. After they are released, they use drugs again and they even become drug dealers. Considering this fact, drug convicts from Aceh who are sentenced in other areas in Indonesia should not be sent home to Aceh because they will be back to their previous profession and will potentially influence the young generation.

There are several factors that cause someone to use drugs. Abusers in early ages use drugs only for the reason of trial or curiosity but it becomes continuity. For adult above 30 years old, there are various reasons in using drugs. The first reason is the work which requires them to always have a fit stamina. The second reason is being given by their friends who have tries drugs earlier. The third reason is to have self confidence and courage. The fourth reason is having the background of a broken family.<sup>2</sup> From these reasons, according to an informant in Rumah Damping, they usually consume drugs for the first time through their close friend to meet their curiosity.

This fact shows that the factor of social relationship with peer group is able to influence someone's involvement in using drugs. Those who are involved in drug abuse do not distinguish social status, from children to adult, common people to educated people, and any gender. The influence of peer group has the potential to trigger relapse. Thus, they are dependent to drugs. Relapse is a condition where a former drug abuser who has been rehabilitated starts using drugs again.

In general, family has lack of knowledge on drugs. They usually do not know that one of their family members is using drugs. After participating counseling in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital, they just realize that their family member has been a drug abuser.

## **2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

The large number of drug abusers in Aceh Province and Banda Aceh, it will directly and indirectly affect the health of the users. Furthermore, the impact of drug abuse also take effect the social and economy condition

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<sup>2</sup> An interview with Head of Rehabilitation Division, Aceh Psychiatric Hospital.

of the user's family. The social impact definitely influences the interaction between the users and the social environment.

The use of meth especially among youth causes the establishment of informal small group of meth abusers. For marijuana abusers, the group of users is not needed because they do not need friends to use it. However, for meth abusers <sup>3</sup>, according to the confession of a meth abuser, there are several factors that cause abusers to find friends (*caka*) which then becomes the pioneer of a users-small group. By consuming meth in grup, they enjoy it more. By having a group, they can buy meth from the member's contribution. If the meth price is 150,000 rupiah for instance, they only need to pay the contribution of 50,000 rupiah for each three members.

They also share information about the name of the drug dealers and how to contact. The establishment of this informal group on one hand is a good thing for the police since they can easily detect the existence of user. One the other hand, the members of this group are trying to find out and detect former abusers who have gained recovery after being residents in the rehabilitation center or correctional institution. They are trying very hard to influence former abusers to be their group members. This fact is an exposure to former users to use drugs again.

A continuous use of drugs can cause an addiction. This addiction causes physical and psychological disorder due to damage in the central nervous system (CNS) and organs such as heart, lungs, liver and kidney. The impact of drug abuse depends heavily on the type of consumed drug, the personality of the abuser, as well as the user's situation or condition. In general, drug addiction can be seen in someone's physical, psychological and social condition.

It is as stated by Sitorus (2016) that the drug addicts' risk behaviours can easily cause disease complications. A drug abuser who has become an addict will often suffer from personality disorder. The personality disorders are such as anxiety, depression, the change of life quality, the

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<sup>3</sup> Interview with a resident in Rumah Damping Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board

declining personal interaction, the declining satisfaction toward daily life, and social and mental health disorder.

Drug abuse which is at first expected to make the user to feel braver, more confident and stronger is creating a negative impact toward the health. A meth abuser said that one of the effects of using meth is having a stronger stamina and is able to awake for two days and two nights. Thus, meth is often consumed by a bus driver who drives at night <sup>4</sup>. Meth is also consumed by employee working by deadline.

Drug abusers do not realize that after some time they can feel the impact to their health, both physically and psychologically. Physically, the health condition is declining such as losing weight and getting sick easily. Drug abusers and addicts often get heart, brain and blood vessel problem. Drug abusers are usually prone to various diseases especially HIV/AIDS since their immunity is declining (Sitorus, 2016).

Similar thing also stated by drug abusers in Banda Aceh that there are many negative impacts from addiction. Addiction will take time and energy of the addict's family to take care of him. If it is not taken care, an addict will have to face the police and will be jailed. An addict said that various ways were taken to obtain drugs.

Drug abusers become the family's burden, economically and socially. Meanwhile, drug users spend a large amount of money to buy drugs. Their families also spend much money if the users are sick and hospitalized. It also very time consuming for the family if the users are hospitalized in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital or in rehabilitation centers since the families are requested to join a counseling monthly when the users are being rehabilitated. Despite that the rehabilitation in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital is free of charge, there is still other cost that should be borne by the family when the users are being rehabilitated <sup>5</sup>, especially when the family lives outside the City of Banda Aceh.

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<sup>4</sup> In-depth interview with a drug user who is also an inmate in Class IIA Correctional Institution, Banda Aceh.

<sup>5</sup> The result of indepth interview with Rehabilitation Division Head, Aceh Psychiatric Hospital

The social impact for drug abusers is being anti-social and disturbing the environment, both the family and the neighbourhood. This condition makes them to be ostracized as they are seen as useless. This stigma always occurs in the social environment that it makes drug abusers to be introvert. It sometime makes them frustrated. If they are not able to face it, there is a big possibility that they would use drugs again. It is previously said that not only the society, family is also embarrassed when finding out that their family member is a drug abuser. If their family member is involved in drug abuse, they immediately bring the user to the Rehabilitation Division, Aceh Psychiatric Hospital <sup>6</sup>. This is to avoid being known by the police.

Based on the result of focus group discussion in Lambaro Corectional Institution, it is identified that the demand on drugs is very high. The market of illicit drug is good and the circulation is very fast to earn money. According to prisoners, they consume meth. They said that inhaling meth makes the abusers feel enjoyable and spiritfull. However, prisoners also realize that abusers who have become addicts will suffer from nerves disorder. Usually, the memory of former drug users is very bad.

There are several activities to prevent the negative impact of drug abuse. The first activity is self efficacy in the form of family support to recover, avoid previous peer group, and join rehabilitation (Sitorus, 2016). It is the same with the statement by Head of Class IIA Banda Aceh Correctional Institution that ex drug abusers and drug dealers became not only the family's burden, but also the regional government's responsibility. Thus, regional government should give contribution to find the solution after ex drug abusers finish their rehabilitation or get off from the correctional facility. Creating employment is one of the solutions to reduce the increasing number of drug abusers since in each interview ex drug abusers always say that they are depressed to use drugs since they are unemployed.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> An interview with a former drug user and dealer- informant

<sup>7</sup> An interview with a former drug user and dealer- informant

### 2.3. Environmental Factor As The Cause of Drug Abuse

Several factors cause someone to use drugs. Abusers in early ages use drugs only for the reason of trial or curiosity but it becomes continuity. For adult above 30 years old, there are various reasons in using drugs. The first reason is the work which requires them to always have a fit stamina. The second reason is being given by their friends who have tried drugs earlier. The third reason is to have self confidence and courage. The fourth reason is having the background of a broken family.<sup>8</sup> From these reasons, according to an informant in Post Rehabilitation Center, they usually consume drugs for the first time through their close friend to meet their curiosity.

In the focus group discussion, it was found out that both former drug users in the Correctional Institution and in Post Rehabilitation Center said that the social environmental factor led them to drug abuse. They usually said that the influence of friend to use drug has ruined their future. In the beginning, it is only a trial but they start to become addicted and become addicts. Some of them said that family is the factor that caused them to use drugs. They are disappointed with their family as they feel being ostracized and distinguished from other family members.

Meanwhile, the influence to the environment is that the environment is not conducive since there is no way to shy away when being offered to use drugs. The factor of friendship in the name of solidarity and reluctance drives someone to use drugs. The way to persuade someone to use drugs is as an experiment or a trial which makes someone addicted and becomes an addict and being prisoner.

Besides the factor of family and peer group, most prisoners in Class IIA Banda Aceh Correctional Institution said that the factor of economy played an important role in leading someone to use drugs. Prisoners could not imagine their future after completing their sentence since employment is very limited. The creation of job opportunity massively is urgently needed by inmates to prevent them from returning to their former profession both as drug abusers or drug dealers.

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<sup>8</sup> Result of interview with Head of Rehabilitation Division, Aceh Psychiatric Hospital.



It is not their wish for being trapped in drug abuse. It is urgency that makes them involved in drugs. Inmates said that they tried to apply various jobs. However, inmates said that applying job needed bribery money, while they did not have it. This condition makes them hopeless and frustrated. A good opportunity when condition are uncertain, they are offered a job as drug dealers with high income.

### **3. Effort to Overcome Drug Abuse from the User's Perception**

#### **3.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution**

There is no any correctional institution in the City of Banda Aceh which can accommodate or rehabilitate drug abusers. Banda Aceh Class IIA Correctional Institution which becomes the object of this research is not specifically accommodating drug abusers. Thus, drug users in this Class IIA Correctional Institution related with other inmates from different cases. But the treatment does not distinguish the inmates from drug cases and other cases.

A drug user who once being rehabilitated in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital said that a drug abusers who was sentenced to correctional facility would even be worse since he would related with drug dealers and users who potentially damage new drug case-prisoners and other inmates.

This reason can be understood since correctional institution does not have any capability to protect inmates from the thread of other inmates. Incorrect treatment will lead inmates to be drug dealers after serving their sentence from the correctional institution<sup>9</sup>. Thus, the function of correctional institution to return someone to be a normal citizen needs to be studied its effectiveness. There are many stories that correctional institution is not functioning as it should and becomes a relatively safe hiding place for notable drug lords. Several cases show that drug lords who receive death sentence are still able to control drug trafficking inside the correctional institution.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Interview with a former rehabilitation participant

<sup>10</sup> Death row inmate, Fredy Budiman, until the end of his life continues to control drug circulation inside Batu Nusakambangan Correctional Institution

Class IIA Correctional Institution Aceh is a correctional institution with reputable management, from its administration, time of visit, and inmate life. The inmate activity inside the correctional institution is prepared to form normal society socially. Each inmate is given the ease to obtain remission. Unfortunately, not all correctional institution in Banda Aceh has the same management. One of the examples is Kahju Correctional Institution in the Banda Aceh where the correctional system is completely different with the system in Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh. Thus, the appointment of the Head of Correctional Institution is the key success of a correctional facility. Head of Correctional Institution should have the integrity and creativity to be the pre-condition for the correctional institution to function as expected.

From the building condition, Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh has an old building which is being renovated. There is a high guardrail inside the building, but it does not restrict the interaction between inmates and correctional officers. This is possible since there is a mosque and sport center (tennis field) inside the correctional institution. Both facilities are the modes for inmates to interact with other inmates since the place is not distinguished.

Correctional Institution Class IIA Banda Aceh is a beautiful building with fish ponds and decorative plants. The facilities look very phenomenal. The visiting room where inmates and their family meet is designed like a cafe. The visiting room consists of tables with umbrellas which are painted with attractive colors. In front of the visiting room, there is a stage with ponds and flower plants.

Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh implements tight system and rules especially for drug case-inmates. The inmates are not being distinguished between former officials and other inmates. For drug case-inmates, it is advised not to even try to use drug inside the correctional institution. One of the correctional officers of Class IIA Banda Aceh said that there was no mercy for inmates who were caught to use drugs. They would have to follow the legal process. A correctional officer in Lambaro correctional institution said that there was no mercy for inmates who were caught to use drugs. They will be legally processed. They are required to obey the code of conduct. Thus, inmates, both general case

and drug case-inmates, are very well-ordered in conducting their daily activities inside Lambaro correctional institution <sup>11</sup>. There is no guarantee that that Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh is clean from drugs. There are many ways to smuggle drug to the correctional institution such as throwing from outside, hiding it inside the food, and hiding it in the women's underwear <sup>12</sup>.

The drug case-inmates like other inmates are given the special treatment based on their talent. A correctional officer explained that basically the treatment in Lambaro Correctional Institution is to train the independence and personality. The training on independence is to enhance the inmates' independence to be ready after serving their sentence. In the independence program, inmates are trained to raise livestock, to learn agriculture and to obtain training from BLK (Training Center).

BLK gives training on workshop, electrician, and welder for inmates. It is expected that after serving their sentence, inmates can be independent to find employment. A drug case-inmate said that during 7 years of serving the sentence, he was never given training. The inmate said that he had no idea what to do after going out from the correctional institution and how to apply a decent job. The inmate statement could be true since the trainings from BLK Aceh Manpower Office could not accommodate all inmates. Furthermore, the type of training might not suitable with the employment market.

The treatment on personality for drug case-inmates and other inmates is in the form of religious lecture and quran recitation. The correctional institution invites religion teachers three times a week. There is a recitation group in the correctional facility. There is also a worship facility for non-moslem inmates.

Inmates are also given the opportunity to have the education from Elementary School to Senior High School. The education program is in cooperation with Education Board Office of Banda Aceh in the form package A, B and C program. This program should be appreciated since

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<sup>11</sup> In early 2018, there was a riot in Lambaro Correctional Institution when narcotics case inmates were transferred due to over capacity. But it never occurs again.

<sup>12</sup> An interview with Head of Class II Correctional Institution Banda Aceh

inmates obtain free education to face the future after finishing the sentence in the correctional institution. Several inmates who join package A and B program have finished their sentence, but they register to join package C program in the correctional institution. They join the package C program in the correctional institution since it is free of charge. Meanwhile if they join it outside the facility, they need to pay the tuition.

The inmates' reason to use drug is almost similar. Almost all inmates in the FGD said that the friendship and environmental were the factors that caused them to use this illicit good. Most of them said that it was an experiment at first due to the influence from friends, but they finally used drugs and were put in prison.

All drug case-inmates expected the government to give capital loan with credit system and low interest to help them setting up business after they finished their sentence, such as raising livestock, growing plantation and running workshop. They also expected that various trainings from BLK in Lambaro Correctional Institution could be participated by all inmates.

The treatment in the correctional institution will be useless if the inmates who have served the sentence do not have any employment. It should become the regional government's concern especially the city government of Banda Aceh since the inmates of drug abuse case are usually the citizen of Banda Aceh. It is worried that if they are unemployed after going out from the correctional facility, they will return to drug abuse both as drug abuser and dealer <sup>13</sup>.

In general, inmates in the correctional institution consist of drug dealer. There are also drug abusers but the percentage is relatively small. They generally serve the sentence between 7 to 15 years. They said that the length of sentence depends on the fund paid by drug dealer or drug lord to certain individual of police, attorney and court to reduce the sentence. This occurs due to the close relationship between drug dealer and the boss, just like parent and family <sup>14</sup>. Besides bribing certain individual of police, the boss also manages the need of the drug dealer's family until

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<sup>13</sup> Result of interview with Head of Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh

<sup>14</sup> According to a confession by an inmate

the drug dealer finished the sentence. To manage this, the drug dealer assigned subordinates. The relationship pattern between the boss and drug dealer should be analyzed to find the right solution for drug abuse.

### **3.2. Rehabilitation Program**

There is only one rehabilitation center in Banda Aceh owned by the government and located in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital. There are also private rehabilitation centers namely Yayasan Yakita, Yayasan Pintu Hijrah, and Yayasan Surya as well as Islamic boarding school.

Aceh Psychiatric Hospital has a rehabilitation division to recover the drug user's health. Beside hospital, there are also private rehabilitation centers managed by Islamic boarding school (pesantren). Since the capacity of Aceh Psychiatric Hospital is very limited, drug abusers are in queue for months waiting for their turn to be rehabilitated.

The rehabilitation in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital is based on hospital base through preliminary screening whether the users are pure drug abusers or dual diagnose with psychiatric disorder, both mild and severe. If drug users suffer from mild psychiatric disorder, they will be directly rehabilitated and given medicine. If drug users suffer from severe psychiatric disorder, they will be sent to Psychiatric Hospital for psychiatric recovery and then rehabilitated.

In general, drug abusers are sent to Aceh Psychiatric Hospital by their family after finding out that their family members are drug abusers. However, hospital only receives drug users who are involved in legal process since hospital is not willing to interfere the legal status of the drug users. If the legal process finishes, hospital then would proceed the rehabilitation.

It is seldom that drug users are sent to the police, prosecutor office or Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board. There was only one person that was sent to Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board to be hospitalized in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital. Until today, there is no MoU between Aceh Psychiatric Hospital and related legal parties such as the Police, Prosecutor Office, and Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board concerning drug users rehabilitation.

According to Head of Rehabilitation Division of Aceh Psychiatric Hospital, the draft of MoU has been finalized and sent to legal parties to be studied.

The capacity of Aceh Psychiatric Hospital for rehabilitation is only 25 beds with 6 months of rehabilitation. Meanwhile, there are 20 drug abusers waiting for the turn to be rehabilitated. Thus, if any of them is not willing to wait, they will go to other rehabilitation centers. The hospital will directly contact drug abusers in the case of empty space based on the queue sequence number.

The rehabilitation is carried out by doctor and nurse. There are three activities in the rehabilitation namely detoxification, premier and re-entry. The detoxification is handled by general practitioners, psychiatrist, and nurse within 3 to 10 days. Since drug abusers generally consume meth and marijuana, they are directly rehabilitated. For heroin addicts, the first treatment is using methadone to normalize the physical condition before the rehabilitation.

After all the toxic from drugs and marijuana inside the body is vanished, rehabilitation patient will join premiere or basic program. The basic program shapes the patient's behavior change such as disciplinary and prunes the bad behavior. Thus, the role of counselling is very needed and the portion reaches 80 percent. The role of nurse is still needed to look after the patient to be in healthy condition. Patients usually suffer from health disorder when the toxic is expelled.

After 4 months of rehabilitation, they will start the re-entry stage (continuation program). Before starting this program, hospital analyses the patients' progress since several criteria should be met such as patient independence (wake up alone and praying ontime). In the re-entry, patients should have self evaluation such as making short and long term program for themselves.

The patient family is also obliged to come to Aceh Psychiatric Hospital every month to join the health education program. If their son or daughter is hospitalized, they must come at least the father or the mother. If the patient is married, then the husband or wife should come. For the

family living in far location, they should come at least twice in 6 months to join health education program.

In this program, family will meet doctor, counselor and nurse to be given the explanation on the progress of the patients, both short term and long term. The meeting usually lasts for two hours and the family is given 40 minutes to learn the rehabilitation materials. The next session is question and answer and perception equality between patient and family. The purpose of this program is to create closeness in the family that can achieve perception equality between patient and family.

According to rehabilitation officers, the facility in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital needs to be added to accomodate drug abusers. Thus, they would no longer wait for the rehabilitation.

### **3.3. Other Necessary Efforts According to Drug Abusers**

Besides the treatment in the correctional institution and rehabilitation division, there are hopes from former drug abusers to fight against drug trafficking according to inmates and former rehabilitation patients. There are two efforts. The first activity is holding information sharing session to the community concerning the threat of drugs. In each layer of the society, community's awareness should be emerged that the community should be shielded with various religious and social activities to prevent them from drug abuse. An information sharing session may also collaborate and synergize with regional government including Social Affairs Office.

The second effort is to enhance the community's awareness not to be afraid and doubtful to submit a report when they witness any drug abuse and trafficking. Various community group must be stimulated to act or at least report to the police when their community members are using drugs or involving in drug trafficking. The government institution like Kesbanglinmas (National Unity, Politics and Community Protection Board) plays an important role to support the community's enhancement and awareness to protect the neighbourhood from the threat of drugs.

Another factor relates to the economy. It was revealed at the Focus Group Discussion in Lambaro correctional institution. The main factor



that leads them to be drug dealers is not the availability of employment. On one hand, the family need is very urgent such as basic needs and other needs including education and health. Most inmates who are involved in drug trafficking are previously jobless or having unskilled jobs. Some of them said that it was not their wish to be involved in drug trafficking, but the condition forced them to do that.

The inmates and former inmates in Psychiatric Hospital or rehabilitaton center hope on solution from the government to provide them job after finishing their sentence or quitting from Post Rehabilitation Center in Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board. Almost all inmates and former rehabilitation patients said that they regretted for doing this improper thing, both as abusers or dealers. They expected that the only solution for them not to return to drug abuse is to create employment.

For a record, the treatment for drug abuse inmates means nothing if there is no job creation. This should have been the regional government's concern especially the government of Banda Aceh City. Furthrmore, the drug abuse inmates are citizens of Banda Aceh. It would be appropriate that they receive special attention from the regional government in the form of decent employment. It is worried that if they are unemployed, they would return to drug abuse both as drug abusers and dealers <sup>15</sup>.

## **4. Drug Abuse Prevention**

### **4.1. Information Dissemination**

In preventing drugs, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board holds information dissemination on the danger of drugs to 10 gampong (village) representatives in Banda Aceh. The representatives from gampong are expected to disseminate the information to their neighbourhood. Besides gampong, the information sharing session is also held in campus, school, and government institution. This is practise since drug trafficking in Aceh shows a very significant increase. Nationally, in 2014, Aceh was in the 14th but it jumped into the 8th in 2015. (Aceh monitor.com, 2016). To

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<sup>15</sup> Interview with Head of Class IIA Correctional Institution Banda Aceh

reduce drug trafficking, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board continuous to hold information sharing session to all stakeholders.

Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board has also conducted information dissemination to families. This activity was started with a meeting to formulate Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program materials for family. Then it was followed by an interactive discussion/talkshow through local television media (Aceh TV and TVRI Aceh) and a talkshow in radio (5 radio) with the theme "Family is a shield to prevent the danger of drug abuse". The next session is an information session to villages in 10 gampong in the City of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar with participants from each gampong consisting of PKK members with 250 participants in total. Then, a technical treatment on prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) information dissemination was conducted to Regency/City Narcotics Board with 14 participants.

Information dissemination among pupils or students was started with a meeting to formulate prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) materials for pupils/students followed by an information sharing meeting concerning the danger of drugs for 48 schools including Junior High School, Islamic Junior High School, Senior High School and Islamic Senior High School. The meeting was participated by around 300 to 750 students per school. The next activity was establishing anti-drug network with 20 UIN Ar-Raniry students as well as conducting assistance on anti-drug network enhancement and Non Electronic prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Anti-Drug Art Performance Expression with Students) in cooperation with UIN Ar-Raniry which was attended by around 100 visitors from various group of the community.

The information dissemination among workers was started with a meeting to formulate prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking materials for workers followed by establishing anti-drug network participated by 30 private workers and conducting anti-drug network enhancement. The Electronic prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking activity was carried out by broadcasting STOP DRUGS advertisement in 5 local radios and conducting Technical

Treatment to other 20 private workers. The next activities were monitoring and evaluation of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking information dissemination program which were conducted twice with 10 participants.

## **4.2. Community Empowerment**

After completing the treatment in Rehabilitation Division in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital or other Rehabilitation Center, patients are sent home to their family. However, before being given trainings in Post Rehabilitation Center established by Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board, Post Rehabilitation Center functions as a place to accommodate rehabilitation patients who will continue to health treatment and to prepare their skill. In post rehabilitation center, they are trained various productive economy activities such as making craft and planting hydroponic.

Former rehabilitation patients in post rehabilitation center are assisted by seniors who are mainly former drug abusers. These seniors give skill trainings to new patients in post rehabilitation center. They have produced many handicrafts in post rehabilitation center such as table decoration from bamboo and lamp cover, both chandelier and table lamps. The production from post rehabilitation center has been sold outside the rehabilitation center especially to households. Meanwhile, the training on hydroponic plantation is to plant vegetables in paralon pipes.

A drug abuser who was also an assistance or facilitator in post rehabilitation center explained that he/she has been working for 2 years and was previously rehabilitated in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital for one year. After being rehabilitated and working in rehabilitation division in Aceh Psychiatric hospital, he/she devotes to help drug abusers in Rumah Damping.

A rehabilitation patient in post rehabilitation center<sup>16</sup> stated for participating the rehabilitation several times. These former drug abusers who once a student in a Islamic boarding school said that those who have

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<sup>16</sup> This statement is supported by a facilitator in post rehabilitation center who is a former drug user and has been joined rehabilitation more than once

been meth abusers were very prone to return to use drugs despite that they have joined the rehabilitation especially when they are back to drug user community.

The efforts taken by Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board in implementing prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) with the theme “Utilizing local wisdom to accelerate Aceh Free of Drugs”. There are three main things that cannot be separated from the culture of Aceh. The first thing is “*Doda Idi*” as a lullaby song that is used in information sharing session to protect the family from drugs. The second thing is “*Hadih Maja*”, a proverb in Aceh society that can be used to prevent drug abuse. The third thing is “*Didong*”, a reciprocal rhyme among the society that can deliver the message about the danger of drug abuse.

Meanwhile, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board seems know well the areas where drugs are trafficked in Aceh. Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board has tried to close or at least narrow the movement of drug illicit trafficking by concentrating on areas such as Aceh Besar, Bireun, Pidie and Langsa. Other targets are campus, school, *bayah* (district), coffee stall, *gampong* (village), majelis taklim (Islamic group), and mosque. It means that Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board action has spread to all communities in Aceh. Thus, it is expected that there would be no space for the society to be trapped in drug abuse.

Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board also carries out refunctions of the marijuana field to empower local society in Lanteuba. This area is located at the foot of Seulawah Mountain where marijuana is planted by irresponsible person. After the marijuana is destroyed, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board then empowers the local society to grow corn. In this activity, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board is in cooperation with the regional government, scholar, teacher and lecturer.

## 5. Summary and Recommendation

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Aceh is increasing and is threatening the life of young generation. In order to eradicate drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, various efforts have been carried out both

by Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Police of Aceh. Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board is concentrating on prevention and community empowerment by holding information sharing session and lecturing on the danger of drugs. This activity targets all groups of the society from *gampong* to educational institutions both formal and informal. Head of Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board also actively participates in sharing the information concerning the danger of drugs for young generation and the nation. Meanwhile, community empowerment is done by refuction the land from used as marijuana plant to crop plantation which is more economically beneficial.

The local wisdom utilization which is chosen by Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board as the theme is considered appropriate since Aceh has a long bright history in the past and is succeded in developing the culture of Aceh in complex society. Taking into account the important role of scholar in Aceh, it is very appropriate that scholar and recitation are used to prevent drug abuse.

Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Police have known well the entrance and exit route of drugs. Thus, Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Police are prioritizing several areas which are considered prone to be the entrance and exit route of drugs such as Aceh Besar, Bireun, Pidie and Langsa.

On drug abuser's hand, someone who has joined rehabilitation sometimes will be back to using drug and returning to drug user community. It has to be the policy maker's concern to give special protection to former drug users not to let them return to their community.

The relationship between drug dealers and drug lords should take the attention as well. The relationship pattern shows that the profit for the drug lords are very promising that they could take care the drug dealers' family during their stay in correctional facility. The drug lords even bribes to reduce the drug dealers' sentence. On the other hand, the drug lords' behavior is directly and indirectly a temptation for law enforcement officer.

The issue of drugs is very complicated. Thus, the prevention program on drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Aceh should be given entirely to

Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board and the Regional Police, but it should be also fully supported by the society and regional government.

A number of efforts need to be done to prevent drugs in Aceh, including:

- a) More employment creation as one of the important factors that should be considered by the government to prevent the increasing drug abuse, not only for former inmates but also for other former drug users.
- b) Drug abusers should be empowered by inviting them in an economic and productive activity.
- c) Drug abusers should be given the opportunity to continue their education after completing the rehabilitation.
- d) There is a need of standardization on rehabilitation between rehabilitation center by the government and private sector.
- e) A periodic meeting for former rehabilitation members is needed to monitor the progress after returning from rehabilitation center.
- f) Taking the advantage from former users to monitor the progress of drug abuse in their neighbourhood.

Related to the policy of “Utilizing Local Wisdom to Accelerate Drug Free-Aceh”, there are three ways as the entry points to implement it. They are:

- a. “*Doda Idi*” is as a lullaby song sang by Aceh moms to send their children to sleep. Originally, this lullaby song tries to grow the values to children to have the loyalty to religion and national (Aceh). With slight modification on the lyrics, *Doda Idi* can be utilized to grow the value that drug is illicit goods.
- b. “*Hadih Maja*” is a proverb collection in Aceh society based on the culture of Islam which can be used as a reference to think, behave and act. Parts of *Hadih Maja* related to drug abuse prevention can be chosen to be to the society.
- c. “*Didong*” is a reciprocal rhyme among the society that is usually done between areas containing satire, humour, and education to the society. *Didong* tradition can also be utilized for drug prevention by using the material about the bad thing about drugs and delivering satire to drug abusers.

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III

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE



Tor-Tor Dance



Batik Gorga Batak (North Sumatera)



# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCES**

By :  
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## **1. Introduction**

North Sumatra is a drug transit-province from all corners, both from land, sea and air. It can be seen from high number of confiscated drugs from drug dealers arrested in North Sumatera. Drug trafficking especially meth has spread to all areas, including villages. North Sumatera and Medan especially, has become drug transit place before being distributed to other areas.

How drugs easily enter into North Sumatera has caused half of it citizens to be drug addicts. There is a tendency that the number of drug addicts could not be accommodated in rehabilitation center since the space of rehabilitation center is limited. Drug abusers are in queue to be rehabilitated in rehabilitation center especially in public rehabilitation center.

Based on the result of the research done by National Narcotics Board in cooperation with the University of Indonesia, 260,000 people in the group on 10 to 59 years old in 2017 are drug addicts. It is the second highest

drug users in Indonesia. This number is alarming since drug trafficking in North Sumatera in the last ten years is fluctuating.

This writing explains drug trafficking and abuse in Medan, North Sumatera and the efforts to overcome drug abuse. Besides that, this writing also explains Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) effectiveness to prevent drug trafficking in North Sumatera and Medan.

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

Drug is very familiar to the society since many media (electronic and printed) has broadcasted drug abuse and its impact as well as drug trafficking among the society (Sujono A.R, and Bony Daniel, 2011). According to Head of North Sumatera Provincial Narcotics Board, the high drug trafficking in North Sumatera is influenced by the illicit trafficking access from Sumatera eastal coast, from Aceh to the border of Riau and by the high people purchasing power.

In Medan, specifically, drug trafficking is a trend especially marijuana since the location is adjacent to Aceh Province. Medan is a market tyarget and the traffic to smuggle marijuana to Java Island. Aceh is the entrance. Medan as the closest location becomes the market. Since the City of Medan is quite strategic, drugs can be sent anywhere through Medan.

In Medan, there is Kampong Kubur Village which becomes drugs and gampling center. This village is located in city center, near Sungai Deli watershed. The route is only pathway where cars could not pass. Only motorcycle can reach this location. Raids have been held repetedly in Kampong Kubur but drug deals always exist. It seems that there is a leak before the raid is executed.

According to data from North Sumatera Regional Police, a number of 5,546 drug criminal acts occurred in 2016. Around 4,956 cases have been closed. This number increases from the previous year of about 4,711 drug abuse cases. Among them, 4,421 cases are closed. This data shows that drug abuse in North Sumatera is increasing.

A number of 350,000 of citizens of Medan are becoming drug users. It is the biggest among 33 regencies/cities in North Sumatera. According to Head of North Sumatera Provincial Narcotics Board, approximately there are around 10 thousand drug users in each regency/city. The trend of drugs in Medan is proved by the number of arrest by National Narcotis Board and Indonesia Police Headquarter.

According to Head of Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution, the increasing number of drug addicts occurs due to the lack of knowledge on the impact of drugs on health, both physically and spiritually. Sometimes they have no knowledge as well that drug abuse ends in jail.

According to several inmates, the lack of knowledge on drug abuse is caused by the broad circulation in many types that it is difficult to distinguish whether it is drug or not. Furthermore, the lack of information sharing session on the danger of drugs has made the society to easily try drugs. Compared to marijuana users, inmates said that most of them consumed meth. Meth makes them feel energetic. The more meth consumed, they will feel more energetic.

Family also plays an important role in protecting someone not to be trapped in drug abuse. An inmate stated that parents who are very busy and put the economy issue on top of the family safety against the negative impact of drug abuse should be taken as a concern. Furthermore, the environment has been contaminated with drug use that there is no way to refuse the offer to use drug. The factor of friendship in the name of solidarity and reluctance drives someone to use drugs. The modus to persuade someone to use drugs is as an experiment or a trial which makes someone addicted and becomes an addict and a prisoner. The drug addict, both in the correctional institution and rehabilitation center mostly said that they used drug as an experiment after being persuaded by friends. Since they were forced, they became addicted to it.

Besides the factor of family and friendship, most inmates in Correctional Institution said that the factor of economy played an important role in leading someone to use drugs. The result of FGD in Langkat correctional institution shows that the factor of economy causes the society to be trapped in drug use. It happens since they do not have

occupation due to the lack of employment while family need is very urgent. This condition drives them to follow a shortcut to earn money by becoming drug dealers. According to them, their involvement in drug trafficking is not their wish. It is more a compulsion.

Inmates explained that they tried to apply various jobs. However, inmates said that applying job needed bribery money, while they did not have it. This condition makes them hopeless and frustrated. In this uncertainty, they are trapped in drug abuse. Their involvement in drugs is very easy since the neighbourhood is contaminated with this illicit good. It is difficult for them to quit that they are finally recruited by drug lords as drug dealers with high income.

Drug trafficking in North Sumatra and especially in Medan is very rapid. Drug dealer receives the profit tens of times for each kilogram of meth sold. For drug dealers, the factor of economy is the main factor that causes them to sell drugs. One of the reasons is the lack of employment that they are tempted to accept the offer from drug lords. It is supported by the result of interview with several inmates in the correctional facility which says that before becoming drug dealers they are drug abusers, both marijuana and meth. The reason to change the profession from drug abusers to drug dealers is: **first**, running out of money to buy meth; **second**, wishing to earn more money. In general, inmates said that the demand of drugs is very high. The market is very good and the circulation is very fast to produce money.

Drug trafficking is currently presumed to be controlled by international mafia which enters into Indonesia as importer. The drug lord network is very near and it is very difficult to prove it. In North Sumatra, drugs are supplied from Aceh and Riau Province by big importers in Sumatra. The drug enters into North Sumatra since there are many small islands in the coastal area which are monitored seldomly. It is even worse with various ways to smooth drug smuggling, from smuggling drugs in the products to directly carry them in the bag or luggage. Drugs that are mostly available according to former drug abusers are meth, ecstasy, putaw, marijuana, and various pills such as *dextro*, *lexotan*, *dumolid*, *sanax* and *trihex*.

According to the information, there are currently tens to hundreds of people in Medan who run the business on drugs. The difficulty in handling drugs in this area occurs since officers could only catch drug abusers and dealers, but not drug lords. Several red-handed raids by Directorate of Narcotics of Regional Police in cooperation with National Narcotics Board of Republic Indonesia can only arrest courier and messengers from drug lords working behind the scene (Daniel Turnip, Maret 2017).

Drug footprint in Medan is actually very easy to be traced since there are many locations used by drug dealers to sell drugs directly to consumers. Night prostitute places, densely populated housing, and discotiques/evening entertainments are used as drug transaction locations. Furthermore, drugs are mostly found also in rented house and boarding house.

### **3. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

Drug use has negative impacts to young generation and the economy of the country since the transaction is big and from abroad. It also involves many parties who take advantages from the profit which reaches millions to hundred million rupiah (Gatot Supramono, 2007).

Continuous use of drugs which exceeds the dosis can cause addiction. Addiction then causes physical and psychological disorder due to damage in the central nervous system (CNS) and organs such as heart, lungs, liver and kidney. The impact of drug abuse depends haevailly on the type of consumed drug, the personality of the abuser, as well as the user's situation or condition. In general, drug addiction can be seen in someone's physical, psychological and social condition. Several impacts of drug abuse toward the health are:

- a) Heart disorder
- b) Hemoprosic disorder
- c) Urinary tracture disorder
- d) Brain disorder
- e) Bone disorder
- f) Blood vessel disorder
- g) Endocrine disorder
- h) Skin disorder



- i) Nervous system disorder
- j) Lungs disorder
- k) Digestion system disorder
- l) Possibility to be infected from contagious diseases such as HIV, AIDS, hepatitis, herpes, TBC and others.

Similar thing is also stated by Sitorus (2016) which says that drug addicts' risky behaviours cause them to suffer from complication of diseases. Physically, the addicts' health is declining. They start losing weight and are vulnerable to various diseases. Drug users or addicts usually suffer from heart, brain and blood vessel disorder. Drug users are vulnerable to various diseases especially HIV/AIDS since their stamina is declining. It can even cause death.

Besides physical disorder, a drug user who has become an addict will often suffer from personality disorder. The personality disorders are such as anxiety, depression, the change of life quality, the declining personal interaction, the declining satisfaction toward daily life, and social and mental health disorder. Depression due to drug abuse can be caused by a threat from family, friend and society or the users' failure in quitting from drugs.

Besides the impact to physical and psychological health, drug abuse also gives the indirect impact such as:

- a) Lots of money is required for recovery and treatment
- b) The addicts' health when the body is poisoned.
- c) Ostracized from the community. An addict is usually anti-social.
- d) Family will be ashamed for having family members that become drug users.
- e) Losing the opportunity to have education and probably being expelled from school or university.
- f) Losing the trust from others since addicts are often lied and involved in criminal acts.
- g) Leaving their mandatory to God and living a life forbidden by religion.
- h) Sent to jail.

Socially, drug abusers become the family's burden since they spend large amount of money to buy drugs especially when drug abusers are sick and hospitalized. Someone who becomes an addict usually suffers

from insomnia, anxiety, mental disorder and dementia in the daily life.

A former drug abuser who has been rehabilitated and is now living in the rehabilitation center said that drug abuse causes drug abusers to be anti-social and tends to disturb the environment, but their family and neighbourhood. This condition causes them to be ostracized since they are seen as useless by the society. This is the stigma that always occurs in the social environment that makes drug abusers to be introvert. It even makes them frustrated.

Similar thing also stated by another former drug abuser. He/she said that when a drug abuser became an addict then it would very time and energy consuming for the family. If it is being neglected, they will have to face the police and the addicts will be sent to jail. A drug abuser said that he/she used many ways to obtain drugs.

*A former drug abuser said: "Every month, I wasted my salary for drugs. I didn't think far at that time. I just wanted to enjoy drugs. Consuming meth made me calm and forgot everything."*

An addict usually regrets his/her after gaining the recovery, especially when he/she is inside the prison. Scorn and curse are referred to this illicit good only after everything is too late and ends without doing anything.

Taking into account the negative impact of drug abuse, the prevention on the spread of drugs should become a joint responsibility between parents, teacher and society/ a more concrete effort that can be taken to prevent drug abuse is cooperation with related authorities to carry out counseling on the danger of drugs and sudden raids routinely. Furthermore, the accompaniment from parents should be taken into consideration also. At school, teachers should carry out tight supervision on the students since the transaction of drugs often happens at school. Moral and religious education should be emphasized also since one of the factors that draw children to drug abuse is the lack of moral and religious education.

Drug abuse which is at first used to make the Busers feel braver, energetic, confident, and stronger apparently gives negative impact to the

health. According to a meth abuser, one of the signs when someone used drugs was having strong stamina and able to awake for several days. Thus, meth is often consumed by bus or travel bus drivers who usually drive at night.<sup>1</sup> Meth is also widely consumed by workaholics who are chased by deadline.

One of inmates said that he/she used only marijuana instead of meth. He/she said that drug abuse damages the health since it causes addiction and dependency. Most inmates realize that addicts suffer from nervous disorder. They usually have bad memories and could not remember how they are involved in drug abuse.

To prevent the negative impact of drug abuse, several things need to be considered such as the family support for recovery, effort to make a distance from the previous peer group, and rehabilitation. It is the same with a statement from a counselor in Langkat Correctional Institution that former drug abusers and former drug dealers are not only the family's burden but also the responsibility of the regional government. Regional government should give a contribution on the solution for inmates who have completed their rehabilitation or have served their sentence. The mindset is expected to change. The job creation will be one of the solutions to reduce the number of drug abusers.

#### **4. Prevention on Drug Abuse**

As an institution with the main task to prevent and eradicate drugs as stipulated in Law No 35 of 2009 on Narcotics and Presidential Regulation No 23 of 2010 on National Narcotics Board institutional, National Narcotics Board is currently involving the society to fight against drug abuse. The strategic and innovative steps are implanted through the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN). The issue is the limited budget that this program cannot run optimally.

The treatment in Narcotics Correctional Institution and Rehabilitation Center is less optimall also due to the lack of human resources while the inmates in National Narcotics Board are increasing. Currently the number

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<sup>1</sup> Indepth interview with a drug user who is now an inmate in Langkat Correctional facility, North Sumatera.

of permanent and honorary human resources in Narcotics Correctional Institution is not equal to the number of inmates or about 1:20. In addition, the budget is very limited and needs to be increased. On the other hand, increasing budget is not easy due to the government's current budget condition.

Another issue is the complaint on the number of inmates in National Narcotics Board prison and Narcotics Correctional Institution which has exceeded the capacity. This makes the condition in the correctional facility uncomfortable. It is worried that someday it will trigger a riot between inmates or inmates will try to escape. Therefore, this issue should become a consideration for central and regional government to find the solution.

According to several former drug abusers who were interviewed, the eradication of drug trafficking and abuse in North Sumatera was difficult since there were still law enforcement officers who misused their authority. They said that after drug users, courier, dealer and others were arrested, there was a bargaining between law enforcement officer and drug users before they were transferred to the court. According to a number of interviewees, certain law enforcement officers offer a deliverance to the perpetrators for a reward. This bargaining makes drug abusers not to be deterrent. One interesting thing in this bargaining is if the perpetrator/family has given the reward but when the amount is not sufficient, law enforcement officer will free the perpetrators but they still have to be rehabilitated in rehabilitation center owned by the city or regional government.

According to Purnomo (2018), to make drug dealers and couriers give up, law enforcement officers should be assertive by shooting them on the spot when they are fight against when being arrested. This action may be considered as violating human rights and disregarding the suspect's rights, but shooting drug criminals on the spot should be taken since drugs give negative impact to the life of the nation. There is no reason for mercy or respecting criminals' rights. If assertive action is taken, it will become a breakthrough and new solution in law enforcement effort.

In eradicating drugs, Indonesian Police and National Narcotics Board need help from other parties. It requires participation from many

stakeholders especially family and neighbourhood to protect their children from drug exposure. Active participation of family, closest person, school or campus, society and other related stakeholders will narrow the movement of drug lords and the potential of drug exposure to the society.

In 2017, in implementing the program of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted community empowerment and established volunteer and anti drug-activist at school or campus, government institution and private sector, and society. The information sharing session about P4GN has been continuously conducted in many dissemination activities and publication through printed media and local television as well as outdoor media such as billboard and poster. Advocacy to the government institution, private sector and society is also done as the implementation of Presidential Instruction No 12 of 2011.

Investigation, chase and prosecution to drug dealers will be continued and the case will be taken legally. Drug users who have been arrested will be processed according to the prevailing procedure. Drug users who have completed the procedure after proven to use drugs will be treated as outpatient or compulsory reporting.

The indicator of P4GN success can be measured by calculating shared information or the number of people who receive the information through P4GN dissemination. The dissemination on P4GN in North Sumatera consists of:

- a) 49 activities on P4GN information dissemination among families
- b) 52 activities on P4GN information dissemination among pupils/ students
- c) 66 activities on P4GN information dissemination among workers
- d) 96 activities on P4GN information dissemination among group of society

Several supporting factors to smooth P4GN are:

- a) The role of mass media is very helpful in disseminating P4GN information and is succeeded in reminding the society's knowledge and understanding about the danger of drugs.

- b) Society's high concern toward the government in eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- c) The ability to provide interesting and qualified material. The information sharing on the danger of drugs with communication, information and education (CIE) approach as the activity to disseminate the message on the danger of drug that can improve the targeted public's knowledge, insight, and ability in order to change and shape the society's attitude and behavior from the threat of drugs.

Beside the supporting factor, several factors hamper the implementation of P4GN in North Sumatra and Medan specifically such as the infrastructure in carrying out information dissemination services on P4GN prevention that is less supportive both the data processing equipment, human resources and training for personnel. The coordination at central government in terms of facility such as technical assistance, material and P4GN dissemination guidance is not yet optimal. To optimize P4GN in preventing drug abuse, the use of media both electronic and non electronic needs to be improved by adding information dissemination or information frequency intensity.

The environment and social relationship also influence someone's personality and moral. If someone has a friend with bad attitude, he/she tends to be influenced to have bad attitude as well. Similarly, having a drug dealer or user will influence someone to become a drug dealer or abuser. It is possible since someone's habit is the requirement to be accepted in a group. Thus, members of the group will have the same habit. The individualistic environment which has less attention to each other is also a factor that can trigger drug abuse.

Considering that environment gives high influence to drug abuse, the role of the society is very expected to participate in protecting the environment from drug exposure. The more citizens having the knowledge on the danger of drugs from counsellings or meetings will help the society to keep away from drugs. The society participation is expected from various elements as stated by Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) division that the prevention of the danger of drugs was a joint task between university students/students, workers, and family.

It is strengthened by the result of FGD with inmates in correctional institution and clients in Rehabilitation Center. Generally, they said that friendship brought them to drug abuse. They were trapped in drugs after being influenced by their friends. At first, they only wanted to try it, but it became an addiction. Some said that family was the cause that brought them to use drugs. Some were disappointed with their family as they were treated differently from other family members.

Those who are involved in drug abuse come from various social status, from children to adult, common people to educated one, male and female. The influence of friend is also potential to trigger relapse that makes them dependent on drugs (blogspot.com, 2010)

In general, the family knowledge on drugs is very low, both family living in urban and rural areas. Most of them have no idea that their family member uses drugs. After their family member is rehabilitated or arrested by the police, they realized that their family members are using drugs. Then they start to connect the use of drugs with their family member's unusual behavior. However, after finding out that their family member is a drug abuser, they are reluctant to accept that their family member is a drug abuser.

Preventing the danger of drug that can give negative impacts to drug users themselves, family, friend and environment as well ruin the elements of the nation and country needs a strategy to build anti-drug society. Therefore, North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board carries out community empowerment which is focused on six prevention targets namely school or campus, working place, society, government, family and profession (Achmadi, SH, MH). The methods to support drug prevention program are:

- a) Promotice method that is aimed to build the society's concern on the danger of drug abuse.
- b) Advocacy method for officers in government institution, NGO, and private sector with tactical and technical ability to prevent drug abuse and trafficking.
- c) Community empowerment method which is aimed to explore the community potential and creativity with the ability and skill on preventing drug abuse.



Implementing these three methods requires humanist and entertainable approach which carried out in a honest, spontaneous, genuine and entertaining way. Thus, participants will not be bored and enjoy the prevention program. They can also find their spirit to eradicate drug illicit trafficking. The danger of drug abuse not only attacks someone's immunity, but it also triggers other behaviours which endanger the health of the users such as the use of syringe alternately and free sex. The combination of the two will be every potential to increase the risk of HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

The role of mass media is very important in sharing the information on the danger of drug abuse. The result of FGD says that the majority of the society knows the information on the danger of drugs from mass media, both printed and electronic media. Therefore, as the means of information and communication, mass media should be more active to give enlightening to the society not to be trapped in drug syndicate.

Those who are recruited by drug lords are people with low self confidence. The society should be injected in order not to be influenced by things related to drugs. In sending the messages, it is necessary that mass media should use simple and communicative language to be easily understood by the society. It is usually in the form of short story, humour and daily life story. The technique to deliver the messages through mass media will be easier to be accepted by the society. As the form of community empowerment, it can be held continuously.

A drug abuser who has been rehabilitated in rehabilitation center stated that a drug abuser should not be imprisoned in correctional institution since it might make them even worse. It is possible since they mingle with other drug abusers, dealers and lords inside correctional institution which is potential to give negative impact to the new inmates. If correctional institution does not have the human resources who have the ability to protect the inmates from the threat of certain parties, then it will be even worse. After serving their sentence in correctional institution, they might return to become drug abusers or dealers.

According to inmates, it is not their wish to be trapped in drug abuse. It is the situation that causes them to use this illicit good. Almost all drug

users, both inmates and former rehabilitation patients said that friendship and economy caused them to be involved in drug abuse.

Considering this phenomenon, the effort to prevent drugs should be started from the family to be harmonious, respecting each member of the family. Family should not distinguish each of its members since it will create jealousy which ends in apathetic. Apathetic between the members of the family is dangerous since their behavior could not be controlled by other family members.

The role of family is very important when a drug user is rehabilitated in rehabilitation center. Therefore, each month the family of the residents is obliged to attend counseling. One of the counseling materials is reaching the same perception between parents and children who become drug abusers.

Peer group environment is also one of the most dominant factors after family that can cause someone to use drug according to almost all drug users, both in correctional institution and rehabilitation center in urban and rural areas in North Sumatra.

According to inmates and rehabilitation patients, the action to eradicate drug trafficking is information sharing session to each member of the society on the danger of drugs. The awareness of all elements in the society should be improved. They should protect their environment with social religious activity in order not to be trapped in drug abuse. The information sharing session can be done through collaboration with regional government including Social Affairs Office.

The society awareness should be increased not be scared and doubtful to report to the police (in this case IPWL) when seeing any member of the society using drug or sell drugs. All groups of the society should be encouraged to have the bravery to report when their members are involved in drug abuse or trafficking. Government institution such as Kesbanglingmas and Satpol PP can play an important role to strengthen the security and to create awareness on the importance of protecting the neighbourhood from the danger of drugs.

## 5. The Efforts to Prevent Drug Abuse

Currently there are two ways of treatments for drug abusers and drug dealers. They are treatment in correctional institution and rehabilitation in rehabilitation center. This writing explains the treatment in these two places and its effectiveness.

### 5.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution

Treatment in Narcotics Correctional Institution uses the method of Therapeutic community with integrated program in 3 months. This integrated program consists of certain psychology, religious character building, and talent building based on the inmates' potential. The treatment in correctional institution is aimed to minimize the movement of drug dealers and drug abusers as well as to grow the inmates' awareness. Furthermore, the treatment is also purposed to prevent negative issue which says that correctional institution is a free and safe place to do drugs transaction.

Several drug abusers are educated and employed. It is different with drug dealer or messenger since they are usually jobless. They are tempted to join drug business due to money. They receive large amount of money for delivering drug for one time. After involving in the network, it is difficult to quit since drug dealers will not set them free. Drug dealers are also worried that they will leak the secret.

Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution is now accommodating 1,424 inmates. The inmates are arrested by the law enforcement officers and the transferee from other correctional institution. Most inmates are citizens of North Sumatra but some of them are from South Sumatra Province. Almost all inmates are graduated from Senior High School and having no permanent jobs when they are involved in drug abuse. Most inmates are arrested in North Sumatra, but some of them are arrested on Palembang and Riau. Inmates arrested outside North Sumatra when being convicted should propose a transfer to correctional institution in Langkat, North Sumatra. Most inmates (around 80%) are drug abusers, while the rest are drug dealers.

According to Head of Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution, drug dealers are still trying to smuggle drugs through inmates with various ways. It is possible since drug market inside the correctional institution is still high. Many inmates are still dependent to drugs. The ways to smuggle drugs inside the correctional institution are by hiding it inside the shoes, throwing it from outside, hiding it inside the food and many other ways.

In order to avoid drugs smuggling inside the correctional institution, several actions have been taken such as treatment consolidation by enhancing discipline and supervision toward correctional officers. Mental enhancement for officers is done periodically by reminding their duties based on the prevailing rules.

The treatment in Narcotics Correctional Institution is done to train the discipline. Inmates are not being differentiated. They are also prohibited to use drugs. A correctional officer said that there was no mercy for inmates when they were red-handed in using drugs. They will be legally processed <sup>2</sup>.

Inmates are given special treatment based on their talent. There are two treatments in the correctional institution, treatment on independence and personality. The treatment on independence is given through skills to make them independent after quitting the correctional institution. The inmates are given various training such as planting crops and other skills. Previously, there is also a program on catfish cultivation. It is succeeded once but the limited budget on this program makes the program to be terminated.

The treatment on personality is given through religious speech and recital. For this program, correctional institution invited scholar or ustad from outside coorectional institution with certain schedule. This treatment is in cooperation with Religious Affairs Office of Langkat Regency. To facilitate this program, correctional institution builds a mosque named Al Ikhlas as a place to pray for Moslem. To implement the treatment easily, inmates establish recital group. Besides religious speech, there is also recital competition for inmates. The Church is a room to do the praying. For the activity in the church, correctional institution is in cooperation with

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with correctional officer in Langkat Correctional Facility, North Sumatera

churches outside correctional institution. For buddist inmates, there is also a vihara.

Inmates in correctional institution hope that the government will create employment that can accommodate them after quitting from correctional institution. According to inmates, after quitting the correctional institution, they will have no friends since their friends have forgotten about them. In addition, they expect to be given a loan from regional goverment such as a loan without interest to help them setting up business after serving their sentence such as business of handicraft, merchant or workshop. In general, they cannot imagine their future after serving the sentence and quitting correctional institution while employment is very limited. Thus, job creation will be very needed for inmates to prevent them from returning to their previous profession both as drug abusers or drug dealers.

## **5.2. Treatment through Rehabilitation Program**

National Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Center Lubuk Pakam, Deli Serdang is a government institution and one among seven government rehabilitation centers in Indonesia. National Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Center in Lubuk Pakam Deli Serdang is currently accommodating 100 in-patient residents and 25 out-patient residents. Most of them are sent by their family. After finding out that their family member becomes drug user, they directly bring the family member to National Narcotics Board Rehabilitation center based on the sequence number. It means that those who register first will be accepted earlier without distinguishing the family background. Rehabilitation center only accomdates drug users who are not involved legally. Rehabilitation center is not willing to intefere the legal status of residents. If a resident has a legal issue, the legal issue should be finished first then they will be accepted in rehabilitation center.

The rehabilitation center currently has the capacity to rehabilitate 100 residents with 6 months of treatment while there are many drug users who are waiting to be rehabilitated. They are in queue to be rehabilitated. Those who are not patience enough to wait usually will go to private rehabilitation which costs 4 million to 7 million rupiah per month.

The queue for rehabilitation occurs due to the shift in society's way of thinking. In the past, the drug user family is ashamed to report that their family member is using drug. Now, they voluntarily report their children to rehabilitation center.

Head of National Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Center Deli Serdang, North Sumatra explained that the main task and function of a rehabilitation center was to serve rehabilitation patients (drug abusers) through medical and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is to cure the disease as the procedure to general patient. This medical rehabilitation is served by doctors and nurses.

Different from medical rehabilitation, a drug abuser in social rehabilitation is trained to do skill activity such as planting corn the correctional institution front yard. Another skill is making household appliances from bamboo as well other skills that are beneficial for them. Besides training in skill, all residents are encouraged to do sport to keep their health. another important thing is to motivate them to worship based on their religion. Not only worship, they were also given knowledge on religion. For Moslems, recital and religious speech are held periodically by experienced ustadz to recover their soul and personality. This treatment program is very beneficial for residents so that after quitting from rehabilitation center they could be a better person and accepted by the society.

During the rehabilitation, residents have their rights and obligations. The residents' rights are: 1) a narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substance-free environment, 2) treatment without distinguishing race, social and status; 3) pride, safety and health; 4) fully protection; 5) visit from family/parents according to schedule.

Beside the rights, residents should also conduct their obligations during the orientation such as : 1) wearing nametag; 2) always carrying walking paper; 3) prohibited to walk alone; 4) always asking to friends of the same age; 5) always use the correct hierarchy; 6) always on time; 7) always attending group session in the rehabilitation center; 8) always greet each other; 9) no bad words; 10) forbidden to use violence; 11) forbidden to tell their experience of addiction; 12) always with the buddy;

13) always carrying pull up in the morning meeting; 14) always filling drop slip conflict resolution group.

Residents receive medicine by medical staffs in rehabilitation center. No medicine is bought in the pharmacy or drug store without medical staffs' permission. Residents are not allowed to keep medicine without medical staffs' permission. Urine test is done randomly when necessary. Residents could not sue rehabilitation staff or institution when their urine test is positive.

Almost all rehabilitated clients are regretting for doing this bad behavior both as drug abusers or drug dealers. To prevent them from doing the same despicable things, they are expecting a solution from the government to create employment for them after completing the rehabilitation. A massive job creation is needed. For residents, treatment program is useless when they are not offered any employment after rehabilitation. It is worried that when they are jobless, they will return to drug abuse both as drug abusers and drug dealers.

### **5.3. Prevention According to the Society**

In general, society has realized that preventing drugs is better than to cure it. The result of FGD in correctional institution and rehabilitation center shows that to prevent drug abuse, the most important thing is to protect oneself with faith and piety. Faith and piety will keep good behavior based on the religion. Faith and piety are not only implanted in the society, but also in law enforcement officers to keep them away from bribery. Preventing drug abuse also needs cooperation between individuals, family, school and society since they all have important roles. Furthermore, other things needed to prevent the threat of drugs are:

- a) Protecting oneself and close friends from things associated to drugs
- b) Encouraging society's participation in positive activities
- c) Establishing say no to drugs-group
- d) Supporting and caring each other
- e) Leaving bad behavior and avoiding negative stuffs
- f) Always having the alert on the various modus from drug dealers
- g) Reporting to the police when seeing drug dealers/lords
- h) Providing program, therapy and rehabilitation



i) Providing counseling for drug abusers and dealers

The society's supervision is also needed to prevent the danger of drugs. If a group of society is already apathetic to its members' behavior, they will be easily exposed to drugs. In addition, TV programs that can influence way of life to a materialistic, consumptive, hedonist, and secularist as well as can endanger social life should be prohibited.

Another thing to prevent drug abuse is that the law enforcement officer should be assertive in eradicating drug trafficking. All law enforcement officers including National Narcotics Board, Indonesian Police, Prosecutor and Judge should be serious in handling drug cases with heavy sentence. In enforcing the law, they should proceed each perpetrator without distinguish them based on status. They should not be tempted by bribery. Law enforcement officers who receive bribery on drug cases should receive heavier punishment than drug dealers.

## **6. Summary and Recommendation**

Drug trafficking in North Sumatera and Medan currently needs a serious attention. The location of Medan is quite strategic as the entrance and transit place to send drugs from many areas in Indonesia. It can be seen from the high number of arrest by National Narcotics Board and Indonesian Police. Drug trafficking in Medan is even worse with the existence of drug village. In this village, the citizens become not only drug users but are also involved in drug transaction.

Drug abuse can be grouped in two, drug abusers and drug dealers. There is a difference when someone is becoming a drug abuser or a drug dealer. Drug abusers are mostly influenced by family and friendship. Furthermore, the lack of knowledge on the danger of drugs is also a factor that causes someone to abuse drugs. Meanwhile, drug dealers are usually influenced by economy, both as being jobless or having no permanent jobs. A drug abuser can also be a drug dealer due to addiction but having no money to buy drugs.

North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Police North Sumatra has taken various efforts in preventing drug abuse, but each has

different priority. North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board prioritizes more on prevention strategy especially through information sharing session and counseling on the danger of drugs. This activity is targeted for society from rural areas to educated people both formal and informal. Head of North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board is actively participated in conducting information sharing on the danger of drugs to the society.

Broadly speaking, there are three things done by North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board in preventing drugs. First is *preemptive* activity as an early prevention by sharing the information on drugs-related laws and regulations, counseling on the danger of drug abuse, community empowerment to encourage the society morally in creating an alternative employment, and others. Second is *the preventive* as a strategic effort as well as medium and long term action plan that should be considered as an urgent action. Third is *repressive* as the law enforcement action from raid and arrest to catch drug dealers and the evidence.

The arrested drug abusers and dealers, the treatment is done differently. For drug abusers, the treatment is rehabilitation, both medical and social rehabilitation. The purpose is to cure dependency on drugs. For arrested drug dealers, after the legal process is completed, they will be treated in correctional institution where they receive training on independency and personality. The issue in correctional institution that drug abusers and dealers are not separated that it is worried drug abusers will become drug dealers.

The main challenge in preventing drug abuse is the lack of community participation since they less understand the duty of National Narcotics Board. For some people, drugs are not dangerous. Furthermore, the slot in rehabilitation is also limited.

To enhance the prevention on dug trafficking and abuse in North Sumatra and Medan specifically, several things need to be done. First, massive information sharing session on the negative impact of drug abuse including impact on health, economy and social, should be held to all groups of the society. It is aimed to protect the family and society and to create their awareness on the danger of drugs. There is also a need on job creation for drug abusers as the most important factor to prevent drug

trafficking and abuse. Drug abusers need to be empowered by involving them in productive economy activities.

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IV

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BATAM, RIAU ISLAND PROVINCE



Makyong Dance





Batik Gonggong Khas Kepri

## IV

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BATAM, RIAU ISLAND

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## 1. Introduction

Batam is both a governmental administrative city and an island. The City of Batam or Batam Island is surrounded by islands which form Riau island administration with the capital city of Tanjung Pinang in Bintan island. Batam administrative city consists of a number of nearest islands. It shows the position of Batam as an island. This island demographic characteristic causes illicit drug trafficking to be more open that it is relatively difficult to detect the circulation especially those coming from Malaysia and other border areas in Sumatera.

It is common knowledge that Batam is one of drug-prone areas in Indonesia with a series of arrest of drug users and dealers with the evidence. In March 2018, Riau island Provincial Narcotics Board located in Batam arrested six drug dealers and confiscated 3.5 kg meth. This arrest became trending news in Batam mass media, but it did not surprise the public since Batam is known as drug-prone area. Related to this arrest and evidence, on 18 April 2018, Head of Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board, Brigadier General (Police) Drs. Richard Nainggolan, Ms.C held a

press conference in his office located in Nongsa. The lesson to be taken is that drug abusers can recover by establishing a rehabilitation center in Batam.

## **2. Drug Trafficking and Abuse**

Illicit drug trafficking in certain areas can be seen from the entrance and exit sides. In Batam, drugs enter from the border with neighboring countries through the sea. Batam especially and Riau island in generally are ocean territorial which are directly bordered with Singapore and Malaysia. The information at FGD in rehabilitation center and correctional institution as well as in in-depth interview with rehabilitation residents and inmates emphasizes this fact. Among many island in Riau island, Tanjung Balai Karimun as the capital of Karimun Regency, is the most used transit location for neighboring countries. The past news about the discovery of tons of ecstasy in Batam was suspected from neighbor countries especially Malaysia. The role/position of Malaysia in drug smuggling to Batam creates double interpretation. First as the origin country of drugs to Indonesia (Batam) and second as the transit country from the origin country China and Taiwan. Despite of this, Riau Island and Batam with its archipelago characteristic are strategic areas for drug entrance from outside the areas.

Beside Tanjung Balai Karimun, Belakang Padang Island as part of administrative area of Batam City is also a potential place to transit drugs before smuggled drugs from outside this area arrives in land area of the City of Batam. Despite of many certain islands that become the strategic transit area, drug smuggle from outside the islands does not use one-two modus and location. The characteristic of Riau Island and Batam as an archipelago enables drug dealers to find out remote and hidden places as the 'mouse' route to trick law enforcement officer.

Batam also has double functions in terms of drug circulation. First is as the final destination of drugs and the second is as the transit place as similar to Malaysia for the circulation out from Batam to other areas in Indonesia. Based on information that the delivery of drugs to Indonesia territory is through the sea and air. Air routes are more dominant because of the faster time to reach the destination, especially for meth.



Batam as a illicit drug destination is not debatable. The high number of arrest on drugs abusers and dealers has strengthened this fact. Illicit drug trafficking has several patterns in Batam. Transaction between dealers with drug abusers usually take place at nightclubs such as hotels and discotheques. These places are for middle and upper class society. Hotels, cafes, and discotheques at Batam Center and Nagoya trade center are two choices of dealers and drug abusers to conduct transactions. The rise of semi-permanent houses or illegal housing causes drug vulnerability in Batam. The existence of this illegal housing is one of the reasons that make Dei Beduk and Batu Aji subdistrict among two drug prone subdistricts. The villages of Aceh, Muka Kuning, Tanjung Piayu, and Simpang Jam are several locations in this two sub districts that until today become the stigma as drug prone areas. An interviewed inmate in Barelang correctional institution emphasized that his/her existence as an inmate in correctional institution was an accident during the raid in this illegal housing when the officer found meth inside the house where he stayed. It was an accident since during the raid, he was in the scene. He was a drug user but not a dealer.

Another fact is that drug circulation is managed and controlled from inside correctional institution. Despite that inmates in FGD answered the question shortly, the truth about this is undeniable. Consequently, as stated by a staff in Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board, rehabilitation program in Barelang Correctional Institution was entirely stopped based on the policy assertively made by Commissioner General (Police) Budi Waseso when serving as Head of National Narcotics Board at that time. The background is the investigation finding by National Narcotics Board that more than 51% of drug illicit trafficking is controlled by inmates from inside the correctional institution.

Drug transaction is lately dominated by meth. In Batam, it is directly conducted by drug dealers and abusers. Sometimes, drug abusers use couriers. A drug dealer is usually not a stupid, careless and reckless person. Thus, the communication between both sides is done by phone or a courier who has known each other. Based on the experience, someone's body language in the eye of a drug dealer is easily recognized whether someone is a real buyer or an undercover officer. One of the clues or codes among drug dealers and users is the use of 'goods' which refers to drugs.

Another body language that comes together with the word 'goods' is by showing master finger in waist ribs in standing position.

Drugs are not only a matter of irregularities and illicit circulation to the people of Batam. The increase in drug abuse and illicit trafficking raises the question of whether drugs are imported or produced in Batam. The same question has become the attention of Riau Islands Provincial Narcotics Board and Batam City Narcotics Board. It is very logic that among the high amount of drugs in Batam is produced in Batam but until today Provincial Narcotics Board or City Narcotics Board as well as Batam Police could not find the fact.

One thing that needs to be clarified is the terminology of drug dealer and user. These two terminologies are maybe found in the same person but sometimes found in different people. The results of the FGD at the Bareleng Prison showed that two among ten inmates were imprisoned cause drug trafficking case. Both of them do not know the taste and sensation of drugs cause they have never consumed it.

Both drug users and dealers are closely related to Batam as a growing archipelago. In addition, Batam is a city to transit drug trafficking. As the city of transit and an archipelago, Batam is a city that is open of people to enter and exit from many areas in Indonesia. As a border area, Batam is also open for foreigners. Inmates in Bareleng correctional institution are not entirely Indonesian citizens. One of the interviewed inmates is a citizen of Malaysia. Drug abusers and dealers in Batam have various social, religion and ethnic background. Batam citizens are from many ethnics such as Malay Riau, Java, Batak, Chinese, Minang, Aceh, Madura and others. Drug users and dealers are citizens and immigrant (seasonal) from all ethnics and are mostly Moslems and Christians. FGD with rehabilitation residents and inmates finds out that its ten participants are from all ethnics.

Illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in Batam has targeted the society from various ethnics and social status. Based on information from drug abusers and dealers who participated in the FGDs, it is known that a large part was involved in drug trafficking and abuse since teenagers or when they were in junior high school. Some are involved when being students in university or workers. Their socio economy background is varied as well.

Some of them are from middle class, but some are from poor family. It means that drugs have targeted all levels in the society regarded socio economy background.

According to former drug user's experience, living in a rich family can be a trigger of drug abuse since parents always give tuition and pocket money in adequate amount especially when they stay in a different city from parents. The adequate living cost supports someone to try drugs as experienced by inmates or rehabilitation residents. Poverty has an important role as well. For drug dealers who are sometimes also drug users, poverty leads them to drugs as it open the opportunity to earn income and improve their living. Another factor from family side that causes someone to be involved in drugs is parents' treatment to their children or relatives in the house. Psychological factor which makes someone feels weak to face problems in life and feels depressed also trigger someone to be involved in drugs.

There are rehabilitation residents who are involved in drugs for having the difficulty to pay university tuition that makes them to take a leave. During their leave, friends at Senior High School who become drug lord accomplice came to offer a solution by becoming drug courier and dealers. Having poor parents also triggers them to be drug dealers in order to help their family by saving income from selling drugs in a piggy bank. After becoming drug dealers, their financial condition is declining but their dream to help parents is still there. Then they do other business by selling durian and coconut during the season and also by running perfume-refill store. This is the experience of an inmate in FGD. Interestingly, their parents are not sensitive with their children's success. They never asked the source of their children's income.

The factor of family is not only about economy condition but also related to attitude and treatment. A rehabilitation resident in FGD confessed for being involved in drugs as a form of protest and escape from parents' attitude and unfair treatment to their children. The parents are very caring to the first and third child and give them money to open business. But this rehabilitation resident as the second child is ignored. These are external factors from family that is not conducive, both in terms of economy and treatment.

There are varied of factors that cause someone to be involved in drugs. Three rehabilitation residents are involved in drugs due to internal factor. One of them used drugs as an escape to find a peace from depression due to his parents' death. Another resident is depressed due to five times failure in thesis examination. One resident is involved in drugs due to negative attitude of his brother who humiliate his dignity and pride when his economy condition is nothing compared to his brother's success.

This fact emphasizes the assumption that drugs are cross-border, ethnics and social status. The external condition of family socio economy and psychological condition are the dominant factors that lead someone to be involved in drugs. After analyzing the experience of rehabilitation residents and inmates, the above factor is not the only cause. Another aspect that triggers drug involvement is the environment both the neighborhood and circulation routes to friendship and family relationship.

The influence of friends also causes someone to be trapped in drugs, but it is not always a sudden influence. At first, friends are sharing information on drugs and the positive impact. Then they tempted by saying that drugs give physical and mind peace and create imaginations including an imagination of heaven. Another provocation is by consuming drugs, especially meth. They will be more energetic and able to work overtime to reach the target easily. At first, they did not believe but they were still curious, then tempted and challenged to prove it. They are forced by external factors that are not conducive. They are given drugs for free that they finally give up and trapped in this dark world.

From the experience of rehabilitation residents and inmates in FGD, they are involved too deep in the world of drugs. Few of them are not tempted to use drugs but they finally give up and become drug dealers since effects and the pleasure are proved. Addiction makes them dependent to drugs and double the consumption that it finally destroys their life and future.

There is no certainty whether rehabilitation residents will past the program and on how long it takes to fully recover from the negative effects of drugs. The experience shows that rehabilitation patients should pass therapy and recovery for months. After completing the rehabilitation,

there is no guarantee that they will fully recover and live a normal life since they are very vulnerable to meet and make friends with their old friends who influence them to use drugs. The factor of success and failure of the therapy in rehabilitation center is influenced by the residents' determination. In Batam rehabilitation center, most of residents come to the rehabilitation center due to the family. Many families bring their children or family members to rehabilitation center by lying without telling the true purpose.

The risk of success was also proved by reliable news from one of enumerators that on 19 September 2018 at down, one of the citizens of Batam who came from a quite wealthy family suffered an overdose and was taken to hospital in Batam in a critical condition. This resident has just came back to Batam after receiving permission from Head of Lido rehabilitation center Bogor, the place where the resident is taking the therapy, to visit his family in Batam

### **3. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

Drugs are very harmful for its abusers despite the confession that at early stage, drugs can give stimulus for physical stamina and comfort in certain dose. However, it is not constant since it is difficult to control the dose. If drugs are continuously consumed with high tendency to increase the dose, drugs will give negative impact to the abusers. Being realized or not, comfort always drives abusers to increase drugs dosage to feel the maximum comfort. At the same time, dependency on drugs is unavoidable. Without being realized, drug abusers are directly damaging their own health. If it is not treated, it will ruin their future and life. From the statement of rehabilitation center residents and inmates based on their experience, drugs at least give negative impacts in three things namely health, economy and friendship.

According to former abusers, drug abusers in acute stage can be seen identified from physical condition and way of speaking. They speak unclearly, sometimes talking to themselves in an unconscious condition. Drugs also weaken memory that makes the users forgetful. Another clinical disorder is that heart beat is not normal. They feel the pain in all parts of body and stomach. They have insomnia and headache/migraine.

They are losing weight drastically of more than 10 kg. Their emotion becomes labile and they easily get angry with harsh attitude even to their closest person including wife.

No drugs are free except for a trial at the beginning of using it as a temptation to become permanent user. It is a statement by a drug abuser in the FGD who is also an inmate. Drugs are industrial business. Its economic value is high with fantastic amount. Million of drug abusers spend their money to buy drugs as it becomes their vital need. They spend the money from their parents, salary, or other forbidden things such as stealing and selling family possession. Conversely, drug abusers who are also drug dealers will earn their money from selling drugs while also spending money to buy drugs. The balance between expenditure and income is very relative. Expensive drugs such as meth and cocaine will definitely be money consuming that give impact to the economy of the family.

There is almost no happy story about drugs. All ends in the destruction of their selves and family's economy. Despite that selling drugs will bring income in a short time, they will run out of money soon and will be miserable. Drugs are the society's enemy. It is an enemy for everyone that becomes a concern for officials to carry out prevention and eradication. Drug trade is a high risk business and the sanction is severe from imprisonment to death sentence.

Drug users and/or dealers who are currently inmates in Bareleng correctional institution Batam receive imprisonment above one year. Some of them are imprisoned for 6 years and 5 months, 7 years and 4 months, 10 years and 6 months, 11 years and 2 months, 12 years, 14 years and 4 months, and 16 years. Most of them are below 40 years old and consuming drugs since they were at school or university or being workers. Among them are married. Some have just started serving their sentence while some have been serving for more than 5 years. It can be imagined their dark future since spending their productive age in the correctional facility will ruin their future and opportunities. An inmate who was interviewed separately said that his wife has to take the responsibility on the economy of his family. In addition, many inmates should pay for fine besides receiving imprisonment. In the end, all kinds of punishment will destroy the economy of the family.

Drug abusers and/or dealers especially former inmates are often given a stigma by the society and environment for being seen as bad persons. The experience of rehabilitation center residents and inmates in Barelang correctional institution is similar. They tend to be shunned by drug user-friends when they stop using drugs. Before becoming drug users, they are often mocked by drug abuser or dealer-friends for being introverts and not having young life style. Furthermore, neighbors and nearest environment also tends to be cynical to drug abusers or dealers, except when drug abusers or dealers live in the neighborhood where most citizens are drug abusers or dealers such as in temporary housing in Batam. However, the biggest obstacle for drug abusers or dealers to quit or be conscious in terms of social relationship with friends and neighbors comes from inside themselves. Being drug abusers and/or dealers makes them feeling awkward and losing their confidence knowing that their friends and neighbors will be cold and cynical despite that the reality might be different.

Drug users who have stopped using directly are not always avoided by friends or neighbors. Knowing that drug abusers or dealers have stopped using drugs, there are always friends who try to persuade them to be involved in drugs again. As what they said, the most thing needed to avoid this temptation is self defense mentally in order not to be influenced. Positively, the families of drug abusers/dealers give support for the recovery of their children or family members both who are in rehabilitation center and who are still struggling to serve the sentence or the rest of sentence.

#### **4. Steps to Overcome Illicit Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse**

Drugs are worrisome and have a negative impact due to drug abuse and illicit trafficking carried out with economic motives. It is possible that the circulation is increasing with the purpose on social motives such as ruining society or national and health. The efforts on prevention and eradication should be focused on two sides namely drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

#### 4.1. Prevention

The first step to prevent someone from drug exposure is by analyzing the causes ranging from family, friends and the environment are the dominant factors. Thus, the drug users and dealers' perspective that situation at home and the relationship between family members should create comfort. There should be no discrimination which distinguishes treatment especially by parents to their children. Poverty which plays as a supporting factor will not have any influence if the family is very harmonious. Family should not only play the role in creating a harmonious situation but also should be wise, care, monitor and react upon their children friendship with friends and environment. The fulfillment of school tuition and pocket money can be a boomerang that drives them to drugs as what has been experienced by rehabilitation residents and inmates.

There is almost no view from drug abusers and dealers on how to handle drug abuse and illicit trafficking due to the factor of environment. They only said that it is the authority and responsibility of the government or officials. This limitation is understandable. For instance, preventing illegal housing in certain locations in Batam is not easy including for the regional government. Furthermore, the social environment is a complicated problem since various aspects are correlated such as education, economy, employment and others.

Preventing someone from illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse is not only preventing from using it but to prevent drug abusers or dealers from returning to this world. It is true that prevention is better than recovery. In reality, the number of people exposed to drugs is increasing almost in all group of the society and in early age from Elementary students to Senior High School students. In the context to prevent former drug users and dealers from returning to drug exposure is self defense, as stated by rehabilitation residents and inmates. It means that they have to build self awareness continuously on the impact and risk of drug abuse to health, economy, social interaction and future threat based on bad experience when participating the therapy in rehabilitation center and serving the sentence in correctional institution. Reality proves that former drug abusers are very vulnerable to drug exposure as experienced by a teenager who is joining a recovery



## **4.2. Eradication**

Public is not questioning the police's ability to eradicate drug illicit trafficking in Indonesia, including in Batam. Drug abusers and dealers have the same perception, especially those who are arrested. The fact that drugs can enter the territory of Indonesia including Batam in tons is awkward in the eye of public with normal perception. Public seems to question on how that high amount of drugs that are physically clear can pass the official's surveillance. On the contrary, small drug abusers and dealers like them are easily tracked and arrested. The fact in the field leads to a presumption and speculation, including the wild ones. There is a conclusion that certain officials are not fully performing their duty and there are certain individuals who play with high power and authority, both inside and outside the country.

A former drug user who is also a citizen of Batam and has been involved in dark world of drugs honestly stated that preventing and eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking would be succeeded when executed seriously especially by terminating the production in the country, destroying confiscated drugs, carrying out surveillance in entrance route and circulation, as well as giving severe punishment to offenders. However, it is not an easy task since drug abuse and illicit trafficking has a very complex aspects and dimension.

## **5. Handling Drug Abuse through Treatment**

### **5.1. The Role of Correctional Institution**

Correctional institution is an institution where criminal convicts and other rule of law offenders serve their sentence. Conducting drug illegal trafficking is a criminal act according to the law. Thus, if someone is found guilty at court, he/she will be sent to prison or correctional institution to serve the sentence. An inmate in FGD said that after the investigation, 28 days after the arrest, he/she was sent to prison (temporary). After four time trials and found guilty, he/she was sent to narcotics correctional institution in Tanjung Pinang. He/she was then transferred to Bareleng correctional institution without knowing the reason.

Based on its authority, Class IIA Correctional Institution Bareleng in Batam is a correctional institution for general criminal case inmates, including drug trafficking. Regional Government of Riau island has a special correctional institution for drug case in Tanjung Pinang. The constrain of time and location makes the researchers to choose Bareleng correctional institution as the venue of FGD for drug case inmates.

During FGD, the inmates, the term for prisoners to replace the term convicts which have negative meaning, told the story on how they were ended in correctional institution. Some of them complained their imprisonment in correctional institution as an injustice since they are only drug users, not drug dealers. Despite that the police found meth at their arrest, they are firm that they used meth for own consumption, not to be sold.

Concerning the role of correctional institution in preventing and eradicating illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, inmates agree that their imprisonment is more a punishment rather than a treatment especially for drug users. However, correctional institution still performs the agenda of treatment to inmates based on the program. The correctional institution provides religious assistance to all inmates based on their religion including Islam, Christian, Catholic, Buddhist and others. The religious assistants in each religion are invited periodically to the correctional institution. Thus, all provisions in the correctional institution should be obeyed including the participation in the treatment program. They start to feel the benefit. There is an inmate in FGD who is very outstanding in improving his religious awareness that he was appointed as imam or leader of Islamic praying by other inmate. Voluntarily, some of them are happy to manage worship places in correctional institution such as mosque and church. Some manages and clean the ballroom and officers' working rooms. Thus, the life in the correctional facility is as normal as in the real world.

Besides religious affairs, correctional institution also gives training to inmates to give them skills to live a life after serving their sentence. The skills are training as carpenter to make cupboard, chair and others, as scout, and on making handicrafts such as accessory bracelet. Concerning drugs and related aspects including HIV/AIDS, the correctional institution

has the treatment agenda through information sharing session and counseling done by Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board, Regional Police of Riau Island, and Batam City Police. Some FGD participants have participated the counseling twice.

## **5.2. The Role of Rehabilitation Center**

Rehabilitation Center Riau Island in Batam is one of the rehabilitation centers for drug abusers in Sumatra other than the one located in the City of Medan. Its existence is very strategic from the function and location. Thus, the residents in this rehabilitation center are not only from Batam but also from other areas in Sumatra. In the FGD, residents confessed for being satisfied with the recovery pattern and its facility. The health condition and the rate of success in residents' recovery are monitored periodically by medical team in rehabilitation center. The meals and vitamin for the acceleration of recovery is also sufficient. The rehabilitation officers always encourage the residents to recover and to live a future life with mental psychological approach and religious values based on residents' religion. Interestingly, all services and facilities are provided for free as the form of the government's concern on the health of the children of the nation.

The government through prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking (P4GN) program always appeals the citizens who are exposed to drugs to have the bravery to confess and willingness to join rehabilitation in rehabilitation center provided by the government and private sector. The existence of residents in rehabilitation center in Riau Island is fully based on their own will or the family's initiative. However, Head of the rehabilitation center implements the policy that residents and family are not allowed to request to go home before the residents are fully recovered medically and psychologically. This policy is made as the form of the government's morale and social responsibility to the citizen's health.

The role of rehabilitation center is to cut drug addictive substances (abstinensia) gradually based on medical provisions. Coincidentally, the Head of rehabilitation center is a doctor who knows well that the cutting should be done to reduce the life threatening effect in rehabilitated residents. This stage is called clinical test therapy.

The screening is also done intensively from head to toes. It is done to find out comprehensively the impact of drugs to the body of the abusers. If there are symptoms of the disease, the healing should be carried out. The budget of therapy for addictive substance cutting and recovery is quite high. On order to burden the institution's financial condition, it is planned that next year, residents are obliged to be the members of BPJS (governmental health insurance).

After the clinical therapy, the role of rehabilitation center is to give individual counseling to analyze drug abusers' psychiatric. Nourishing former abusers' self confidence is the stage done by rehabilitation center officers. In recovering the residents' soul and social, rehabilitation center could not run by itself but by involving drug abusers' family through family support group (FSG). The formation of the FSG is also part of fulfilling the rights of children (abusers) of their four basic rights, namely, the right to live properly, health, a conducive environment and be productive.

The rehabilitation center officers <sup>1</sup> confessed that the program by rehabilitation center is not fully succeeded. In the record, around 10% of rehabilitation center residents are returning to become drug addicts. These 10% residents who totally failed is not a small number, but the achievement is very impressive. This total failure is very influenced by environment.

As mentioned above, there is a relapse addict after having the interaction with old friends who introduced him/her to drugs. Therefore, the treatment and rehabilitation pattern in rehabilitation center is not necessarily accused as the cause. Rehabilitation center will not send home residents to their family before the residents are stated in total recovery. Rehabilitation center has the facility and standard services for rehabilitation program, including the meals and medical staff readiness which periodically monitor the progress of physical and psychological health of the residents. However, rehabilitation center is still very limited. With this limitation, rehabilitation center only accepts male residents.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with rehabilitation center officer on September 7th 2018.

The residents of rehabilitation center Riau Island in Batam is categorized into two groups, namely compulsory resident and voluntary resident. Compulsory residents are those who are arrested by officers for using and possessing drugs and the processed in the court. These residents have received *in kracht*<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, voluntary residents are those who are brought and registered by their family to rehabilitation center. The majority of residents in rehabilitation center (90%) are voluntary resident. In 2018, none of residents are compulsory resident. Between these two categories, there is a condition in gray area. It is the police officer who becomes drug user and dealer. They are arrested by the police officer but they do not have the status of *in kracht*.

Clinical therapy is a method used in rehabilitation centers for cutting substances (abstinence). If they are consuming meth and feeling restless, the condition of restless could be handled. The next stage is screening from head to toes including the function of liver and heart. Any liver disorder will be treated by the specialist. Not all treatment is using BPJS.

After completing rehabilitation program, there is a stage of re-entry as a post-rehabilitation program. This program is facilitated by a panel consisting of Provincial Narcotics Board and rehabilitation center<sup>3</sup> which are in synergy in determining which residents are appropriate to join this program. For a case in Batam, this post rehabilitation program is in the form of vocational activity such as welding both early stage or advanced training.

The condition of rehabilitation center from the infrastructure side is sufficient. However, it still faces the lack of human resources. For example, the rehabilitation center is having the difficulty to recruit a full time doctor with the salary of only 3 million rupiah per month. A number of doctors have applied this vacancy but after finding out that the salary is only 3 million rupiah, they pull out. It requires related parties' attention for this important case since job description analysis and proposal on the amount of salary have been done. It is apparently that they have not obtained approval from

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<sup>2</sup> "in kracht van gewijsde" (kracht = power, gewijsde = final decision), has the meaning of the word "a case that has permanent legal force because it has been decided by a judge and there are no more appeals..

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Narcotics Board and rehabilitation center are structurally separate institutions, but the two institutions are still part of National Narcotics Board but have different deputies.

the central. The lack of human resources especially for certain positions is an obstacle in the effectiveness of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking program.

The lack of human resources not only occurs in rehabilitation center, but also in Provincial Narcotics Board As stated by Head of prevention and community empowerment section at Provincial Narcotics Board, the institution is having the lack of human resources. Currently, Provincial Narcotics Board only has 37 staffs from 211 resources.

## **6. Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (P4GN) Program and Its Issues**

One of the activities in prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking is held in Batam to increase the synergy between National Narcotics Board and Regional or City Government. Head of Batam City Narcotics Board Abdul Hasyim Pangabea said that his institution and City Government as well as related institutions are trying to minimize drug abuse in Batam. One of the efforts is by capacity building in Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. As stated by Abdul Hasyim Pangabea in a workshop at Pusat Informasi Haji (PIH) Hotel Batam Center on 16 October 2018, "We are trying as maximum as we could to minimize drug abuse" <sup>4</sup>. This workshop is one of the ways to create Drug-free Batam (Batam Bersih Narkoba-Bersinar) which is in line with the vision of Batam Mayor. Creating Batam as a world airport which is competitive, developed, prosperous, and dignified.

The synergy between related parties gives a new hope. The result of the latest research puts Riau island province in the 16th place with most drug users from all provinces in Indonesia. In the record of Batam City Narcotics Board, it is a better condition after it declines from the 3rd position <sup>5</sup>.

Nationally, the total of drug abuse is 3,376,115 abusers. The biggest drug abuser proportion based on the group is 59% workers, 24% students,

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<sup>4</sup> Haluan Kepri com, downloaded on 21 October 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Haluan Kepri com, downloaded on 21 October 2018.

and 17% public population. The proportion of drug abuse in the last year based on gender is 72% male and 28% female. One of the implications from this finding is the need of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking information sharing session among formal workers especially in major industries and services companies both small, medium and major.<sup>6</sup>

*"Currently, drug is an extra-ordinary crime and an enemy to everyone. It need joint action to overcome maximally. In the future, BNNK Batam will continue to prevent drug abuse. In addition, BNNK also gives counseling for drug dealers and abusers," he added. In the workshop, the executive committee took the theme "Golden Generation, Healthy and Dignified Generation without Drugs".*

The synergy with City Government can be seen from the activity which is attended by eight Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in the City of Batam including Manpower Office, Transportation Office, Youth and Sport Office, Culture and Tourism Office, Fire Department Office, Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning, Public Order Enforcers (Satpol PP), Research and Development Planning Office of the City of Batam.

Prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking program among workers is also done by Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board. Similar to City Narcotics Board, the activities are information sharing sessions which involve civil servants and private sector workers such as what has been carried out by Prevention and Community Empowerment division Riau Island, Nurlis, SKM, M.Si. In addition, this information sharing session is also held at schools to put students as targets with the consideration that they are vulnerable to drugs especially to use drugs.

Prevention does need an innovation, both the design and real advocacy in the field. For the purpose of drug prevention and eradication, Batam has established and supervised anti-drug activist as a form to involve the society in drug abuse and trafficking prevention. The involvement of activist is expected to give immunity to the society in drug abuse case.

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<sup>6</sup> Haluan Kepri com, downloaded on 21 October 2018.

The activist consists of the society elements such as mother, father and teenager. Among them are former drug abusers. Their involvement is required to explore the experience on how to get involved, the dynamic of drug abuse, and how to escape from drugs. Broad knowledge about the types of drugs and their in-depth experience on drug abuse will convince the society that drugs will give more negative impact to physical health, social and economy.

A former drug abuser who is now active as an activist told the story on how she started to be exposed to drug abuse. Her neighborhood is a drug-prone area. Its location near bus station makes her to know drugs in early ages. She has a bus driver boyfriend who is a drug user. At that time, she was still in Junior High School. Since then, she was involved in free sex and obtained drugs from her boyfriend for free and routinely to satisfy her young desire. Until one day, she realized that her body was too skinny due to her addiction to drugs. Finally, she was rehabilitated in Lido Sukabumi for three years since her condition is getting worse. After gaining the recovery, she revived and determined to be in the front in preventing and actively involving in rehabilitating former drug abusers. She is now married and lives in a drug-prone area. She has a full determination not to be involved in drug users or dealers. She is not tempted to consume drugs despite of the fact that she is offered many times by the people in her neighborhood. She is now active in delivering religious speech and joining religious group in her neighborhood.

At a glance, the narrative of a drug abuser shows that drugs have been a threat for teenagers since decades ago. This condition is even worse when various ways are developed by drug lords, couriers or dealers in this attractive illicit business. It is attractive since former drug users and dealers can earn large amount of money easily. This current condition is different with when they are deciding to quit their dark past. They have bad financial condition despite of being involved in social activities as activists. One thing that they obtain is the peace that they never have when being involved in drug abuse and trafficking and possessing much money.

In drug user's perspective, harmony in the family is a very important thing to prevent the involvement in drug abuse. The position of family is also important when someone is becoming drug user and willing to



quit from this bad habit. Therefore, the support from the family becomes very important and integrated in the program in rehabilitation center. To implement the importance of family in rehabilitation, the rehabilitation center establishes family support group (FSG). One of the important ideas in FGD management is no discrimination to every child despite that the program is depending on the child's character. There must be an individual counseling. Parenting is important for children. It is not good to force the children in determining the choices in their life including in choosing the university or carrier. Meanwhile, FSG for adults, for instance, is to assist psychological shock due to divorce

Rehabilitation center is important as part of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking since rehabilitation is done in rehabilitation center, not correctional institution except that the correctional institution has declared itself to be clean from drug trafficking<sup>7</sup>. Meanwhile, prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in correctional institution is no more carried out by National Narcotics Board but correctional institution still implements similar programs. It occurs since correctional institution is still a target of in this drug business. Drugs are smuggled in anus. In Bareleng Correctional institution Batam, the number of criminals in drug illicit trafficking is 70% from the total 1,350 inmates<sup>8</sup>.

The programs are activities in sport, worship, carpentry, welding, and furniture manufacture. A task force on drugs is also established to run the function in searching operations. There is also a task force led by the region functioning on security and discipline control.

The follow up of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking is to increase the welfare of correctional officers through cooperation with the budget of 100 million rupiah per month for correctional officers as the members of the cooperation. Another activity is making *tempe* and bread, welding and hydraulic carwash. However, the security approach by conducting search is still carried out<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> See Budiman's case that could create a drug factory in correctional institution and other cases.

<sup>8</sup> Interview with a correctional officer, September 13th 2018

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Head of correctional institution, September 13th 2018.

## 7. Summary and Recommendation

Batam is an easy target in drug business. Batam has large number drug abusers. It also has places as transaction spots and infrastructure that is misused as drug abuse activity such as hotel, discotheque, bar and others.

Batam is also a strategic transit place for drug trafficking due to its geographical location as border with Malaysia and Singapore as the sources of drugs. As an area surrounded by tens of islands, Batam is prone as drug circulation lines which are not detected by police officers.

However, through the years, the strategy of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking seems to be successful. From its rank, Batam has lowered its rank as drug prone area from 3rd to 16th position nationally. The success is only about the apparatus' readiness but also the synergy with citizens. The enthusiasm of citizen to be anti drug activists is an important factor in degrading drug prone status in Batam.

Drug is a dark side of anyone's life who has been involved illegally with drugs both in drug abuse and trafficking. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the City or Island of Batam can be considered as in critical condition. There are disclosures of drug abuser and dealer arrests with confiscated evidence in fantastic mount of tons of ecstasy and kilos of meth.

The forms of treatment approaches in correctional facility in dealing with drug abuse and illicit trafficking are not that important for inmates in Barelang correctional institution. Their biggest concern is their own mind. They are thinking about family, future and hope to quit from correctional institution. However, their sentences are varied above 10 years. Some of them are still in their early years of sentence. Some of them have been serving two years from 12 years of the sentence and four years from nine years and three months of the sentence. Some have passed half of their sentence.

Whether they are in early years or final period of sentences, living a life in correctional institution is very hard and feels like forever. Thus, during their time serving the sentences, the effectiveness of this program

is very short and difficult since the measurement is not clear. Different from inmates, the effectiveness of success in rehabilitation center residents can be seen despite that the recovery with homecoming as the benchmark of rehabilitation is based on medical team recommendation. However, the success of the recovery does not guarantee that residents will not return to the world of drugs. The most important thing from recovery is to be productive in the society. This program is followed up and developed to match with former residents' interest and talent in business.

Many things associated with drugs in Batam have been done especially by Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board and Batam City Narcotics Board. Many drug abusers and dealers are arrested. They then join rehabilitation and serve the sentence in correctional institution. However, drug is still a mystery. The fact shows that drug abuse and illicit trafficking still exists. It is even indicated as increasing with more targets on elementary students.

Based on the research description, several recommendations are:

- a) The importance of mapping by Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board or Batam City Narcotics Board and the Police on drug-prone or very prone areas between the islands and mapping of potential routes as drug entrance and exit to and from Batam.
- b) The importance in building the society's trust to the officers by improving the professionalism and integrity of officer. In building the society's trust, the destruction of confiscated drugs should be done in front of the public with the exact number or volume in order not to create any suspicion from the society on the possibility of games played by certain officers.
- c) The need of assertive action to certain officers who are involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The assertiveness is needed when drug abusers or dealers are more appropriate to be sent to rehabilitation center or correctional institution based on their deed to avoid discrimination or gray treatment.
- d) The synergy between government institutions, society and private sector will contribute in the success of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- e) The society, especially household, expects that prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking information sharing

session could cover the remote areas located far from the center of the city.

- f) The prevention by family is done by building religious values in early age that can be used as a strong foundation to avoid drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- g) The need to increase the harmony in family to prevent the family from being involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- h) Family needs to pay attention on children basic rights and fair treatment to all family members. This condition is proved to give preventive condition from drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- i) The society fully supports the recovery of drug abusers by eradicating stigma and maintains the awareness as well by receiving former drug users as part of the society to let them interact and be productive.
- j) Appealing law enforcement officers to firmly distinguish drug users and dealers in establishing legal action.

#### **Source of Information:**

- FGD in rehabilitation center, Riau Island Batam, September 7th 2018
  - Indepth interview with Head of Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board
  - Indepth interview with Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Riau Island Provincial Narcotics Board
  - Indepth interview with resident in rehabilitation center Riau Island
  - FGD in Bareleng correctional institution Batam, September 13th 2018
  - Indepth interview with Chief of Bareleng Correctional Institution Batam, September 13rd 2018
  - Indepth interview with Bareleng correctional officer Batam, September 13rd 2018
  - Indepth interview Bareleng inmate, September 13th 2018
- 
- Haluan Kepri com, downloaded on October 21st 2018.
  - <https://www.okezone.com/tag/narkoba-batam>



V

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE



Gending Sriwijaya Dance





Batik Songket Palembang



# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN PALEMBANG, SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE**

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## **1. Introduction**

Drug abuse prevention is an effort to reduce the increasing number of drug abuse. Drug abuse prevention can not be carried out only by National Narcotics Board but it should be in cooperation with related parties. Therefore, it is understood that South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board involves all the components of the society, government institution and private sector in prevention and eradication of drugs abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN).

Several duties of Provincial Narcotics Board are related with other institution. National Narcotics Board and the Police have the same task in repressive step to eradicate drug abuse. Rehabilitation is carried out by National Narcotics Board as well as hospital, correctional facility, private and public institution. For the community empowerment, National Narcotics Board needs the support from the society to succeed drug abuse prevention.

Despite that South Sumatra Province is not among drug-prone areas nationally, it is lately indicated as the drug trafficking destination. Previously, South Sumatra Province is only used as the route to circulate drugs.

The shift from drugs circulation route to drug destination cause increasing number of drug abuse in South Sumatra. The demand on drugs is then increasing than before. According to the law of economy, if drug demand increases then the illicit drug trafficking market increases as well. The question is how far the country or the government can overcome the drug illicit trafficking in South Sumatra.

From the supply side, National Narcotics Board has taken various efforts to eradicate drug dealer by implementing severe punishment or shot death. However, this could not yet solve the issue of drug abuse if National Narcotics Board does not build drug users' self awareness on the danger of drugs. Rehabilitation and medication center for drug and other addictive substance users have existed in several locations. However, the more important things is how to recover drug abusers and to return to drugs after completing the medication and rehabilitation. It highly needs parents and society's participation to give support, opportunity to make social interaction, new spirit, new hope and religion in depth to increase the Faith to God.

For this purpose, various efforts have been taken by National Narcotics Board through Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program (P4GN) as a breakthrough to eliminate drug market from demand side. Related to this, South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board has committed in drug prevention to make people of South Sumatra healthy, having anti-drug knowledge and having immunity to drug abuse.

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking**

Drug trafficking and drug abuse in Palembang, South Sumatra is increasing. Palembang is at first only a transit of drug trafficking but it shifts into drug market and network. According to Director of Reserse Narcotics, Regional Police of South Sumatra, Palembang has been an area with the biggest drug network due to high number of drug dealer arrest with major confiscated drugs. The Director also said that Palembang was in drug emergency condition (Liputan 6.com, accesed on September 27th 2018). It is supported with information from other media which says that Palembang has become drug market by drug dealers (Kompas.com, accesed on 27/9/2018).



Based on South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board data, the number of drug suspect in 2017 reached 31 person with 4,539.45 gram meth, 1 ecstasy pills, and 1,009.17 gram marijuana. In the same year, Palembang city Police recorded there were 215 drug abuse and trafficking cases with 266 suspects. This table shows drug trafficking and abuse in Palembang based on its types.

**Table 5.1. Types and Amount of Confiscated Drugs in Palembang**

Types of Drugs	Amount
Meth	6,371.69 gr
Ecstasy	3,922 pills
Marijuana	4,566.45 gr

Source: Palembang City Police, 2017

Based on Table 5.1 above, it can be seen that in 2017 there are three Types of drugs abused in the City of Palembang. This data also explains that drugs Confiscated by the Police are 6,371.69 gram meth, 3,922 pills ecstasy, and 4,566.45 gram marijuana. This data shows that meth is the most circulated and abused in Palembang. This tendency is strengtened with the result of interview with officer in rehabilitation division of Narcotics Correctional Institution. This type of drugs is the most wanted among drug abusers to increase the stamina. A drug abusers in Palembang Narcotics Correctional Institution who worker as a driver said that consuming meth made him fresh and awake so that be could work for 24 hours.

In 2014, injected drugs were more used than meth. Lately, injected drugs are seldom used since it is considered as expensive of about Rp 1 to 2 million per injection. In addition, injected drugs are usually used intensively compared to meth which is consumer only several times within a week.

From the employment side, drug abusers in Palembang are varied. Labor and private sector employee are the most found background of drugs abusers in Palembang. It is possible since meth is believed to function as doping in their work. Thus, Labor is a type of employment that is most vulnerable to drugs in Palembang followed by private sector employee and unemployed.

This definitely a big concern since labor is a low income employment but it becomes a social group which uses drug most. In an interview with an informant who is working as a labor, it is found out that the role of drugs is to increase stamina and it is impossible to work without drugs. Therefore, if a husband is addicted to drugs for working, it needs money to buy drugs to earn the income.

**Table 5.2. Drug Abusers in Palembang According to Types of Employment**

Employment	Number
Entrepreneur	12
Unemployed	31
Private sector	51
Student	6
Army/Police	1
Civil Servant	3
Household Mother	16
Labor	126
Others	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>

Source: Palembang City Police, 2017

To cut drug supply chain in Palembang various efforts have been done. In 2018, seven drug dealer had been shot dead by Drug Detective Directorate of Regional Police South Sumatra and South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board. These seven-shit dead drug dealer smuggled 5.1 kg meth and ecstasy. South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board also shot dead two drug dealers with initial H, the citizen of Balelang, and Y, the citizen of Cakung, East Jakarta.

Director of Narcotics Detective Regional Police of South Sumatra confessed that drug trafficking in the city of Palembang has become a market for drug dealer (Kompas.com, 2018). In 2018, there was a drug dealer arrest on Palembang, South Sumatra with 20 kg of meth package located in Seberang Ulu (SU) sub-district, Palembang. This arrest shows that Palembang is one of the biggest city drug markets in Sumatra. South Sumatra is at first only a transit location to smuggle meth in Sumatra

Island, but it become trafficking area that makes the society worried.

The illicit drug trafficking pattern in Palembang, South Sumatra according to residents who are now serving sentence in Correctional Institution and has been consuming drug for tens of years or more is usually done by a street courier, not a drug dealer. They usually buy 0.1 to 0.5 gram or one package. There is also the consumption of 0.40 gram. The price is varied from 300 to 400 thousand rupiah. Usually the package is consumer by 3 to 4 persons. Meth is also known as crystal or other names. The reaction when consuming drugs emerges after 30 minutes and the effect lasts for 24 hours from morning to morning again. After that, there comes the intention to use it again. The reaction of drugs depends on the price of drugs. The more expensive the drugs, the reaction will last longer.

Generally, drug trafficking route known by residents is by land from outside Palembang, but it is unknown the distribution of drug entrance to Palembang. Meanwhile, in terms of distribution, drug abusers usually obtain drugs from drug dealers and courier by changing drug dealers oftenly. The transaction is done by making a phone call and paying in cash. There are also drug users who use buyer services from courier for their friends that enable them to use drugs together with their friends.

There is a sub-district that is considered as prone to drugs as stated by drug abuser informant namely Tangga Buntung sub-district. In this sub-district, there is a village where its entire people live from drug transaction. They are protecting each other if there is something suspicious. For instance, if any officer is coming to this village, all people will know. Each household sells all kind of drugs but it is not a drug dealer. The household is only the accomplice of the drug dealer. The drug dealer are not residing on this village. Some are serving their sentence in prison but they can still run the drug supply business. These drug dealer usually have distribution agents through courier. From this courier of street dealer, drug abuser buys small package/"*setitik*"(0.1 to 0.5 gram) or one package/"*seji*".

Drug abuse is increasing since at first drug abusers are offered by their friends for free. Drug abusers generally confess being offered when they are at school, house, or working place.

One of the main characteristics in drug abuser community is that drug abusers will establish peer group to reduce the cost of buying drugs. Thus, they try drugs for the first time from the influence of friends. They are offered drugs for free. Since it creates the effect of addiction, they are attracted to buy. Friendship is maintained as a means of "party" to consume drugs together. Among drug abusers, there is solidarity especially when consuming drugs. For those who do not have sufficient money, they will contribute money in turn to buy drug especially meth.

Solidarity between friends in consuming drugs will also ease the way to obtain meth since one of friends has definitely an access to drug dealers. A friend with access to drug dealers is at first a drug user but no money to buy drugs. Then this friend becomes a courier to bring drugs to consumer. The emergence of courier is not always a motive to earn income but more as subsistence. The emergence of courier is also correlated with dependency on meth. However, this tendency occurs in low group of society especially in drug-prone poor village.

### **3. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

The impact of economy from drug abuse is the disturbing the financial condition. It occurs since drugs are quite expensive but it is highly needed by addicts. Drugs become addicts' need since it is believed to be the solution on their problem. Among labors, drugs is aimed to maintain stamina, to stay fit at working but it is only effective when the effect of consuming drugs still exists. A confession from an informant who is a truck driver transporting fried coconut from Palembang to Jambi told about this. This informant drives the truck at night. He needs drugs to make him awake while driving. This driver then becomes addicted to drugs when driving. His dependence on drugs is at first only to try when offered by a friend, but it then becomes drug addiction.

Dependency on drugs will influence the life of drug abusers and their families. In the economy for instance, drug abusers will try to allocate money to buy drugs. Those who are jobless will try to get money to buy drugs with various ways. Buying drugs by collecting money is the way to buy drugs. Drug users have a solid group on consuming drugs. One of friends who do not have money still can enjoy drugs which are bought

collectively. Thus, abusers are usually not consuming drugs alone. They consume it in a group of minimum 3 persons.

An informant confessed that he/she has been consuming drugs especially meth for more than 10 years. It means that they have become addicts. The price of 1 miligram meth is around 10,000 rupiah. To get the effect of meth for 24 hours for 3 persons, it needs around 40 miligram. Therefore, the budget for each consumption of meth is 400,000 rupiah per day or equal to Rp 12 million per month. If in consuming meth is always done in the group of three, each person will need to allocate 4 million rupiah in a month. It means that their monthly income should be reduced to buy drugs which will definitely influence the economy of household.

The cost to buy drugs is quite expensive especially for drivers and other similar jobs. However, among drug abusers in Palembang, there is a term of '*pahe*' (cheap package) to buy drugs. Since the consumed drugs are very small, the effect does not last longer as well, only about 2 to 3 hours. For a longer effect, it needs more amount of consumed drugs with expensive price. To obtain money to buy drugs, they sometimes become courier for friends in the same group. By becoming a courier, they do not need to spend money to buy drugs.

Consuming drugs also influences the health. In general, there is no data which says that the number of patients due to drugs but the result of interview shows Types of disease from using drugs. According to drug rehabilitation officer in Elnardi Bahar Hospital Palembang, the impact of consuming drugs to health can be diagnosed after taking rehabilitation. In general, they feel pain in the whole body and suffer from psychological disorder. Their dependency on drugs is very high since they have been consuming drugs for more than 10 years.

According to a confession of a drug user, he felt the pain in the whole body and bone. He also has excessive curiosity on other people. A participation in Focus Group Discussion in Class II Correctional Institution Palembang said that the negative impact of drug abuse is becoming easily angry. The body feels weak if it does not consume drugs immediately. The teeth easily shake and come off, and the bones hurt. If it already hurts, then only drugs can be used as medicine. In addition, the effects of taking

drugs can also affect the brain which is easy to forget. Other impacts, especially methamphetamine type drugs are lung disease. While ecstasy may cause in blood vessels burst.

Information on the impact to health is obtained from the interview with drug user in Correctional Institution. They feel the pain after residing in Correctional Institution since their body needs meth. If they are not using drugs, there is a fear that it looks someone or something is following or they are losing self confidence. When drug addiction is not overcome, it will create emotion, anger, and ego. Thus, the impact on health is not only related to physical health but also mental health such as hallucination. If this symptom is known when they are going to be rehabilitated, drug users will be transferred to Psychiatric section and will be specifically treated by psychiatrist.

Drug dependency will create social impact especially if they don't have sufficient money to buy drugs. Drug abusers among students, who do not have income, will deceit and lie to parents to buy drugs. Meanwhile, parents generally did not know that their children are using drugs. They are shocked when their children are arrested by the Police. It adds more burdens to the family since they have to deal with the Police. Another social impact is that family is ashamed to family or relatives or neighbour when they know that their children are using drugs. This will be the family disgrace and dishonor the good name of the family.

An interviewed household mother told that her child was suddenly arrested while she believed that her child is a nice person. Her child screamed in the sub-district Police begging to be released. Seeing her child, this mother asked the Police not to arrest her child since the child was an early abuser and the child consumed only a small amount of drugs of less than 1 gram. According to this mother by referring to her neighbour's experience, consuming very small amount of drugs will be released from prison when money talks. It apparently that this mother was very confused. On one hand, she wanted her child to be released from prison. On the other hand, she doesn't have any money to release her child from prison.

The social impact of drug abuse in household can be notes from the confession of an informant who said that drug addiction influenced working mood. Drugs are used as doping. If they are not consuming it, they will loose the mood to work. Family is the party which is most influenced by drug addiction. An informant said that there was a wife should provide meth for husband to Ket the husband to earn income.

## **4. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

### **4.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution**

Narcotics Correctional Institution in Palembang was built in 2015. This Narcotics Correctional Institution is for male inmates, while female inmates are accomodated in Merdeka Correctional Institution in Palembang. Today, the number of inmates in Narcotics Correctional Institution Palembang, South Sumatra is 941 while its capacity is only 400-500 inmates. It means that Narcotics Correctional Institution accomodates two times of its capacity.

The capacity influences the readiness of Correctional Institution infrastructure, limited human resource in terms of services, limited meals, medicine and budget. These limited infrastructures will impact on comfort, safety, and health of inmates. This condition will easily trigger conflict and chaos inside the Correctional Institution since each inmate self-centeredness

Inmates in Narcotics Correctional Institution are generally arrested by the Police. Their sentences are varied from 2 to 4 years. According to their confession, they obtain drugs by bring offered by their friends. They were offered meth but they had to deliver meth to certain person. The payment was done by transfer. This courier only delivered drugs to be paid by delivering meth so that he could fulfill the need of meth. Generally they did not know the drug supplier.

Narcotics Correctional Institution Palembang also carries out rehabilitation program which is aimed to support drug abusers or dealers to return to the society in their normal condition. Rehabilitation Program in Narcotics Correctional Institution Palembang is coordinated with



National Narcotics Board. This rehabilitation program has just started in 2017 due to financial budget limitation. The rehabilitation program could only accommodate 30 inmates per 3 months. The rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated inmates are out in different block.

This rehabilitation is prioritized on physical and mental health. A rehabilitation officer said that rehabilitation has not been implemented maximally due to limited resources. He said that there should be additional counsellors from National Narcotics Board since the number was still limited.

To run the medical rehabilitation program, Narcotics Correctional Institution has provided a clinique with in-patient rooms and high quality medicine as well as general practitioners/doctors and psychiatrists. This medical services are given based on the need.

Social rehabilitation is also carried out in correctional institution, through treatment aimed at developing social attitudes and building social attitudes, and after returning to the community is expected not to relapse. This rehabilitation program is integrated with relevant methods, namely modification of individual or group communication with family-friendly principle. Correctional officers and coaches play an active role in approaching rehab participants so that they are open to expressing the problems they face.

To overcome drug abuse, Narcotics Correctional Institution Palembang also carries out religious approach. It is done by building religious values in order to encourage inmates to forget and leave their bad behavior of using drugs. Thus, after coming back to the society they will become good person. For this purpose, Narcotics Correctional Institution Palembang has been equipped with worship Facility. Religious rehabilitation in Class II Correctional Institution Palembang is carried out in the form of regular religious speech based on the schedule.

According to Eleonora (2011), disease caused by drugs is different with other diseases. The medication on drug addiction is very complicated and complex since it is related to biological organ and sociocultural. It becomes the reason that rehabilitation does not guarantee that drug

addicts would not relapse after quitting from rehabilitation center except that they quit their jobs or move from their environment. As long as the environment stays the same, the potential to use drugs again always exists. According to inmates who joined the rehabilitation, this 3 months rehabilitation did not guarantee that inmates would return to society and family since the factor of environment is very influential.

## **4.2. Treatment Through Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation on Narcotics, Psychotropic, and other addictive substance (NAPZA) is done in Ernaldi Bahar Hospital. This hospital was built in 2003 but at that time the rehabilitation program has not been held. The rehabilitation program with hospital base concept was started in 2015. The capacity to accommodate drug rehabilitation is 51 patients. Currently there are only 14 rehabilitation patients.

NAPZA rehabilitation in Ernaldi Bahar Hospital is under the authority of the Ministry of Health and its budget is fully from State Budget of the Ministry of Health. This rehabilitation is aimed to recover drug users or drug dealers health physically and mentally and to return to the society as before.

The concept of treatment in drug rehabilitation is hospital based. It means that the rehabilitation is related to medical services which are aimed to cure addiction on Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropic and other substances (NAPZA). With the adoption of hospital based concept, it is expected that drug abusers will be free from any effect of drug addiction such as pain in teeth, bone and body.

The first treatment in rehabilitation is detoxification which is aimed to release toxic from the body. Detoxification is done in a room to isolate patients from the environment. Detoxification also sees whether there is a change of behavior of the patients. Drug abusers who are not willing to obey the rule and are still emotional are not allowed to join the rehabilitation program since it is worried that it might disturb other patients. In detoxification, clients are monitored their change of emotion, sleeping pattern, eating and drinking behavior as the pattern of addicts' eating behavior is usually abnormal.

Detoxification is actually not yet included in the rehabilitation program since its purpose is to release the toxic as the affect of drug use out from the body. If detoxification does not bring any change on the addicts' behavior, patients will not be rehabilitated but they are suggested to have a treatment in Psychiatric. After detoxification for around two weeks and the doctor has stated that the patients are in normal condition that is indicated for being obedience, residents are allowed to join rehabilitation and transferred to another room with written agreement.

Rehabilitation is done through in-patient with Therapeutic Community (TC), a therapy group for drug abusers/addicts. This therapy is a group of self-help. If a friend is facing a problem, other friends should help fellow drug abusers. The group is established since addicts have different community. In rehabilitation, they are expected to have empathy to each other. For instance, if a friend is breaking the rule, another friend should help. Thus, this program is aimed for self-problem solving.

In this program, residents are divided into several groups such as younger, middle and older. During rehabilitation, they are separated based on the status. Each room or house has its leader or chief. Similar to a family, some acted as father and some took the role as mother or head. There is also a division of department such the duty of washing clothes and dishes as well as cleaning the house. It is a means to train them to get use after rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is carried out in 3 months. However, if residents are fully recovered physically and mentally, the rehabilitation period can be extended. A rehabilitation program does not guarantee that someone can fully recover. Thus, there should be a post-rehabilitation program to monitor the patients' progress and change of behavior in the society or family. Such outreach program has been conducted by NGO under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The NGO monitors by making phone calls.

The rehabilitation program apparently has not helped much in solving drug abuse. One of the constraints is budget. With limited budget, the number of residents completed the rehabilitation is very few. It means that the effectiveness of this rehabilitation is not very significant compared

to the increasing number of drug abusers. The post rehabilitation does not guarantee that former drug abusers will not relapse as long as their social environment does not change. Based on information from coach of rehabilitation center, there was one resident that returned to drug rehabilitation center in 2017 since he/she was ready mentally.

The monitoring program in post rehabilitation seems to not running very well since rehabilitation center does not have post rehabilitation program. Based on the interview with rehabilitation officers, the rehabilitation center reported each resident who was sent home since the monitoring of post rehabilitation was no longer the responsibility of rehabilitation center but National Narcotics Board authority. However, the information from National Narcotics Board said that National Narcotics Board did not receive the report on the number of residents who have been sent home and those who were still bring rehabilitated. It means that post rehabilitation monitoring is another issue.

The capacity of Narcotics Rehabilitation in Ernaldi Bahar Hospital is also limited. The accomodated patients are depending on the available bed of around 50 beds. Since rehabilitation takes 3 months then within a year, this hospital is only able to rehabilitate 150 residents. The officer said that the budget for one resident was around 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rupiah for meals, medicine, T-shirt and officers' salary. The cost depends on the resident's condition. But this budget is obtained from the Ministry of Health.

Drug user rehabilitation is also carries out by private sector such as religious institution "dzikirlullah". This institution accomodates drug users for free. They are resided in dormitory for free. Citizens are voluntarily coming for rehabilitation. It is different with residents are rehabilitated in public institution. Most of rehabilitation residents are forced by their family. The method in this institution to cure drug abuse is not using modern method such as detocsification and other. It uses religion method such as sholat (praying) and *dzikir* as well taking shower at night.

The awareness to be rehabilitated is an important factor. Therefore, this religion rehabilitation institution is located in drug prone area. However, this has not become an attraction for the people despite that the

program is free.

One of the interesting on the existence of this religious rehabilitation institution is no time limit. If a patient is fully recovered, he/she is allowed to stay in the dormitory if he/she is too scared to have a relapse if they are coming home. In this dormitory, patients can have a normal activity.

A rehabilitation patient in religious rehabilitation center said that the lesson from staying in this rehabilitation center is that when the social environment of drug users stays the same, the potential of recover is very small. In other word, rehabilitation program could not guarantee that someone will fully recover when the social environment stays the same.

## **5. Efforts to Prevent Drug Abuse According to Drug Abusers**

Drugs are very dangerous goods that can damage nervous system and change someone's personality to be bad. Drug can lead to criminal act that can damage norms and public peace. Drug can also create negative impact to physical and psychological condition. This, teenagers should be directed not to be involved in drugs. In this case, parents have the most important role. If parents do not put any concern on their children social interaction, children could be trapped in drugs.

These things are known from public society. They have seen and known the activities held by government institution such as National Narcotics Board Health Office, and Indonesian Police. However, they are seldom involved in this activity. The counselling on the danger of drugs usually known is counselling for students, government official, and private sector employee. Counselling for public such driver, street children has never been given.

Advocacy or assistance on drug abuse related issue has not been conducted. Informant usually has never heard any public organization which gives advocacy or assistance to citizens involved in drugs especially the beginners.

Drug abusers see that there is no active participation from the society in handling drug abuse. People are scared to report if there are their family members who are involved in drugs. The society does not

really care if there is a report to officer. Society is also sceptic about active participation since all elements of the society including law enforcement officer is believed to be involved in drug trafficking. Therefore, the society participation in preventing drug abuse is hard to be built as long as there is no good will of the government officer to conduct prevention.

People are still scared to report themselves to be rehabilitated or receive treatment. They are scared also to report others who are involved in drug abuse as family usually feels ashamed if their family members who are still beginners in using drugs could not be medically treated or rehabilitated but should be legally processed. If they want to be released, they should pay such amount of money. This users' perception is impossible to grow public participation.

The community empowerment in terms of skill training as their asset after serving their sentence is given in Narcotics Correctional Institution. Generally, interviewed informant does not know about empowerment activity including assistance house as National Narcotics Board program. This economy empowerment is actually not sufficient since almost all interviewed informant are worried more when thier social environment is not addressed. A drug user said that a good empowerment to drug user is empowerment by a religious teacher (*ustadz*) since drug user is allowed to stay in the dormitory after working in the market. This informant does not want to return to his neighbourhood as there is a worry for being offered to use drugs again.

Acoording to drug users, the number of counsellor in South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board should be added since its number in rehabilitation center is still limited. Furthermore, environment becomes the main issue since after the rehabilitation there is a bug possibility that former drug users will be persuaded by friends to use drugs. According to residents, they have to move and find other jobs which are far from drug trafficking area. Family advice does not influence much the drug users.

Prevention on children with formal education, extra curriculer and religion education since early ages is one of the solutions according to residents. In addition, one of residents said that to handle drug abuse, Confiscated drugs should be entirely burnt. The drugs trafficking to

Palembang should be stopped as. Another effort is to include subject matter about the prohibition to use drugs and the danger of drugs at schools including Elementary School since many users start to consume drugs since Elementary School. Cross sectoral integrated counselling between Provincial Narcotics Board Police, and rehabilitation center which have experience on rehabilitation should be conducted as well.

## **6. The Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program and its Problems**

South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board is trying its best to maximize prevention on drug abuse or anti-drug action through various programs. It is done since drug abuse in South Sumatra has been critical. Once someone is involved in drug abuse, he/she will not only become an addict but also will enter into drug trafficking circle.

The impact of drug abuse is not only for short term but also long term that will influence the future of the next generation. It should be a joint attention since it is not sufficient only to use assertive action of the law enforcement officers. The society awareness is far more important. The society awareness becomes the main key to reduce drug abuse and trafficking. Thus, it needs real actions to give a better understanding to the society on the danger of drugs.

South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board is promoting the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking (P4GN). This program is carried out by various public social organizations in the society and other public activity center. National Narcotics Board also involves school, campus or university in South Sumatra. National Narcotics Board is holding information sharing session to the society on the danger of drugs and the punishment when they are arrested during the raids for having or keeping drugs. This effort is aimed to anticipate the increasing drug abuse.

Eradication is also continuously conducted in Palembang. South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board holds integrated raids in several locations which are suspected as drug transaction areas. The Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program and law



enforcement are held assetively to anyone who saves, owns, consumed, and sells drugs to minimize drug abuse and illicit trafficking in South Sumatra.

Despite that drug abuse prevention through the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program has been carried out, the strong drug network has been a constraint in reducing drug abuse and illicit trafficking significantly. In the interview, informant said that P4GN should be carried out integratedly by cross sectoral institutions such as hospital, rehabilitation center, Correctional Institution and Others. It should be done since each institution has its experince in handling drug users.

One of the issues in prevention program is the need of condusive environment establishment for drug abusers after rehabilitation. Furthermore, there is a need of coordination in post-rehabilitation monitoring. The number of drug abusers who have been rehabilitated each year is not known by Provincial Narcotics Board. The rehabilitation program held by Correctional Institution is not yet optimal due to limited budget since the previous budget is supported by National Narcotics Board. Currently, National Narcotics Board is no longer supporting the budget.

Another issue is that there is no awareness of all related institutions that prevention is more important than punishment especially among beginners with low economy background. Consequently, drug users in the society are not declining or recovered from addiction. On the contrary, it creates new courier in meeting the need of drugs to gain working stamina. Thus, drug abuse has influenced mental and health of the users and has disturbed environment, economy and family. Prevention should be continuously taken with better and professional ways.

## **7. Summary and Recommendation**

Drug abuse in Palembang has touched all layers of the society, including enterprenuers, private sector employee, civil servant/Indonesian Police, students, household and unemployed. According to the information, drugs are easily found in almost each neighbourhood or village. It is very

alarming due to the impact on health, economy and social.

In prevention of drug abuse in Palembang, there has not any cross sectoral cooperation to find a new model in handling drug abuse and trafficking in Province and National. The coordination between rehabilitation center and National Narcotics Board is not established related to post rehabilitation program. It needs to be done as the evaluation to find out how far the success of rehabilitation center in Palembang and to find out the issue faced by former drug abusers to determine the next treatment.

Despite that drug abuse prevention program through the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking has been done, the strong network in drug trafficking makes the program in reducing drug abuse and trafficking to be less effective. Furthermore, the intensity in the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking is still limited.

The implementation of the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking should be integrated with related institutions such as Hospital, Rehabilitation center, correctional institution and others since each institution has its own experience in handling drug abusers. Thus, various efforts to prevent drug abuse need to be continuously taken with better and professional ways.

These are issues in drugs in South Sumatra Province and Palembang especially with several recommendations:

1. The cross sectoral program cooperation should be done to find a new model in handling drug trafficking and abuse in South Sumatra.
2. A need of coordination between rehabilitation center and National Narcotics Board especially in post rehabilitation treatment as the evaluation to find out the success of rehabilitation
3. Preventive action to students should be done since early ages through extracurricular education to educate student about the danger of drugs.
4. Prevention efforts should be continuously carried out with better and professional ways.
5. Officers in Narcotics Rehabilitaton Center Palembang should be added based on the need.

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VI

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

Topeng Betawi Dance





Batik Ciliwung Betawi

## VI

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

By:  
Dwi Purwoko; Lamijo

## 1. Introduction

Currently Indonesia is in drug emergency situation. National Narcotics Board recorded that drug user in Indonesia reached 3.5 million people in 2017. Almost 1 million people among them are addicts. According to Diah Utami, deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, drug abuse in Indonesia was a serious issue. Diah Utami said, "This is a very serious issue. The number of drug abuse in Indonesia is predicted of around 3.5 million people in 2017. Around 1.4 million are users and 1 million are addicts". In addition, she said that there were more than 12 thousand deaths annually due to drugs. According to Diah Utami, it does not only harm their selves but also the country's economic and social problems

*"Drug production, smuggling and abuse continue and grow in Indonesia. It creates negative impact including to the economy, health, social and young generation" said Diah.*

Currently, drug trafficking is worrying. Diah said that National Narcotics Board data's showed that illicit drug is not only in the big cities, but also in remote areas. Drug offenders put everyone as targets, even



they also put women and children as targets. Related to this, need the active role only from National Narcotics Board, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Affairs but also all community because drug users must be healed and rehabilitated.” she asked.<sup>1</sup>

This statement matches with data and fact that drug illicit trafficking has been in alarming stage. When researchers conducted FGD with drug rehabilitation client, many drug addicts have been consumed drugs since Junior High School and some tried before middle school. It is not surprising if drug abuse and trafficking is very increasing in the capital city of Jakarta. Jakarta as a metropolitan city with its society dynamics surely needs night entertainment places with their attraction to release a very competitive and hedonist life. Drug abuse in capital city of Jakarta is very alarming lately. Almost every day it is reported in the mass media about the arrest of drug lords, dealers and abusers in Jakarta. It is often as well as that we read the news on raids by the police to drug nest, death arrays between police and drug lords, and President Jokowi's assertiveness to shoot death drug lords. In reality, illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse still exists. It has been long that we hear the existence of several areas which are known as drug nest in Jakarta such as Kampung Ambon (Permata housing) in West Jakarta, Kampung Berlan in East Jakarta, Johar baru in Central Jakarta, Kampung Boncos in Palmerah Central Jakarta, Kampung Bahari in North Jakarta, Kampung Peninggaran in South Jakarta, and others. Raids have been done often by the police in drug prone areas. But it seems that the drug illicit trafficking in Jakarta has changed. It is no longer concentrated in well-known drug nest. It is identified with the finding on the existence of 113 drug prone areas in Jakarta <sup>2</sup>.

The increasing number of drug prone areas identified in Jakarta shows that Jakarta is a target of drug lords from many regions including abroad to circulate this illicit drug. Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, Brigadier General Johny Latupeirissa, said that the number of drug users in Jakarta reached 600 thousand people <sup>3</sup> from 10.4 million populations in Jakarta. It means that more than 5% of people in Jakarta consume drugs.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3570000/bnn-pemakai-narkoba-di-indonesia-capai-35-juta-orang-pada-2017>.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Chief of BNNP DKI Jakarta, Brigjend Johny Latupeirissa, 24 April 2018.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3286207/bnnp-dki-pengguna-narkoba-di-jakarta-600-ribu-orang>.

It is a very high number compared the national prevalence rate in 2017 of about 1.77%. With this condition, we surely could not bear that Jakarta is controlled by drug mafia who can destroy the nation young generation. To elaborate and handle drug issues in Jakarta, we need to know the trafficking and abuse pattern, the impact of drug abuse, the solution, prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking program effectiveness, and appropriate strategy to handle drug abuse in Jakarta.

Besides facing this big issue, DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board as one of front guard institutions in handling drugs also has physical constraint. DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board in its organization structure/human resources is not yet ideal. Its total employee is 77 consisting of 43 civil servants and the rest is contracted employee. It can be imagined how they handle drugs in DKI Jakarta which is considered as Indonesia barometer. Handled by 43 employees would certainly not be in maximum effort. In addition, unlike the Indonesian Police which has bigger composition in lower layer, DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board has bigger composition in upper layer. The organizational structure in DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board consists of Head of Provincial Narcotics Board which is now served by Brigadier General Police Johny Latupeirisa; three Section Head (Section Head of Eradication, Section Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment, and Section Head of Rehabilitation) and 7 civil servants. In City/Regency level, there is City/Regency Narcotics Board. In DKI Jakarta, City Narcotics Board only has one Section Head and 3 civil servants. Despite that DKI Jakarta has 6 City/Regency, namely Seribu Island, Central Jakarta, East Jakarta, North Jakarta, South Jakarta, and West Jakarta, there are only 4 City/Regency Narcotics Board located in Seribu island, East Jakarta, South Jakarta, and North Jakarta. It is very ironic since West Jakarta and Central Jakarta have many drug prone areas but there is no City/Regency Narcotics Board.

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking**

### **2.1. The Pattern of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse**

As the capital city of the country, Jakarta is a magnet for everyone from every corner in Indonesia to try their good luck and fight over welfare in the city which will celebrates its 491st anniversary this year. It is not

surprising that the dense population in Jakarta is increasing. According to Central Bureau of Statistics, population density in Jakarta in 2018 is 15,663 people/kilo meter square. It increased 0.93% from the previous year of 15,518 people/kilo meter square. This dense population creates social problems including drug abuse.

As mentioned before, drug abuse in Jakarta has been in critical stage since more than 5% of its population is using drugs. It proves that drug trafficking in Jakarta is even massive. Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board said,

*“the prevalence rate has a direct proportion with supply and demand. If the prevalence rate is higher, the demand on drugs will be higher as well. Thus, the supply will be increasing if the demand is high.”<sup>4</sup>*

Furthermore, Brigadier General Johnny explained that drug trafficking in Jakarta occurs in many night entertainment places such as discotheque. There are two categories of night entertainment places, 1) pure night entertainment and 2) gray/black night entertainment. In this second category of night entertainment places, drugs are usually trafficked. The example of this night entertainment category is MG which is raided and closed lately since the place is used to produce drugs. In this place, two types of drugs are found, namely 1) solid/crystal drugs and 2) liquid drugs (which cannot be compacted). This crystal drugs costs around 2,000,000 rupiah while liquid drugs (clear as water) costs around 400,000 rupiah. If the smoke from this crystal drugs is inhaled, it will give effect to head nerve. Liquid drugs have worse effect since it will influence gastric system. Thus it will impact not only nerve but also digestion.

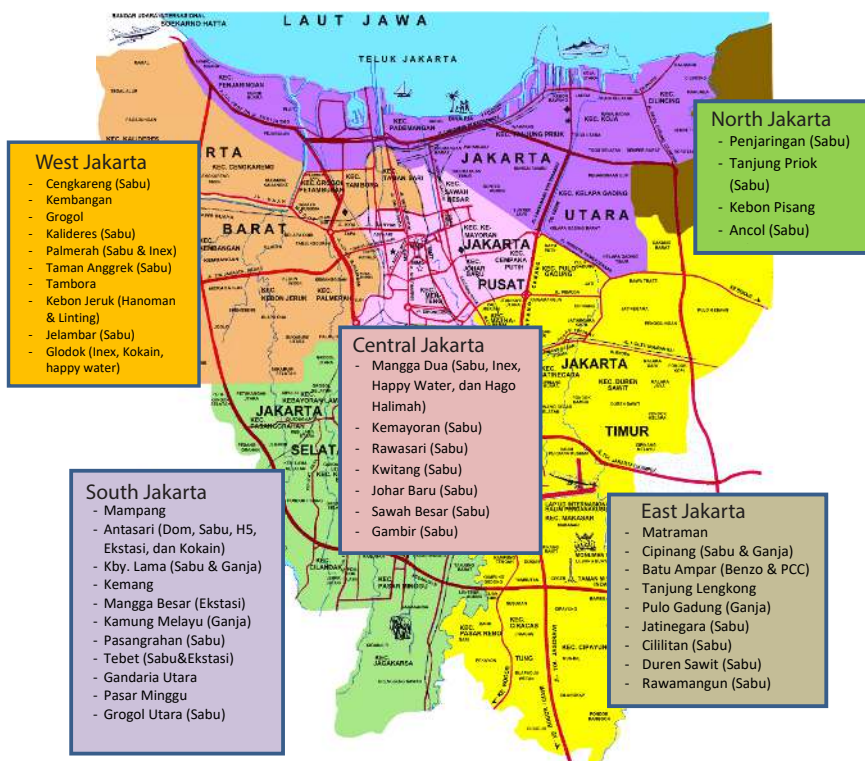
Related to the effort in mapping drug abuse and illicit trafficking, DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board has identified drug prone areas in Jakarta both based on the report from the community and from drug cases in related areas. DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board is also conducting a mapping on the vulnerability rate and the number of drug abusers and dealers in Jakarta. From the map of drug prone areas (picture 6.1), it can

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<sup>4</sup> Interview with Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, Brigjen Johnny Latupeirissa, April 24th 2018.

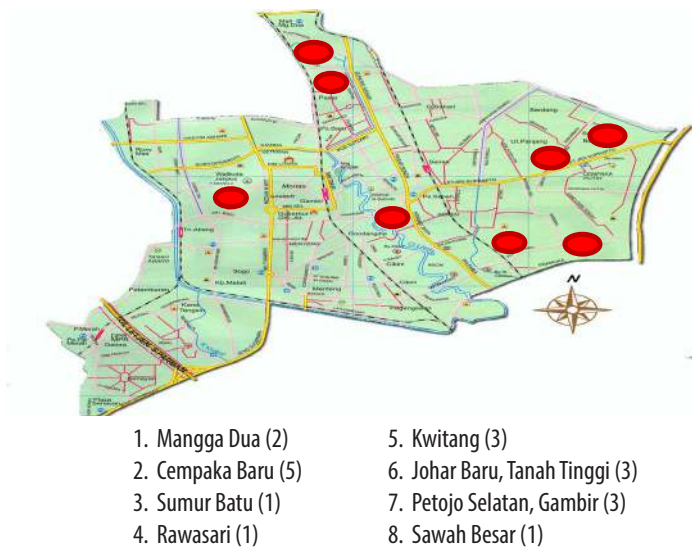
be explained that meth is dominating drug prone areas in North Jakarta especially in Penjaringan, Tanjung Priok and Ancol. In Central Jakarta, meth is also consumed in drug prone areas in Mangga Dua, Kemayoran, Rawasari, Kwitang, Johar Baru, Sawah Besar and Gambir. In East Jakarta, meth, marijuana and PCC are consumed in Matraman, Cipinang, Batu Ampar, Pulo Gadung, Cililitan, Jatinegara, Duren Sawit, and Rawamangun. In West Jakarta, the drug prone areas are in Cengkareng, Kembangan, Grogol, Palmerah, Taman Anggrek, Glodok, Kebon Jeruk, and Jelambar. Meth, ecstasy, marijuana, and cocaine are dominating in drug prone areas in South Jakarta, especially in Mampang, Antasari, Tebet, Kp. Melayu, Ps. Minggu

Picture 6.1. Map of Drug Prone Areas in DKI Jakarta



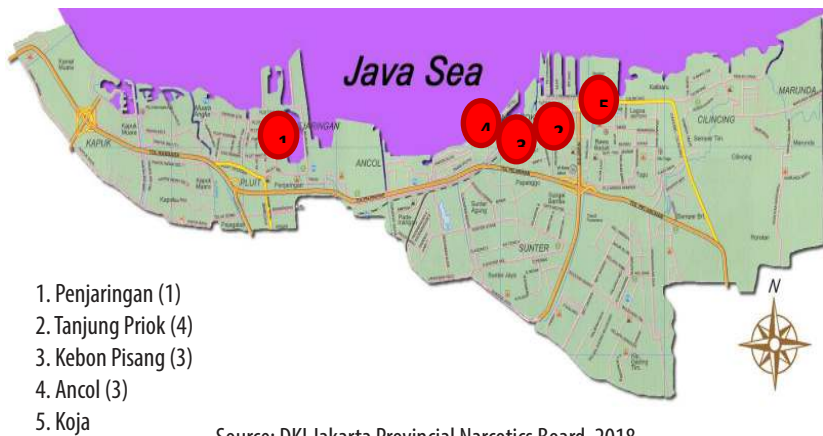
Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

Picture 6.2. Distribution Map of Drug Prone Areas in Central Jakarta



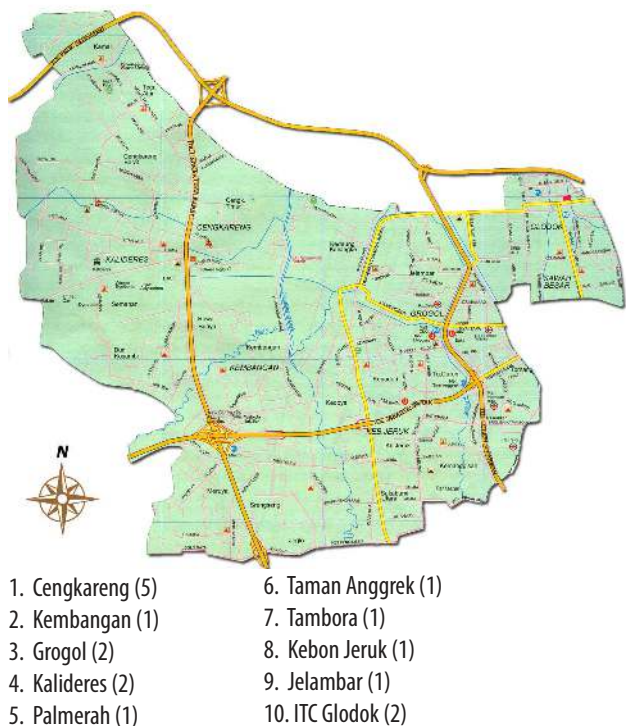
Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

Picture 6. 3. Distribution Map of Drug Prone Areas in North Jakarta



Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

Picture 6.4. Distribution Map of Drug Prone Areas in West Jakarta



Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

Picture 6.5. Distribution Map of Drug Prone Areas in East Jakarta



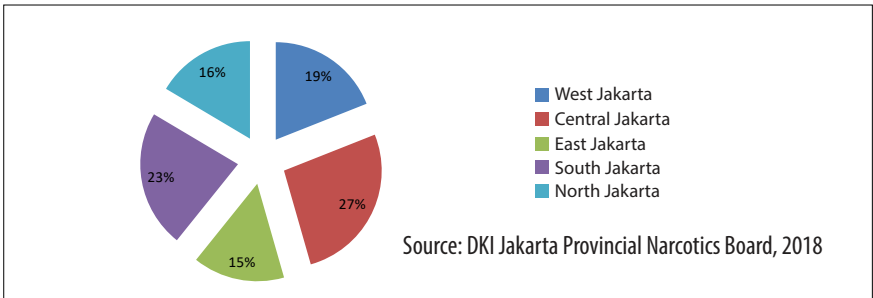
Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018



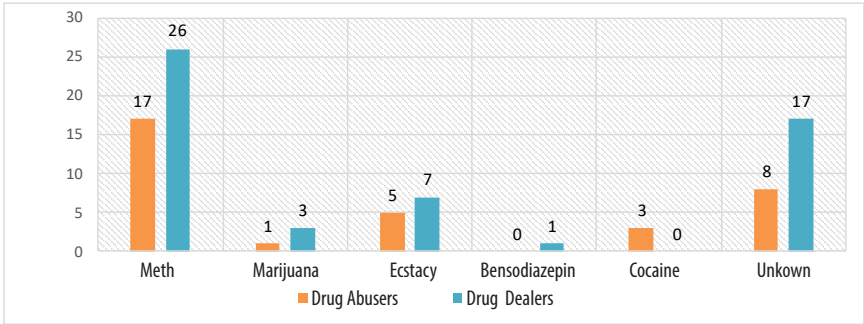
Picture 6.6. Distribution Map of Drug Prone Areas in South Jakarta



Picture 6.7. Vulnerability Rate in DKI Jakarta



Picture 6.8. Types of Drugs in DKI Jakarta



Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018



**Table 6.1. Number of Drug Dealers and Abusers in DKI Jakarta Province**

No	Area	Drug Dealers	Drug Abusers
1	West Jakarta	9	6
2	Central Jakarta	13	8
3	East Jakarta	8	4
4	South Jakarta	11	7
5	North Jakarta	8	5
	Total	49	30

Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

From the above table, we can see that drug dealers are mostly arrested in Central Jakarta (13) followed by South Jakarta (11), West Jakarta (9), East Jakarta (8) and North Jakarta (8). The above table also shows number of drug users in Jakarta consisting of Central Jakarta (8), South Jakarta (7), West Jakarta (6), North Jakarta (5), and East Jakarta (4).

Besides the pattern of conventional illicit drug trafficking in night entertainment place, illicit trafficking with a courier or “horse” is also increasing in Jakarta. Some drug user informant stated that social media and online transportation services can be a media for drug transaction and delivery. In online and non-online transaction with a courier or ‘horse’, the transaction is usually a cut transaction where dealer and buyer do not know each other. However, this pattern is very risky since it is often that an officer is being an undercover as a buyer. An informant who is prisoner in Narcotics Correctional Institution Cipinang when being interviewed on 25 September 2018 said that he was involved in drugs when he was an online motorcycle driver. He did not know that the goods he delivered were drugs. He was just curious for often receiving the order to deliver goods to the same address. He was then offered to try drugs. After that, he earned income. He became a drug dealer by buying from drug dealer. He said that *“due to high profit, he shifted from delivery man to buying drug from drug dealers. The he sold the drugs. He usually bought the package which costs 200,000 rupiah. He bought 5 packages with 1 package as bonus”*.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Interview with user and drug dealers, Mr. X, in Cipinang Correctional Institution, September 27th 2018

Similar to the above story, the recruitment pattern of new dealer and abuser in Jakarta according to Brigadier General Johnny Latupeirissa is as follow: :

*".....the targets of drugs are at first rich people. For female, the targets are those who are beautiful and fact with the attraction that consuming drugs will lose their weight. First, they are given for free. After enjoying the effect, they will consume it again. If they have the money, it would not be an issue. When they need it but they do not have money, drug lord will offer them to be drug dealers. This is the pattern. For male, the targets are those who are established and have moustache, but it is not always necessary. The pattern is similar to in female. If they could not find rich people, then they will use poor people who are jobless, such as those in slum area in North Jakarta. The lure of high income will easily persuade these people to become drug dealers and users".<sup>6</sup>*

## 2.2. The Beginning of Using Drugs

Most children make the first contact with drugs by consuming experimental drug in their social interaction. Several factors play the role in drug abuse including family issue and peer influence, overall mental health, and addiction history in the family. It shows that environment is very influential in drug abuse. A participant of FGD in Rehabilitation center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board said the story how he/she was introduced to drugs.

*"At first, I did not know that it was drugs. In my first year at Senior High School, I just did a hangout with friends. Then I was asked to go into a room by my friends and to consume these goods. I did not know what meth was. They gave it and burnt it. They showed me how to use it. Then I knew what meth was. I enjoyed it. The next day, I came again and asked these goods. They did not give it. I had to buy it. I continuously went there and bought again until I neglected my school. I had to be transferred to other schools several times. But it did not work. I finally joined Package C. Everything is ruined."*

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<sup>6</sup> Interview with Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, Brigjen Johnny Latupeirissa, April 24th 2018.

Another story on introduction to drugs is also told by Mas R (a resident in Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board) in an in-depth interview on September 22nd, 2018:

*"I knew marijuana when I was in Junior High School in 2002. But I did not enjoy it much so I was only used it for about 5 times until 2008. Starting in 2008, I knew meth. My history with meth is different. My neighborhood is familiar with meth, but from 2002 to 2008 I was not attracted to use meth. I stayed there with meth users. But I was just an observer when they were consuming meth. I did not know why I was not attracted to use it. Then someone persuaded me. In 2008, I had a divorce. My working mate then invited to a place where drug was served. Then I directly inhaled it. That is the beginning. One to third consumption did not give any effect. After several times, I felt the effect of meth. From 2008, I was so quick to be an addict..."*

In Becker's perspective, the concept of drug abuse behavior is the elaboration of health life behavior related to knowledge, attitudes, and practices. It is useful to measure the rate of individual health behavior which becomes the research analysis unit. Becker classifies health attitude into three dimensions namely 1) Health Knowledge : the knowledge on drugs, related factors which influence health, health care facilities, and avoidance of drugs; 2) Health attitude: a healthy attitude starting from one self by paying attention on health need in the body rather than desire; and 3) Health practice: all activities in maintaining health such as prevention on drug abuse and related factors and/or factors which influence drug abuse.

The research shows that someone who is starting to experiment in young ages will have higher possibilities to have addiction in the future. This is the reason why it is important to see the signs of drug abuse in teenager and early adult. Most individual starts to use at least one type of drug before becoming a pure addict. There is a thin line between regular use and drug abuse and addiction. Few addicts can recognize when they have passed this line. Meanwhile, the frequency or amount of consumed drug is not always drug abuse or addiction. These two things are often used as indicators of drug-related issues.

According to a drug conference in Vienna last year, there are 800 types of drug in the world. Meanwhile, according to a report from Hong Kong, there are 1100 types of drug. In Indonesia, there are 77 types of drug (based on National Narcotics Board and University of Indonesia research), while according to Law of Narcotics, there are 66 types of drug. Ironically, despite that there are 66 types of drug, until today National Narcotics Board only has 7 drug test. New Psychoactives Substances are indeed difficult to detect with the limitations of the equipment experienced by National Narcotics Board but it is not impossible to do.<sup>7</sup>

One types of drug is marijuana which is known for a long time and is used as the material to make pocket since the fiber is very strong. Marijuana seed is also used as oil source. However, since marijuana is known as raw material for drug and this function is more economic, people plant marijuana but they abused it. In several countries, marijuana plantation is strongly prohibited. In other countries, marijuana plantation is allowed to be taken its fiber. It is regulated that the variety of planted marijuana is the one with very low or zero narcotics substance. For its users, dried marijuana leaves are burnt and inhaled like cigarette. They can be inhaled also with a cylinder like-special device called bong.

This plant is found in almost all tropical country. Several countries with winter season have also started to cultivate it in a glass house. Besides marijuana, there is also morphine. Morphine is an alkaloids analgesic which is very strong and a main active agent found in opium. Morphine works directly in central nervous system to reduce pain. The side effect of morphine is loss of consciousness, euphoria, sleepy, sluggish, and loss of sight. Morphine also reduces hunger, stimulates cough and creates constipate. Morphine causes high addiction compared to other addictive substances. Morphine patient is also reported for suffering from insomnia and bad dream. Another type of drug is cocaine, which is a synthetic compound which stimulates cell metabolism which is very fact. Cocaine is alkaloids which derived from *Erythroxylon coca* from South America where the leaves of this plant is chewed by local people to acquire its stimulant effect.

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<sup>7</sup> Interview with Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board

There is also drug called “*Narkotika*” which is originated from an English word “narcotics”, meaning anesthetic. Narcotics is a substance from 3 kinds of plants namely *Papaver Somniferum* (opium), *Erythroxylon coca* (cocaine), and *cannabis sativa* (marijuana) both pure and mixed. It works by stimulating nervous system that can make us feel nothing even when our parts of body are hurt. Types of narcotics are *Opium* or *Opioid* or *Opiat*, *Codein* or *Kodein*, *Methadone* (MTD), *LSD* or *Lysergic Acid* or *Acid* or *Trips* or *Tabs*, *PC*, *mescaline*, *barbiturat*, *Demerol* or *Petidin* or *Pethidina*, *Dektopropoksiven* and *Hashish* (in the form of black powder). It is consumed by inhaled or eaten. This second type of narcotics is not very dangerous since it seldom leads to death.

Psychotropic is another substance that does not contain narcotics. It is a synthetic substance made of chemical compounds. It influences or changes the users’ mental and behavior. Types of psychotropic are: *Ecstasy* or *Inex* or *Metamphetamines*, *Demerol*, *Speed*, *Angel Dust*, *Meth* (*Shabu/Syabu/ICE*), *Sedatif-Hipnotik* (*Benzodiazepin/BDZ*), *BK*, *Lexo*, *MG*, *Rohip*, *Dum*, *Megadon* and *Nipam*. Psychotropic is also correlated with the term Amphetamine. There are two types of Amphetamine namely MDMA (metil dioksi metamfetamin) or known as ecstasy. Its other names are *fantasy pills*, *inex*. There is also Methamphetamine which works longer than MDMA (reaching 12 hours) and its hallucination effect is stronger. Its other names are shabu, SS, ice. In the FGD, it is found that most participants use shabu.

## 2.3. The Impact of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse has multidimensional impacts to health, economy and social as stated by drug user informant interviewed in Post-Rehabilitation center DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board and in Narcotics Correctional Institution Cipinang.

### 2.3.1. The Impact to Health

Health is one of the impacts that can be quickly felt by drug abusers. Drug abusers are usually more active and responsive toward the environment after consuming drugs. They often have stronger and durable stamina to do their activity. However, drug users suffer the impacts such

as hard to breathe, hard to sleep, limp and lazy. The limp and lazy condition will come back when they are consuming drugs. It means that addictive substances in drugs force them to continuously consume drugs and it is very difficult to escape from addiction.

From a discussion in Narcotics Post Rehabilitation center, it is known that a drug user can only refrain for 3 days at the longest not to consume drugs. It means that, at least they have to consume drugs once in three days. Another further impact of drugs after health is death. Mas R further said in the interview on September 22nd 2018 that drug users' health is very affected. He explained that there is a plus and minus in consuming drugs.

*“Before consuming drugs, my weight was 40 to 45 kg maximum. After consuming drugs, my maximum weight was 60 kg. My confidence changed also. In the past, I would not have the ability to talk like this. So there is plus and minus. When the substance entered the body, since it was amphetamine, it stimulated aggressiveness. When I was sick and I consumed it, I felt healthier than healthy person. Fever and cough vanished. This is the plus. It did not influence the physical since I did sport when I was a user. After consuming drugs, I played football...”*

Another impact on health stated by Mas K, a resident in Rehabilitation Program in DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, in the interview on September 22nd 2018:

*“I did not suffer from sakaw (withdrawal). Withdrawal occurred during the trend of putaw where drug users sliced their hands. Meth gives more emotional effect. This emotion could not be controlled. Meth users often have a fight with parents. They finally were given money. After they consumed it, they realized how they become such bad. There was an intention to do a suicide. I have sliced hands for many times. The physical impact is far different. I lost weight and became very skinny. When I was using drugs, my weight was 45 kg. Now I am 65 kg. There is 20 kg difference. There is a psychic impact especially hallucination. Since each person experiences different effect, they may not have the self defense to face life problem. Their psychology is disturbed. If they have hallucination, it means that they are out of their time and should go to Psychiatric Hospital. In my hometown in Lombok, a Psychiatric Hospital is built near the rehabilitation center. If they are not able to be treated in rehabilitation center, they would be sent to a Psychiatric Hospital...”*

Meanwhile, another impact on health is stated by an inmate in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution Mas M, in an interview on September 27th 2018. Mas M told in details that:

*"At the beginning, I did not like the smell of marijuana. When I decided to try it, I got the click. It made me calm and raised my appetite. I became happier, laugh a lot and felt the euphoria. I like reading so reading a book made me calm since I did not like a crowd. So, I did get a peace when consuming marijuana. I had my own world. From medical health side, marijuana made me not productive. My education at university was a mess. I postponed campus' task. There was a tendency to destroy, for sure...."*

### 2.3.2. The Economy Impact

Drug abuse has a significant economy impact. Mas R, a drug abuser residing post rehabilitation center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board told that the economy impact of using drugs is:

*"It's a mess. As I told earlier, I used to work in Municipal waterworks (PDAM). The salary is high, not including other income. But I have a debt. If I consumed drug every day, my financial is hopeless. I pawned my motorcycle many times. My parents had redeemed the motorcycle ten times,...and I finally sold it. First, I pawned it for five hundred thousand rupiah, one million, one million and five hundred thousand, until the maximum price that this motorcycle could be pawned. My parents have bought motorcycles many times....I was high dose addict. I bought it for myself and my friends. I paid it. My dose was not only for a day. If I used it in the morning and in the afternoon I felt not good then I would buy it again. Three persons at least needed one fourth of gram and the price was 300,000 rupiah. This was sufficient for two to three persons. I bought it from drug lord. I was a drug dealer too in the past...."*

The price of drugs is very expensive, around 200,000 rupiah per package per 1 gram. If the financial ability of the drug abuser is not sufficient with the need to consume drugs, the economy impact will emerges. Drug users usually lie to borrow money to buy drugs from parents, relatives, or friends with certain reason. Furthermore, it is often that they take family's belonging to be sold to buy and consume drugs. A drug user who is now in the transition period in Post Rehabilitation Center DKI Jakarta Provincial



Narcotics Board, Mas K, said that he was involved on drugs for three times and has been rehabilitated three times as well. The economy of his family is in a bad condition due to his habit in consuming drugs. His has much debt to his friends and colleagues. Since he could not pay it back, he sold his parents' house to pay the debt due to drugs. Mas K told this in details:

*"The factor of the family is very clear. Both of my parents work. The economy is good. They always give me money though that they grumble when giving it. But after my father dies, only my mother earned money. The economy becomes bad. We sold the house and moved to a smaller house. It was because of me. I never imagined that it would be this far. My parents never brought up things. But when we borrowed money from others and we could not pay it, they would ask our parents. It was parents who fixed it. They sold the house to pay back my debt. My mother would never leave it. Parents always care about their children despite that I had been reported to the police several times."*<sup>8</sup>

### 2.3.3. The Social Impact

The social sanction such as for being ostracized from the society and the family is mocked are the examples of social impacts from drug abuse. However, this does not make them a deterrent to consume drugs. A drug user who is serving the sentence in Cipinang Correctional Institution at the FGD on September 27th 2018, told the story that his neighbors were not clearly avoid or ostracize him and his family, but his big family such as his uncle, aunt and relatives clearly avoid and ostracize him. He told the story in details:

*"In my big family, I have aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, mother. My mother, brother and sister are having difficulty to talk with big family since they are given the stigma for having no ability to educate the child, a problem maker child. My family, my brother, my sisters are ashamed to visit grandfather. My mother is even more. She is blamed for everything. Any problem arises, my mother is the one to be blamed for having no ability to take care the child..."*

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with Mas K, Post Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, September 22nd 2018

Unlike the story from a drug abuser in Cipinang Correctional Institution a drug abuser in Post Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, Mas R, in an interview on September 22nd 2018, told the story that the society surrounding him did not give any sanction since he and his family was a respected family in his neighborhood. He told the story in details:

*"I personally am a respected person in the neighborhood. My mother is a teacher. If the person is dominant, it will be a chaos. But not me. So, I did not have any issue with the neighborhood. I had the issue with my own family. The environment then finally found out that I was using meth, but it was not as bad as they thought. I was not eccentric. My friends in the neighborhood were thugs. I always avoid fights. We were consuming drugs. Consuming drugs have been a disturbing thing. If we wanted to be safe, it was better not to fight. We were grown up. But we fought a lot at home. Consuming drugs affected the emission. Small thing became big issue. We fought on things. It could not be avoided. We got very angry when someone woke us up. They might be only wanted to remind us, but we got very..."*

### 3. Effort to Overcome Drug Abuse

#### 3.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution

Almost all inmates who are serving sentences in Narcotics Correctional Institution wanted to quit from using drugs after they completed the sentence. Most inmates in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution are convicted above 5 years since they are categorized as drug dealers. From the discussion with several inmates in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution, most of them evaluated that the treatment in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution is quite good and effective in building their awareness to come back to the good road.

The treatment program in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution actually has been started since they first set foot in the Correctional Institution when they were put in a special block for new comers. In Penaling block (environment introduction and adjustment), they can stay for a month. After the mapping of potential, interest, sentence, and others, they will be put

in other blocks based on the assessment in Penaling Block. Each inmate is obliged to choose one of the activities in Correctional Institution. There are religious activity, workshop, self development, and others.

The most wanted activity in Cipinang Correctional Institution is religious activity and workshop, Their daily activity has been programmed well. As an example, inmates who choose Islamic religion program, they join religious speech and Alquran recital. They are also trained to deliver speech to their friends by taking turns. This religious program is under the cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs which routinely send religion teachers or ustadz to give guidance and teaching to inmates. The inmates feel that they are gaining the spirit. They make a promise that they will become better person after completing their sentences. Many of them have completed reciting Al Quran after joining this program in correctional institution

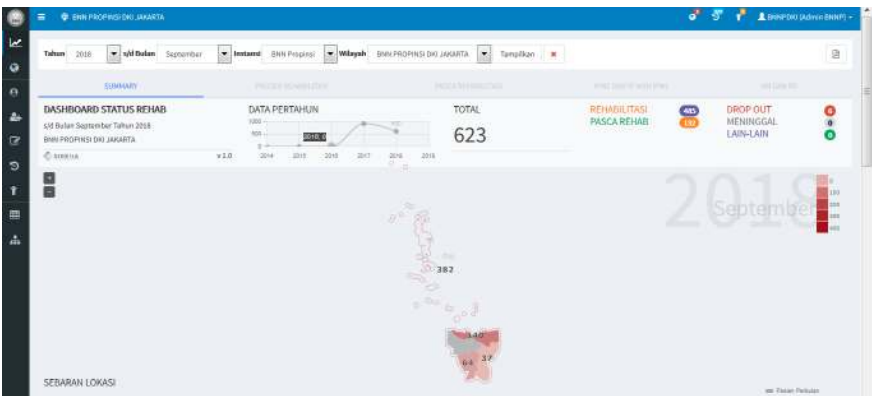
The success of treatment program in Correctional Institution could not be separated from the cooperation between inmates with Correctional officers. According to Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Officers, there are two systems in Cipinang narcotics correctional institution to support all treatment programs namely security and treatment. Security functions to protect the security, stability and peace in correctional institution. It should be admitted that security personnel limitation is only 300 while Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution accommodates 3,000 inmates. It definitely needs extra surveillance. Meanwhile, treatment is a very important element in treatment program in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution. The section of treatment is basically the main part in changing the behaviour and daily life of inmates during in correctional institution and in giving directions on things to be done after completing the sentence and coming back to the society. The treatment in Cipinang Correctional Institution with several interest and talent is quite effective in providing skill to inmates as their asset when they have completed the sentence in correctional institution.

### **3.2. Rehabilitation Program**

Data in DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board shows that until September 2018, 623 drug abusers have been rehabilitated where 485

drug abusers are still being rehabilitated and 132 drug abusers are in post rehabilitation while 6 drug abusers are dropped out. The rehabilitation distribution is divided into 4 BNNK in DKI Jakarta. The distribution is 382 residents in Seribu Island, 140 residents in North Jakarta, 64 residents in South Jakarta, and 37 residents in East Jakarta (see Picture 6.10).

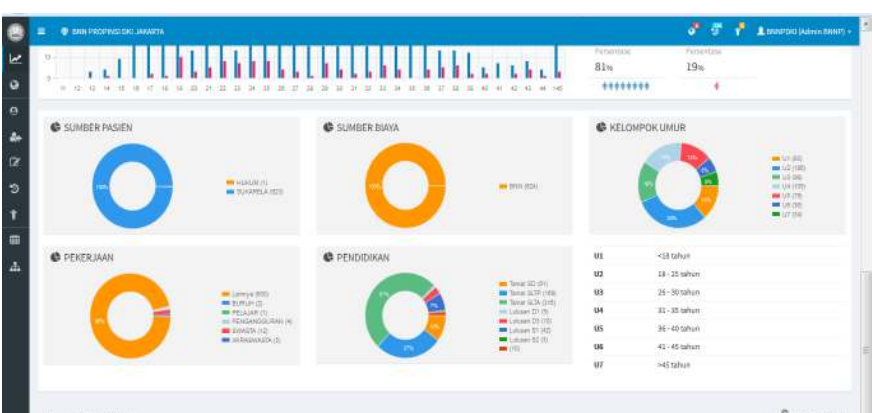
Picture 6.9. The Number of Abusers Rehabilitated in DKI Jakarta per September 2018



Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board

From the gender, 507 drug users (81%) are male and 116 drug users (19%) are female. Almost all residents are voluntary patients. It means that they are fully aware in joining the rehabilitation without any force. It is possible since the rehabilitation in DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board is free. It is different with rehabilitation in private sector where residents need to pay the charge.

Picture 6.10. Profile of Rehabilitation Residents in DKI Jakarta



Source: DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

The picture above explains the profile of rehabilitation residents in DKI Jakarta. Basically, the majority of residents rehabilitated in DKI Jakarta have unclear profession (others) with the percentage of 95%. The rest of residents are private employee (12 residents), labor (2 residents), and student (1 resident). From the education, 51% (316) residents are graduated from Senior High School; 27% (169) residents are graduated from Junior High School; 10% (61) residents are graduated from Elementary School; 7% (42) residents are Bachelor Degree; and the rest are Master Degree, Diploma 3 and Diploma 1. The picture also shows that 30% residents (186) are in 18 to 25 years old; 17% (105) residents are in 31 to 35 years old, 16% (98) residents are in 26 to 30 years old, 13% (83) residents are in under 18 years old and in 36 to 40 years old, while the rest are in the group above 40 years old.

Resident or someone who is undergoing the rehabilitation due to drugs is from two groups, namely: 1) someone who have served the sentence and intended to voluntarily free from drugs, and 2) someone who has never been in jail due to drugs but he has been a drug user and is willing to be free from drugs. This second group is usually more voluntary and has a strong will to quit from drugs. Based on Law, drug user is obliged to be rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation program could be done by government and private sector. Rehabilitation by the government is free without any charge, while rehabilitation run by private sector is charged. From the discussion with residents in Post Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, it can be seen that all residents have completed the rehabilitation in rehabilitation center, mostly in Lido rehabilitation center. It is a mandatory for all residents in Post Rehabilitation Center that they have completed the rehabilitation. According to Program Manager of the Post Rehabilitation Center in FGD on September 22nd 2018,

*"We do not accept residents in withdrawal symptom here. They must have been rehabilitated and are ready to change".*

Post Rehabilitation Center is the follow up of rehabilitation and is a transition place before they fully come back and interact with the society.

From the discussion, it is also known that their rehabilitation program is very beneficial and effective to reduce their addiction to drugs. Rehabilitation program in Lido, for instance, has two types of program, namely the short term program (3 months) and long term program (6 months). This long term program is always accompanied by suggestion to follow post rehabilitation assistance. When they come to Post Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, they are trained various skills and handicrafts as well as given the opportunity to run a business by inviting parties that are willing to employ them. Rumah Damping program is only 50 days. Thus, it is expected that they will definitely ready to interact with the society and will not involved again with drugs with their skills obtained in Post Rehabilitation Center.

### **3.3. Other Necessary Efforts**

In general, the treatment program in correctional institution and rehabilitation center as well as Post Rehabilitation Center is adequate and effective to give skill and guidance to inmates to return to the society. However, it is possible that they can return to use drugs when they are making a contact with old friends who are still using drugs. Therefore, there should be another effort to solve this drug abuse. Another effort, as suggested in FGD with Post Rehabilitation Center of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board on September 22nd 2018, can be done through in the inclusion of drugs in the school curriculum to introduce the danger and the impact of drugs since early ages of the future generation. Furthermore, cooperation and synergy between stakeholders especially National Narcotics Board and Indonesian Police in handling drug issue needs to be enhanced. It is also important to invite stakeholder to cooperate with Narcotics Correctional Institution and rehabilitation centers to accommodate former inmates who have certain skill to be employed in companies.

## **4. The implementation of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program and its Issue**

Basically, drug users are not familiar with the term Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as most of them do not know the program and implementation. It is possible since according to a

correctional officer in Cipinang Correctional Institution, the implementation of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is not using the normative name of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. They use the name and activity which are directly accepted by inmates such as sticking anti-drug sticker, placing anti-drug banner, and others. Actually, P4GN program has been effective in correctional facility and rehabilitation center as well as Post Rehabilitation Center. but it still has several weaknesses that should be improved.

The weakness of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is that this program is not well known among drug users. So far, they know about Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking when they are in the correctional institution. In addition, the information sharing of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program is not held routinely in the correctional facility. Consequently, this program is not implemented maximally and the result is not optimal. The role of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program which is aimed at preventing drug abuse is not yet maximal.

According to drug users, the effective prevention is the "cleaning" in officers since according drug users, many certain officers are still playing and giving the back up in drug abuse. According to them, if the 'cleaning' is not done, drug abuse could be prevented maximally.

DKI Jakarta has 113 drug-prone areas. Unfortunately, DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board does not have the data on the names of this area. Provincial Narcotics Board often gives a question to National Narcotics Board when they need this data since National Narcotics Board has the Data and Information Center. Kampung Ambon, Kampung Boncos and slums area in North Jakarta are the examples of drug prone areas. Provincial Narcotics Board does not have a structure to accommodate data and research. They only have program. DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board has the program of "*Operasi Bersinar*" (drug free operation). In 2017, they have carried out several activities related to this operation. But in 2018, the budget to hold this program was cut by the government. The reason is that this program gives less significant output. The output in Provincial Narcotics Board is clear. It is routine raids,

drug test to various institutions and other activities. But when they are asked about the outcome such as arresting drug lords and others, it is the authority of the police. They could not arrest anyone carelessly. Provincial Narcotics Board arrests drug users who cannot be imprisoned. They are asked to have urine test and given out-patient rehabilitation. Except in arresting drug lords, it can be a drug case report. The drug users in critical condition will be sent to Lido. According to the information from Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board many rehabilitation centers charge the cost of rehabilitation, but Lido gives free rehabilitation.

Jakarta also has Society Early Awareness Forum (Forum Kewaspadaan Dini Masyarakat/FKDM) which is aimed in drug prevention. It is funded by the regional government. However, lately it does not report to the police. It is due to their understanding and perception on drug case is not fully true. Common people or informants among society are too lazy to report as well. For example, a citizen is seeing someone using drugs. It is reported to the police and the police arrested the drug user. A day after, the drug user is released. In this case, they have wrong perception. Drug users cannot be imprisoned, they must be rehabilitated. There is the Law which regulates this. The society should understand this. Only drug dealers and couriers can be imprisoned.

## **5. Summary and Recommendation**

The result of discussion with the informant shows the fact that Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is not familiar. It is proved since the society has never heard about this program. They think that there is no counseling on the danger of drugs. It is supported with their statement that in their beginning in using drug, they do not know that the goods are drugs, illicit goods prohibited by the country. Post Rehabilitation Center as the media to increase and strengthen the awareness on the danger of drugs becomes important. Such community is a social media to remind each other on the danger of drugs.

The structure of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board is also strengthen with the availability of skilled human resources since the number of employee and the burden of the task is not the same. The



organization strengthening is very strategic to support the eradication and prevention of drug trafficking and abuse.

Another important factor is the role of family. The smallest unit in the social structure is family. Family is no longer considered as the last shield, but it is the front guard to fight against drug abuse. Parents should have a clear knowledge about drugs in order to be able to give knowledge and information to children about the negative impact of drugs and how to avoid drugs. In addition, parents should not build excessive self confidence that their children are perfect and do not have any problems. This is aimed to early detect uncommon change in their children's behavior. Parents should be sensitive with the change of their children's behavior. Parents should become friends for their children and a shoulder where children could share story and lament so that their children would not be reluctant to tell their feeling, opinion and problems

#### **Source of Information:**

- DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018. <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3570000/bnn-pemakai-narkoba-di-indonesia-capai-35-juta-orang-pada-2017>
- Interview with Head of DKI Jakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, Brigjend Johny Latupeirissa, April 24th 2018.
- Interview with Mas X in Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution, September 27th 2018
- Interview with Post Rehabilitation Center Manager, September 26th 2018
- Interview with several correctional officers and recovered drug abusers

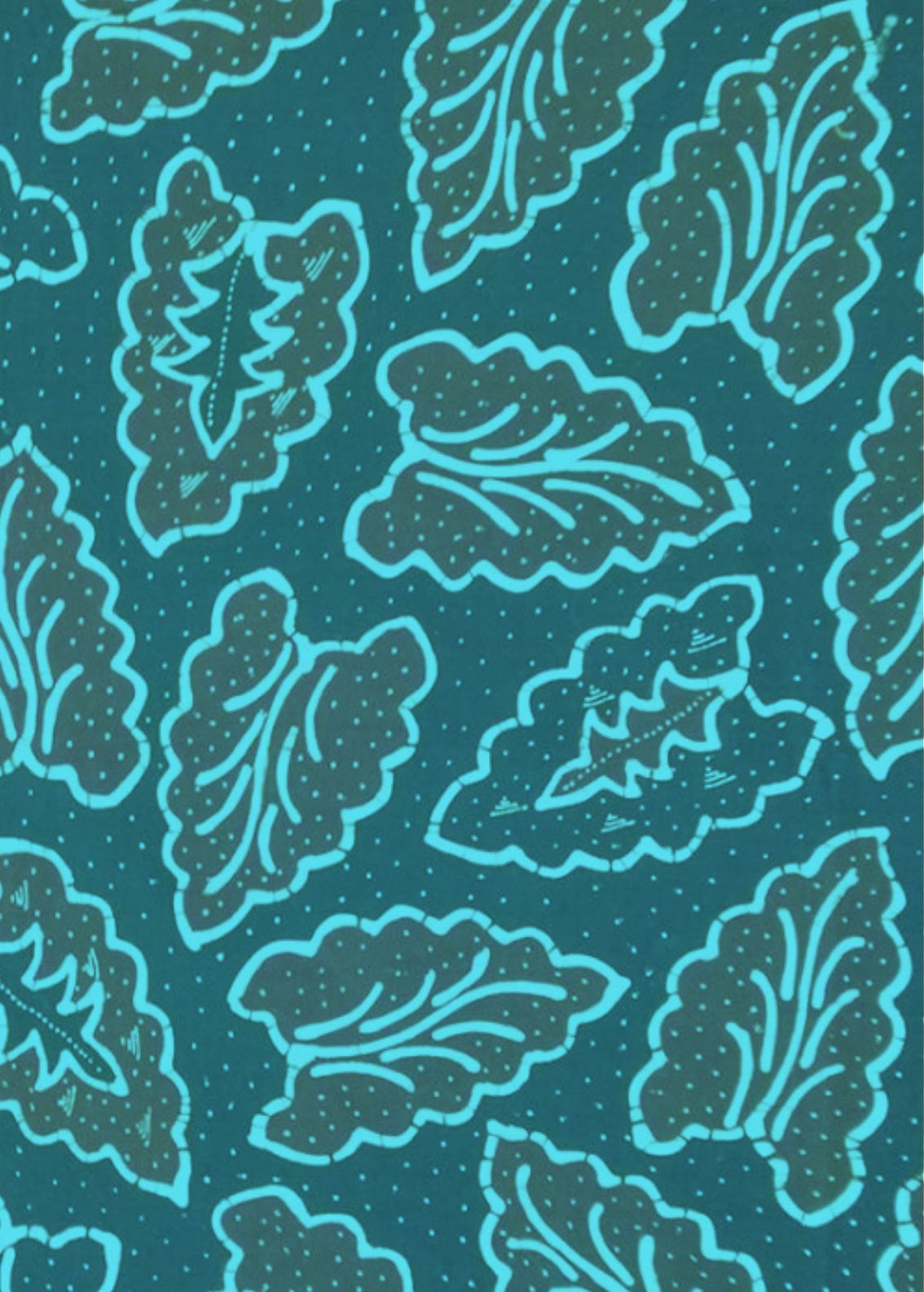


VII

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE



Jaipongan Dance



Batik Kembang Muncang Sunda

## VII

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

By:

Dewi Harfina; Siti Nurlela Marliani; Zainal Fatoni

## 1. Introduction

Drug abuse in West Java Province is general and Bandung especially is quite alarming and needs continuous attention from many parties. In Bandung, for instance, it cannot be separated from the condition of the city which is very lively with various social activity centers such as tourism destination which is always visited by tourists. It is also a city of education with many education infrastructure and facilities. The attraction of Bandung is not only giving positive impact to citizens, but it is also vulnerable to various negative impacts to urban life including drug abuse.

This writing discusses drug issue in Bandung (West Java Province) and its dynamics. The first part of this writing discusses how drug abuse and trafficking occurs in Bandung. The supporting data relates to drug abuse and its cause be informed as well as its impacts and trafficking in this city. The second part of this writing talks about how to countermeasure drug abuse through information dissemination, advocacy, society participation, and empowerment. The third part discusses the effort to handle drug abuse in Bandung both through Correctional Institution and rehabilitation center. The fourth part is a closing of this writing which included summary



and recommendation on strategy to prevent drug abuse in Bandung that can be utilized by many parties.

The scope of this writing specifically discusses drug issues in the context of Bandung. However, in some relevant parts, the correlation with other areas in West Java Province is also discussed. The source of data in this writing is obtained from various approaches such as interview, focus group discussion, observation, and supporting document search both from the sources in the field and the internet. It is expected that this writing will describe drug issue in Bandung, West Java Province comprehensively.

## **2. Illicit Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse**

The illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse cases in Bandung as well as in other places are ice mountain phenomenon. Despite that the cases are handled, the number is increasing. The real data on drug trafficking and drug abuse shows that many cases have not been revealed or are not revealed.

### **2.1. Drug Abuse and its Cause**

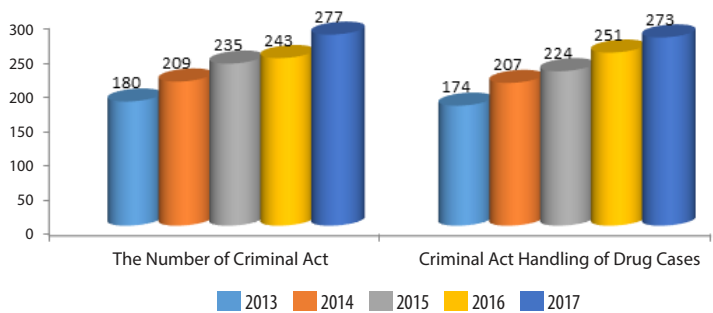
Based on drug case recapitulation in Bandung from 2013-2017 (source of data: Bandung City Narcotics Board), the number Criminal Act and Criminal Act Handling is increasing. In 2013, it is recorded that there were less than 200 Criminal Act and Criminal Act Handling in the City of Bandung. This number is increasing above 200 Criminal Acts and Criminal Act Handlings in the following year. In 2017, the number reached almost 300 (see Picture 7.1).

National Narcotics Board data in 2015 shows that drug abuse prevalence rate in Bandung reached 1.49% or 25,427 people exposed drugs. The data in Metropolitan City Police of Bandung in 2017 shows that there are 277 drug abuse cases and 373 suspects.<sup>1</sup> This condition shows high potential drug trafficking in Bandung. The development of Bandung as a tourism city cause drug dealers are attracted to to take benefit in this condition.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2018/07/28/penyalahgunaan-narkotika-di-bandung-meningkat-bnn-dan-pemkot-bandung-nyatakan-perang>

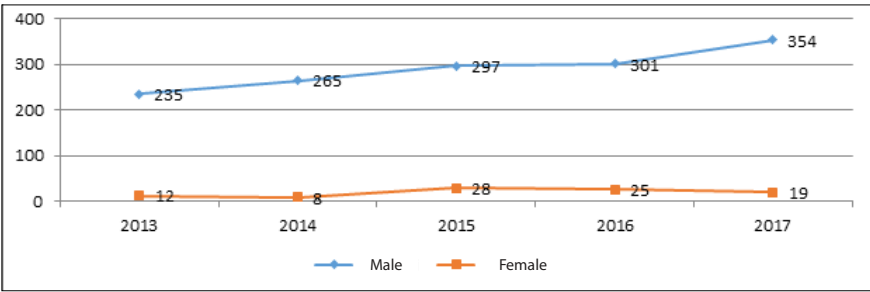
**Picture 7.1. The Number of Criminal Act and Criminal Act Handling of Drug Cases in Bandung City, 2013-2017**



Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

It is interesting that the recapitulation data of drug cases is available as the information that can be used to see the pattern and tendency of drug case in Bandung. Based on the gender, for instance, the majority of drug cases involve male. As seen in Picture 7.2, drug case by males is increasing while drug case by female is fluctuating.

**Picture 7.2. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung City 2013-2017 Based on Gender**



Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

The majority of gender is male. As stated by an informant, male tends to have more curiosity to try. Meanwhile, female who is involved in drug abuse is usually caused by family issues. Most of them are from broken home. With the background of broken home family, drugs are used to escape and make them calm. This quote from the interview with informant

related to the majority of drug abusers in Bandung and the reason in using drugs. This quote is the result of interview with an informant in Bandung City Narcotics Board.

*"If the data shows that there are more males...since males have more curiosity to try something...Female, seen from the background of broken family, seems to use drugs as an escape. We are talking about those who come here. Most of them are from broken home. They use drugs as an escape. I am feeling more peaceful when using drugs. This is the statement from those who come to us" (an interview with an informant)*

One of the causes in drug abuse among workers is the effect of drugs to increase working spirit and stamina as well as to make the body livelier in working overtime. Generally, the type of drug that they consume is meth. This is the quote from an interview with an inmate in correctional facility.

*J: "I used meth as a doping, Mam..."*

*T: "At working place or home or what?"*

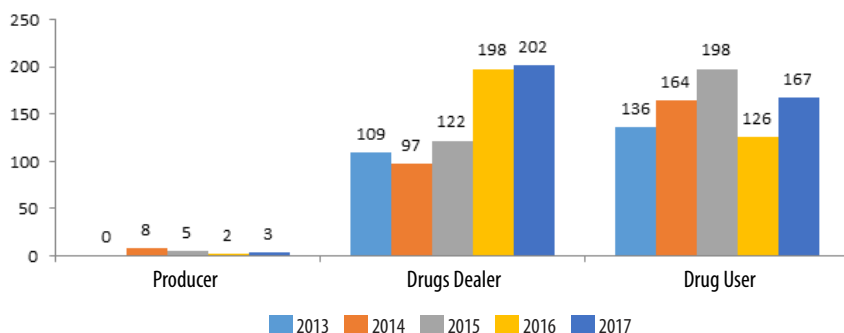
*J: Sometimes when I was very lazy to do anything, I wanted to use drugs. The bad thing was, I did not willing to go to work before I consumed drugs..."*

*T: "I see. So drug can increase working spirit, isn't it?"*

*J: "Yes, drugs make me more excited to go to work"*

From the summary of drug case in Bandung during 2013-2017, it can see the role as well. Those who take the role as producers are few in number. It is based on the interview with informant in Bandung who stated that this city was not drugs producing place, it was only a place for drugs trafficking and abuse (Picture 7.3)

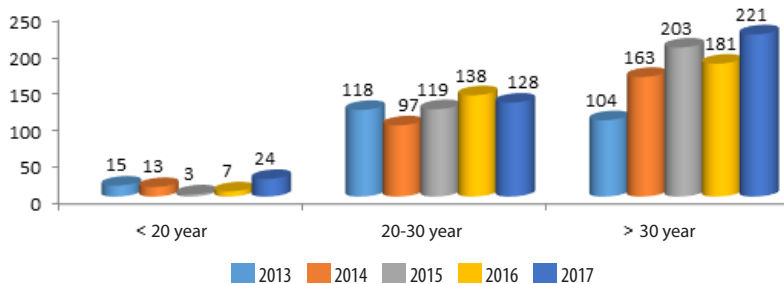
**Picture 7.3. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung City 2013-2017  
Based on the Role**



Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

Based on age, recapitulation data of drug case in Bandung shows a fluctuating number (Picture 7.4). However, it should be alert that drug case in relatively younger age (<20 years old) is also increasing.

**Picture 7.4. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung City 2013-2017  
Based on Age**



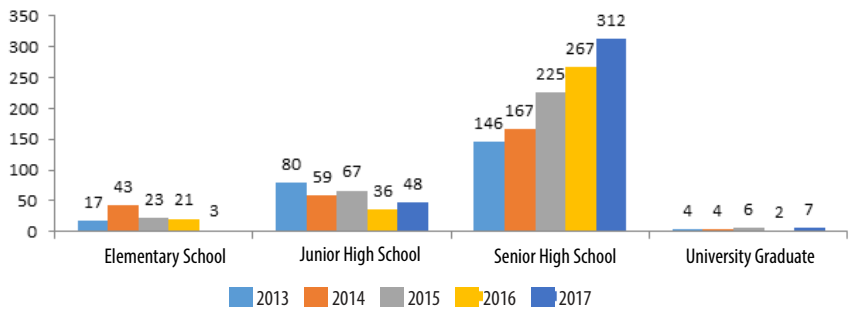
Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

Based on the survey, interview and FGD in the field, those who are exposed to drug in younger age are increasing. In the interview, an inmate in correctional institution for instance stated that he was introduced to drugs when he was in the 2nd semester of the first year in the university. In the interview, a drug abuser who is undergoing out-patient treatment in rehabilitation center also said that he used drugs at very young age when he was in the 3rd year at Junior High School.



Based on the educational background, the majority of drug case occurs in the group of Senior High School graduates (Picture 7.5). It is concerned that despite of the high educational background, they could not protect themselves to prevent from using or trafficking drugs. Drug case done by bachelor degree graduates is relatively low. This data should be seen carefully since drug abuse and trafficking in those with higher education might be increasing also. Meanwhile, drug case in those with lower education (Elementary School or Junior High School) shows the need of early attention in terms of drug prevention.

**Picture 7.5. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung City 2013-2017  
Based on Education**



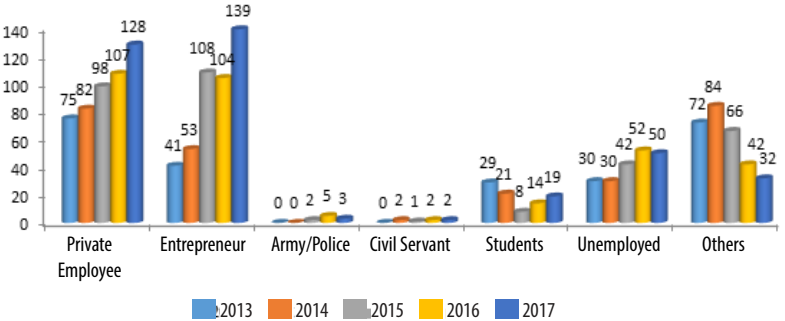
Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

According to employment background, recapitulation data of drug case as shown in Picture 7.6 shows that those who are involved in drugs are mostly private sector employee. The attention is drug case in those who are working as civil servant, Army/Police, and students/pupils. Kompas on 11 June 2018 wrote that a police arrested a civil servant in Bandung for possessing meth and ecstasy.<sup>2</sup> Drug case in unemployed is also increasing. As shown by the result of the interview and FGD, it is possible since they are also looking for the opportunity to earn money by selling drugs. The following is a statement by an inmate concerning his profession as a police.

<sup>2</sup> <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2018/06/11/15334571/polisi-bekuk-4-pengguna-narkoba-salah-satunya-oknum-pns-kota-bandung>

*"Eeee...I would like to apologize first that what has been said by friends here, it is strange that a police could be in prison, eee....I myself.... based on my personal experience, I was assigned in Resort Police in Sukabumi eee..In 2006 I was assigned to Bandung, in eastern area in Buah Batu Road. Since I was still a bachelor, I lived in Pasir Buah Pasir Bogor. You may know what kind of area is Pasir Buah Pasir Bogor. I stayed there as I was interested that this area is a nest of gangster and marijuana. In 2013, I moved. I was still a bachelor and my job is to serve the public. Basically, I did not prevent anything or else..."*

**Picture 7.6. Recapitulation of Drug Case Bandung City 2013-2017  
Based on Occupation**



Source : Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

### 2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse causes many impacts, from health to economy and social. As stated by an informant, the impact on health can be seen from the thin body. The impact on economy is experienced by most drug abusers since they have to spend large amount of money to consume drugs. The impact on social is also experienced when informant was ostracized by the society.

Many factors cause someone to be trapped in drug abuse. As stated by an informant, the initial factor is usually the curiosity (experimental). The second factor is family issue such as broken home. The next factor is the environment that is not conducive.

Based on the interview with a drug abuser who becomes an inmate in a correctional institution, for instance, this inmate who is a Bachelor degree is having a good relationship with his boarding house friends. Apparently, his boarding house friend is a drug user. He finally becomes a drug abuser after being persuaded by his friend to use drug for free.

*" ....I was given a meth by my boarding house friend, but we are not in the same campus. I stayed in his house in Cianjur and got drug for free..." (an interview with inmate)*

Not only using drugs, the inmate is also tempted to join his friend to sell drugs. He finally arrested by the police as stated by an inmate:

*"...apparently, my friends knew that I have a channel. So they liked to buy drugs from me..I started to enjoy it. My friends gave me money and then I used it buy drugs to be sold again..after five or six months.. When I started to enjoy selling drugs, I was arrested by the Regional Police of West Java...I was convicted one year..."*

This condition can be interpreted that friendship (peer group) greatly influences drug abuse and trafficking. This is as the result of an interview with one of the drug users regarding the opinions about economic, social and environmental influences. The informant warns to be careful in making friends. Economically, drug abuse is destructive. Drugs take all parents' property. The following is a statement about economic impact.

*"... Yes...my parents spent a lot of money...Drugs took everything we have..only one thing left..LOVE...caring from those who love us sincerely..that is number one..."*

Socially, drug abuse is looked down by the society. It is often that drug abusers receive social sanction which is bigger than another impact. Drug abusers are ostracized in their neighborhood and considered as scumbag. The society will look down even more when drug abusers are also former inmates have been arrested by the police. This stigma will not only be given to drug users but also their family. This is an inmate's statement concerning the social impact in the society.

*"....It depends on ourselves...We know that there is the social sanction..My experience...Four months ago, I was just out of prison but I was arrested again...Socially, some avoid me..those who do not know us ..they will avoid us, for sure...but when they know from other perspective....In the past, I was ostricized by the society...but now...I started to be accepted by the head of the neighborhood..despite that the head of village is my uncle, I was still not accepted..but after a good interaction, they accepted me..It occurs due to a stigma...I said...what should we do?...finally..my uncle said that I have to try to trust them.... Thanks God now..."*

The health impact is very influencing drug abuser. One of the health impacts is losing weight. In addition, excessive use of certain types of drugs will influence the concentration. Physically, syringe addicts will suffer from weak consciousness. Drug dependency often makes the users to lose self confidence when they are not consuming drugs. This following is the statement for a resident of inmate on the impact of health from consuming drugs

*"...I was very skinny in the past...now, thanks God, I gained weight... Since I was in RSKO, I gained weight..."I read a lot, that is why sometime I get scared also. Drugs damage the brain. I know that it will like this, but there is always a suggestion. Sometimes, here, when I see a bottle and a straw, I am imagining using drugs heehee. The impact is bad, bu still..."*

Another major impact suffered by former drug abusers is psychology. The psychology is sometimes very influencing. This is the statement by a former drug abuser related to psychological impact that he experienced.

*J : Physically, no impact. It is more on my psychology.*

*T : It impacted more on your psychology, right?*

*J : Yes, others say the same also. When I read in Google, it says the same. The past is still there.*

*T : You can not forget the past?*

*J : emm I am the fright. Moreover, I have a wife and kids..I have to have the confident that I am healthy. If we think that we are healthy, we will a healthy mind also....I like to convince myself, let other thinks their way.*

*T : It needs a process*

*J : Yes. I need to be mentally strong. If not, I will lose my confidence and be lonely*

The environment is an important factor which influences drug abuse. According to an inmate, the factor of environment to drug abuse is around 80%. Socially and economically, the society still could not accept drug abusers.

*"...The influence of environment is very high...around 80%...we see and hear everything...but after someone is weary...when we need their support...when we need them..when family does not support us...we can't do anything..."*

Beside an interview in correctional institution, information is gathered from the interview with drug users in rehabilitation center. An interviewed resident confessed that he was trapped in drug abuse due to family issue since when he was in Senior High School, his parents divorced. He went to someone who he considered as a shoulder to cry on. It was a friend who he considered as a 'brother'. Apparently, this 'brother' is an injected putaw-addict.

Due to environmental influence, he finally tried injected putaw. He was at first stopped by his friend, but he insisted to try. He became a heroin addict.

*"I met a friend who was more like a brother to me...needles were everywhere..and when I tries..he tried to stop me..but he let me tried it in the end..I tried..He told me how to use it since I have never used it..."*

*"...when I asked about the price...he said that I did not need to know...I would not afford it, he said...then we injected it..2 to 3 hours, we run out of it...and asked for more..."*

*"...In 3 weeks, I had become a junky...the addiction is bad..."*

In this condition, he tried to have a consultation to recover from addiction. Consultation is done with the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) in substitution therapy with Subutek. But he has a relapse and should have methadone therapy. Currently, he is having out-patient rehabilitation in Yayasan Grapiks.

*"...In 2008, I have more friends and I have a thought...then I visited a friend's house...eeh this...a substitution...Subutex...some say that substitution is in Duren Sawit...then we went to a doctor and was given a prescription for Subutex by the doctor...but at that time we did not access it...Until 2009, I used subuxon...until 2010...the government used subuxon as substitution..."*

According to this resident, the influence of the environment to drug abusers is very strong.

*"...I my place, there is a group difference, for instance, when he held Agustusan (Independence day commemoration)...I can see...this group wants to be this was...others would like to do that way...the influence of the environment to drug users is very strong...People are no longer giving trust to youth now..."*

*Looking at the development of drug abusers today, this resident suggested not to even trying drugs. His statement is as follow:*

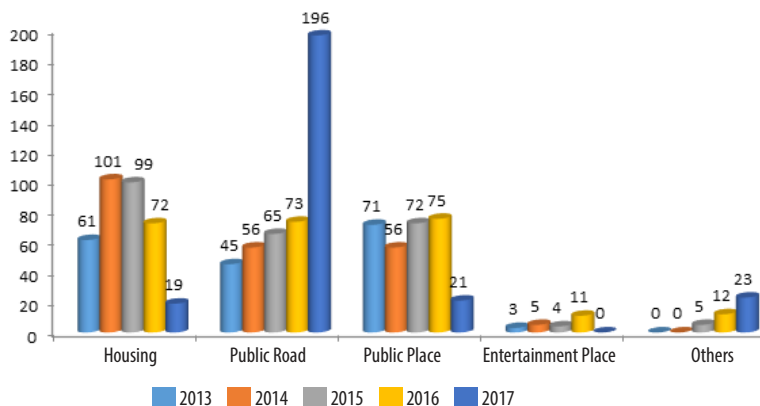
*"...For drug abuser friends, I established a gokar community last two months, so that we have a positive activity....For clean friends, do not even try to use drugs...today, many people consume tramadol..."*

From the result of the interview with two informants, drug abuse is influenced a lot by peer group. In this case, based on the experience of two informants, the parents' attention plays a very important role to avoid drug abuse.

### 2.3. Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking in Bandung is increasingly worrying. The majority of drug case disclosure in public road is increasing (Picture 7.7). On the other hand, there is a tendency of declining drug case disclosure in housing. The declining drug case disclosure also occurs in entertainment places. It is probably influenced by the surveillance policy or program in entertainment places. But it does not mean that these places are free from drug trafficking and abuse.

**Picture 7.7. Recapitulation of Drug Case In Bandung 2013-2017  
Based on the Location of Arrest**



Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board 2018

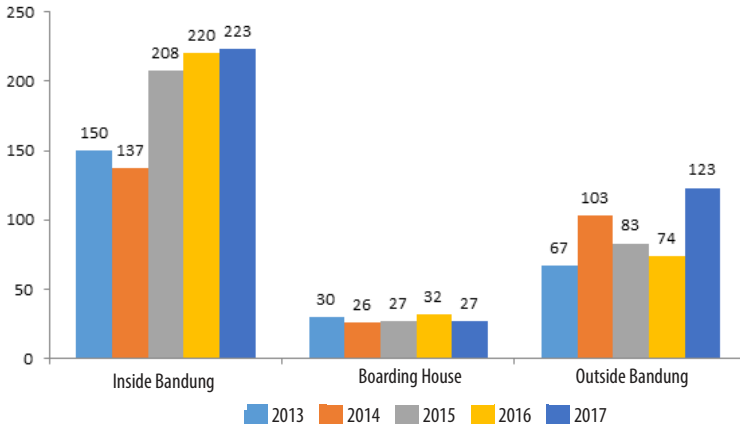
The written data which is obtained from resources also says drug abuse prone areas in Bandung City, such as:

- Entertainment place: discothique, bar, pub, spa, karaoke along Badak Road, Sudirman Road, Pasir Kaliki Road, and Banceuy;
- Karaoke and cafe along Dago Road;
- Accommodation: hotel, hostel, motel, inn, boarding house along Setiabudi Road;
- Banceuy Narcotics Correctional Institution;
- Kebon Waru Correctional Institution;
- Saritem Prostitution;
- Slums area in Pagarsih Road and Jurang Road as well as Balubur.

Based on the location of suspect's house, it is sad that drug case in Bandung is increasing (Picture 7.8).



**Picture 7.8. Recapitulation of Drug Case In Bandung 2013-2017  
Based on the Suspects' House Location**



Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

The data above shows that Bandung is now very vulnerable to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Besides in the downtown, drug case is also increasing in suburbs. Despite that drug case in the boarding house is only few; it does not mean that boarding house is clean from drugs. It is based on an interview with several informants in Bandung who says that the boarding house with free social interaction is vulnerable to drug abuse or trafficking.

Drug trafficking in correctional institution is real. Based on the interview and FGD, informant knows that inside the correctional institution there are drug dealers who dell drugs. However, the price is very expensive. The surveillance by the correctional officers is tight enough, but drug dealers always have the tricks to sell drugs inside the correctional institution as told by an inmate

*"...Seriously Mam...there are many drug dealers here...many of them have been transfered to other correctional facility, but it is difficult to eradicate all...since there is no evidence..real drug dealers are hiding inside the Correctional Institution this is what we feel when we are imprisoned yet...for instance, we know that someone is going to buy drugs...there are special codes..who..for instance...his friends..or their friend ..drug dealers would be suspicious if we mention the friend's name...if something happens, they would find 'this friend'...so when we buy drugs, we can guarantee that it is safe..."*

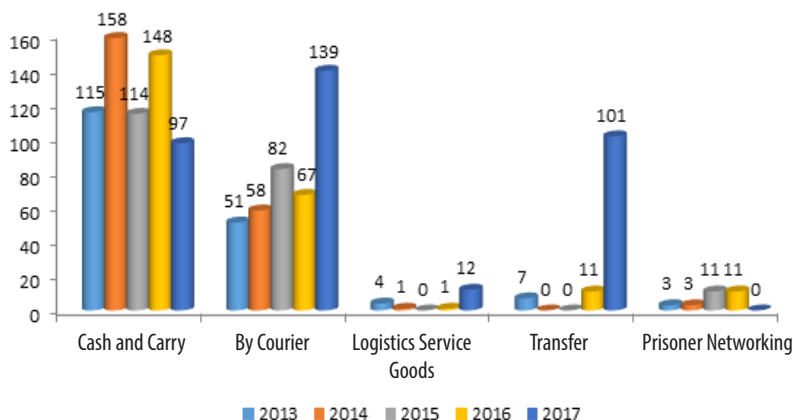
This is a statement from an inmate during the FGD about the history how he uses drugs.

*“I am from Bandung. ... First time..when I was studying in an Islamic University..eee...maybe it is because of the social interaction...I set my prestige high..I know from marijuana to alcohol...I was offered and then I drank alcohol...at the beginning, I had to pay around one hundred thousand rupiah per gram . I tried but I did not know how to use it. But I saw how they used spoon with foil. They said to me to prepare a spoon and foil and then burn it in front of Posyandu”*

Drug case disclosure during 2013-2017 also shows various modes of operation (Picture 7.9). During 2013-2016, the ‘cash and carry’ model is the most found case in the disclosure. Data in 2017 shows that ‘courier’ and ‘transfer’ models are increasing significantly. The communication technology and transportation development, based on the field interview, is one of the factors in the increase of these two models. The ‘delivery services’ is also increasing despite that the disclosure is relatively small. The operation model through ‘inmates’ network’ is also only few in the disclosure despite that the interview and FGD show that inmates still find many facts of this model.

Almost all transactions is done online, in the Instagram for example. Technology development eases the access to drugs. Data of confiscated evidence in drug case in the last two years (2016-2017) shows the types of drugs. The types of drugs that are relatively disclosed are marijuana (16,5188 gram), happy five (6,229 pills), meth (2,472.7 gram), alprazolam (1,568 pills), and ecstasy (15,012 pills). Other types of drugs which are also disclosed in the last two years despite of the small amount are camlet (932 pills), dumolid (841 pills), dextro (596 pills), riklona (477 pills), Xanax (267 pills), mersi (190 pills), esilgan (50 pills), pil zypraz (39 pills), valisanbe (28 pills), alganax (26 pills), analsik (15 pills), marijuana seed (10.5 seeds), diazepam (9 pills), and ecstasy powder (0.27 gram). Meth, ecstasy, and several other psychotraumatic, such as tramadol.

**Picture 7.9. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung 2013-2017  
Based on Operation Model**



Source : Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

Based on the interview with an informant, the most used drugs is tramadol. The use of dextro is declining. In the interview, an inmate in Correctional Institution said that the type of drugs which put him into a drug case is 6 gram of meth. Meanwhile, in another interview with a drug abuser who is undergoing an out-patient treatment for 2 months says that at the beginning he uses lexotan. After consuming lexotan for 2 years, he starts to use putaw that he obtains from a friend who he is more like a brother for him. This is the quote from the interview with the informant concerning Types of drugs consumed in the city of Bandung..

*Question: What are the types of drugs that are mostly used, Sir?"*

*Answer: "In the school is tramadol..these TMs..any kind of pills..."*

*question: "Dextro is rare?"*

*Answer: "Dextro is rare, except for those who have become addicts on dextro, all types have been tried...we have the youngest drug user, a student in the first year of Junior High School. He has been a user for a long period, he has the complication. He has tried all kinds of pills. Actually, it is declining in Bandung. Tramadol is easily obtained, with the doctor's prescription. But several pharmacies also sell it. And it is difficult to be controlled. It relates with Badan POM (Drugs and Foods Surveillance Board) since we have on authority to prosecute, only to suggest".*

The next data discloses the recapitulation of drug case based on the suspects' domicile and the location of arrest according to sub district area in Bandung City (table 6.1). It is sad that drug cases occur in almost all sub districts in Bandung in 2017 with varied case scale. It shows that as an urban area, almost all areas in Bandung City are prone to drug abuse and trafficking. Based on the interview with informant, Bandung is a transit spot and services city. Its citizens may not be the drug abusers. The users are may be the immigrants. It can be seen from the arrest which never reaches tons of drugs since the majority is user.

From the mapping of the area, informant says that the prone areas in Bandung are Beling, Andir, Bojongloa Kaler, Jamika, Babakan Ciparay, and Bandung Kulon. Other prone areas are rent house in Kebon Jeruk and Pasteur. Informant also says that difficulty in obtaining this data since the Resort Police sometime has different data on drug prone areas. Based on Kompas on 25 June 2018, Narcotics Unit of Metropolitan City Police Bandung confiscated 13.182 kg of meth or equivalent to 21 Billion Rupiah in an apartment in Bandung which was started from an investigation in Sukajadi. The suspect was arrested in a boarding house in Jalan Sukagalih Bandung . This condition shows that tBandung City is a drug prone area.

**Table 7.1. Recapitulation of Drug Case in Bandung City 2013-2017 According to Sub District Based on the Suspects' Domicile and the Location of Arrest**

Sub District	Based on Suspect Domicile				Based on Location of Arrest				
	2013	2014	2015	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sukajadi	15	7	13	11	14	12	20	10	15
Sukasari	6	5	10	9	6	8	5	6	11
Cicendo	7	10	8	4	6	8	12	2	13
Andir	10	7	10	10	6	8	7	4	14
Astanaanyar	5	6	7	11	10	4	9	5	14
Bojongloa Kaler	5	16	13	15	2	7	15	3	10
Bojongloa Kidul	6	3	15	10	7	3	6	3	10
Babakan Ciparai	5	2	14	5	3	4	7	2	2
Bandung Kulon	6	2	8	3	6	2	4	3	5

Sub District	Based on Suspect Domicile				Based on Location of Arrest				
	2013	2014	2015	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cidadap	7	4	9	7	6	3	8	1	6
Coblong	13	19	17	20	17	24	18	4	30
Bandung Wetan	5	1	3	6	8	1	10	4	10
Cibeunying Kaler	5	6	4	6	9	13	4	0	8
Cibeunying Kidul	3	7	5	8	3	5	7	10	11
Sumur Bandung	2	2	4	5	4	6	8	2	17
Regol	5	6	8	13	5	11	14	3	21
Lengkong	12	9	6	10	17	11	16	8	14
Kiara Condong	15	22	11	6	16	16	15	4	6
Antapani	3	12	9	4	7	3	3	1	3
Arcamanik	5	5	4	5	1	4	1	0	5
Panyileukan	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1
Bandung Kidul	2	2	2	6	4	2	2	0	2
Buah Batu	5	4	4	8	3	3	1	4	9
Rancasari	3	8	11	2	0	5	4	1	0
Ujung Berung	6	3	6	11	2	2	1	0	3
Gedebage	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Cinambo	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
Batununggal	-	-	5	12	-	-	4	6	17
Outside Bandung	15	-	-	148	15	14	8	6	11

Source: Bandung City Narcotics Board, 2018

The recapitulation of drug case above (2013-2017) is obtained from an informant in Bandung City Narcotics Board when collecting preliminary data (pre-visit) in April/May 2018. Meanwhile, from data collection in September 2018, the writer obtained the data of drug illicit trafficking case in the Bandung in 2017 from the informant in Bandung City Narcotics Board based on the data in Narcotics Unit of Metropolitan City Police Bandung. Unlike the previous data which sees the tendency of drug case recapitulation in the last 5 years (2013-2017), this data only sees the condition in 2017. When the two data is compared, there is an inconsistency. For example, the last data shows that there are 275 cases and 370 suspects in 2017. The drug criminal case data based on model of operation in cash and carry model are 97 cases, transfer model are 101

cases, and delivery model are 12 cases. The data inconsistency occurs in courier model which only says 67 cases, while the number 67 cases in the previous data is said to be the data in 2016. The data in 2017 increases into 139 cases. The drug criminal act case based on the location of the arrest is mostly consistent, except that there is additional place (boarding house) with 18 cases and 'other' data which reaches 23 cases (offices/hotel/store). From this issue, data consistency and accuracy should be an attention since this data is important to be used as the evaluation of policy or program in Bandung.

Besides the informant in Bandung City Narcotics Board, the data is also obtained in Class II Banceuy Correctional Institution Bandung. It is interesting, as stated by the informant, that drug abuser-inmates (7) are fewer than drug dealer-inmates (282) or drug lord-inmates (330). According to the informant, it seems that the data is not valid since those drug dealer or lord-inmates are automatically drug users.

*".....Real drug dealers will be hiding inside the prison..this is what we feel when we are not imprisoned yet...for instance, we know that someone is going to buy drugs...there are special codes..who..for instance...his friends..or their friend ..drug lords would be suspicious if we mention the friend's name...if something happens, they would find 'this friend'...so when we buy drugs, we can guarantee that it is safe..."*

A former resident says:

*".....It seems that I am in prison, I will be a drug dealer already. ....It's right Mam, we will know better about drugs since we know the secret that other may not know...we have more links...we know more network..we can buy from outsider....with mobile phone, we let him know that we have transferred. If the money is in, he will tell the location..."*

### 3. Drug Abuse Prevention

Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program in Bandung is continuously carried out and involved related sectors. The leading sector in Bandung which is the closest with Regency/City Narcotics Board is Kesbangpol (Nation Unity and Politics Unit). Based

on the interview with an informant in Bandung City Narcotics Board, it is in line with the central regulation (Minister of Home Affairs Regulation) that drug prevention is led by Kesbangpol. Besides Kesbangpol, there are also Education Office, Culture and Tourism Office, Youth and Sport Office, Communication and Information Office, and Social Affairs Office.

The information sharing road show is held at schools (Junior High School, Senior High School, Vocational School) in cooperation with Kesbangpol and several speakers/resources, especially from City Narcotics Board. The purpose is to give the knowledge on the danger of drugs to prevent student in vulnerable age to be involved in drug abuse. According to a resource from Kesbangpol Bandung, besides drugs, the topic on alcoholic beverages and motorcycle gang is also discussed in the road show.

The target of P2M program is varied, from educational institution, government institution, to society. Related to school, the authority of Bandung City Narcotics Board is in jurisdiction until Junior High School level, but it is not impossible to be outside this level such as campus and society. If there is over invitation, it will be given to Provincial Narcotics Board

As stated previously, the activity at school is especially in the form of counseling. Urine test is still formulated since the image is less positive especially the bullying at school is quite high. However, as stated by the resource, urine test has been conducted in several campuses regularly. This is the interview with a resource in Bandung City Narcotics Board about urine test as one of the efforts to detect drug abuse in Bandung.

*"Urine test at Elementary, Junior High and Senior High School is still being formulated Mam..We are not sure yet since the system is still formulated. We once have planned to conduct urine test for several people who are suspected to use drugs, but they are still students, we are afraid that they will become the object of bullying. Ohh..Senior High student uses drugs. This is not good since bullying is still high at school. This is our concern. We are now formulating the right composition related to the education age. But for university students, we have conducted regular urine test."*

### 3.1. Dissemination

One of the targets in West Java Provincial Narcotics Board and Bandung City Narcotics Board is to spread the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking program information widely. The most used activity is dissemination or information sharing session held by West Java Provincial Narcotics Board and Bandung City Narcotics Board as well other institutions such as school, government institution, and society. Generally, dissemination held by Bandung City Narcotics Board is targeted on Elementary and Junior High School students with the budget from Bandung City Narcotics Board. However, the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking program information sharing session is also held by other stakeholders such as Senior High School, University, society, and related institutions. The information sharing session in Senior High School and University from National Narcotics Board budget is held by West Java Provincial Narcotics Board.

The dissemination is held in the form of counseling or talk show with the speaker from Bandung City Narcotics Board or West Java Provincial Narcotics Board or other competent institution. These dissemination activities are face to face event held in school or society with limited range. Besides direct or face to face activity, the information sharing session is also done through the screening of public service advertisement on the danger of drugs. The advertisement is played one to five days in radio. The advertisement in the radio is relatively reaching more targets compared to face to face session which is a conventional way.

Based on the information sharing session data in Bandung City Narcotics Board, since July 2018, the number of citizens who have obtained the information about the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and trafficking in the City of Bandung reaches 4.66 million populations. The highest percentage is through drug stop-advertisement in the radio. The radios which help in playing the ad are B Radio, Dahlia Radio, Hits Radio, Ardan Radio, Cakra Radio and Rama Radio. The ad is played one time a day within 2 weeks to one month depending on the agreement between National Narcotics Board and the radio. The dissemination through radio is also done in a talk how about drugs which discusses the prevention and eradication of drug abuse in the society.



### 3.2. Advocacy

Advocacy is aimed to improve the government’s concern, especially the working unit under West Java Provincial Narcotics Board, on the anti-drug knowledge policy. Based on the Performance Report of West Java Provincial Narcotics Board in 2017, advocacy is done to improve a responsive policy in handling drugs. There are 37 institutions (City or Regency Narcotics Board in West Java Province) which have conducted dissemination, the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking program and urine test in its area. Table 7.2 below shows the number of institutions which are responsive toward the anti-drugs knowledge policy.

**Table 7.2. The Number of Institutions Responsive to Anti-Drug Knowledge Development Policy**

Working Unit in West Java Provincial Narcotics Board	Target
West Java Provincial Narcotics Board	4
Bogor City/Regency Narcotics Board	4
Ciamis Regency Narcotics Board	3
Bandung City Narcotics Board	3
Cianjur City/Regency Narcotics Board	3
Cirebon City/Regency Narcotics Board	2
Depok City Narcotics Board	3
Karawang Regency Narcotics Board	3
Kuningan Regency Narcotics Board	3
Garut Regency Narcotics Board	3
Tasikmalaya City/Regency Narcotics Board	-
West Bandung Regency Narcotics Board	-
Sumedang Regency Narcotics Board	-
Cimahi City Narcotics Board	3
Sukabumi City/Regency Narcotics Board	4

Source: West Java Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017

### 3.3. Community Empowerment and Participation

Community participation is a performance indicator of the institution or environment participating in the anti-drugs empowerment program. In its implementation, the anti drug empowerment program involves government institution, education, business sector and community. The government institution involvement in anti drug empowerment program includes working meeting, capacity building, supervision and Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program Action Plan implementation in government environment as well as Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting on anti drug empowerment program implementation in government institution.

The educational institution involvement stresses on the educational facilitator training concerning Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program policy implementation and supervision on P4GN policy implementation result in educational institution. The business sector focuses on the technical assistance on anti-drugs empowerment among employee in the form of follow up plan of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program implementation in business sector consisting of human resources, system, method, budgeting and MoU. In the society, the activity is capacity building through representative of hamlet (RW) and LPM forum in West Java.

The follow up plan on Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program implementation in LPM or RW is taking into account the aspect of resources, system and method, as well as budgeting and infrastructure. Based on Performance Report of West Java Provincial Narcotics Board in 2017, there are 44 institutions participating in drug empowerment program. It is smaller than the previous target of 48 institutions. Tasikmalaya Regency Narcotics Board and West Bandung Regency Narcotics Board are the working units which have not involved yet other institutions in Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program. Ciamis Regency Narcotics Board and Sumedang Regency Narcotics Board involve only one institution in Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program, while Bandung City Narcotics Board has involved three institutions namely the government, educational institution and community. Nine other City/Regency Narcotics

Board in West Java Province and West Java Provincial Narcotics Board have involved these four institutions.

The approach in Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program campaign is done in many methods depending on the target of the program. For example, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program campaign in the younger age community should be done with appropriate method. Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program for Elementary School students, for instance, should be carried in storytelling and wayang (shadow puppet). For Junior and Senior High School students, the campaign is held more attractive with audio visual approach. The interest from the students is very good. It can be seen from their questions. In the campaign among the community, few questions are delivered. There is still a negative stigma on drug users in the society. Therefore, the important thing is to change the paradigm that drug addict is not scumbag. Do not let children who become drug users to be excluded or transferred. Besides changing the stigma paradigm, another important thing is to educate them to become voluntarily and not to wait until being arrested. It is also expected that the target of the program is not only students, but also teachers and parents.

Another activity in the level of the society is the initiation of “Drug Free-Urban Community/Kelurahan Bersih Narkoba”. However, the implementation of this activity is still facing an obstacle since it is not yet the chief’s policy. This is the statement of a staff Bandung City Narcotics Board :

*“.....we have an obstacle. It is the lack of appreciation from the chief so that we have to visit to 30 sub districts. But it is not yet the chief’s policy. In the society, most of them are scared that when they make a report there will be a legal process. We have informed them many times that it is better to report that being arrested”.*

Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program activity has been implemented in each urban community, such as Cinambo urban community, Sukamaju Sub district, with the budget from business sector. However, the biggest constraint is the continuity of a program. Budget from CSR is not always used for drug activity. Rehabilitation center which has received the fund and hold the activity must terminate

the activity when there is no budget. Thus, it needs coordination between stakeholders to make cooperation and role mapping for the continuity of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program, especially anti-drugs empowerment.

Another effort by Bandung City Narcotics Board is reducing the stigma through rebrand imaging such as putting the tagline of "*Sahabat Lawan Narkoba*" or "Close Friend Fights Against Drugs" in the car. This activity is encouraged in community such as XTC and Brigez. The activity is done through the cooperation with community organization such as Granat and KNPI which are formal and legal. It aims to minimize the obstacle in the implementation. In addition, the activity also involves religious leaders from MUI, NU, Muhammadiyah and Ministry of Religion Affairs. The stakeholders' involvement is to maximize the target and to minimize the constraint in the implementation.

In general, the City Government of Bandung together with West Java Provincial Narcotics Board, Indonesian Police and Indonesian Army invites all elements to eradicate drugs. One of the efforts is through the enhancement role of three pillars in the urban community: lurah (head of urban community), Bintara Pembina Desa (Village Officer), and Bhabinkantibmas (Public Security and Order Officer) supported by Puskesmas (Public Health Center). The enhancement of these three pillars<sup>4</sup> is expected to be front guard in the area to take action in drug abuse and illicit trafficking prevention and eradication. Furthermore, the role enhancement is a form of community participation and empowerment in handling drug issue in Bandung especially and West Java in general. Drug case currently not only occurs in urban area but also in rural areas in younger age group or Junior High School age. The improvement of the community active role has been conducted indirectly from the lowest environment starting in the family, neighborhood (RT), hamlet (RW), and village or urban community.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ayobandung.com/read/2018/11/29/41112/cara-pemkot-bandung-berantas-narkoba-di-wilayahnya>

## 4. Efforts to Handle Drug Abuse

### 4.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution

Class II A Banceuy Correctional Institution is one of the correctional institution in Bandung which has a long history. Banceuy Correctional Institution is a prison built by the Dutch in 1877. The state figure including the first President of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno, had been imprisoned here. Since the citizens of the City of Bandung are developing into more heterogeneous and complex, the City Government of Bandung determines the land in Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.187 A Bandung as the location of Banceuy Correctional Institution Bandung. Since 1982, Banceuy Correctional Institution is built gradually. In 1990, all inmates were transferred temporarily to Kebun Waru Correctional Institution. They were back to Banceuy Correctional Institution when the restoration completed. Banceuy restoration leaves one cell where Soekarno was imprisoned in the past and the guard post tower as the historical site.

In 1999, based on Decision Letter of the Ministry of Judicial of the Republic of Indonesia, Banceuy Correctional Institution is determined as a special correctional institution for narcotics case inmates. Despite that Kebonwaru Correctional Institution has been determined as narcotics correctional institution, the majority of inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution (90%) is narcotics inmates. Currently, there are 715 inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution. Within three years, drug case shows an increase. Based on the data of the number of inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution, the majority of inmates is drug dealer and only seven inmates are drug abusers. The unbalance composition highly depends on the court's verdict.

In 2016, there was a riot in Banceuy Correctional Institution between inmates and correctional officers. The riot caused fire in most of the buildings in the correctional institution. After the fire, Banceuy Correctional Institution has limited infrastructure. Thus, the treatment between drug case inmates and non drug case inmates is not differentiated. The distinction is only in the determination of the cell. Drug case inmates are put in the separated cell from non drug case inmates. In general, the treatment of inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution is similar

to general correctional institution. The treatment is divided into two, personality treatment and independence treatment.

The personality treatment focuses on moral and behavior with religious values approach. Through this treatment, it is expected that inmates would realize their mistake, regret it, and promise not to repeat it. In the implementation, inmates are obliged to join the religious activity in the form of recital in mosque or church. Each inmate is also obliged to follow the worship or praying. The limited space in mosque leads the inmates to conduct the praying in groups and in turn based on the cell. To ease the activity, due to the limited correctional officers, this activity is coordinated by Head of RT, an inmate who is usually the oldest and respected by other inmates in the same cell. Head of RT is responsible to persuade cell-friend inmates. If any inmate is not joining the praying, Chief of RT should report it to correctional officers.

The treatment of independence is aimed to give skill to inmates as the asset in the future. After the fire, due to the limited facility and infrastructure, the treatment of independence is limited only on rattan craft, (sewing) embroidery and livestock. Rattan craft and sewing are done in the ballroom. Rattan craft and sewing is done every day. The raw materials are derived from a company in cooperation with Correctional Institution. Rattan craft produced by inmates will be taken by the company and exported. The inmates in this activity will be paid for their services based on the produced crafts. Until today, rattan instructors are usually former inmates in Banceuy Correctional Facility.

The tools and raw materials supplied by a rattan company (partner) is also limited. Thus, the inmates in this activity are also limited. Another activity is cooking. The meal is sold to other inmates. The limited raw materials and sewing machine as well as the lack of instructors lead to the limited inmates involved in the activities, as stated by an inmate below:

*"...rattan craft...I don't join it...there is no empty space, so it is difficult to join"*

Inmates who are in minimum security or have served half of the sentence are considered as proper by the Treatment Assessment Team

to be given the opportunity to become 'tamping', an inmate who has the duty to help correctional facility's activity such as sweeping and mopping. Tamping is stipulated in Head of Correctional Institution Decision Letter. The existence and duty of tamping in daily task is very helpful in completing the activity in Banceuy Correctional Institution. Tamping can be recognized from its uniform, a blue uniform.

To solve the limited number of inmates who can join rattan craft, sewing and cooking, Banceuy Correctional Institution also holds scout activity. Scout is carried out twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday. The activity is marching and sharing knowledge. Scout in correctional institution is similar to general scout. It also holds camping once a year. For inmates, this activity is positive and becomes a means to fill the emptiness.

The biggest constraint in Banceuy Correctional Institution are facility and infrastructure which is very limited due to fire in 2016. It makes treatment in drug case cannot be carried out specifically due to limited facility and knowledge. The limited facility and infrastructure influences the effectiveness of treatment in the correctional institution.

Before 2016 (before the fire), Banceuy Correctional Institution was in cooperation with various institutions and NGO to hold training and to facilitate drug case handling. One of the examples, Banceuy Correctional Institution together with National Narcotics Board, RSKU, and NGO had once held TC (Therapeutic Community) program for drug case inmates. At that time, Banceuy had TBC, AIDS and HIV laboratory as the reference laboratory for other inmates in Bandung. After the fire, the entire infrastructure was damaged and several officers were transferred.

Since 2017, the infrastructure related to medical health in correctional institution is only standard medical checkup. The incomplete medical devices cause trained nurse to not fully utilize the knowledge in handling drug case. The drug case inmates are treated the same with non drug case inmates. Generally, inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution who need consultation can contact Psychologist Officers. Since there many inmates in the correctional institution but there is only one psychologist, the issue is not handled maximally. This condition leads some inmates to

have the consultation with correctional officers with emotional closeness. The limited psychologist causes consultation session to be more general and does not follow the standard of counseling.

Banceuy Correctional Supervisor and Officers realize that the treatment (after the fire in 2016) is far from the inmates' needs. The drug case inmates are handled specifically whereas drug case inmates tend to have different behavior. They are usually very closed and difficult to interact with the environment. In addition, some inmates are bad tempered. To solve this issue, the personality treatment in Banceuy Correctional Institution is focused on religious approach. Due to limited correctional supervisor, the personality treatment is difficult to be carried out personally.

The effectiveness of independence treatment for inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution is still limited. It is shown from the statement by correctional officer and inmate. The facility and infrastructure as well as training skills are less supportive in developing the independency. This limitedness is implied in the low inmates' participation. In addition, the high diversity inmate is also an unavoidable constraint. This diversity is seen from the age, educational background, and socio economy background. Banceuy Correctional Institution realizes that there are still many skills that can be given to inmates to optimize the independency. However, the limited facility and infrastructure becomes the biggest obstacle to improve the effectiveness of treatment in the correctional institution.

To overcome this issue, it needs an active role from many sectors. The active role is began from the smallest environment namely the family and then followed by the wider society, not to mention the role of regional government and business sector to add skill training and to facilitate the facility and infrastructure as well as capital to build the business. Banceuy Correctional Institution with open hands gives the opportunity to all stakeholders to maximize the treatment for inmates. The society and business sector's active role to fill the lack of treatment to inmates is urgently needed. In the end, it is expected that the treatment for inmates in correctional institution could be adjusted to the trend and meet the target as stated by a correctional officer as follow:



*"...why?...since our officers are trained for that...we don't have the knowledge for that...we don't have the facility and infrastructure for that...then...If I am not wrong, it needs medicine too...I don't understand well...we are not ready for that"*

The treatment for inmates should not only be done by correctional officers as the end of this drug issue, but it should be started from investigation and court process. The law enforcement in drug case should be done properly based on the prevailing laws so that no party is harmed. Thus, law enforcement officer should give the same rights to all convicts without looking at the status. Drug case should be separated between drug abuser and dealer. Drug dealer should be processed legally to give deterrent effect and to avoid the emergence of new issue in correctional facility. Meanwhile, drug abuser should be rehabilitated and not to be imprisoned. Thus, the treatment in correctional institution will be more effective and meet the target as well as will minimize drug abuser to interact with drug lord.

#### **4.2. Treatment Through Rehabilitation**

Treatment through rehabilitation which is being analyzed is limited only on rehabilitation program "Saung Kawani" in Grapiks Foundation. Grapiks (Graha Prima Karya Sejahtera) Foundation is a non-profit organization in community empowerment and marginal community activity through accompaniment, advocacy, and training. Formally, this organization was established in 1999. But since 1985, it has been a rural community in educational activity. At the beginning, Grapiks is concentrated in Children Empowerment Program who needs special protection such as drug victim children, street children, prostituted children, and children in conflict with the legal. Based on this experience, Grapiks has good relationship with various stakeholders. Until today, Grapiks is supported by City Government Bandung and Provincial Government of West Java (Education Office and Social Affairs Office). Graphiks also receives support from foreign institution Netherland Batam, business sector such as Combipar medicine company, Indofood, Jasa Marga and others.

Along with the increasing HIV-AIDS case in Indonesia, Grapiks in 2004 received the support from AusAID and IHPCP to concentrate on HIV-AIDS prevention among injected-drug users through IDU Harm Reduction program. At the beginning, the activity was focused in Bandung City. Currently, this activity includes Cimahi, Bekasi City, and Bekasi Regency of Bekasi. This activity covers outreach and accompaniment for injected drug abusers (*penasun*), information sharing about drugs, HIV-AIDS and other contagious diseases, Voluntary Counseling and Test (VCT), rehabilitation reference and health services, the establishment of society and injected drug abuser community-based cadre, establishment of society and injected drug abuser community-based information post, economy empowerment for injected drug user-spouse, peer group support establishment, vitamin for HIV-infected children, and others.

In 2012 to 2015, Grapiks was trusted by PKBI through Global Fund (GF) financial support to carry out HIV-AIDS prevention among she-male, gay, female sex worker, LBT, and *penasun* (injected drug abuser) community in Bandung Barat Regency and Bekasi Regency. The purpose of the activity is to reduce new infection, reduce death caused by AIDS, and to reduce stigma and discrimination toward ODHA (HIV-AIDS infected person). In 2016, Grapiks was still trusted by PKBI West Java through Global Funding-New Funding Models (GF-NFM) to carry out HIV-AIDS prevention among injected drug abuser and gay community in the City of Bandung.

Saung Kawani is one of the recovery places for addiction in Grapiks Foundation initiated by Jundullah Muhammad Fauzan as a former drug victim rehabilitated by Grapiks Foundation. Jundullah is also a professional boxer and won the featherweight national boxing championship KPTI (Indonesia Professional Boxing Committee) version. "Saung Kawani" is rehabilitation center which focuses on religious concept since 2017.

The approach used in Saung Kawani is power of sharing. Sharing, listening, and giving attention to each other are the keys to elaborate the problem. In the Saung, addicts are invited to share the story, listen and give empathy to other addicts and counselors to create closeness. Giving small attention to addicts is expected to touch their heart since a touched heart will strengthen the intention to become better person and to avoid everything related to drugs.

With religious concept, residents are persuaded to be closer to God. Gradually, they are persuaded to learn through religion to be a better person. Saung Kawani implements seven steps to leave drug abuse behavior namely 1. intention, 2. pray, 3. endeavor, 4. surrender, 5. grateful, 6. repentance, and 7. taking straight path.

The power sharing activity is expected to strengthen the addicts' intention to become better persons. With strong intention, it will be easier to direct them to the next stages. Having at least five steps is a start to be a person with faith and a better person. Thus, religious approach in Saung Kawani becomes the most appropriate strategy to change the addicts' behaviour.

Besides Religious activity such as praying together and recitation, residents in Saung Kawani are also persuaded to join gardening and workshop. The garden located in saung is utilized to plant corn, beans and other crops. The workshop in Grapiks is used by residents and local people for economic activity that is beneficial for local people. As the founder of saung is a professional boxer, residents are also invited to join the boxing club. This sport is a positive means to distribute activity and to think positively. It is expected that positive activities will reduce negative thought inside the addicts.

Another unavoidable things and urgently needed in the rehabilitation is the support from the closest person such as family and parents to strengthen the addicts to become a better person. In addition, a conducive environment that gives attention and support becomes the biggest motivation. A strong intention will strengthen the steps to the next stages. However, sometimes they will return to use drugs when the environment is less conducive and they receive less attention from the family as stated by a rehabilitation officer.

*".....we have a recovered resident...but he moved out of town for working...soon after...since he is far from his family, he return to use drugs."*

The concept of kinship brought by this saung is expected to be able to build trust between residents and counselors in their behavior and

action. It is expected to build self confidence in residents to become better persons and to avoid drugs.

The effectiveness of a rehabilitation program is highly influenced by the personality of the residents (addicts). The success of a rehabilitation program depends on self intention to change into better person. Saung Kawani realizes that it is not easy to touch residents' heart to become healthy person who are far from drugs. However, Saung Kawani tries to persuade them to share and listen since counselor and founder of this ruang are also former addicts. Through the sharing with former addicts, they will know better and understand the residents' feeling and unspoken words. The key of personality change is intention. The intention to change will be stronger if a sincere heart and trust are built. A touched heart will strengthen the intention to be easily directed to be better persons who believe on God the Almighty who sees and demands the life of the people.

The support from family, parents and relatives is very helpful in building self confidence to be new person. Without this support, all of the efforts will be useless and they will easily return to the same problem.

From the treatment in correctional institution and rehabilitation center, it can be summarized that correctional institution is not the appropriate place to handle drug abuse. The existence of correctional institution often puts addicts deeper in unhealthy environment. Correctional institution becomes the place of drug dealers and abusers that we often hear the words "going home from correctional institution, inmates are getting smarter". The existence of a drug abuser in correctional institution gives him an opportunity to know and learn wider drug network and to get involved in there. Various sterilizations have been conducted by correctional officers, but the information and technology development eases drug marketing. The law on economy is unavoidable; the higher demand leads to higher supply. The quote from the interview with a former inmate in correctional institution depicts this condition.

*"...I was imprisoned for the first time for one year and a half with drug user article...now I am in again for eight years sentence...If I want it, I can buy here...But I don't have money here..what for..."*

Drug abusers confess that high economic value from drug transaction is a supporting factor to become drug dealers. The economic need factor is higher than without a long thinking any ways are done despite that it contradicts with value and norm in the society. Drug abusers are usually only willing to buy drugs, but since there is an opportunity, they are involved to market drugs. This statement is a confession of an inmate:

*"....Honestly, I just wanted to buy for myself..but I was offered to bring first...then I start to buy in big amount and sell it to friends..."*

The success of a rehabilitation program highly depends on the intention to change to be a better person. Saung Kawani focuses on personal and religious approach to strengthen the intention to avoid drugs. The power of intention to achieve healthy behavior will ease the way to a better purpose. However, without the support and attention from the closest people, rehabilitation will be difficult to run smoothly. Besides strong intention, moral support from all parties especially family and parents is the main factor to change. Creating a conducive environment is also a factor to influence the effectiveness of rehabilitation. This is a quote from the interview with a former drug abuser and rehabilitation officer.

*".....If there is intention...it can be built little by little...directed to be better..."*

*"....They all here are a family to us...so they need support since not all of them have the family that can support them..."*

The limited facility and infrastructure in correctional institution could not touch the effort to eradicate drug abuse. The treatment for inmates could not touch personally and the bottom of the problem. The limited independent activity often is not able to become the skill and source of living after completing the sentence in correctional institution. In order to improve the treatment in correctional institution, the role of various stakeholders is needed, not only from the central and regional government but also from business sector and society. The more stakeholders are involved, it is expected that the treatment in correctional institution can be adjusted based on the inmates need as stated by an inmate:

*"I think...if there is a factory in this correctional institution, inmates will be the workers and it will be more productive than what happens today when the government only gives meals and we become a burden"*

## 5. Summary and Recommendation

Similar to other cities in Indonesia, the issue of drug abuse in the City of Bandung is worrying and requires an attention from related parties. This study gives several recommendations, as follow,:

- a. The issue of drugs in Bandung City should become the attention of all parties. Drug abuse is supported by the information technology development in globalization era.
- b. Data and information are existing and available in all parties concerning the drug abuse prevention in Bandung City. However, synergy is needed to optimally utilize the available data and information.
- c. One of the important thing in the society is to build awareness to reduce the negative stigma on drug abusers. Another thing to do is to build the society's awareness to proactively give the information on drug abuse.
- d. It needs an active role not only from the Correctional Institution but also from various parties such as regional government, business sector, academics, NGO, and society to support drug abuse prevention in Correctional Institution to meet the target and needs.
- e. The treatment in correctional institution and rehabilitation will be better if there is a full support from the family and parents so that inmates and residents could ascertain their intention to be a better person. The small attention from the people around will be able to open the heart of former drug users to think clearly. Thus, religious personal approach is the entrance to change the behavior.
- f. A conducive and supporting environment in the society which creates room and opportunity of healthy behavior will help and support the rehabilitation. The stigma on former drug abusers as scumbag should be deleted. This stigma gives negative sense that will reduce self confidence. Having less self confidence will lead former drug users to return to the deviant behavior.

- g. It needs clean improvement and accountable court system to minimize drug abuse case-inmates. Thus, Correctional Institution is only for drug dealers and above-inmates. It is important to make sure that there is no improvement on the status of the inmates from drug user to drug dealer or lord due to friendship inside the Correctional Institution.

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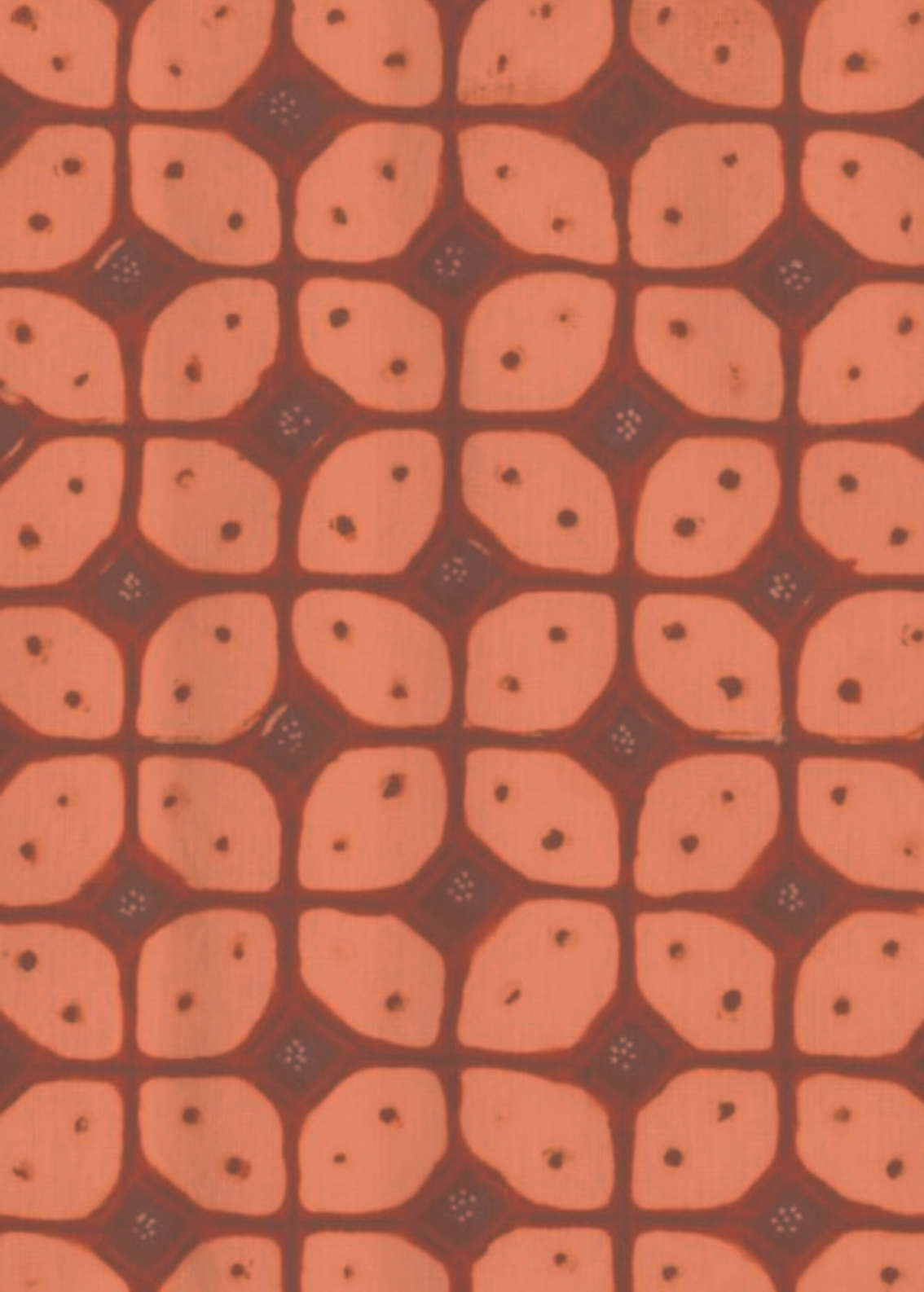


VIII

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN YOGYAKARTA CITY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE



Serimpi Dance



Batik Kawung Yogyakarta

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN YOGYAKARTA CITY SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA PROVINCES**

By :

Masyhuri Imron; Sudiyono; Novita Sari

## **1. Introduction**

Drugs are a serious threat to Indonesia currently. The threat of the danger of drugs is widespread in all areas in Indonesia, including Special Region of Yogyakarta Provinces. Thus, drug abuse in Yogyakarta City need the attention from all parties.

Yogyakarta City is an area known as a student city, so it is inhabited by many student and university students from various regions in Indonesia. The high number of students and university students living the boarding house should become an attention since they are separated from their parents and receive less control.

This writing discusses drug issue in Yogyakarta and its dynamics. This writing discusses illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in Yogyakarta and the influencing factors according to drug users and former drug abusers. It also talks about the impacts. In addition, it discusses the prevention by Provincial Narcotics Board through information dissemination on

the danger of drugs, advocacy, and community empowerment. It also discusses the effectiveness of drug treatment both in Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution Yogyakarta and in rehabilitation center.

## 2. Drug Abuse And Illicit Drug Trafficking

### 2.1. Drug Abuse

Data in Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board shows that the number of drug use in Special Region of Yogyakarta is fluctuating in the last five years. The highest number of disclosed case by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board is in 2017 with 22 cases, while the smallest number is in 2013 with 2 cases. From the type of drugs, meth is the moth dominant through the years (Table 8.1). The amount of confiscated drugs in the last five years in 2013-2018 is shown in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.1. Number of Drug Case Disclosed by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board in 2013-2018**

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Meth	2	5	8	17	19	16
Marijuana	-	1	-	-	3	-
Gorilla tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number	2	6	8	17	22	17

Source: Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board September 2018.

**Table 8.2. Amount of Drugs Confiscated by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board in gram (2013-2018)**

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Meth	1,798.589	5,153.5	1.76	1,760.61	4,723.65	1,713.63
Marijuana	-	1.803	-	9,64	744.4 3 rolls, 3 rolls	-
Ecstasy		-	-	258.5 (pills)	-	688 (pills)
Gorilla Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	62.90

Source: Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board September 2018.

The small amount of trafficked drugs is correlated with the high number of suspects (both drug dealer and abuser) as shown in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.3 Number of Suspects in Special Region of Yogyakarta based on the role 2013-2018**

The Role of Suspects	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dealer	1	3	2	16	29	18
User	3	4	11	12	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board September 2018.

In 2017, the suspects' employment background is mostly from private sector employee followed by entrepreneur.

**Table 8.4. Number of Drug Case Suspects in Special Region of Yogyakarta According to Employment in 2013-2017**

No	Suspect's Employment	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Entrepreneur	-	2	6	7	10
2	Private sector	-	2	3	13	11
3	University students	2	1	-	-	8
4	Housewife	-	-	-	2	1
5	Labor	2	1	-	2	-
6	Indonesia Army	-	-	1	-	-
7	Indonesian Police	-	-	2	-	-
8	Civil Servant	-	-	1	2	-
9	Farmer	-	-	-	1	-
10	Others	-	1	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board September 2018.

The number of suspects in 2018 is only 19 (both drug dealers and abusers). It is too small or less than 1%. This number indicates that not all arrested drug abusers are imprisoned or rehabilitated both in correctional institution and rehabilitation center.

Based on Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board data, drug dealers and abusers have varied educational background, from Elementary School graduates to university graduates as shown on Table 8.5. In this table, the number of suspects (abusers and dealers) is mostly Senior High School graduates followed by university graduates and junior high school graduates.

**Table 8.5. Number of Suspects in Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board in 2013-2018 According to the Educational Level**

Level of education	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Elementary School	-	-	-	1	1	2
Junior High School	-	-	2	2	3	8
Senior High School	4	6	10	15	23	9
University	-	1	1	10	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board September 2018.

Based on the interview, university students and students who become addicts are usually staying in boarding house since they are from out of town. It can be understood since they are far from parents’ surveillance and control. Furthermore, the condition of the boarding house is also influencing. Boarding house occupant who lives in the same house with the owner of the boarding house will receive an attention from the owner on its behavior and social control. Meanwhile, in the boarding house which is separated from the owner, the occupant will be free to do anything without any prohibition or social control.

Currently, most boarding house for university students and students in Yogyakarta is the second type where the boarding house is separated from the owner’s house. It occurs since boarding house has become a business. Many people build a house to be utilized as a boarding house. There is a caretaker in the boarding house, but its function is only to do the cleaning. The caretaker does not put any attention on the occupant’s behavior. This makes boarding house as a drug prone area.

This condition is different as in 1980-s. At that time, the owner of the house rented that house as a boarding house not only for solely business



orientation. The owner of the boarding house functions as a landlady who is given the responsibility by the parents to watch and guide their children who are the occupants of the boarding house. If there is any problem, the landlady is happy to help. This condition no longer exists.

University students and students use drug due to curiosity. At first, they obtain drugs for free from their friends. An informant said that he was involved in using drug after seeing many of the university students in his parent's boarding house use drugs. Since he see this every day, his curiosity to try drugs arises. He became addicted after being given drugs by students at his parents' boarding house. It also happens to his brother. He knows it when they use drugs together with other boarding house occupants.<sup>1</sup>

Besides encouraged by the curiosity to try drugs, as a youth, they are also tempted by their friends. They generally could not resist the offer since they are afraid that they will be called "cemen" (having no guts). This will lower their dignity. The persuasion from friends happens a lot since a drug abuser will always persuade others to use drugs so that they can use drugs together. Having more friends in enjoying drugs will make it more fun.

Similar information is also delivered by a campus task force, who said that drugs starts from friendship. A university student who is offered to try drugs is having the difficulty to resist since they will lose their prestige in front of their friends and will be called "cemen" (having no guts). Being manly and afraid of not being accepted in the friendship leads them to become drug users.

According to the information, drug abusers among university students are not only in the level of junior High School and above but has widespread among Elementary school students. It shows how vulnerable society is toward the threat of drugs. The sad thing is that there is a drug

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<sup>1</sup> According to his confession, because of the discomfort with his brother, the informant decided to move to Batam to find work, as well as wanting to get out of the user's environment. But in Batam it was even worse, because on the first night in Batam he was invited to a cafe by his friend, in which many people consume drugs. Seeing this condition, he finally decided to go back to Yogya. Because of meeting an old friend who was using drugs, then he used drugs, before finally being caught by officers and imprisoned. According to the informant, more than three times he was in and out of prison due to drugs

user who obviously uses drugs in front of his mother who is silent since she does not know the danger of drugs. His son clearly says that he is consuming meth (an interview with a resident in Rehabilitation Center on 8 September 2018). This is only a small example to give an overview that many people in the society do not know about drugs and the danger of drugs.

Unlike university students and students, an employee who is also a head of a family confessed to consume drugs to forget the problems. At first, he tried to forget problems by drinking coffee, smoking and drinking alcohol. He expected to become relax and will find the solution to his problems. However, he could not feel relax by smoking. Until one day, he was offered to try marijuana by a friend. For his confession, after consuming marijuana, he was very relax. He was then addicted to marijuana and finally arrested by the police, then was sent to narcotics correctional institution.

Drug use according to informants carried out with the excuse to forget the problem. After his parents passed away, as the oldest son, he is responsible to the family to replace the role of his parents. He feels that the responsibility is too heavy. He wants to forget his problems by using marijuana after being offered by a friend. At first, he used it in 1996-1998. After that he quits and changes it with alcohol. But in 2006 he was in relapse, and until 2009 he drinks beer.

Beside the boarding house, according to information by a drug user, correctional institution is also a safe place for consuming drugs especially at night. According to a former drug user-informant, when we wanted to use drugs, he visited his friend in the correctional institution and they used drugs together. Despite that the mentioned correctional institution is in another city, it is possible that it may happen in Yogyakarta. In narcotics correctional institution in Yogyakarta, there has been drug smuggling with various ways. According to Head of Correctional Institution, the ways to smuggle drugs in narcotics correctional institution are:

- a. Hiding meth inside '*krecek/beef skin*' cracker.
- b. Swallowing meth when exiting the court. The meth is obtained from someone in the temporary cell
- c. Thrown from outside the correctional institution's fence



d. Hidden in the photograph frame.

Outside the correctional institution people use many ways to obtain drugs. The confession from several rehabilitation center residents stated that they obtained drugs from the doctor's prescription. In front of the doctor, they lied for suffering from headache, stress, insomnia, tiredness and other symptoms. Without further checking and believing on the patients' symptoms, the doctor gives the prescription to buy drugs in the pharmacy. Before they buy the drugs, they make the copy of the prescription which is used to buy the same drugs in other pharmacies when they are out of supply. Another way is to ask for the drugs from the same or different doctor for several times, with the same symptoms.

In the interview, a doctor said that it was difficult for a doctor not to believe the patients. Thus, doctor gives the drugs based on the patients' symptoms without further check up except if the patients show a serious disease.

The effort to eradicate drug abuse is not easy since people are very creative in finding new drugs to be abused. A student in the university for example, is drinking drug for cough in excessive dose in purpose to be drunk. Pill for cow is also consumed to get drunk. He said that if he was drunk, the body felt so light. Drunk is used as the purpose to reach further goal, but it leads to addiction.

Currently, drug abuse has spread to rural areas. Generally, the youth does not want to work in the agriculture sector, while at the same time there is no alternative for other employment. Many young people are jobless, and hang out with friends on the road. This condition is utilized by drug dealers. It can be seen that some residents in rehabilitation center and correctional institution are from rural areas. At the beginning they consumed drugs as the short way to forget the problem of life, but they become addicts.

Basically, an addict is willing to quit. But it is not easy since the suggestion is very strong. A meth addict confessed that he wanted to quit, but his body did not have the power. He got very nausea and heartburn every time he wants to use drugs. In addition, when he heard the word

meth or saw *bong*, he will have the suggestion to use meth and the nausea and heartburn will come.

The refusal from the body, despite that the addict has realized to leave meth, is supported by the statement from an informant who is also a doctor. He said that there three triggers for additive meth namely **people**, **place** and **thing** or usually abbreviated as PPT. Thus, an addict will be clean from drugs if he is far from the drug user environment, transferred to the place, and not allowed to see the thing or drugs again, not even part of it.

Based on the interview with several former drug users, many factors cause drug abuse. **First** is the lack of knowledge about the negative impact from consuming drugs. Despite that the term drug abuse is too often displayed in the mass media and discussed in the society where almost all layers in the society hear about it, the knowledge on drugs is very limited. The lack of knowledge on the impact of drugs will support the spreading of drug abuse in the society.

**Second** is the disharmony family. As experienced by an inmate in the rehabilitation center, he consumed drugs when his parents were too busy to fight. To eradicate the fatigue, he tried to consume drugs until he became an addict. And not only him, his brother experienced the same.

Luckily, his parents are currently united again. They have visited him in the rehabilitation center. The change in their child's behavior in the rehabilitation center has encouraged his parents to do self-introspection and to realize that disharmonious family life is the trigger that makes their child uneasy to stay at home. His parents make an apology and give a message that this experience will become a learning in the future.

Currently, this family lives harmoniously. But after quitting from rehabilitation center, the child is not willing to return to his parents' house due to his trauma. He is touched to help for other drug victims and has decided to become a counselor in the rehabilitation center. To improve his insight and knowledge, he spends his own money to join trainings in a rehabilitation center located far away from the place he works as a counselor.

Besides disharmonious family, a family who does not put any attention on the problems faced by other family members is also a trigger in drug abuse. As stated by an inmate in narcotics correctional institution, his first introduction to drugs is triggered by his failure in running a business. To change his family fortune, he has tried running many kinds of business such as selling fried-catfish and becoming a construction labor. With his money, he has tried to become a contractor as well. But this last effort fails and he has a debt to pay 29 construction workers. This debt makes him confused. He wants to sell his parents' land but it does not have the land certificate. He asks to his brother and parents to find the solution, but everyone does give any solution. In this condition, he meets a friend who offers him drugs. Without further thinking, as he wants to be in peace, he starts to use drugs and he is finally arrested by the police.

The role of family is not only leading someone to be involved in drug abuse, but on the other hand, it can encourage a drug user to quit from using drugs. As stated by an inmate in narcotics correctional institution that he has quit from using drugs and has no intention to return to using drugs despite that the drugs are in front of him. This awareness comes when the wife sincerely asks to leave drugs. Furthermore, he is reminded that his child is growing bigger and could have seen him when he is using drugs. This awareness encourages him to bring his family move out from his village since the place is not a safe place to avoid from drugs as many people in the village are drug users and dealers.

**Third** is unsolved personal issue. As stated above, a drug user who is residing in narcotics correctional institution says that consuming drugs is aimed to have a relax and to find the solution to his problem. However, he cannot feel relax by drinking coffee, smoking and drinking alcohol. He finally searches for relax by inhaling marijuana given by his friend, but he still could not find the solution to his problem until he is finally arrested by the police.

**Fourth** is the friendship. Several former drug users confess that they are involved in drug abuse due to their friends' invitation. They could resist it for several times, but they finally surrender and become addicts. After that, they are no longer offered to use drugs. They actively buy drugs.

**Fifth** is the ease in obtaining drugs. According to a confession from an informant, obtaining drugs is not difficult right now. With text messages and social media, someone can obtain drugs without having to meet the drug dealer. This condition leads to a wider drug abuse in this area.

## **2.2. Impact of Drug Abuse**

Theoretically, drug abuse with cause negative impact, both physical, psychological and social (Hariyanto, 2012). It also gives impact on the economy. The impact of drug abuse to health is that it can trigger the infection of HIV-AIDS especially those who use syringe/injection alternately.

According to an informant who is a former drug user, there is no direct impact after consuming drugs. The impact is positive such as gaining stamina, spirit and others. This positive impact drives someone to become an addict. The negative impact occurs after several consumptions. The impact on health according to drug users are losing memory and having porous teeth.

Another impact is the change of behavior. His life is a mess and he gets lazy to go to work. He becomes a loner too. He feels uneasy to stay at home and becomes a rebel in a passive connotation such as not following his parents or others' instruction and an active connotation such becoming rebellious.

Several impacts are also stated by the interviewed-drug abusers. A former drug abuser confesses that along with the addiction, he lies a lot to his parents by asking for money for school stuffs but in reality he uses the money to buy drugs. In addition, since he is trusted by his parents to manage the palm oil farm, the money from palm oil sales is not entirely given to his parents. He uses part of the money to buy drugs.

Another informant says that he sells his goods and his parents' possession to buy drugs. Furthermore, an inmate confesses that he is about to sell his parents' land but he cannot find the certificate. Another informant also states similar things.

An informant also tells the story that his rich friend becomes poor when his wealth is sold to buy drugs. His friend, who is a high official's son, owns a luxurious car, a hotel and a boarding house lose all his inheritance due to his addiction to drugs. Now, he is living in a boarding house. Despite of being poor and having financial difficulty due to drug addiction, he is still consuming drugs. But it is different now since he buys drugs from collecting money with others.

The dependency on drugs can also trigger criminal act. An inmate says that he has been imprisoned for stealing a motor cycle where the money is used to buy drugs. He does that when all his possession is sold while he cannot postpone his need to buy drugs. Based on his confession, he has conducted the stealing several times. When the desire to use drugs comes, the fear to officer is disappearing. Drug abuse also triggers disharmony in the family. An informant confesses that when his parents know that their son is consuming drugs, his parents would lock all cupboards every time he goes home. His parents are afraid that he would steal money or jewelry to buy drugs.

Besides causing disharmony in the family, drug abuse also causes disharmony in the society. A family with drug user-family member will be ostracized from the society interaction since its neighbors will prohibit their children to make friends with the child who is consuming drugs. In addition, his friends will avoid him. In other word, drug abuse can disturb the social interaction both in the level of family and society. With this exclusion, a drug user will feel secured if he makes friends with other drug users. This condition will cause drug user to be more difficult to quit from drugs since he interacts in the drug user-community

### **2.3. Illicit Drug Trafficking**

From the result of drug arrest in Special Region of Yogyakarta as shown in table 8.3, it can be said that the amount is relatively small. It can be understood since drug trafficking in Yogyakarta tends to be in gram or is usually called "*paket hemat/economical package*". Lately, there is a quite big arrest with a Philippines courier. However, their target is not Yogyakarta. They use Yogyakarta as a transit.

Overall, the level of drug abuse trafficking and abuse in Special Region of Yogyakarta is low, but it does not mean that it is safe from the danger of drugs. Illicit drug trafficking tends to target the rural areas. The result of the interview shows that inmates in correctional institution and residents in rehabilitation center are originally from poor rural areas. The large amount of unemployment in the rural areas is vulnerable to be penetrated by drug dealers. It is possible that the high number of drug dealers compared to the number of drug users, as shown in the table above, indicates that being drug dealer is the only option of employment due to the limited employment opportunities in rural areas. Meanwhile, poverty leads them to conduct criminal act.

Illicit drug trafficking which has penetrated rural areas can be seen that the inmates in the correctional institution and rehabilitation center are from rural areas. According to their confession, they consume drugs to forget their problems. An informant says that at the beginning, he tries to forget the problem by smoking. But since smoking does not give any help, he tries to use meth. With meth, he can forget his problems for a while. But he finally becomes addicted to meth. The addiction on drugs can lead someone to become a courier. By becoming a courier, they can earn money to buy drugs and to consume drugs.

Many drug dealers in Yogyakarta start as drug abusers. When they become addicts and do not have any money, the only way to be able to use drugs is by becoming a courier. Becoming a courier gives them double benefits. Besides earning money from selling drugs, they can also use part of drugs that they sell.

As what we heard in the television that drug sales can be controlled from inside correctional institution, the same thing also happens in Narcotics Correctional Institution in Yogyakarta. An inmate who has to serve 9 years of his sentence confesses that he becomes a drug dealer inside the correctional institution for three years. His method is that the buyer makes a payment to him as the drug dealer through his wife's bank account. Then he checks it through SMS (text messaging) banking. The drug dealer then contacts the courier outside the correctional facility to immediately deliver the drugs to the buyer. By the courier, the drugs are then delivered to the buyer by putting them a hidden place, such as near

power pole in the flower pot. So, courier and buyer do not meet face to face. After that, the courier informs the buyer through phone call, text message or WA message that the drugs have been delivered and could be taken in the mentioned location. Today, he confesses that he has quit from selling drugs since he does not obtain any support from his parents and wife.

According to his confession, he has sold hundreds kilogram of meth during his profession as a drug dealer. His choice to be a drug dealer is not a coincidence. He grew up in a neighborhood where most of the residents were drug dealers and users. In the habitation where most of the citizens are working in the informal sector, almost all the citizens are involved as drug abusers and dealers. It is possible since there is a drug lord in this habitation who receives drug supply from outside the area. The drug lord does not keep the drugs. He directly distributes the drugs to abusers. The drug dealer then recruits a number of couriers to distribute the drug abusers. Drug dealer, courier and drug abuser generally do not know each other, but some knows each other. They are making communication through text messaging or WA message.

The courier will secretly tell the buyer by placing the drugs in a location such as under the rock in front of the house, slipped it in the stem of a tree, stuck it in the wall, stuck it in the sewer's wall, and others. The transaction is done through bank transfer. The money is transferred first to the drug lord. The drug lord will check the transaction using SMS (text messaging) banking. If the money has come in, the drug lord will tell the courier to deliver the drugs. The fee for the courier will be transferred by the drug lord.

According to the informant, drug trafficking in that area runs smoothly since it is supported by certain police officers. Thus, in each drug raid, the courier has received the news previously. Consequently, this village is always safe from the raids. Due to the support or back up from certain police officers, a drug lord is very tricky that he is always free from legal punishment. Sometime, the drug lord is arrested in the morning. But in the next day, he has come back home.

Thing that needs to be further studied is the drug dealers' possession on mobile phone inside the correctional institution. It is interesting since normatively, an inmate in correctional institution is prohibited to bring

mobile phone. Visitors are also prohibited to bring mobile phone. In addition, the raids to inmates in correctional institution are also done often of about three times a week. According to a confession from an inmate, the mobile phone can be obtained by smuggling it from outside the correctional institution such as thrown from the wall outside the correctional institution. This smuggled mobile phone is then kept secretly such as hung inside the well by using rope. Furthermore, the mobile phone is also obtained by borrowing from certain correctional officers.

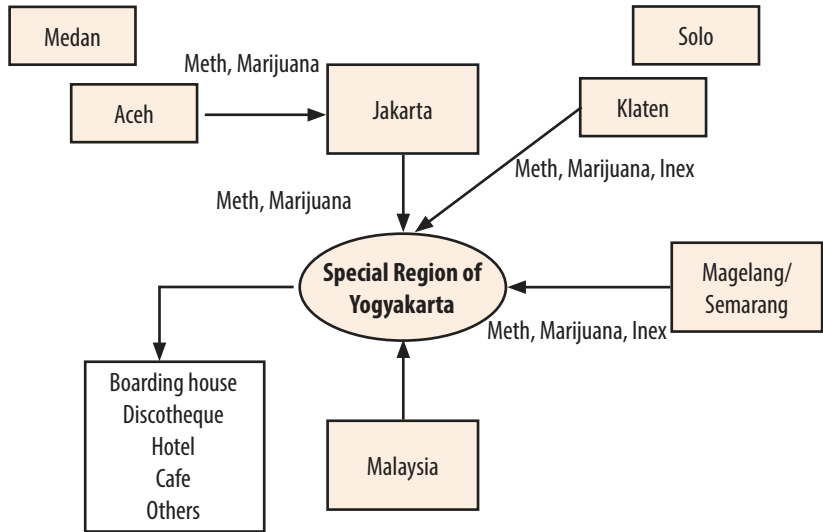
Illicit drug trafficking also occurs in night entertainment places such as karaoke and café. Despite that the arrested drug users are legally processed, these entertainment places are proved to save drugs or become Illicit drug trafficking place without given any sanction. Based on the regulation, these places should be closed or their operational license is revoked. According to the informant, this is one of the reasons that drug trafficking exists in night entertainment places.

Not only in entertainment places, a riot can be a place for Illicit drug trafficking. In a football match for instance, when all the attention goes to the ongoing match, the parking officer uses this opportunity to enjoy gorilla tobacco.

Currently, drug trafficking is often done through online. Drugs are offered through Instagram or other social media. An informant says that by typing t\*s\* yo\*y\* in the internet, he will easily obtain one type of drugs. Through online purchase, drug dealer from outside Yogya will easily sell drugs in Yogyakarta. This causes drug trafficking very difficult to be stopped



**Picture 8.1. Drug Trafficking Lane in Special Region of Yogyakarta Jurisdiction (Intel IT Data 2017)**



Source: Presentation material, Head of Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

### 3. Drug Abuse Prevention

The term drug is often heard by the public, but people do not yet know the form, type and impact on health. To avoid drug abuse, prevention is required to reduce the drug abuse in the society. The prevention on drug abuse demands anticipation including primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.<sup>2</sup>

Primary prevention is a prevention for healthy people not to be involved in drug abuse. The primary prevention is done through information sharing and education to individual, group, community or society which is not yet exposed to drug abuse. The primary prevention includes alternative activity to avoid individual, group or community from drug abuse and to enhance the ability to refuse drugs (National Narcotics Board The Republic of Indonesia; 2004, 67). The purpose of primary prevention is to protect the society from the danger of drug abuse, to reduce the interest in drugs, to build teenager and youth's self defense to refuse drugs, and to

<sup>2</sup> <https://prezi.com/mcv5nwebdya/peran-pemerintah-dalam-upaya-pencegahan-narkoba/>

build drug-free life style. The approach in this stage is the development of physical and spiritual health of the society, establishment of a healthy and harmonious family, as well as establishment of the society's awareness on the danger in consuming drugs.

The secondary prevention is a therapy (medication) for those who are involved or addicted to drugs. The secondary prevention is aimed to prevent drug abusers from addiction. The secondary prevention is referred to individual, group, community or society which has shown an indication to be involved in drug abuse. The secondary prevention is carried out through education and counseling to the society who has tried to use drugs to encourage them to stop and follow a healthier behavior. It also provides services, treatment and recovery. It encourages drug users to join the services, motivates drug abuser to join treatment and recovery, and encourages the family to create a supportive social environment. Its purpose is to establish a healthy environment, treatment and recovery.

Tertiary prevention is recovery for addiction. It refers to those who have become drug abusers or addicts through treatment and recovery as well as services to protect the users from relapse. The purpose is to prevent drug users from relapse. This approach is done by creating a drug-free social situation and life style as well as preparing the family, school and working place which are encouraging and supporting the treatment and recovery program.

This part only discusses the primary prevention done by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, such as:

- a) Information dissemination
- b) Advocacy
- c) Community participation
- d) Alternative empowerment

Information dissemination is the effort to share the information the dangers of drugs to the public. Information dissemination is carried out through the information sharing session on the danger of drugs through several ways such as meeting, coordination, discussion and others including placing the banner in the street. There is also a mural competition with anti-drug theme.

The information sharing session is not only held in closed venue, but also in open space such as in car free day. The information sharing session is also done through art groups in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province including art performance.

The issue is that sometime the result of information sharing builds the society's curiosity to know further about drugs or to try drugs. As stated by an informant who says that at his introduction to drugs starts after joining an information sharing session on the danger of drugs. The session says about the momentary positive side of using drugs such as gaining stamina (not easily tired) and others. Despite that the main emphasis of the information sharing session is the negative impacts, the positive impact is informed first. Thus, the audience does not hear the negative impacts. According to his confession, after the sharing session, he is driven to try drugs. Thus, officers should be careful in delivering the information during the sharing session.

Based on this experience, an informant argues that the sharing session officer does not need to inform the positive impact of drugs and goes straight to the negative impact. In this way, the audience will only remember the negative impact. They suggest that each information sharing session includes a testimony by a former drug user. According to Provincial Narcotics Board officer, testimony is prohibited, but a testimony concerning the negative impact of drugs that make the users realized is allowed. This testimony is considered as important and more useful than just counseling.

Another informant says that the information from a counselor is sometimes not full. The counselor tends to be less professional in giving the information. Based on his experience in joining an information sharing session, the session clearly says that drugs are prohibited as drugs are destructive. But the counselor does not explain the destructive side. This leads to curiosity to try drugs.

The information sharing session about drugs is also done through seminar in campus and school. The material in the seminar is prepared by Provincial Narcotics Board. The seminar also invites resources or speakers from related institution such as police and health office.

The information sharing session on drugs is not only conducted in face to face meeting, but also through the placement of banners in the street which displays the persuasion to avoid drug abuse. However, according to informant, these banners are less effective for those who are not yet consuming drugs. Banners are effective only to remind them who have realized from conducting drug abuse. The information sharing session is also carried out in competition such as paper competition for student in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province and anti-drug jamboree in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. There is also art performance stage in north town square in each "*grebegan sekaten*" through performance such as reading poem and theatrical themed anti-drug social movement. The show is usually performed by university students and students in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province .

The information sharing session is also carried out through recital as held in Pengasih Subdistrict, Sewon Bantul, on September 21st, 2018. The information sharing session is held through a great recital by inviting a well-known cultural practitioner Emha Ainun Najib or usually called Cak Nun with his group Kyai Kanjeng.

The anti-drug information sharing session is done by involving cultural practitioners and artist in various art group such as dance performance, *karawitan* (Javanese traditional music), *geguritan* (poem), *mocopat* (Javanese song), *dagelan angkringan* (slapstick), *ketoprak* (theatrical), and shadow puppet in certain events such as Independence day commemoration and *Merti Dusun* (Cleaning the Village). In the art performance, both live performance or broadcasted in electronic media such as radio and television, BNN often inserts the anti-drug messages in certain sessions. In shadow puppet performance, the guest star delivers the message "get closer to she-male, avoid drugs" in "*limbukan*" (intermezzo) or "*goro-goro*" (advice) session.

Regarding the complaint on counselor who is seen to be less professional, it is admitted by Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board. It occurs since the number of counselor is still very limited, only there counselors who have the counseling certificate. The limited counselor with certificate forces other officers who are counselor to be involved

as counselor. Several officers have participated in the trainings, but the expertise in the training is not for counseling. Thus, the counseling is usually given by memorizing the material based on the experience from other counselors, both from their own institutions and other institutions. This leads to unprofessionalism. Therefore, it is expected that the number of certified counselors will be increased.

Besides the limited number of certified counselor, the personnel in prevention division is also limited. From 32 positions, there are only 11 personnel who have to give the services to 348 urban villages/villages in all city/regency in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Thus, the information sharing session does not run well. Consequently, the current information sharing session only covers sub district level. It does not cover urban village/village level or RW (hamlet) and RT (neighborhood). Ideally, the information sharing session should reach the neighborhood since those who are going to school, university, and office will go home to their house. With this logic, the prevention in the grassroots until neighborhood is important.

Besides the limited personnel, the minimum coverage of information sharing session is also caused by the limited budget. According to the information from Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board, the quota for coordination meetings is limited only for 40 persons in one meeting and each regency may only send 2 personnel.

The prevention in the level of villages is important since the life style of the people in the villages is almost similar to the urban people's life style. The millennial generation in villages is currently doing the interaction through social media. They are occupied with mobile phone in their hand. It creates a distance in the communication between parents and children due to the educational level gap and interaction between youth and parents. It is often that parents lose their prestige in front of their children since their children are feeling more educated, having wider social interaction and broader knowledge than their parents. Consequently, the youth shows lack of respect. They do not feel the need to listen to their parents' advice. The older and younger generation seems to live in a different world. This condition is different with the rural people in the past where they live in

peace, harmony, and strong solidarity with intimate face to face, personal and bounded interaction. The condition of rural people like this is potential to be influenced by negative things.

The importance of information sharing session in the level of village is strengthened with the result of the interview with inmates in correctional facility and rehabilitation center which stated that many drug abuse cases occurred in the village. A student in a university in Yogyakarta confesses for finding out that many people in a village use cow pill as the supplement to increase working spirit which has the effect of addiction such as drugs. Cow pill does not belong to the category of drugs. Legally, it is not a criminal or drug abuse. In the future, drug abuse prevention should cover the people in the villages.

Despite that Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board could not hold information sharing session in the level of village, the limited scale of information sharing session on the danger of drugs for rural people has indeed been carried out especially at Community Service Program (KKN) by university students. According to a confession from a campus task force, when carrying out KKN in a village, the university held counseling on the danger of drugs by inviting a counselor from Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board in other place, for instance.

To intensify the information sharing session on the danger of drugs, Provincial Narcotics Board has the plan to include the material concerning the danger of drugs in the curriculum. However, since it is not possible to add one new subject, the material about the danger of drugs is inserted in PPKN (Pancasila and Nationality) or known as plug in system by inserting the drugs-related material in a subject. Through formal education, the cycle of preventive action on drug abuse is not limited to certain activity, but it can be held gradually until the process is succeeded. For this purpose, Provincial Narcotics Board has obtained the approval from DPRD (Provincial House of Representative) of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

Despite of the limited coverage in the form of learning, the plug in system is considered as more effective since:

- a) It is planned where the material is delivered based on the curriculum
- b) It is structured, as part of the learning system consisting of teacher, students, material, media and others.
- c) It is level-based, the material is delivered based on the level and age of the student.

Meanwhile, the form of drug abuse prevention in this plug in system can be elaborated as follows:

- a) Delivering as much information to students concerning the danger of drug abuse. This activity can be delivered in religion subject, PPKN (Pancasila and Nationality), Bahasa Indonesia, and Local Content for Junior High School, Senior High School, and University by delivering the information directly (face to face) or through reading text about drugs. For Elementary School, the subjects include religion, PPKN (Pancasila and Nationality), Bahasa Indonesia and Local Content.
- b) Guiding the students to implement healthy life by giving explanation, direct example, and advice to students to understand the healthy life by avoiding food and beverage that can endanger the physical and spiritual health as well by to implement it in daily life. This point can be inserted in the sport, Biology and Family Welfare Education.

Furthermore, other things that need the attention in plug in system are:

- a) The material is concerning drug abuse among youth which is delivered by the teacher. For subject in which the materials about drugs can be inserted, the materials will be delivered as subjects in general. For subjects which do not have direct correlation with drugs, the materials are formulated in the form of text, discussion theme or examples. The materials cover the meaning of drugs, types of drugs, drug abuse and prevention, as well as healthy life principle or pattern.
- b) The method or ways and strategy used by teachers to deliver the information about drug abuse among youth can be in the form of speech, discussion, question and answer, and exercise.
- c) Facility and infrastructure that can support such as room, tools and environment.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <http://hendrirembang.blogspot.com/2011/10/upaya-penanggulangan-narkoba.html>

The benchmark of the success in dissemination is the distribution of information or the number of people participating in the information sharing session. The more people participating in the information sharing session mean that the dissemination is succeeded. In the drug abuse case, the measurement of success in the information sharing session should not be seen from the number of the participants, but more on the declining number of drug users since it is the purpose of the sharing session. Eventhough the participants of the information sharing session are increasing, if the drug users are increasing as well, it means that the program fails. The number of information sharing session's participants and drugs users should be inversely proportional. The increasing people who are participating in the information sharing session should be followed with the declining number of drug users, and otherwise.

The measurement on the level of success of information sharing session should be done through a survey to parties who have been participated in the session. Thus, there are three indicators that can be used, namely the improvement in the participants' knowledge concerning the negative impact of drug abuse, the change of the society's behavior toward drug abuse and trafficking, and the action to avoid drug abuse. Through these three indicators, it is expected that the change of the society's behavior could be analyzed such as the society's enthusiasm to join urine test and the growing of volunteer/task force in the society, school, working place and campus.

Advocacy is aimed to give accompaniment at schools, campus, entertainment places and companies to encourage them to make drug abuse-related regulation in their environment. Due to limited budget, advocacy is prioritized in companies. There are two activities on advocacy such as counseling before advocacy and accompaniment.

Counseling before advocacy is an information sharing session concerning the Regional Regulation stipulated by Provincial Government of Special Region of Yogyakarta such as Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 in the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. As stated in Article 3, there four purposes of this Regional Regulation. They are:



- a) To regulate and expedite the prevention and eradication of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking in a planned, integrated, coordinated, thorough and sustainable implementation.
- b) To give protection to the society from the threat of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- c) To build society participation to participate in the prevention and eradication of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking;
- d) To create order in the society life order to expedite the implementation of prevention and eradication of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking.

With this Regional Regulation, the internal regulation made by companies is expected to refer to the existing Regional Regulation. Reality shows that Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 in the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is not effective. It can be seen from the high number of drug abuse in several places which become the target of this Regional Regulation such as café, entertainment place, and boarding house. According to the confession of an informant who is an inmate in narcotics correctional institution in Yogyakarta, drug abuse among university students and students is started from boarding house. It can be understood since Yogyakarta is the City of Student. In a health survey done by National Narcotics Board and University of Indonesia in 2016, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province is in first place with the highest prevalence rate among students nationally. Provincial Narcotics Board admits that currently there are many boarding houses owned by people other than Yogyakarta citizens who only have business orientation which leads to weak social control. The concept of entrusting pupils or university students to landlady such as what happens in Yogyakarta in the past no longer exists. Thus, the owner of the boarding house seems to lose its social responsibility whereas these university students and students are separated from their family. The weak social control in the boarding house leads to the growing drug abusers in Yogyakarta.

Advocacy is done through accompaniment at schools, campus, entertainment places, and companies through counseling in formulating

rules at school, university, working place, rented house, and boarding house which includes the prohibition of drug use. This rule is made by referring to Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 which regulates the prohibition of narcotics and drugs. If there is any drug abuse violation at school/campus/working place, the students/workers or even the institution will receive sanction in the form of license revocation. The advocacy is carried out by related institutions, Provincial Narcotics Board, Police and Education Office under the coordination of Provincial (National Unity and Community Protection).

Currently, the advocacy has been conducted in several companies. However, the advocacy has not run smoothly since the head of the companies who are invited at the counseling usually only send the representatives. The issue is that the representatives do not have the commitment to make rule and they have to consult first with the head of the company. Meanwhile, when being asked to give the report on the progress or rule formulation, the head of the company often says that they receive no report concerning the obligation to formulate a rule. This makes National Narcotics Board even more difficult to hold advocacy in companies.

Advocacy is also carried out by rehabilitation officer to accompany the inmates in undergoing legal proceeding in the court. The purpose is to relieve rehabilitation inmates who become defendants. The low educational background, limited knowledge on legal proceedings and the lack of understanding on defendant's rights have put the defendant for having low bargaining position in front of law enforcement officers in the court. With advocacy, rehabilitation center management at least tries to minimize the defendant's punishment. It will be grateful if the defendant is not convicted guilty. The advocacy is done by giving explanation to convince the judge that the defendant is only a user and that there is no indication which refers to an action as a courier or dealer. The defendant shows decent, polite and order behavior in all staged in the rehabilitation. Thus, the management of the rehabilitation center can give advocacy and reduce the defendant's punishment so that the defendant will not be imprisoned by only be rehabilitated. This is a call of conscience and sympathy from the rehabilitation center management to save the rehabilitation inmate's future. In other word, rehabilitation center is not

merely functioning as a rehabilitation place for drug users but also an advocacy institution for drug abuse victims.

As part of the advocacy, in order to create drug-free Yogyakarta city, Yogyakarta City Narcotics Board in 2015 established drug-free village as a pilot project namely Pringgokusuman. This location is chosen since it is located in the center of the city and near tourism destination that makes this location vulnerable to drug transaction.

In Pringgokusuman, with the accompaniment from Yogyakarta City Narcotics Board, Karang Taruna (Organization of Local Youth) holds an information sharing session at the Hamlet level, poster placement, healthy walking, futsal and others to prevent people especially youth from drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Organization of Local Youth of Pringgokusuman urban village formulates the program and proposal and then it is submitted to Yogyakarta City Narcotics Board. These programs are funded by Yogyakarta City Narcotics Board. In the program, the society's active role is urgently needed. The public figure is expected to be the main actor in encouraging the society especially parents, youth, and social organization in the neighborhood. These institutions are Organization of Local Youth, Urban Village Empowerment Institution (LPMK), security division in Hamlet as the executor and Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) members (mothers), citizens in 22 Hamlets as the participants of the program. This program is continued in 2016 with Organization of Local Youth's budget without the support from National Narcotics Board. One of the programs is "Healthy Urban Village". The purpose of this activity is to establish a healthy, clean, comfortable, and safe urban village for its people to live and work through the implementation of various health programs and other sectors to increase the facility, productive infrastructure and society's economy.

The direct prevention is done by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board through urine test. Most people who know the negative impact of drugs will be enthusiastic to find out the level of exposure of drugs to the family, school, campus and working place. The indication can be seen when Provincial Narcotics Board holds the

information sharing session by placing anti-drug banner in the Car Free Day. Many people send requests to Provincial Narcotics Board to hold urine test in their neighborhood. The urine test requests also come from school campus and work place. Unfortunately, not all the requests are fulfilled due to limited equipments.

The community participation is purposed to contribute the active role in disseminating the danger of drugs and preventing drug abuse. The importance of community empowerment in drug abuse eradication is stated in Article 104 Law No 35 of 2009 on Narcotics which says "Community has the widest opportunity to take role in supporting the prevention and eradication of drug and drug precursor abuse and illicit trafficking". In addition, Article 105 states that 'Community has rights and responsibility in the prevention and eradication of drug and drug precursor abuse and illicit trafficking.'

Regarding the importance of community participation, Article 55 of Law No 35 of 2009 says that parents or guardian of drug addicts who are still under age are obliged to report to Institution for Compulsory Reporting on Drug Abuser to obtain medication and/or treatment through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

The importance of community participation is also stated in Regional Regulation Special Region of Yogyakarta Province No 13 of 2010 especially Article 12 which says that community is obliged to actively participate in the prevention and eradication of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking by:

- a. Participating in the campaign and information dissemination concerning the danger of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking;
- b. Implementing healthy and clean life program in the neighborhood;
- c. Driving community social activity to fight against narcotics, psychotropic's and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking in each neighborhood;
- d. Establishing taskforce in the neighborhood (Rt);
- e. Increasing the surveillance on community activities which are potential to the emergence of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking.

Furthermore, Article 13 also says that each community member is obliged to report to the police when finding out the indication of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking in their neighborhood.

Article 29 of this Regional Regulation also states that the community has the widest opportunity to take role in of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking. The campaign, information dissemination, and education as well as rehabilitation can be held independently or in cooperation with the Government, Regional Government and private sector.

The first thing to do in establishing community participation by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board is to conduct mapping on drug abuse and trafficking-prone areas, both in Regency, city and sub district. The vulnerability of an area is not determined by the number of arrested drug abuser and dealer, but the number of places which have the potential to be the location of drug abuse and trafficking such as areas with many hotel, discotheque, boarding house and public places. The places will be mapped according to the sub district and regency.

For boarding house, it becomes a special attention from Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board due to the high number of drug abuse by boarding house occupants. The vulnerability of boarding house as a drug abuse location has been anticipated in Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 in Article 14 which mandates all boarding house or dormitory person-in-charge to carry out the following actions:

- a) formulating the rules in boarding house and dormitory which prohibits the narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking as well as placing the rules in the visible place;
- b) keeping an eye on the boarding house or dormitory to prevent narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking;
- c) joining the campaign and information dissemination on the danger of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking;
- d) Requesting boarding house or dormitory occupants to sign a stamped Statement Letter stating that they will not involved in

narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking during their stay as occupants.

- e) Being cooperative and proactive to law enforcement officers in terms of any narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking is being suspected to occur in boarding house or dormitory;
- f) Immediately reporting to the law enforcement officer in any narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking case in the boarding house or dormitory.

The person-in-charge of the boarding house or dormitory who does not carry out the obligation will receive the First Warning Letter. If within 14 (fourteen) days of being given the First Warning Letter, the person in charge of boarding house or dormitory does not heed it, then the Second Warning Letter is given. If within 3 (three) days of the third warning given, the person in charge of boarding or boarding does not heed the Third Warning Letter, then the person responsible for boarding house or dormitory can be convicted with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of fifty million rupiah. Despite that there rules in boarding house, since the supervision in the implementation does not run well, boarding house is still a drug abuse-prone area.

Besides boarding house, hotel, inn and entertainment place also become the attention of Provincial Government Special Region of Yogyakarta since these places are vulnerable to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Thus, Article 19 of Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 mentions several obligations of person-in-charge in hotel, inn and entertainment place. They are:

- a) Requesting all employees in hotel, inn or entertainment place to sign stamped Statement Letter stating that they will not involved in narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking during their time as employees.
- b) Joining the campaign and information dissemination on the danger of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking;
- c) Keeping an eye on the hotel, inn or entertainment place to prevent narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse and illicit trafficking;

- d) Placing an announcement about the prohibition of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substance abuse in visible place in hotel, inn, and entertainment place;
- e) Being cooperative and proactive in terms of any narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking in hotel, inn or entertainment place;
- f) Immediately reporting to the law enforcement officer in any narcotics, psychotropics and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking indication in hotel, inn or entertainment place.

Similar to the person-in-charge of the boarding house or dormitory, the management of hotel, inn or entertainment place who does not carry out the obligation will receive the First Warning Letter. If within 14 (fourteen) days of being given the First Warning Letter, the management does not heed it, then the Second Warning Letter is given. If within 7 (seven) days of the Second Warning Letter is given, the management does not heed it, the Third Warning Letter is given. If within 3 (three) days since the Third Warning Letter is given the management of hotel, inn or entertainment place does not heed it, the management of hotel, inn or entertainment place can be convicted with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of fifty million rupiah.

In the community participation, Provincial Narcotics Board involves educational institutions to hold independent prevention at school or campus. It is based on Article 9 of Regional Regulation No 13 of 2010 which says that educational unit person-in-charge is obliged in:

- a) Formulating and determining the policy as well as supervising the implementation of policy on narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking in the form of rules and code of conduct through information sharing session in educational unit;
- b) Establishing team/task force of anti- narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances in each educational unit;
- c) Joining the campaign and information dissemination on the danger of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking;
- d) Facilitating consultation or counseling services for students with tendency to abuse narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances.
- e) Being cooperative and proactive to the law enforcement officer in

terms of any narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking in the educational unit;

- f) Conducting coordination with parents/guardian of the students in case of any narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances abuse and illicit trafficking indication in the educational unit and reporting it to the official.

Person-in-charge of the educational unit who does not carry out the obligation will receive the First Warning Letter. If within 14 (fourteen) days of being given the First Warning Letter, the person-in-charge does not heed it, then the Second Warning Letter is given. If within 7 (seven) days of the Second Warning Letter is given, the person-in-charge does not heed it, the Third Warning Letter is given. If within 3 (three) days since the Third Warning Letter is given the person-in-charge of the educational unit does not heed it, the person-in-charge of the educational unit can be imposed with criminal act. Based on Article 35 (1), it can be imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of fifty million rupiah.

Concerning the importance of the educational institutions in drug prevention, several school or campus establishes anti-drug taskforce. In UGM, for instance, a taskforce called "Raja Bandar" is established. In Mercu Buana University, the taskforce is called "Umbrella". Other campuses also establish their taskforce. Besides in educational institution, anti drug taskforce is also established in several companies, art groups, cultural group and gowes (cycling) community <sup>4</sup>. These taskforce is coordinated in one forum led by National Unity and Politics of Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The information from taskforce leader states that in 2013, 13 campus have established taskforce. Currently, there are only 9 active taskforce in UGM, UIN, Mercubuana, UTY and Unicom. However, the information from National Narcotics Board says that taskforce is not only established in campus, but also at schools. Thus, there are 34 taskforces today. In Senior High School, the taskforce forum is called Anti-drug Task Force (STAN). In Education Office there is also Anti-Drug Counseling Institution.

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<sup>4</sup> A cycling club

<sup>5</sup> Leader of work unit is only for one year. But organizing committee can be in 3 years. after that they come regular members and board of supervisor



At the beginning, these taskforces are given training by Provincial Narcotics Board both for taskforce at school/campus and companies. In its early establishment in 2013, the taskforce in campus is trained in Cakra Kembang Hotel. Taskforces from various campuses then establish a joint forum called “Virus Biru” with the members from taskforce in campus/school. However, there is no follow up. It stops in the forum and activity in each taskforce.

Until today, many members of taskforce resign since it is not as what they expected. Generally, they assume that the duty of taskforce is to eradicate drug abuse, not only to deliver information sharing session. For most university students, the participation is low since they think that others have handled drug issue.

Among the active taskforce is “Umbrella” in Mercubuana University<sup>5</sup>. The taskforce established by Provincial Narcotics Board in 2013 has the main focus to deliver information sharing session to Senior High School and campus. Basically, there are two activities in the taskforce namely seminar in campus and school (Senior High School) and events to share information on drugs.

The seminar is held by inviting Provincial Narcotics Board Indonesian Police or Granat to share the information about drugs. The goal is to invite students and pupils to avoid drugs. Meanwhile, the events are in the form of festival, anti-drug poster competition for Senior High School students, and entertainment stage. In the events, campaign about drugs is inserted by National Narcotics Board, Regional Police or Granat. To show the existence of the taskforce, the taskforce forum will hold a joint marching to Regional House of Representatives. The purpose is to introduce the existence of taskforce to the society.

All the budget is self-supporting since Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board does not finance the taskforce activity. National Narcotics Board only supports the activity by providing the trophy for futsal competition winner and promotion brochure. Fortunately, Umbrella receives the financial support from the campus amounting 3,500,000 rupiah per year. This amount is very limited since they hold 5 to 6 activities per year with the budget of 5 to 10 million rupiah. Thus,

they look for a sponsor to support their activity. For students, the anti-drug dissemination is held once a year. In May 2010, they held Mural (painting the wall) Competition. The habits to paint in wall, tree and other places which can damage the esthetic view of Yogyakarta City is accommodated in the mural competition for students. In the competition, the message on the danger of drug abuse is inserted.

According to Provincial Narcotics Board the existing anti-drug taskforce among students and in campus shows that the awareness on the danger of drug abuse among university students and students is quite high. However, students say that they receive less attention from Provincial Narcotics Board. Provincial Narcotics Board is judged to be too enthusiastic in establishing anti-drug taskforce among university students and students. The high number of taskforce makes Provincial Narcotics Board satisfied and feels succeeded in embracing pupils and students to support anti-drug movement. On the other hand, students are disappointed since in the next stage, Provincial Narcotics Board seems not to take many initiatives, monitor the taskforce activity, give moral support on anti-drug taskforce activity, including the minimum funding given by Provincial Narcotics Board.

Some students who are joining anti-drug taskforce are disappointed upon the student forum activity which is only in the form of meeting, seminar, dialog, and gathering but there is no follow up in a more concrete action. Generally, the taskforce expects that they will be involved not only in prevention but also direct prosecution which is more challenging and concrete.

The establishment of anti-drug taskforce is not only among pupils and students, but also in the society. Several anti-drug taskforce are established in several communities such as GOWES (old bike) community in their "Stop-Drugs" red T-shirt uniform cycling around the city. The Gowes community makes their 'selfie' in certain places and photo session by expressing the stop-drug action.

The community participation through the establishment of anti-drug taskforce has played a positive role in drug abuse eradication in Yogyakarta. However, the information from Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Special Region of Yogyakarta

Provincial Narcotics Board it is misused by several individuals to form anti-drug taskforce in which its members are former drug users and current drug users. This community plans a program and a proposal to several companies by using National Narcotics Board symbol to convince that the organization and the activity have been approved by Special Region of Yogyakarta Provincial Narcotics Board. In reality, the activity is contra productive with information sharing session on the danger of drugs. It even tends to be provocative youth to conduct vice versa. This taskforce should not be tolerated since it can give wide impact on the failure of Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program and can damage Provincial Narcotics Board's good name. To stop this taskforce, Provincial Narcotics Board has given direct warning and prohibited their activity.

The empowerment is the effort by Provincial Narcotics Board to give skill to the society to give the opportunity on employment and to help them to live independently. It is assumed that jobless person will be exposed to drugs, both as drug user or drug dealer. Thus, the community empowerment is expected to increase the income so that they will not be tempted to sell drugs.

The community empowerment is an effort in empowering the community through the improvement of knowledge and skill so that they are able to identify and prioritize their needs. The community then could look for resources to solve their problems. The purpose of the community empowerment is to create a healthy drug-free environment. The main target is the community that is clean from drug abuse. A healthy and clean environment from drug abuse gives a positive impact to support the productivity of a conducive environment (Puji Lestari, 2013).

The empowerment is started with an area mapping and a feasibility study. This mapping is conducted to determine the targeted area such as area with the highest drug case. The mapping in 2017 for instance, shows that Depok is the area with the highest drug case. In 2018, Kasihan sub district especially Ngestiharjo village has the highest case. The feasibility study is aimed to find out the form of activity which is suitable with the targeted group needs. From this study, various empowerment activities will be formulated.

Through empowerment, the society is expected to have high immunity on the danger of drug abuse. The creation of drug-free environment will be used as the benchmark of the success of community empowerment in Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking .

The form of empowerment is such as training on printing, crackers production, birds chirping, tempe/cassava crackers production, beauty class, hair cut, motorcycle workshop, and printing production. Besides training, Provincial Narcotics Board also provides capital for the trainee and equipment. There are also trained how to market the products.

The participants of empowerment program are drug users who have completed the rehabilitation and youth who are unemployed. They are trained to obtain skills, capital, equipment and marketing. This empowerment is done by involving counselor and companion from Provincial Narcotics Board in cooperation with related institutions such as Work Force Office, and Plantation and Livestock Office. It is expected that former drug users will be more productive, while those who are jobless are expected not to be easily persuaded to do negative things since this group is potential in conducting drug abuse.

Currently, community empowerment is focused in the city especially in drug-prone areas. This is due to limited budget and resources in Provincial Narcotics Board. With these limitations, Provincial Narcotics Board in running the community empowerment program is forced to hold it incidentally. It means that the program is not conducted intensively and sustainably whereas intensity and sustainability are the key requirements in the success of a community empowerment program.

The goal of a community empowerment program is the increase of society capacity. With this capacity increase, the society will be able to help itself in meeting its needs. Thus, the goal of the community empowerment is ideally the community independency. If the community empowerment is done incidentally without any follow up, it is worried that the goal will not be achieved. In addition, the empowerment will be effective to give an activity to former drug users not to return to their old habit. For drug dealers, the empowerment is not effective if it does not balance the income from drug sale.

## 4. Effort to Eradicate Drug Abuse

Besides prevention, the efforts to eradicate drug abuse by the government are the treatment in correctional institution and rehabilitation. Related to types of drugs, these two treatments can be categorized as tertiary prevention as a recovery for drug abusers. This effort is referred to those drugs abusers and addicts through medication and recovery as well as services to protect drug abusers from returning to drug abuse. This approach is taken to create a healthy and clean social situation and life style, to prepare a family, school and work place which support the medication and recovery.

### 4.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution

The treatment in correctional institution is given to those who have received the permanent conviction. The purpose of treatment in correctional facility is to give deterrent effect not to repeat their behavior.

In Narcotics Correctional Institution Yogyakarta with 555 capacities, there are 290 inmates currently consisting of drug abusers and dealers. The number of drug dealers is higher than drug abusers. Their number is more than 200 inmates since they are usually also drug abusers. The treatment is carried out by placing inmates in five separated blocks. The separation is based on inmate category. The five blocks are:

- 1) Anggrek Block, for inmates who are about to complete their sentence. The block has minimum security officers
- 2) Bugencil Block, for inmates with high conviction (five year and above imprisonment)
- 3) Cempaka Block, for inmates with high conviction (five year and above imprisonment). It is the same with Bugencil Block.
- 4) Dahlia Block, for newcomer inmates as an orientation on environment introduction
- 5) Edelweis Block, for inmates who are undergoing the rehabilitation. Inmates with high conviction but are undergoing the rehabilitation will be placed in this block. Inmates who have been rehabilitated but not yet completed the sentence will stay in this block and function as a companion counselor.

Despite of separated in five different blocks, there is no difference in blocks for drug user and dealer. Ideally, the treatment for these two groups should be different. If they are placed together, there is a possibility that a drug user will be influenced by a drug dealer. Thus, the purpose of the treatment will not be achieved. It is possible that a drug user will increase its status to become a drug dealer.

An inmate in narcotics correctional institution who has been imprisoned in a general correctional institution stated that he mingled with drug dealer in general correctional institution Since he was the youngest in the general correctional institution he was ordered to do many things including selling drugs. In this correctional institution, he learned the drug transaction directly. When he was about to go out from prison, he was approached by a drug lord and persuaded to become a courier after he went out.

Besides that there is no separation between drug users and dealers, the treatment is also the same for all blocks. There is no special treatment for certain group including treatment between drug dealers and abusers. Ideally, the treatment between these two groups is different wince the background is different. A drug dealer does his activity based on economic motivation for obtaining money, while a drug abuser does his activity for self satisfaction and for the economic motive.

All treatment in correctional institution is aimed to give skills to inmates to be the assest after completing their sentences. The types of treatment are:

- a) Spiritual, in the form of spiritual speeches and Alquran recital for Moslem. The spiritual treatment is also done in cooperation with Area Office of The Ministry of Religious Affairs, Yogyakarta.
- b) Skills, including: agriculture, carpentry, welding, raising catfish, and leather drafts. The skill in agriculture is given in the form of theory and practice but the practice is only limited in the area of correctional institution due to limited space.
- c) English language course
- d) Talent channeling such as drawing and playing music. The paintings made by inmates have been displayed in a painting exhibition in correctional facility with the support from a famous painter, Kartika

Efendi. The paintings have also participated in a painting exhibition in Yogyakarta, Jakarta and Tokyo.

- e) Book lover community, the activity is writing, reading and writing poem. A mini library is provided in the correctional institution.

To avoid drug transaction, the contact with outsider is limited. For treatment, the visit is 3 times a week, but only via glass. Direct meeting is only allowed once a month. Besides, inmates are prohibited to bring mobile phone. There are always mobile phone raids three times a week.

Despite that raids are often held, Head of the Correctional Institution said that officers often found a mobile phone in correctional institution. Various modes are done to hide mobile phone to the correctional institution such as thrown from outside the correctional institution in a wrap. There is also an opportunity that certain correctional officers help to hide the mobile phone. The main problem faced by correctional officers is that there is no jammer (signal tracker) in the correctional institution. If there is any mobile phone successfully smuggled into correctional institution it will be easily used inside the correctional institution

In general, the treatment in Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution Yogyakarta is quite good and effective to build the awareness of drug users and dealers. It is known from the confession of the interviewed-former drug user and dealer. However, there are still several obstacles in the treatment:

- a) Limited budget
- b) Other parties' participation to help the treatment on skill training
- c) Inmates who are about to complete the sentence need motivation and job not to return to drug abuse
- d) Many inmates are from lower class society. Thus, it is sensitive if their rights are not fulfilled. Their demand is obstructed by Government Regulation No 99 which triggers the security and order in the correctional facility.
- e) The allocation for meal is too small of Rp 14,000 per person per day while National Narcotics Board prisoner receives Rp 35,000 per person per day.
- f) The lack of stakeholders' role from outside the correctional facility
- g) The role of National Narcotics Board to help the treatment

To overcome this obstacle, there is a need for cooperation between related stakeholders to help the implementation of skill training in the correctional institution. Other stakeholder who has helped a lot is the regional office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs through education on religion is the correctional institution. Another institutions such as Agriculture Office and private sector have not helped a lot in the skill treatment in the correctional institution. Thus, the correctional officer should work hard to coordinate with related institution both the government and private sector to help the skill treatment in correctional institution.

Provincial Narcotics Board is not allowed anymore to give the budget to the correctional institution but its support is need in carrying out rehabilitation program in the correctional institution. The support is not only concerning the monitoring of the rehabilitation implementation, but also on the treatment in rehabilitation both through training and rehabilitation counselor.

For more effective implementation of treatment in the correctional institution, ideally drug user inmates and drug dealer inmates are separated. It is aimed to prevent drug dealer inmates from persuading the drug abuser inmates. Their treatment should be distinguished as well since the background of their case is different

#### **4.2. The Type of Rehabilitation**

There are two types of rehabilitation for drug addiction namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is purposed to clean the toxic from the user's body through medical detoxification. This medical rehab is done if the user is suffering an addiction, demanding substitution drugs or gradual cutting (substitution), or having dual diagnosis (addiction and psychic issue such as hallucination, depression, stress and others)<sup>6</sup>. All of these can be found out from the assessment by Integrated Assessment Team (IAT) consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist, police and prosecutor. The result of IAT will determine whether a drug user should have medical or social rehab. Furthermore, the assessment will show the

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<sup>6</sup> According to information from Director of Ghracia Hospital, dual diagnosis generally occurs in new psychotropic users which are increasing in 2016.



level of addiction that it can determine how long a drug user needs to be rehabilitated.

The issue in IAT is that sometimes it not entirely objective due to the conflict of interest in IAT officers. Consequently, there is drug user that should be only rehabilitated but was convicted as a drug dealer and vice versa. As a form of protest, Ghracia Hospital has decided to pull out from the member assessment team.

The medical rehabilitation is carried out in the government hospital namely Ghracia Psychiatric Hospital in Pakem, Sleman. The medical rehab is done for three months for in-patient and 10 months for out-patient. The medical rehab is started with detoxification in 2 weeks. The obstacle is that within 3 months, sometimes a patient is not yet fully recovered but should go home since the budget is only for 3 months while the patient does not have money to continue the medication. In this situation, the hospital usually gives a solution to let the patient go home first but after several days he should go back to the hospital to have further treatment. For further treatment, the patient is assessed but no need to have detoxification again. In medical rehab, there is no term 'recover'. It is only 'controlled'. The medical rehabilitation is considered a success if the urine test is negative and the user has gained full consciousness and able to communicate.

Unlike medical rehabilitation that can only be executed in the hospital, social rehabilitation can be done in hospital, correctional facility and society through rehabilitation centers owned by foundations. The social rehabilitation can be taken after the drug user has completed the medical rehab or when the IAT result shows that the drug user no longer needs to undergo the medical rehabilitation.

In narcotics correctional institution Yogyakarta, the social rehabilitation program has been started in 2016 with the budget from National Narcotics Board. However, in 2017, the budget from Provincial Narcotics Board is stopped. The budget is then prepared by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights but it is small of about 54 million rupiah in 2017 and 23 million rupiah in 2018. Besides the minimum budget, another obstacle is that there are only 2 assessors, 2 addiction counselors, 1 program manager, 5 instructors and 1 money in narcotics correctional institution

who are all trained by National Narcotics Board. Another issue is that these rehab officers are not specified to perform the duty on rehabilitation. Their duty on rehabilitation is only as additional duty. Thus the officers are not focusing on rehabilitation activity.<sup>7</sup>

The inmates who are appropriate to undergo the rehabilitation are those who are based on the court are found guilty as drug abusers, inmates who about to complete the sentence, and inmates who are undergoing integration program based on Article 127 Law No 35 of 2009. Outside this category, inmates are not allowed to join rehabilitation program despite that they are drug users. This is due to limited capacity in rehabilitation block due to limited budget. Each rehabilitation program can accommodate 50 participants.

An inmate who is undergoing a rehabilitation program stated that rehabilitation is more effective than imprisonment since besides participating in the rehabilitation, he was also involved in other treatments. However, some inmates refuse to join the rehabilitation. Even though inmates are trained to have discipline, but it is not as in a rehabilitation where the discipline is under control. It is done since drug addicts are usually lazy and refuse to be controlled.

One of the foundation which owns a rehabilitation center is Galilea Foundation. It has Galilea rehabilitation center in Gunung Kidul. To make the rehab participants fully recovered and productive, Galilea rehabilitation center establishes Small and Micro Enterprise (SME), a pet shop in Jalan Parangtritis Bantul managed by clients who have completed the rehabilitation. Those who are still undergoing the rehabilitation could make interaction with the society under the supervision of Galilea rehabilitation center.

Generally, the rehabilitation participants who have completed the program are not willing to come back to their home town to avoid their old friends. In their new business, they remind each other not to return to use drugs. Furthermore, they have the concern and sympathy to work in

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<sup>7</sup> Information from a rehab officer in Narcotics Correctional Institution, at early implementation of rehabilitation, no inmates are interested to join, since the counselor is from National Narcotics Board, and inmates do not know the benefit of rehab. In the next stage, those who wants to join rehabilitation is exceeding the allocation, that not all them can participate

the rehabilitation center as counselors. To support this duty, they use their personal money to participate in training in Narcotics Rehabilitation Center in Bogor.

Besides medical rehabilitation, Ghracia Hospital also holds social rehabilitation despite that all who participates in medical rehabilitation Will be continued with social rehabilitation in the hospital. Some of them are transferred to National Narcotics Board rehabilitation center or foundation rehabilitation center. It happens since the rehabilitation services in Ghracia Hospital are given only by a doctor, 13 nurses and 2 junkies counselors (former drug junkies). However, those who are undergoing the medical rehab in Ghracia Hospital refuse to be transferred to other hospital or rehabilitation centers as they are afraid that their track record will be disclosed.

The purpose of social rehabilitation is change drug user's mindset to avoid and refuse drugs. The whole process of social rehabilitation is based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation no 26 of 2012 on Social Rehabilitation Standard for Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Substances Drug Abuse Victims. The rehabilitation program is designed by a project manager who formulates the planning in rehabilitation implementation. The rehabilitation implementation is assisted by a counselor who gives the understanding, encourages to a change, and facilitates the determination of alternative solutions to the problems faces by the Victims. The rehab is also assisted by a social companion to make relation, enhance the support, empower the potential and services sources as well increases access in solving the victim's problems.

Based on the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No 26 of 2012 Article 10, the social rehabilitation is carried out in the form of psychosocial motivation and diagnosis, treatment and nurture, vocational and entrepreneurship training, mental and spiritual guidance, physical guidance, social guidance and psychosocial counseling, accessibility services, social support, socialization assistance, and further assistance. Several stages in Social rehabilitation based on the Minister of Health Regulation Article 11 are:

- a) Preliminary approach in the form of information sharing session and consultation, identification, motivation, selection, and acceptance.

- b) Problem disclosure and understanding through collection, analysis, and formulation of the problem, need, potential and sources including the aspect of physical, psychic, social, spiritual, and culture in which the result is discussed in case discussion.
- c) Formulation of problem solving plan based on the result of problem disclosure and understanding including the determination of purpose, target, activity, method, strategy and technical, executing team, implementation time and success indicator.
- d) Problem solving
- e) Re-socialization
- f) Termination
- g) Further treatment

According to rehabilitation officers, the rehabilitation success indicator is not measured on whether the rehab participants are using drugs again. It is measured on rehabilitation implementation where the participants are joining the program well and change their mindset.

The residents who are participating in the rehabilitation are generally admitting its benefits, realizing their mistake and promise to avoid drugs. However, they have the overview that it is not easy to maintain their standpoint if they come back to their origin environment. Thus, several users who have completed their rehabilitation refuse to come back to their neighborhood.

There are several obstacles faced by officers in conducting rehabilitation, including that the rehabilitation participants are not willing to admit to having a problem. For example, a meth user thinks that he is more creative. In this case, the rehabilitation officer should change the participant's mindset by convincing him that he is creative even without meth. For rehabilitation in the Correctional Institution, the obstacle is the time. The time for rehabilitation and the conviction time is not synchronous, which means that the rehabilitation is still undergoing but the sentence period has been completed.

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The City of Yogyakarta especially boarding house which is occupied

by pupils and students from other cities is a vulnerable area for drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. It occurs since university students and students are far from parents' control, while there is no control from the owner of the boarding house. Another vulnerable place is discotheque, hotel, café and another entertainment place.

Drug trafficking in this area is in low scale in the form of cheap package. Thus, drugs in large amount are seldom found. There are some arrests with large amount of drugs, but it is not to be sold in Yogyakarta is only a transit place. However, Drugs have been circulated widespread not only in the city but also in rural areas and inside the correctional institution.

Several factors in drug abuse in this area are the lack of knowledge on the negative impact of drugs, inharmonious family, unsolved personal problems, social interaction, and the ease of obtaining drugs. Referring to these factors, drug abuse prevention should be carried out.

Several efforts have been carried out to prevent drug abuse in Yogyakarta, such as information dissemination, urine test, advocacy to companies, community empowerment through anti-drug taskforce and alternative empowerment. Furthermore, it is also supported by Regional Regulation Special Region of Yogyakarta Province No. 13 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substance Abuse and illicit Trafficking. However, the result is not yet optimal since the sanction on the violation of this Regional Regulation is not conducted consistently.

The information dissemination is also less effective in conducting prevention since it is not supported by sufficient human resources. Community empowerment without budget support, despite of the existence of anti-drug taskforce, can not carry out the activity optimally.

Provincial Narcotics Board as an institution let alone has several obstacles, such as:

- a) The prevention division is not supported by sufficient human resources, both in the quantity and quality. The limited human resources can not be expected to perform their task maximally.

- b) The institutional performance is not supported by adequate funding.
- c) The information sharing session is not optimal and could only reach the level of sub district. Besides, the implementation of the information sharing session is less professional.

Concerning these issues, there are several solutions in drug abuse prevention in Yogyakarta, such as:

- a) Control in boarding house should be intensified by involving the owner of the boarding house.
- b) Drug taskforce should be strengthened by empowering the taskforce to be able to protect its neighborhood from drug abuse.
- c) The information sharing session about drugs could not depend on the officers but also former drug users to give the testimony on the impact of drugs.
- d) The accompaniment to former drug users, both who have come out from rehabilitation center or correctional facility by involving the family and administrators in the Neighborhood (RT), Hamlet (RW) and Urban Village (Kelurahan)
- e) The family empowerment should be conducted not only for an economic reason but to be directed to protect the family from drug abuse
- f) Each person who is going to work or register at school should joined urine test. If the result is positive, they should be given further treatment.

To enable Provincial Narcotics Board to implement prevention optimally, several efforts should be conducted such as increasing the certified counselors, increasing the budget allocation to finance Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program, and conducting an evaluation on the effectiveness of information sharing sessions on the danger of drugs.

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IX

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE



Lenggang Surabaya Dance



Batik Teyeng Surabaya

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN SURABAYA, EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

By :

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## **1. Introduction**

The strategic geography of Indonesia has been used as a transit place for organized transnational crime in heroin and cocaine trafficking and smuggling. The globalisation marked by the developing technology and transportation has opened the interstate relationship through free trade.

Since 1990s, the transnational crime organization has produced heroin and cocaine to be trafficked and consumed by users in the country and international market. In the beginning, marijuana is the only type of drugs used in Indonesia. In 1990s, heroin emerged which was used through injection. ATS is then used widely. Currently, the illicit trafficking of ATS is increasing in Indonesia (UNODC and National Narcotics Board, 2013).

Methamphetamine which is found in the society usually comes from China, Iran and Malaysia. In 2015, around 4.4 tons methamphetamine

in the market came from China which was directly sent from China or through Hongkong. Almost half of methamphetamine in Indonesia is trafficked through Malaysia as the transit country (UNODC, 2016).

The increasing drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia currently are worrying. Drug abuse is a serious problem for Indonesia due to its negative impacts. Drug abuse and trafficking has touched all areas and all layers in the society, from pupils, students, housewife, artist, employee, driver, government official, legislative member, and many more. Thus, drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia has become a national issue that should be handled immediately.

The survey shows that the drug abuse prevalence rate in Indonesia in 2017 is 1.77% with 3,376,115 drug users in the group of 10-59 years old. In East Java, the drug abusers in 2017 reached 1.72% with 492,157 users (Research, Data, and Information Center of National Narcotics Board and University of Indonesia, 2017). To reduce the number of drug abusers, various efforts through policy and strategy are required to reduce the supply and demand.

To reduce the supply, it needs preventive action to the society who has not been exposed to drugs and the rehabilitation to drug users and/ addicts. The rehabilitation is carried out through intensive and sustainable handling such as Sustainable Rehabilitation. This program is an effort to recover drug users not to be target oh drug network or syndicate (National Narcotics Board and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child's Projection, 2012).

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking prevention could be divided into three categorized, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. The primary prevention is intended for those who have never involved Criminal Act. The primary prevention is more like a program to educate or remind the youth and society about the domestic violence or intimidation at school. The secondary prevention is specifically referred to children and youth or those who are identified by the social services, education or justice system as having the risk to be involved in crime. The tertiary prevention is directed for those who are in the system of criminal court and/or those who are coming back to their society or community to prevent from returning to

drug abuse. UNODC has identified three approaches to prevent drugs-crime, illegal drug consumption prevention, negative impact reduction (drug risk behavior prevention), and recidivism prevention (ICPC, 2015).

These preventions should be carried out by considering the factors that may support and encourage drug abuse especially by urban people. The global trend in drug abuse and drug control in international level marks the turning point' in 2016. The UN Special Assembly for drugs admits that the policy of punishment has become contraproductive and expensive. The alternative approach including the negative impact prevention and reduction is used more often.

Drug abuse is closely related to crime. Several risk factors for in drug use and crime have been identified. They are related to individual, family and community characteristics. The fact shows that the correlation between crime and drug use is very complex and varied. In addition, drug use is also associated with other social issues (CIPC, 2015)<sup>1</sup>. Thus, cutting drug network chain is very important to prevent drug abuse and its impacts to crime, social and economy.

In the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and trafficking involves various related institutions in Surabaya such as East Java Provincial Narcotics Board, Surabaya City Narcotics Board, Police and city government of Surabaya, hospital for rehabilitation, rehabilitation center, Correctional Institution and the society have committed to eradicating drug abuse through Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) policy based on each capacity. However, issue and limitations can hamper this commitment. One of them is the lack number of officers which can influence the performance in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In addition, the society is still doubtful to join rehabilitation in rehabilitation institution whereas Article 54 of Law on Narcotics states that drug addict and drug abuse victim is obliged to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. The synergy between related institutions, society and those who have completed the rehabilitation or are in the process of recovery and awareness building is still needed to improve the performance of drug abuse eradication..

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<sup>1</sup> Crime Prevention and Drug Use in Urban Environment. [http://www.crime-preventionintl.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Publications/International\\_Report/CIPC\\_5th-IR\\_EN\\_Chapter-5.pdf](http://www.crime-preventionintl.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/International_Report/CIPC_5th-IR_EN_Chapter-5.pdf)



## 2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

### 2.1 Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Pattern

The drug abuse and illicit trafficking prevention has been carried out, but drug abuse Cases still exist. In early 2018, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board has arrested four suspects in drug trafficking Case who smuggled drugs from Malaysia to East Java via Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan through the sea. The Confiscated evidence is 7 kilogram meth<sup>2</sup>. Surabaya Police also arrested drug dealers and confiscated 2.2 kilogram meth and ecstasy in October 2018. The operation model in drug trafficking is done by hiding meth and ecstasy inside the biscuit<sup>3</sup>.

The drug trafficking case in Surabaya is still high. Within this semester for instance, based on the arrest by Narcotics Detective Unit Metropolitan Police of Surabaya, there are 365 drug abuse and trafficking cases. From these cases, 75 cases are being processed, while 290 cases are delegated both in the first and second stage. There are 477 suspects. The confiscated evidence is 1.6 kilogram meth, 2,089 ecstasy pills, 7,459 pills potent drugs, and 183 happy five pills<sup>4</sup>.

The types of drugs circulated in East Java and Surabaya are especially meth, but other types of drugs are also circulated such as ecstasy and marijuana. The disclosed circulated drugs some from Malaysia which enter into Indonesia through land, sea and air. The network mostly disclosed is Malaysia-Madura-Surabaya network. The drug network involves people in Madura. It is indicated by the increasing trafficking and abuse of meth in Madura. This network has penetrated Surabaya via Madura and vice versa. Based on the information, Indonesian Migrant Worker (TKI) from Madura especially illegal TKI who come back to Madura or Surabaya carried drugs through foot path. It increases drug trafficking from Malaysia. There are many open beaches in Madura which are used as entrance for boats which carry drugs. The lack of surveillance and government officers as

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/18/01/06/p23gm8384-bnn-jatim-lumpuhkan-gembong-narkoba-di-surabaya-15/10/18>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/peredaran-biskuit-narkoba-di-surabaya-terbongkar-begini-modus-tersangka.html-25/10/18>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.inews.id/daerah/jatim/202557/peredaran-narkoba-di-surabaya-masih-tinggi-1-semester-365-kasus-15/8/18>

there is only one Sumenep City Narcotics Board causes drug trafficking via this network is difficult to be detected.

Drug trafficking is supported by small drug lords who supply drugs as a network from small drug dealer, big drug lord to upper level. In the lowest level, due to limited capital and benefit, drug supply is very limited. They sell drug in cheap packages and other packages. Thus, many users can consume it by buying drugs through collecting money. It is different from the upper network which has bigger capital by supplying drugs to dealers. Arresting big drug lords or drug network is not an easy task since small network and upper networks keep their secrets. They sometimes do not know the upper network.

The arrested drug dealers who become suspects and convicts are generally small dealers such as those inmates in Pamekasan Corectional Institution or Bambu Nusantara Rehabilitation Center. The result of FGD in Correctional Institution and Rehabilitation Center gives the overview that they have been imprisoned several times which indicates that they have conducted crime several times.

Certain places in Madura have been known as drug trafficking places. Children under ages have used drugs as well. In one of the villages which have conducted alternative empowerment, the drug network has involved chief of village and Elementary School students. It is as stated by Mrs. R from East Java Provincial Narcotics Board:

*"To overcome this, we have the alternative empowerment by taking one urban village or village which have drug lord; klebung becomes drug lord, elementary scholl students in the 3rd and 4th grade has used drugs. Since there is no koplo pill, kaenopen, and ecstasy, so they use meth...the 4th grade students are so brave to steal 3 kg melon to buy meth; it becomes a habit, they make bong and sell it for five thousand rupiah, and mothers in this village have cubicle , they prepare bong. Those who come to use meth, inhale it and leave the money, fifty thousand or twenty thousand rupiah. (The alternative empowerment) is to anticipate those who have not exposed to drugs (informant Mrs. R, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board)"*

Meth trafficking has been used to obtain profit. Selling meth is more profitable than other business. In one of the villages in Madura, there is a

village of theft and robbery where its people choose to sell drugs since it gives them more profit. It can be seen from an informant (Bapak DM) from BNNK Surabaya:

*"Soca is used to be a headquarter of theft and robbery. There is a term that the dowry is stolen motor cycle. If they go out from the work, they will not earn lawful money, but at least they have to support their family. They said that sholat (praying) is an obligation, while stealing is a job. So they do not care whether it is lawful or illicit. The illicit money can be donated to mosque, orpahange. This is crazy..this is a false religious concept.. the criminality is high..There is no road in Soca. Soca sukolilo is a 'salak'/snake fruit farm. There is no road. There is only a pathway for walking, but not for motorcycle lane. The snake fruit trees are very big..if we hold raids, we could not catch them... We can arrest them, but not the evidence. ..the drugs are soluble..we can do urine test as the last solution. Soca is used to be a theft and robbery place, not it is drug center. They used thk at first, meth is not widely found. It is only for fun, not for sale. They still conduct robbery. In the past, meth is not a trend. It is difficult to buy meth. Koplo pill and ecstasy are easier to get. In the 2000s, a stolen motorcycle is sold for 5 million rupiah divided for 3 to 4 people. So each people get around 1 million rupiah. But the risk is high. While 1 gram of meth is 1.2 to 1.5 million rupiah. They carry 5 gram, no one knows. They have the sense of trading, but they don't care. Many outsiders in Madura become illegal TKI. They carry drugs in boats. When they moor in the sea, no one knows. The meth is hidden in the fish."*

## 2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is started from an experiment. But since people do not know that it ends in addiction, it gives negative impact on the economic condition. Drug addiction ruins the business that has been built before they use drugs. Drugs destroy the carrier. Losing a job is one of the impacts of using drugs. Students could not continue their education due to drugs. An inmate in Pamekasan Correctional Institution as the FGD participant explains this:

*"At first, I was persuaded by a friend to try drugs. When I was in the 6th grade of Elementary School, I was persuaded by a friend in Kapasan, Surabaya. They are smoking-friends..Smoking drugs made me fly.. then I become addicted. I used marijuana for quite long, then I used meth. The effect is good. I became addicted to meth. If I cannot afford*



*it, I sell it...I was drop out from school..if we compare it, I earn more money though I am jobless...so I choose to be jobless..I was about to get married before I was arrested.. it was 9 days before my marriage.. my parents shocked, ..they got angry since they have warned me to stop but I still consume drugs..they were too tired in giving me warning.."*

At first, they use drugs in certain situation such as construction workers. They use drugs to keep their stamina while working since their job needs ultimate energy and mind. In the beginning, they use meth for a trial, but it ends in addiction and the doses is increasing. Furthermore, there is also an athlete who tries to use meth to be fit, but it ends in addiction. This is a statement by an inmate in Pamekasan Correctional facility at the FGD:

*"I tried drugs in 2012. Honestly, I regret it, I never had the good side.. It ruins my life..I lost everything..including land. Maybe I was punished by God..I will quit..This is my first in using meth..i never tried putaw..In Madura..I have seen my uncle using drugs..I just saw it, I donot know.. In Sumenep in the beach. Despite of consuming it outside, no one knows...villagers are mostly farmers...so my uncle and I smoke Arabian cigarette..Don't smoke this. Smoke other ciggarete (said my uncle).. When I knew it, I was angry..I was given by a friend. I was doing sport, so I wanted to be fit..I used it in Java. I spent a lot of money.I wanted to send it to Java, but I was trapped..I have many debt..i lost my wealth.. when I used my own money..many debts..I pawned my cows..I parents knew nothing..My wife did not know that I consumed drugs..When my wife was going out for shopping, I used drugs..then a friend invited me to use drugs in the village..I learned it to make the equipment..then I spent three hundred thousand rupiah in a second,,I spent my salary.. but I don't have any income since I have done permanent job.."*

Despite that many people use drugs by being given for free, it is only an inducement. They finally increase the dosage and are trapped to buy. They feel the impact. It makes them calm and losing problems

*"..it is an addiction..if I have money, I would have bought it..it is only one hundred thousand rupiah at first..then increasing..I don't drink vodka..I was invited by a friend, they gave it for free if we have addicted to it..we sometimes bought ir for 400-500 thousand rupiah.. collecting money from 4 persond..first night, I stiiI can sleep but after a long consumption, it makes us awake..first time use, the effect is*

*incredible..but after a while., we need to increase the dosage..it makes us fit..we don't remember that we have debts..feels like we don't have problem of life.."*

Those who are drug users at first are becoming drug dealers since they don't have money to buy drugs. The profit is used to buy drugs for themselves and to be sold again. Generally, FGD participants in correctional facility and rehabilitation center are arrested as drug dealers. They say that this job is printable that they are encouraged to repeat it despite have been imprisoned before.

The drug abusers and dealers feel the positive impacts of drugs and earn more profit, but they forget that the negative impacts are bigger than the momentarily comfort. It ruins their family as stated by an inmate in Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution in the FGD:

*"My experience on drugs..it ruins everything, I regret it until my heart is opened..I regret it a lot. Drugs are very rude. The second thing is the improvement of the government. I am very happy. This research is for the sake of improvement as well."*

Similar experience is also stated by another FGD participant:

*"..it ruins my family..it is almost broken..we almost divorced..be sorry.. from here, we should be careful in making friends since we don't know the impact..it has been 4 years..(first time here) stressful Sir.. It was difficult to accept it..every time I go home, we have a fight..it is very stressful.. all is a mess. It all starts from making other happy.. everything is ruined.."*

Environment plays an important role in influencing someone to use drugs. It cannot be denied that drug abuse is started from a friendship, both at school, working place, neighborhood, and other peer groups.

### **3. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

The treatment for drug abuse is very important and urgently required. Currently, the treatment for drug users is carried out in correctional

institution or they are rehabilitated in rehabilitation center. It is done to set them free from drug abuse. Basically, the treatment is to protect them from returning to drug abuse, both as abuser or dealer. They are given skills from various social programs and activities as well as medical activity. The treatment to drug abuser and dealer through various program and activities is expected to deliver them to the society after completing the sentence or rehabilitation to be able to carry out their former activities and not to repeat their deed

### **3.1 Treatment in Correctional Institution**

During the research, Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution is occupied by 924 inmates, while its capacity is 1,223 inmates. From the occupancy, the correctional institution is still sufficient since it is still below the maximum capacity. However, there is a problem with clean water for bathing. The clean water is very limited. Head of Correctional Institution said that if the correctional institution was occupied by 1,000 inmates, bathing would be an issue, but the drinking water was adequate. Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution is only for male inmates, while female inmates are accommodated in Malang and Surabaya Correctional Institution.

In Law No.12 of 1995 on Correctional, it is explained that Correctional Institution and Prison function as a place for imprisonment and treatment for inmates based on the system, institutional and treatment as the final part of criminal system and criminal justice system. While serving the sentence, inmate is obliged to obey the rules in correctional institution and prison. Maintaining the security and order in correctional institution becomes the task of the Head of Correctional Institution The rules in correctional facility and prison are regulated in the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No 6 of 2013 on Code of Conduct of Correctional Institution and State Prison.

In Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No 6 of 2013, Article 2 paragraph (1) and (2) states that each inmate and prisoner is obliged to obey the code of conduct in correctional institution or prison. The Code of Conduct in Correctional Institution or Prison in paragraph (1) includes the mandatory and prohibition for inmates and prisoners. Article 4 Point

7 states that each inmate or prisoner is prohibited to keep, produce, carry, sell, and/or consume drugs and/or drug precursor as other illegal drugs. In reality, there are still many drug abuse in correctional institution. During their time in serving the sentence in correctional institution, there are inmates who violate the law. They conduct drug abuse and trafficking. This occurs in Medaeng Correctional Institution Surabaya <sup>5</sup>. It is admitted by an inmate in Medaeng Correctional Institution before being transferred to Pamekasan.

*"I am not moslem. There was an event in the church where we can get closer to God. We have a bible in the room to pray. My wife asked for a divorce when I was in Medaeng..then I used drugs. I used it as an impingement..but until when. I wonder is there a woman who loves me.."*

In confusion in facing a divorce, this inmate could not protect himself from using drugs in the correctional facility. It happens since there is an opportunity and the lack of surveillance inside Medaeng correctional facility. Drug trafficking inside the correctional institution also occurs in Pamekasan correctional institution, but according to inmates it does not exist anymore. It is stated by an inmate in Pamekasan Correctional Institution during the FGD.

*"..it's difficult here. There is no telecommunication room, no cigarette, no cafeteria..it's very difficult here. So some friends are afraid for smoking..but it's all good now. But we are very grateful now. No drugs here..Mr Hernowo..first thing..at the beginning some still have guts to use drugs..but not now. It is a direction from God to all officers here to do the improvement together."*

During their stay in correctional institution, inmates are not allowed to keep mobile phone and cash money, smoking, and others. It is purposed to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the correctional facility as explained by Head of Pamekasan Correctional Institution. According to him, drug abuse and illicit trafficking occur due to the access to mobile phone inside the correctional institution. With the communication tools, inmates can manage drug network outside the correctional instituion.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2018/06/05/terdakwa-jaringan-narkoba-rutan-medaeng-divonis-berbeda?page=2> diakses 22/10/18

Thus, various efforts have been taken by correctional institution to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the correctional institution such as increasing the surveillance, visitor luggage inspection and routine search. The correctional officers are also given training on the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking inside the correctional institution. Thus, Pamekasan correctional institution routinely holds inspection on communication tools, cash money and prohibited goods to prevent the circulation of drugs inside and outside the correctional facility. It is stated by Head of Pamekasan Correctional Institution, as follows:

*"..drug dealers should be separated. Other than drug lords should be rehabilitated. The contagion is through relationship, we have done maximally. The source is mobile phone, so we provide communication room/shop. But there are still leakings. Android mobile phone is more dangerous. If I have a regular mobile phone, automatically I will contact my family but an android with internet banking, it is dangerous" (Mr.H)*

The treatment program for inmates in Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution refers to Law No 12 of 1995 and Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No 6 of 2013. However, this narcotics correctional institution has a special program for inmates to free from drug abuse since all inmates are involved in drug use, trafficking and trade. It is expected that after completing the sentence in the correctional institution, they will not return to drugs. All this time, the special program on rehabilitation is given with spiritual religious approach especially Islam called riyadhah. It is stated by Head of Pamekasan Correctional Institution as follows:

*"...the rehab is directed to Islamic boarding school (pesantren) Suralaya, it is called riyadah. At midnight around 00.30 am, they take a shower and go to mosque. They pray until dawn and then hold morning pray. After that, a short break. So for rehabilitation, we have done it will Suralaya pesantren. The activity is at night. We are considering the energy too, so only 30 participants. They are separated. There will be a queue. The block is separated also. If there is PB proposal, it will be working skill. The superiority of riyadhah has been maintained. The treatment program policy here. It is well known for this treatment."*

As stated by Head of Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution rehabilitation for inmates is carried out in cooperation with Suralaya pesantren in “riyadhah” activity. The main point in riyadhah is the sincere effort to get closer to Allah. This effort is aimed to train the heart and soul to have the behavior based on the truth and sincerity. This activity is to train and to get used to conducting “the madhoh”<sup>6</sup> praying or spiritual activity and ghairu madhoh as a daily life<sup>7</sup>. Similar to the purpose of rehabilitation or treatment in correctional institution, riyadhah is aimed to cut drug abuse and illicit trafficking chain through religious value internalization inside the correctional institution. Thus, when they have completed the sentence, they will not repeat it.

Riyadhah is very good for drug abusers, but unfortunately it cannot be carried out simultaneously due to security consideration. Riyadhah is done at midnight until dawn. With the consideration of security, riyadhah is only participated by those with parole status or the inmates who will be free after undergoing at least two-thirds of their criminal period provided that these two-thirds are not less than 9 (nine) months. Whereas according to Head of Pamekasan Correctional Institution, those with parole status are increasing that it is worried these inmates will no be accommodated in riyadhah program. For inmates who have not included joining riyadhah, they will join the activity in workshop or vocational training center, in the farm or cleaning activity.

The activity in workshop is needed to give the skills as the assest after they go out from correctional facility to be able to find decent employment. For this purpose, Pamekasan Correctional Institution has the plan to cooperate with other institutions such as university, Health Office, The Ministry of Religious Affairs, and other related institutions to carry out treatment for inmates. To improve the program in Pamekasan Correctional Institution, there has been a comparative study to Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution Jakarta as stated by Head of Pamekasan Correctional Institution:

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<sup>6</sup> Madhoh is worship that has determined the terms and commandment

<sup>7</sup> <https://daqu.sch.id/2015/05/makna-riyadhoh/> accessed on 22/10/18

*"We carry out a comparative study to Cipinang Narcotics Correctional Institution We should go to related institutions, a cooperation with Ministry of Religious Affairs, university, we make one class. It is planned that we will use the empty rooms since if it is only riyadhah, then others will have no activity. Those who want to join riyadhah then are all gathered in workshop and cleaning activity. They are willing to change and protect the security, but we need to add the program since there are maybe 400 but now there are 900. So we need to accelerate the treatment for parole, conditional leave..the distribution will be added, maybe with psychologist, we need cooperation with other institution such as Health Office. It is late since it is a program for a year..so it needs to be planned from the beginning."*

The treatment program in Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution has run well with various skill despite of the limitations. Riyadhah has been conducted quite well as also. Riyadhah is still needed to change the inmates' behavior to return to the right track by getting closer to God. Concerning the importance of riyadhah, an inmate states this:

*"We think riyadhah should be maintained. In this program, inmates go to mosque at 1 am until dawn or 6 am for israh sholat (praying). This is based on Alloh commandment that we should fix our heart. If we have a good heart, all the deed is good. So the correctional institution should keep this program to see the result. Here, we are trained to read Alquran, skill. I am focused in mosque, so I receive fewer skills."*

After serving the sentence in the correctional institution, their activities are supervised by Correctional Center (Bapas) which has the duty as correctional guide or mentor based on the prevailing rules and regulations. The purpose is to guide inmates to realize and have self improvement and not to conduct criminal activity. The guidance is given when inmates have completed their sentences through vocational skill activity to give them skill to find job. It is explained by Head of Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution.

*"...outside, they are watched by Correctional Center but the surveillance is limited. When they are back to the environment, suddenly some of them are back to correctional facility. When they are asked, they are mocked... outside, there is correctional center which gives skill on welding, driving and others. But the office is different from correctional facility. There is a recital also, so this is a national program of correctional center."*

Despite that the treatment is implemented well in correctional institution, the handling on drug abuse suspects needs to separate between drug dealer and user. It also relates to the limited capacity in correctional institution to accommodate drug abuse suspects. Drug users will be handled by Social Affairs Office to be rehabilitated in rehabilitation center or hospital, while drug dealer should be imprisoned. According to Head of Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution, the full occupancy in correctional institution today is not caused by the high number of drug dealer, but there are more drug abusers in there. This is the explanation by Head of Pamekasan Narcotics Correctional Institution :

*"..drug dealers and abusers should be separated. There should be the start in the court; if drug dealers is imprisoned, drug abuser should be accompanied by Social Affairs Office. Today, drug abuser and drug dealers are grouped together. Drug dealers should be imprisoned. Correctional Institution is all occupied by drug abusers, not drug dealers. Similar here, drug abusers are in. The drug abuser in correctional institution should be studied if drug dealers is in too. This is the discussion inside. I hope rehabilitation is not from the court decision. It should be imprisonment only."*

Head of Correctional Institution's explanation shows that there should be no mistakes in deciding whether someone is convicted guilty in drug abuse or only should be rehabilitated. It is based on Law on Narcotics which mandates a drug user to undergo rehabilitation, while drug dealer and lord should be imprisoned from conducting drug abuse and illicit trafficking criminal acts.

### **3.2 Rehabilitation Program in Rehabilitation Center**

A drug user highly needs attention to be able to come back to a healthy and drug-free life. Thus, as drug users, they can be directed not to get involved in drug abuse. Rehabilitation is one of the important stages for drug user. The government (National Narcotics Board), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Affairs have established cooperation with many social institutions in drug abuse prevention through a rehabilitation program for drug abusers.



To implement the rehabilitation program, the government has appointed related institutions to be the partners such as Public Health Center, hospital, medical rehabilitation institution, social rehabilitation institution, or called Institution for Compulsory Reporting on Drug Users (IPWL). The compulsory reporting program for addicts is based on Government Regulation No 25 of 2011 on Compulsory Reporting for Drug Addicts to IPWL. Article 11 of this Government Regulation states that IPWL issues an identity card for those who are undergoing the drug abuse victim-social rehabilitation. This cardholder is not allowed to be arrested and convicted criminal act. This card can be used twice only. So, if the drug user is arrested three times, legal proceeding should be carried out first before the rehabilitation.

There are several IPWL in the City of Surabaya with medical, religious and social approach. dr. Soetomo Hospital and Menur Psychiatric hospital are IPWL with medical approach. Several IPWL in which the rehabilitation program uses social approach are Bambu Nusantara, Orbit, Plato, and Inabah XIX Rehabilitation Center.

Bambu Nusantara Rehabilitation Center Surabaya at first is the development of Bambu Nusantara in Madiun. The rehabilitation center has been in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and focused in social rehabilitation. Previously, this rehabilitation center has been in cooperation with Surabaya City Narcotics Board to handle drug abusers. According to Head of Bambu Nusantara Foundation, the drug abuser expectation to participate in the rehabilitation program is high. They have realized and understood that using drug will not be imprisoned. However, parts of society are still afraid to report for involving in drug abuse. In addition, the price is quite high. Generally, they do not want to get involved with the law enforcement officers or drug network. It is stated by Head of Bambu Nusantara Foundation:

*"What makes the people afraid is the financing and their lack of knowledge on rehabilitation. They think that rehabilitation is scary; their children will be asked to do this and that, violence. The cost for inpatient rehabilitation, the meals. We do not insist, it is up to you mam to give any amount. In IPWL, my child will be asked about the drug dealers We are afraid that if we report it, they should tell about the drug dealers. This what makes their family scared. So, compulsory reporting is not yet informed widely to the society."*

Based on the experience, around 80% of drug abusers rehabilitated in this correctional facility is from the reference of National Narcotics Board. Those who come with their own initiative are around 20%. With the increasing society's awareness on the importance of rehabilitation for drug users, the rehabilitation center is now accommodating more drug users. With the increasing enthusiasm from the society to join the rehabilitation program in IPWL, the rehabilitation fund is increasing as well. Due to the limited budget, the number of drug abusers rehabilitated in this rehabilitation center is also limited <sup>8</sup>.

Currently, Bambu Nusantara rehabilitation center only accepts the financial support from the Ministry of Social Affairs. It is not allowed to receive financial support from other government institutions. On the other hand, the budget from the Ministry of Social Affairs is not sufficient to cover all the expense. Thus, part of the rehabilitation fee is borne by the rehabilitation participants. It is as explained by Head of Bambu Nusantara Rehabilitation Center, as follows"

*"The rehabilitation is for 3 months. According to WHO, rehabilitation for drug abusers is ideally for 6 months. From the Ministry of Social Affairs, it is 6 months at first, then becoming 4 months, but with National Narcotics Board, it is 3 months. From National Narcotics Board, there 76 participants. From The Ministry of Social Affairs , there are 15 participants, while the rest is paid with their own money. The inpatient in the 2nd semester is 19, while the clients are 21. So the issue is the financing. Not all participants have money. National Narcotics Board does not have the budget. When clients are referred here, they must have guardian. The function is related to financing. The Ministry of Social Affairs has the budget, but the plan in 2019 tends to National Narcotics Board. If they send them here, it is with National Narcotics Board budget."*

Bambu Nusantara rehabilitation center until today is still able to pay the rehabilitation program with the financial support from the Ministry of Social Affairs and foreign donor institution. However, in the future, they need to think when more people are aware on the importance of

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<sup>8</sup> The rehabilitation program is carried out for 3 months. According to information from the chairman of the foundation, the amount of rehabilitation costs for one person is around Rp. 3.8 million per month, the cost obtained from the Ministry of Social Affairs is Rp. 1.5 million, and the rest is charged from client's parents. However, because not all parents are capable, rehabilitation centers seek other subsidy funds.

rehabilitation program for drug abusers while rehabilitation center or IPWL is not increasing in number. In addition, rehabilitation cost is quite high since many drug abusers are from families who do not afford to pay the rehabilitation program.

Almost all of the assistants/companions at the rehabilitation center had been drug abusers, and had undergo rehabilitation. They are willing to be a companion because of their strong belief and desire to create a community as a place for abusers and former users not relapse as addicts, as explained by the management of the rehabilitation center.

*"If it's for me, why do I want to? I used to join rehabilitation. Previously, initially in Bogor, Semarang, to Orbit, this was just established. Initially for my own recovery; if we believe that addiction is a brain disease, something that attacks the brain, that maintenance is (necessary) for life, then I myself must have a strong community; then I have to be able to create a community. So I founded this so that those who come out have a community like this. So if in Surabaya talking about drugs, why the relapse rate is so high, because there is no strong community; then friends don't have a forum."*

There are two programs at the Bambu Nusantara Rehabilitation Institution, which are programs that require inpatient and outpatient programs. As explained earlier in this rehabilitation program, it takes 3 months. According to information from the management of the rehabilitation center, there are currently 19 clients, and on average they have used drugs for around 3 years. In determining someone involved in drug abuse, they have their instruments to measure it. Even though the rehabilitation participants were originally an overflow from the National Narcotics Board, to be accepted into the rehabilitation program, the users will be screened first to determine whether they need to be hospitalized or just outpatient. The time needed for outpatient rehabilitation is the same as an inpatient, which is for 3 months, and they must come 2 times a week.

According to the Head of the Bambu Nusantara Foundation, positive urine test results do not always mean addicts. According to them there are three groups of drug abuse, namely: users, abusers and addicts. At this rehabilitation center the addicts received are addicts The implementation of the rehabilitation program did not use the curriculum, but used the

Minnesota model. In this rehabilitation program patients are given treatment based on their needs. Therefore, every week a conference is held. Although the rehabilitation program is still adopted by rehabilitation institutions outside Indonesia, but from the beginning the patient has been given an orientation, introduced to the regulations in the house and its programs. Because the level of addiction to the rehabilitation center residents is the same, rehabilitation programs can be carried out simultaneously.

In the rehabilitation process, maintaining relationships between fellow residents of the rehabilitation house is preferred, including with their companions and those around them. Therefore, the rehabilitation center is designed to be very open, in the middle of housing so that it makes the residents comfortable. This is to eliminate the impression that the rehabilitation center for drugs is a closed and very hard program; tend to be military. Also, the residents of the rehabilitation center came and were willing to be hospitalized because of self-awareness, there was no coercion. This is as explained by the facilitator of a rehabilitation institution as follows

*"... (people think) rehabilitation is scary, militarism-like. I designed it like an ordinary house, not a trellis. (No) strict, (no) 24 hour security, (no) security and others. If I try to design it like a normal house, I believe that the concept I applied is open 24 hours. I told my client; you want to run away please. No need to run away, just tell me I'll give you money to go home. Alhamdulillah, from 2005 there were only 4 people running away. From (year) 2016 until now only 4 people (who ran away). They enter with willingness; once they enter there is a consent, for 3 months. If they want me to accept it, if I don't want it, I won't accept it."*

In addition to the planned rehabilitation program, the residents of the rehabilitation center are also treated like living at home. They can carry out any activities as long as they do not violate the rehabilitation center regulations; the terms do and do not. They may have morning or evening run around the housing complex. They are also invited to watch movies in the cinema. Besides, they were also invited to go out to conduct outbound. With this freedom, they are expected to be more open and enjoy life without drugs.

One thing that is also important in the rehabilitation process is when they have finished undergoing rehabilitation and return to the community, because the community still looks down on people involved in drug abuse. Society always gives a bad stamp to drug abusers, and tends to be ostracized. Such conditions can be a heavy burden of addicts, who want to be free from the vicious circle of drug snares. A rehabilitation participant in Bambu Nusantara stated as follows:

*"Avoiding discrimination, (because) tends to be ostracized, labeled bad. (In) rehabilitation center is not (like that), heart to heart. Here (I) find a solution. Outside, we are wrong again. The public must be told to accept addicts. All this time, I was afraid of being transmitted to my child. From a legal perspective, I am not afraid because (if I) am arrested, I can come out again. Law must be enforced; (not if) having money then we can come out, can be redeemed but need to sell the house."*

To overcome this problem, one of the rehabilitation programs at the institution is to provide material to prevent addicts from relapse. In addition, according to the chairman of the Bambu Nusantara foundation, the role of family, communication and interaction with family is very important. Therefore, families are also involved in the rehabilitation process; they are given special material for families related to drug abuse.

*"Rehabilitation is not one-way but from two sides. His parents were also given understanding. When he returned to the community, his clash with his family; (they) are not accepted, they are treated (as) the wrong person. (We) have the budget to have FGD with parents. Here, last month, relapse prevention material was given, preventing addiction; equipped with coping skills. Only because the damage is two-way, this is what we don't transfer. I want...when the family comes, we have a chat together. I also conveyed the material to the family, (that) (needed) to be recovered was not only the client but also the family. And secondly, his son who was caught, his son who was rehab here, his son (considered) a disgrace. I say (to) his (mother): if the child is a disgrace the child is difficult to recover because the mother will continue to cover up. In fact, I say, your son is arrested, you should be thankful, because this is a blessing from God. If not arrested now maybe the child has entered the network. (So) don't be sad; instead this (his son) was caught can be overcome from the start. Nothing is covered up. Other aspects of the dimension we notice, problems with the family must be cleared. If addicted, they do not use 3 months here, they can. But family problems (if) are not resolved, when they return they can come back again."*

Family visits during the rehabilitation program are also expected. This needs to be done so that during their stay in a rehabilitation center they don't feel isolated. On this occasion the family can also establish communication and interact with their children. In addition, the family can also find out about their child's progress during the rehabilitation period. They can also discuss with the facilitators or administrators of the rehabilitation center, so they can solve the existing problems together. Therefore, after completing the rehabilitation program, the institution has a program to routinely bring together former residents of rehabilitation centers and their parents with the management of rehabilitation institutions. In this way they are expected to be able to share their experiences (support groups). This is important because it is not impossible that some of them will become users again.

#### **4. Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program Implementation and Its Problems**

Drugs become a serious threat to society, especially young people, even though drug abusers do not know their age or social status. Therefore, tackling drug abuse is not only the responsibility of the government and law enforcement officials, but it is the responsibility of all people. Community involvement with authorized institutions in dealing with drugs is highly expected, because the community is the party directly affected by drug abuse.

To tackle the problem of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking, the government has enacted Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The Law states that sanctions regulated in the Narcotics Act can be in the form of criminal sanctions or rehabilitated, as stated in articles 128 and 103. Therefore, currently drug abusers are not only given prison sanctions, but can also be rehabilitated in determined rehabilitation centers or IPWL (Institution for Compulsory Reporting on Drug Users). However, before rehabilitation is carried out, every user and victim of drug abuse must be subject to an assessment process by the Integrated Assessment Team (TAS) consisting of the National Narcotics Board, Police, Justice, Prosecutors, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs. The existence of this assessment team is needed to determine the level of rehabilitation needed. This rehabilitation is only done for those who become users, not dealers.

Efforts to prevent the distribution and eradication of drugs through Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics is then followed up with Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 on the National Narcotics Board. Besides, to eradicate drugs, the government has also issued Presidential Instruction No. 12 of 2011 on the Implementation of National Policies and Strategies for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN), which has governed prevention efforts, community empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication.

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking National Strategy in the framework of realizing a drug-free Indonesian society is still being promoted today. In early 2015, President Joko Widodo has declared Indonesia in a drug emergency as a real effort from the government and the state to fight against drugs. Efforts to eradicate and declare war on drugs were also followed by various regions in Indonesia. To implement policies in all regions of Indonesia, Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP) and City/Regency National Narcotics Board (BNNK) are established.

As an effort to prevent abuse and eradicate illicit drug trafficking, the Surabaya government since 2014 has issued Surabaya Mayor Regulation No. 65 of 2014 concerning Action Plans for the Implementation of Policies and Strategies for the Prevention and of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Surabaya City in 2014-2015. Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Surabaya's vision is: "Surabaya Free from Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2020". Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking mission includes: (1) building a policy system that can protect the entire community from the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking; (2) strengthen the resilience and empowerment of people to actively participate in efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking; (3) developing optimal public services for citizens to live clean, safe and recover from drug abuse and illicit trafficking; (4) encourage the application of a strict legal system and provide legal certainty, a sense of security and justice.

Various efforts have been made to prevent the spread of drug abuse and trafficking. Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Policy has been carried out and socialized by involving

various governments, private sector, NGO and various community groups. Various efforts to implement Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in East Java and in Surabaya seem to experience many obstacles both in the framework of drug abuse prevention and eradication.

In East Java Province, there are 38 regencies/cities. Out of 38 new regencies/cities, there are 17 City/Regency Narcotics Board. In the north coast region from Tuban to Banyuwangi, City/Regency Narcotics Board is only found in Tuban, Gresik and Pasuruan Regencies. City/Regency Narcotics Board is mostly in the central regions, such as Malang Raya, Surabaya, Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Tulungagung, Nganjuk, Kediri, and Blitar. Thus, 21 City/Regency areas that do not have City/Regency Narcotics Board, all drug problems are handled by East Java Provincial Narcotics Board. With the vast area of this province, it will certainly make it difficult for East Java Provincial Narcotics Board to carry out its activities, especially in implementing the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program, even though so far it has been running quite well. As has been done by the Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Division of East Java Provincial Narcotics Board so far which always “backs up” the activities in the 21 City/Regency. However, the limited workforce in the field of prevention made their work less than optimal for handling 21 City/Regency. With only 11 employees, they must deal with the problem of drug prevention in 21 City/Regency.

Various efforts were made to optimize the performance of the National Narcotics Board by inviting local governments and communities. Through the Regional House of Representatives, a regional regulation (Perda) No.13/2016 regarding the facilitation of drug abuse is produced. Facilitated by the Bakesbangpol East Java Province, together with relevant offices and agencies, NGOs, and the campus, they have tried to develop a governor’s regulation. Furthermore, the presence of Presidential Instruction No.6/2018 actually really helped the movement of Provincial Narcotics Board to implement the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program. This Presidential Instruction is about the national action plan of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and narcotics precursors in which the invitation to disseminate in all ministries and institutions, civil servants, Indonesian Army, and



members of the Indonesia Police about Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Previously, there was also a circular of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucracy Reform No. 50/2017 concerning the Implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug and Narcotics Precursor Abuse and Illicit Trafficking within government agencies. Therefore, in carrying out its task, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board has been facilitated by the existence of various legal regulations, although of course they are still with limitations. This was revealed by an informant at East Java Provincial Narcotics Board as follows.

*"So what about Presidential Instruction No 6/2018, that every ministry and institution must have a role in P4GN. With that reference, we can move freely anywhere, but we are not likely to have many, the most advocacy for dissemination is not too many in a year, maybe 10 or 12 "This is because this year the funds have been cut for the Governor Election, we have reduced the intensity, we finally partnered with BUMN (SOE) to take CSR, this morning there was a urine test with several banks whose test kits were provided by them" (Informant, Mrs. R, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board)*

Because of these limitations, Provincial Narcotics Board invites various elements of SOE, and private sector to be actively involved to support Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program. Private companies and SOE's are increasingly aware of the importance of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program. Those with existing funds are trying to do urine tests in their workplace. This limited fund also becomes an obstacle for the Prevention and Community Empowerment of East Java Provincial Narcotics the sector to disseminate information on the prevention of drug abuse because of its wide reach. Therefore, in its activities it always seeks to engage with various parties such as the SOE and other private companies by utilizing the CSR.

*"... with the private sector, we are waiting to be invited, but the Workforce Office invites National Narcotics Board to conduct drug socialization, the Workforce Office invites company people. The budget is limited once for 5 companies, if as of now there are one meeting for 15 companies there are 30 people, until when, there are many companies in Surabaya. In the company there is a task force to handle AIDS, the cooperation agreement has been offered and already requires the fight against drugs. Now in the company, to recruit employee, it uses drug tests first, some companies requires a clean of*

*drugs statement. There are Japfa Comfeed, Goldcoin, Matahari Sakti, there are urine tests, Gunawan Dianjaya Steel, Ibis Basuki Rahmat Hotel, PT KAI, Pertamina "(informant, Mr. BD, BNNK Surabaya)*

The effort to overcome the drug problem in East Java and Surabaya in particular has been based on Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking policy set out in Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. This policy was not only implemented by East Java Provincial Narcotics Board but also by Surabaya City Narcotics Board. The implementation of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking has also involved various parties closely related to drug abuse. Surabaya City Government has supported this policy through Surabaya City Regulation (Perwali) No. 64 of 2014. The mayor regulation comes into effect in 2014 and 2015 but in its vision states that Surabaya City is Drug Free in 2020. Therefore, in line with this vision, Surabaya City Government is committed to achieve it in 2020. Surabaya City Government, in its effort to achieve drug-free city, continues to support various programs that involve various work units or city government offices and institutions. In the implementation of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and the action plan, Surabaya City Narcotics Board cooperates with the Surabaya City Government. The drug abuse prevention activity program has involved various existing agencies because it has been explained in Perwali the parties involved. Thus, the duties and obligations of each department and institution in the city government and the responsibility of Surabaya City Narcotics Board are clear.

*"We are in Surabaya, we are collaborating with Surabaya city government. Surabaya City Government formed the P4GN action team, in 2013 there was a decree, but for the action plan team. Perwali P4GN appears, the action team has arranged the duties of each unit. The Prevention Unit of Kesbangpol, Department of Education, Culture and Tourism Office, Communication and Information. Empowerment, Population Control Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The eradication of the Satpol PP leading sector, for rehabilitation: Welfare Office and the Social Affairs Office. We already collaborated when Surabaya government held a population data collection, justice operations, when founding cases related to drugs will be brought to Surabaya City Narcotics Board, some are placed in liposomes (social rehabilitation), if drugs are here, we will assess, their involvement with drug, how far, user, dealer or courier. When it is indicated that there is an element of criminality, eradication unit*

*will continue, if only user, a rehabilitation unit follows up, how old is he if he still needs school for counseling up to 8 meetings, if he is an adult, go to the Menur Psychiatric Hospital, Nusantara Bamboo, to be hospitalized "(informant Mr. BD, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

Surabaya City government routinely conducts control to keep the city clean, safe and orderly, including preventing the spread of drug abuse. In carrying out these control operations, drug abuse cases are usually found. Due to the existing cooperation Surabaya City Narcotics Board, the follow up will be delegated to and assessed by Surabaya City Narcotics Board. Collaboration with the city government does not stop at curbing, but continues to take preventative measures to the community. To make it easier to reach the community in terms of prevention, cadres, working groups (pokja), task groups (pokgas) and task force (satgas) are formed at the sub-district level up to the RT (neighborhood)/ RW (hamlet) level. Due to limited budget in Surabaya City Narcotics Board it utilizes city government funds.

*"We formed a cadre, this cadre reported to us, cadres in each sub-district, urban community, youth group, school, now because of the lack of budget, no budget, finally I used the municipal budget to form a task force ... in every sub-district, with a decision letter from head of sub district, chaired by the sub-district head, but I ask that there should be a chairman, secretary and members ... the chairperson is the ex officio secretary of subdistrict head, the secretary is the ex officio sub-district secretariat section ... and the coordinator is a member of the tramtib section. So the task force will not disperse. Now sub-district head forms a pokgas or pokja at the urban community level, whose members are RT and RW, besides cadres. That's how I shop by reaching into people's pockets. National Narcotics Board does not have a budget, how I use other's budget... I use budget for the task force, I will cover the coaching. The P4GN Task Force, following the mayor's decision letter in the P4GN, P4GN action team to functions, later if the central government has a command. The task force is already in place, the task force already exists in 2014, the 2013 Decision Letter is the action plan. Adopting Perwali, Drug-Free Surabaya 2020, forming organizations within the government, but it is not possible to create new institutions or new fields "(informant Mr. BD, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

The involvement up to the RT (neighborhood)/RW (hamlet) level is very important because they understand most the state of the community. They understand the problems that exist in their communities so that it is easier to map the situation and then act on it. The formation of working groups and task forces is not only in the community but also in schools and campuses. This seems to only exist in Surabaya or at least the community, school and campus environment in Surabaya has built the concern. The mayor's regulation is actually outdated, but the vision is until 2020. Thus, all parties involved must still try to carry out various activities to achieve the vision.

Young people who are vulnerable to drug abuse are the target of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Coaching young people with various types of activities is a priority of drug abuse prevention programs. The activities include urine tests targeting school children, scout 'brantas narkoba', performing arts, and folk performances containing P4GN program materials.

*"Efforts from the city government that have collaborated with City Narcotics Board, urine test for students, prevention of the National Unity Development Agency are active in developing young generation, there is a national early monitoring orientation for OSIS students, there is training for students, National Narcotics Board as a speaker ... at school, training for youth, youth and sport office, communication and information office, there are folk performances, art performances inserting National Narcotics Board for socialization. On the other hand also from scouts, there are Persami(weekend camp) who obtain record from Indonesia Record Museum, scout 'brantas narkoba'. Weekend camp against drugs "(informant, Mr. BD, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

Folk performances that are often held by the city government are used by the City Narcotics Board to hold information sharing sessions about drug abuse. The public interest that came to enjoy the people's entertainment was large enough so that it was appropriate to give a little understanding of drugs. Collaboration with folk performers is for the benefit of the artist and also for the community.

As an effort to prevent the younger generation from involving in drug abuse, many campuses have a concern in preventing drug abuse.

The campus is an environment that is prone to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Therefore, it is an excellent goal for students on campus to form various organizations or activities that are essentially anti-drugs. The movement of these students is very necessary given the number of students or campuses spread across East Java in general or Surabaya in particular.

*“Brawijaya University, Trunojoyo University, they also have UKMs in campus, they form student activity units, there is concern in forming anti-narcotics UKMs in State University of Malang, East Java has GERMAN, anti-narcotics student movements” (Informant R, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board).*

Collaboration with Bakesbangpol and the Civil Service Police is also carried out to conduct surveillance of foreigners. Supervision and control are carried out in places considered drug-prone, such as in boarding houses, apartments, entertainment places and public areas in city parks. This activity is routinely carried out to prevent the spread of drug abuse. For the time being, this activity is considered quite effective even though it is full of limitations. If drug abuse is found in the control operation, it will be sent to the City Narcotics Board to be given an assessment.

In addition to prevention, empowerment has also been carried out by both Provincial Narcotics Board and City/Regency Narcotics Board in collaboration with related parties. The purpose of this empowerment itself is actually to strengthen the community in drug control, to socialize to the public about the types of drugs and the effects of their use and to empower the community in efforts to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking. With the existence of empowerment programs, the community is required to play an active role in prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In addition, this is also done to address the lack of available funds. One of the empowerment efforts is carried out in Madura area, precisely in Bangkalan Regency, which is considered as an area prone to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The program is named alternative empowerment, to empower a village so that it is not affected by the increasing drug abuse around it. This empowerment also held training which involved the industry and labor services, the health service, the military and the police.

*"To overcome this we have an alternative empowerment to take an urban community or village that has many drug dealers, klebung is a drug dealer, we are an alternative empowerment, the target area is drug-prone, the target is not the addicts but the stakeholders who will later we invite for cooperation, this is the Bangkalan community, what kind of regional government, Provincial Narcotics Board can not directly rule, the governor cannot governs the regent due to regional autonomy, there is a City Narcotics Board in Sumenep. From the vulnerable area, we will invite protection, health services, police, and this so that we can help together; there is a facility program from us, but all are moving there, youth cadets, but let's not abuse, we have stopped, we have training but not all addicts have community leaders, there are youth clubs, if for example we get 15 people if all those are addicts, it is not reaching, even though this is training, training is not from us "(informant Mrs R, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board)*

The implementation of prevention programs in East Java as well as in Surabaya conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board and City/Regency Narcotics Board has been quite successful and in accordance with what has been planned. Nevertheless, there are still many obstacles that can hamper the implementation of prevention activities programs. Explicitly, the problem is always about limited funds or budget and personnel. The existence of these two limitations makes Provincial Narcotics Board and City/Regency Narcotics Board have to find a solution. However, so far these limitations have been overcome by networking and collaboration with the city government as well as with the private sector, NGOs and the community. Sometimes the officers for counseling do not have a suitable background in education, even though experience in the field will make them better. This was explained by an inmate, BD from Surabaya City Narcotics Board in the interview as follows.

*"In general, weakness in prevention and eradication, the weakness is the budget, the second is personnel. In Surabaya, which I said, the sufficiency of energy, why do we finally use human resources yes, the personnel we have, the human resources we have are still lacking, such as knowledge capacity for prevention, information sharing session, for example recruitment of National Narcotics Board counselor, they are communication graduates, 2 communication graduates, are there other counselor, yes, one is an economics graduate, one is a law graduate, one is state administration, their major is not suitable but*

*its job as a counselor, the ability to communicate is not the same as those of communication scholars but it can be experience in the field, can follow, but not everything is so ... so in my opinion if the program has no weaknesses. it is just the implementation as I said earlier ... "*

Budget is a problem that always arises in every implementation of an activity. For the East Java and Surabaya regions in particular, they need a sufficient budget for the program to run well. The obstacles that arise are the existence of the city of Surabaya which is a big city that is not much different from Jakarta and other big cities that have very complex problems, related to drug abuse. Therefore, what is desired is proportional budgetary distribution. So far, the budget for smaller cities like Mojokerto, Tulungagung is almost the same as the budget for the city of Surabaya, even though the reach in the city of Surabaya is wider than those small cities. Thus, it needs to be considered regarding the budgeting. The number of human resources that is lacking is also very influential on the achievement of Provincial Narcotics Board and City/Regency Narcotics Board performance. However, this problem can still be helped through the cooperation between Surabaya City Government and the private sector, SOE and ROE.

*"... what is clear is that if I look at this National Narcotics Board list, Surabaya is different from Mojokerto, city is different from regency, we are Surabaya urban city, maybe from the budget must be different, Jakarta is divided into 5, the budget used there is used for East Java. Surabaya Jakarta is slightly different, if in Jakarta there are 5 heads of level 2 area, there must be wisdom from the central leadership to divide the budget. The second, the personnel in Surabaya city, if the personnel are the same as Tulungagung, yes, how do we do ... how can we fight in the urban area. Then the second, give confidence to the city government and our society is really clean, do not mop the floor with a dirty mop ...it is useless ... shows a good performance for the government and the community, good in general that does not violate any legal product according to the line if we have been given trust even though the National Narcotics Board does not have a grant, the government must provide a budget, if the budget calculated from the municipal government is more than 5 Billion, SOE ROE has implemented it even though the budget is not given to National Narcotics Board, Surabaya has been thankful that cross-institutional interaction can work well with BI, KAI, agriculture such as assistance provided by operational vehicles and laptop equipment is also*



*assisted ... needs to additional budget, need human resources, the bottom up theory but the reality is crossed out, no problem, change the name ... "(informant Mr. BD, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

Article 54, Law No 35 of 2009 on Narcotics explains that addicts to narcotics and victims of narcotics abuse must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. In reality, the community is not fully aware of this. While the rehabilitation program is aimed to provide guidance and activities for physical, mental, social and spiritual health care for users who wish to be rehabilitated and their families. It also conducts training and sustainable empowerment of economic life for users and their families so that after release from rehabilitation, they can be economically independent. The provision of services and access to outpatient treatment for methadone maintenance users is also done through Menur Psychiatric Hospital which is managed by Surabaya city government. Surabaya city government has provided support for facilities and infrastructure for rehabilitation institutions in Menur Psychiatric Hospital. The City Government and the National Narcotics Board have actually tried to prepare a service system and rehabilitation service flow by seeking an effective and efficient financing system for patients

*"Fifty - fifty ... the pick up of the ball from National Narcotics Board is almost non-existent, the intention for rehabilitation from National Narcotics Board is not there but if there are one or two family requests, but being forced it results from the municipal police, this is incredible ... (with operations) collaboration between Surabaya City Narcotics Board and Surabaya municipal government is extraordinary ... we synergize from National Narcotics Board initiative ... pick up the ball ... in 2013-2014 we were active with limited budget, we want to save, but now we don't use pick up the ball, it's overload... it was difficult in the past, because need thousands times of thinking before coming to rehab ... we must explain door to door "(informant Mr. BD, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

Some drug abusers have realized to take part in a rehabilitation program, although sometimes they are bumped into rehabilitation costs. This rehabilitation program requires a large amount of money. The government through the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the National Narcotics Board have provided funding assistance for



rehabilitation programs in several IPWLs in Surabaya, one of which is the IPWL Bambu Nusantara. However, the existence of Law No. 35 of 2009 which provides the opportunity for drug users to carry out rehabilitation certainly needs to be anticipated. The limitation of rehabilitation facilities and infrastructure must be immediately improved to be able to provide optimal services. This financing issue needs to be considered further as well. Not less important is treatment after rehabilitation to prevent drug users from returning to drugs.

However, what needs to be considered in the rehabilitation process is the assessment carried out by the TAT and the legal process by the law enforcers subsequently because they are prone to be abused. The drug law states that there is an obligation for drug addicts to undergo medication and treatment. The process of therapy and rehabilitation can be carried out by government institutions. In addition, it is the emergence of the obligation to report its status as a drug addict to relevant agencies. So in rehabilitation it can be done with outpatient and inpatient care, this depends on the level of drug abuse and this needs prior assessment. This is done as an effort to provide services and rights of care and treatment that should be given to drug abusers. However, caution needs to be taken with efforts to save drug abusers whether are only victims of drug use or are already in the status of dealers or enter drug trafficking networks. This is sometimes used by drug dealers when dealing with this legal process. When being caught, the dealer network may claim to be the user. However, this also depends on law enforcers taking advantage of this situation to be able to regulate legal sanctions even though it is difficult to prove it.

Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking efforts through prevention, empowerment and rehabilitation programs have been carried out although there are still obstacles that can hamper the prevention program. Prevention programs that have been carried out include information sharing session about the dangers of drugs, forming peer teams, providing training and leadership activities to prevent drug use, forming early detection teams, forming companion cadres for drug users, providing information and education about the dangers of drug abuse, and forming anti drug cadre. However, another important effort than P4GN is the program to eradicate drug trafficking.

Since the establishment of the Provincial Narcotics Board and City/Regency Narcotics Board, drug eradication has been carried out widely. Basically, the eradication carried out by National Narcotics Board is to cut off the drug network, not to arrest the users. Cutting the illicit drug trafficking network is preferred, given that this network is the source of all types of drugs circulating in East Java and Surabaya. The main thing is to stop the entry of drugs from outside East Java. So, the result of the work of the eradication of this Provincial Narcotics Board is arresting big drug network and large amount of confiscated evidence. However, it is also possible of making arrests on a small scale in order to reveal the large network above it. Therefore, cooperation with the city government and the police which continuously conduct raids on entertainment places as well as in public places is also carried out in order to disclose a larger network on it

*"We are talking about eradication problems from the perspective of eradication, speaking also the comparison of the area. In principle the task of eradicating is to cut off networks. as wide it is, narcotics network always has leaders and co-leaders, we are connected to networks that enter the province so if we struggle in the circulation of small numbers we will run out of energy, so my strategy is trying to protect the outside. And that is very significant if we compare it with the results of the police, the confiscated drugs are far larger, at least in the first semester of 2018, it was bigger from the regional police. So we immediately have the authority of interception of communication tools, which I am aiming for, I don't want the ones below, because the circulation below is just a stepping stone, so we pursue those above us to Malaysia, this is where Malaysia is going to connect, to East Aceh?, entrance, yes, or Medan? Bagan Siapi-API or Batam (Riau Island Province), those are three places that enter East Java"(informant Bp W, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board)*

As we known, the illicit drug trafficking network in East Java and those entering Surabaya is originated from Malaysia. This network mostly involves Maduranese as Indonesian migrant workers who enter Malaysia illegally. Besides illegal trafficking from outside East Java, eradicating drug trafficking in correctional institution is also vulnerable. Although the prevention of drug smuggling and trafficking in correctional has have been made by correctional officer, including by tightening security,

checking visitors' luggage and routine searches, but it must be watched out for. By paying the attention to these two indicators, it will actually be able to reveal the existing drug network since it will be connected to a wider network.

Thus, in this eradication it is clear what will be done by National Narcotics Board. This is so as not to overlap with the police's duties to eradicate drugs. In this eradication task, each of them understands their obligation. They prioritize cooperation in this eradication so that everything can go together and complement each other. It is explained by the informant, W, from East Java Provincial Narcotics Board as follows.

*Because the most dominant suspect is people from Madura, why is that because there are many migrant workers from there, so the return here uses a lot of illegal lane. Then be aware of the circulation in correctional facility so that the indicators that we pay attention to will be broadly connected. So once the big items come in, they will be broken into pieces, well, why do we pay attention to these broken pieces? ... this will be energy consuming. The important is the goods are in ... now the pieces come in. We sometimes share with friends at the regional police. This is this area that plays this- that ... this is the phone number ... they are playing in the lower level, so the task of the region is to continue to play while maintaining harmony with the regional police in the field, if at the level of the leader it must be harmonious but in the field don't rub against each other. If you say that it is overlapping, I don't think so. it's not our job to cut off the network, not catch the suspects, The drugs user is a different matter "(Informant, Mr. W, East Java Provincial Narcotics Board)*

To cut the drug network, various methods are needed, both using simple methods and utilizing information technology that is increasingly developing. This is used because the development of the drug network has expanded and united with the drug network in the world. The development of drugs does not only cut off the internal network, but the important thing is to prevent the network from outside to enter Indonesia, in this case to East Java or especially Surabaya. The experience of the East Java Provincial Narcotics Board when successfully catching the drug network was considered in accordance with its duties. Large drug networks use ships to distribute drugs to Indonesia, precisely to Surabaya. The origin of this type of methamphetamine drug is from Malaysia, therefore this drug

network is already widespread worldwide. As described by speakers from East Java Provincial Narcotics Board as follows.

*This is from Kelang Port in January 2018, coming to Banjarmasin using the MV Selasih, the person is Arwani. This Arwani will break up, They are Maduranese. Their name are Suhud and Robin, technically he will enter Tanjung Perak. It is on YouTube This is the operator of the goods that goes to Perak, and the operator takes it to Madura. Here is the courier Suhud brought 7 packs of couriers Robin brought these 5 packs of people. This means 7 plus 5 kg ... than we find 10 grams below better monitor above. Drug network is not regulated in law, the understanding of the city is not in the law ... This is seen from the perspective of budgeting, it is worth the money we spend with the evidence we get"*

Arrest in the beginning of 2018 with quite large evidence was carried out in collaboration with Customs, and by using information technology that was already quite sophisticated. Even in this arrest operation resulted in the killing of drug networks carried out by Maduranese. In carrying out the operation of capturing this network, sufficient budget is needed, because the process is quite long and should not be careless and full of patience. However, the results obtained are certainly in accordance with the energy, thoughts and funds spent.

In conducting the investigation process in connection with the arrest of drug networks, with the use of information technology, National Narcotics Board is authorized to conduct hearings or tapping and it has been regulated in the Narcotics Act in article 75. What is meant by tapping is an activity or series of investigative activities and/or investigations conducted by National Narcotics Board investigators or Indonesian Police investigators by using electronic devices in accordance with technological advancements to the conversation and/or sending messages by telephone or other communication devices. This tapping is important to monitor the movement of the drug network so that its presence can be known. But of course, this wiretapping was carried out after getting preliminary evidence that was quite accurate. The development of information technology today is also used by drug networks. Therefore, National Narcotics Board itself should seek adequate infrastructure in the operation of the capture of this drug network. Likewise, in correctional facility with the presence of these bugging devices, it is likely that drug networks will be more quickly revealed. However, the limitations of tools for tapping and regulations that have not been supported so far are considered

to be able to inhibit the disclosure of drug network cases in East Java or in Surabaya in particular. In tapping there are still many bureaucratic procedures that are always felt to be one of the obstacles.

*"In bottom line, National Narcotics Board works based on IT. The only problem is that here we cannot rely too much on IT, we still have to obtain information from IT later on crosscheck data from IT. It is crosschecked again with data in the field, we can make an arrest. Then the IT at National Narcotics Board is only at the central National Narcotics Board, if we want to reveal there we have to profiling first so we can catch a lot of this, the process is long ... long ... whereas at Surabaya City Narcotics Board, if we will do it, it will take 3 months to 4 months. if the process is like this, if we can get our data to the province, then the province is then submitted to the center, so we don't know that the policy should be centralized there, and that's the turn in all Indonesia "(Informant Mr D, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

The process of arrest requires carefulness, precision, accuracy of data and information as well as fast time. This is to avoid failures in arresting due to the leaking in information and when they already know, they can escape. In the end because of this limitation, the target is not a large network but a small network. Therefore it is necessary to shorten the bureaucracy or provide equipment in the area to be more effective and efficient. The process for analyzing data is also quite long because it is carried out throughout Indonesia. Especially in areas prone to drug trafficking, tool is needed that can be easily exploited to uncover large drug network cases. With the tapping tool in each province, it will reduce the burden of operational costs as well. This was revealed by one of the Surabaya City Narcotics Board informants as follows.

*"It will be tested again, analyzed again, it can be 3 months 4 months ... if you want to take care of it, the others will not be taken care of because they want to go there, yes, , because the process is long as I did not emphasize ... even though it was ordered by National Narcotics Board, because it was hampered by the problem on bureaucracy? if only there was a device in the province of East Java, there would be cooperation assistance from the provider, another agency, maybe the provider was talking about opening it all, but at the National Narcotics Board, but try to see the situation of the vulnerable areas, the provider should open the route for certain provinces, yeah like Medan, East Java, Bali, Makassar is important there is no tool like in the central, how much is the trip? how much is the accomodation? our tapping*

*officers, there are many tapping officers there, West Indonesia is this province ... this province ... other province, so the city does not need to send officers. we send data there. They analyze. it makes it easier, our members must leave there, if our members go there, what budget are we, we are online, at least East Java province, Makassar Bali provides tools like in the center but we send the data to the center we have done this ... if it's so good the arrest doesn't need to come to the central, Sumenep City Narcotics Board doesn't need to to central ... Minimum budget with optimal result, if we want to uncover the big ones, we finally reveal the small ones ... "(informant Mr. DM, Surabaya City Narcotics Board)*

In carrying out the program of activities in the field of eradication, as in other fields, the problems that arise are lack of budget and personnel. Even though they have used information technology in the disclosure of drug network cases, limited personnel in handling this case have become obstacles. It is recognized that in the disclosure of cases of this drug network can be done manually, but of course it needs additional personnel. In the arrest, it all needs to file with a predetermined time. In addition, with the speeding of filing, it is hoped that the person arrested will give the right reason as there is no time to think about making another alibi. In the filing process, it is also important to uncover the network above quickly so that a larger network can be revealed quickly as well. The faster the filing process, the faster the officer will develop the case and the faster it will be to uncover a larger network. An informant from Surabaya City Narcotics Board stated as follows:

*"If we use the IT method, it will definitely be revealed. It's only a long time analysis. Only if the manual method with IT is a bit, in my opinion, it's not that difficult, it works, we are already at risk, working like that, yes, I still need additional personnel. Here in Erdaication Unit there are 5, 6 with the section head, if you catch it, you have to file it immediately, even though it is actually 3 times 24 hours, 2 or 6 days, but it has to be cleaned immediately so that this person doesn't have time to change ... immediately say something else again, once caught this perso, he was shocked that if he was interrogated he would answer smoothly. he did not have time to make alibis, if you have checked here, one person here and then there. one guard, it means 2 people, it means that the members only have 3 and then I have 4 people, developing more, it is risky ... in Surabaya, only arresting 4 people is tiring, 4 people one coming in, if only there are 10, all is good, 10 each, there is a section head and sub section head,*

*there are 2 north Surabaya, south Surabaya one subsection head, 2 people investigating, two people in the field have five people left ... I don't want catches, capture one ... the team that I have not caught together combine the catch up ... this is temporary yes I have already examined 2 people ... the others caught up ... but again, the budget, how to overcome the budget, right? That is grouping, not too prone, do not too big, no manipulation, output yes but no outcome, they talk the same things, arresting outside, there is a constraint of area..or regency could not absorb the budget ... "*

The operational activities in arresting the network require large amount of cost. Even though it has actually been budgeted, the network disclosure usually cannot be done in one operation. Sometimes case disclosure of large network arrests can be carried out several times. Not to mention if you get data and network information that is unexpected, of course you cannot ignore this. Apart from requiring sufficient funds, it also requires manpower and time for the arrest operation to run well. For Surabaya City Narcotics Board, it certainly cannot be compared to other cities / regencies in East Java. Surabaya's status as a big city certainly differentiates it from other cities / regencies. As a big city, it tends to be a destination city for drug trafficking and also as a transit city. Therefore it needs special handling so that the distribution of drug abuse can be controlled properly.

## **5. Summary and Recommendation**

The government has actually made various efforts to eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The role of the government is very large in overcoming the problem of narcotics in Indonesia. Various laws and regulations and various policy strategies have been produced to support a drug-free Indonesia. However, in implementing policies there are still weaknesses and obstacles that need attention. Funding and resources are not comparable, not to mention the infrastructure that is less supportive, making efforts to eradicate drugs to be less optimal.

Efforts to tackle drug abuse must start early since drug abuse is not only done by adults but also children. Drug use has spread throughout all ages, education, socio-economic level, and residence/environment. The pattern of distribution can start from giving drug for free or trial. However,



at a later stage the user becomes dependent from small dosage to high dosage until the level of addiction. In this condition, the user will feel the economic impact, trying to get money by selling, stealing and other ways to buy drugs. When they don't have money to buy drugs, they usually try to join the drug network by becoming a courier or a small peddler. The benefits of participating in this network of dealers can be used to buy drugs.

The drug network in East Java and Surabaya is a large network that generally originates from Malaysia and the perpetrators of Maduranese. The task of East Java Provincial Narcotics Board and Surabaya City Narcotics board is to cut off the drug network, and this has been done despite of many obstacles that inhibit the disclosure of the drug network. Limited funds and personnel, bureaucracy, and affordability are among the obstacles. Not all regencies / cities in East Java have City/Regency Narcotics Board, so the task of East Java Provincial Narcotics Board is quite heavy to overcome the problem of drug abuse and eradication.

Efforts to prevent, empower and rehabilitate as well as eradicate drugs have been made to collaborate with various related agencies in the city and provincial government environment as well as with SOE, ROE, private sector as well as NGOs and the community. The results were quite encouraging because various parties give the concern to take part in eradicating drug trafficking.

Therefore, eradicate efforts must be continued to succeed prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking program. The ability and authority of wiretapping is needed in each region without going through the central because it will slow down the process whereas it must be quickly handled. This is to break the bureaucratic chain which is quite long and time consuming. Effectiveness and efficiency are needed to minimize funds and personnel.

In collaboration with related parties, the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) which has the authority to determine whether someone is rehabilitated is very vulnerable in the abuse of authority. Thus, it needs to be watched out and be attentive in using the authority for other interests, the



case of the police and prosecutors as well as the court in undergoing the process. Therefore, socialization is needed to have the same perception.

Continue to carry out prevention and empowerment. Information sharing session in the community, especially at school / campus, at the village level to village youth, mosque youth. Besides that, it is necessary to advocate and disseminate, cooperate and synergize with related agencies or offices to fight against drug use and abuse. Meanwhile, dissemination is done through pamphlets and the installation of Anti-Narcotics propaganda banners. Some hotels have undertaken to participate in the dissemination by providing information about drugs in each room and in strategic places.

There is still a lack of drug rehabilitation centers. There are 5 IPWLs in the city of Surabaya but they are still felt to be less compared to drug abusers who tend to continue to grow. Management of rehabilitation must be comprehensive, not only medical that has been in Menur mental hospital, but also integrated with social rehabilitation. And vice versa, social rehabilitation must also be integrated with medical rehabilitation, at least to oversee the healing process. In addition, what is more important is how to post rehabilitation when they return to their families and communities so that they can be accepted and live like other communities. For this reason, a forum or community is needed to nurture former users by holding regular meetings and organizing activities that involve users.

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X

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN DENPASAR, BALI PROVINCE



Pendet Dance





Batik Buketan Bali



# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN DENPASAR, BALI PROVINCE**

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## **1. Introduction**

The threat of the dangers of drugs have spread in all regions in Indonesia, including in Bali. Therefore, the problem of drug abuse in Bali region needs to get the attention of all parties.

This paper discusses the problem of drugs in the Province of Bali, specifically the City of Denpasar and its dynamics. This paper discusses drugs trafficking and abuse in the City of Denpasar, and their causes according to abusers and former users. It also discusses about the effects of drugs. Furthermore, it discusses the prevention efforts that have been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board both through the dissemination of information about the dangers of drugs, advocacy, and through community empowerment. It also discusses the effectiveness of drug treatment, both in correctional institution and in rehabilitation center.

This paper is the result of qualitative research on Drug Prevention and Abuse in Denpasar City conducted from September 5 to September 22, 2018. This qualitative research is purposed to explore various information

regarding: 1) Drug Trafficking and Abuse; 2) Drugs Abuse Prevention; 3) Efforts to tackle Drug Abuse.

## 2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia are at an worrying point. Therefore, in 2015, it was stated that Indonesia is in the emergency of drugs usage. One area that is vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking is the island of Bali as a tourist destination both nationally and internationally. By becoming a tourist area, this region becomes an open area for drug trafficking and abuse. Bali, which was originally a transit area for drug trafficking in the world chain, has turned into a destination. Given that Bali entered the emergency phase in drug trafficking, there is a need of an effort National Narcotics Board in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

### 2.1. Drug Abuse and its Cause

Based on data obtained from the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation, Bali Regional Police (Dit Serse Polda), the revealed drug abuse case in Bali Regional Police (Polda) in the last three years shows a decrease, from 979 cases in 2015 to 925 cases in 2016 or decreased by 5.5%. In 2017, there was a decrease to 872 or 5.7% from the previous year.

Table 10.1. Drug Case Disclosure in Bali Province in 2017

No	Unit	Total Number of Drug Case		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Directorate of Narcotics Investigation	91	125	138
2	Metropolitan City Police Denpasar	379	373	368
3	Regency Police Buleleng	57	56	60
4	Regency Police Tabanan	42	15	18
5	Regency Police Gianyar	111	103	108
6	Regency Police Klungkung	79	23	26
7	Regency Police Bangli	87	22	3
8	Regency Police Karang Asem	17	17	13
9	Regency Police Jembrana	66	106	32
10	Regency Police Badung	50	85	106
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>872</b>

Source : Bali Regional Police, 2018.

Table 10.1 shows that there are two regions with the greatest disclosure of cases, namely Denpasar City and Gianyar Regency. However in Denpasar Metropolitan City Police which is the focus of this study, the rate of decline in drug abuse is much lower, which is 1.6% in 2016 and 1.32% in 2017. If the disclosure rate of drug cases is parallel with the intensity of drug abuse in each region, then the slow rate of declining drug abuse in the city of Denpasar needs to get more serious attention because the highest rate of drug abuse in the province of Bali is in the city of Denpasar. According to informants at the Rehabilitation Institution, “finding drugs” in Denpasar is very easy. There is one village that has many drug dealer. It means that extra efforts both in terms of prevention and action are needed.

**Table 10.2. Drug case settlement in Bali Province (Year 2015-2017)**

No	Unit	Number of Drug Crime Clearance		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Directorate of Narcotics Investigation	78	95	154
2	Metropolitan City Police Denpasar	374	379	374
3	Regency Police Buleleng	57	52	62
4	Regency Police Tabanan	44	13	14
5	Regency Police Gianyar	109	97	106
6	Regency Police Klungkung	76	14	19
7	Regency Police Bangli	83	21	2
8	Regency Police Karang Asem	21	18	8
9	Regency Police Jembrana	65	107	35
10	Regency Police Badung	55	57	91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>865</b>

Source: Bali Regional Police 2018.

From the data on Drug Case Disclosure with the data on Case Resolution, the Bali Regional Police on average can complete 96.6% of handled drug cases. In more detail, the rate of completion of drug cases that were successfully revealed was 98.3% in 2015, 92.2% in 2016, and 99.2% in 2017.

**Table 10.3. Number of Drug Abuse Suspects in Bali Province Year 2015 - 2017**

No	Year	Total			WNI (Indonesian Citizen)				WNA (Foreigners)			
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
1	2015	891	135	1026	884	134	1018	99.2	7	1	8	0.8
2	2016	893	114	1007	880	114	994	98.7	13	0	13	1.3
3	2017	843	123	966	824	118	942	97.5	19	5	24	2.5

Source : Bali Regional Police, 2018.

In terms of gender, the table above shows that the majority of drug users are male, namely 86.8% in 2015, 88.7% in 2016 and 87.3% in 2017. From nationality, almost all abusers of drug abuse are Indonesian citizens, while few of them are foreign citizens.

In the context of drug handling, the interesting thing and needs to be examined is the data from the Drug Investigation Directorate namely is the data on the types of narcotics cases including alcohol, which is actually not included in the category of drugs. Considering that the number of types of alcoholic cases recorded are relatively large (43.7% in 2015, 25.6% in 2016 and 21.2% in 2017), the existence of this data needs to be examined. If it is used as a basis for making drug management policies, it can be biased. Nevertheless, the number of non-alcoholic drug cases is more dominant and tends to increase from year to year, namely 551 cases in 2015, 688 cases in 2016 and 687 cases in 2017.

**Table 10.4. Types of Drug Case in Bali Province Year 2015 - 2017**

No	Type of Case	Tahun		
		2015	2016	2017
1.	Narcotics	540	686	673
2.	Psychotropics	-	-	3
3.	Drugs	11	2	11
4	Alcoholic	428	237	185
5.	Fireguns, pirated VCD, others	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>872</b>

Source: Bali Regional Police, 2018.



Another interesting thing is when comparing the number of drug cases handled by the Regional Police and those handled by Bali Provincial Narcotics Board. Table 10.5 shows that the number of drug cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board is much lower than the number of cases handled by the Bali Regional Police. In 2015, the number of cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board was only 2.3% of the number of cases handled by the Bali Regional Police. In 2016 the number of cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board increased slightly to 6.8% of the number of cases handled by the Bali Regional Police. Then in 2017, the number of cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board increased again to 8.17% of the number of cases handled by the Bali Regional Police. Unfortunately, although the number of drug handling cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board continues to increase, but the number is still not significant, below 10% compared to Regional Police arrest.

The above conditions raise questions; why the number of arrest or drug cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board is very small when compared to the number handled by the Police. This comparison is not to show the contestation between the National Narcotics Board and the police. Since the main function of National Narcotics Board is very clearly focused on handling drug cases, the performance achievement must become one of the measurements in seeing its success. For this reason, there is a need for a more in-depth and comprehensive study on the conditions of the Provincial Narcotics Board organization, both in terms of strategy and institutional management, the number and competence of its human resources, financial resources, other supporting facilities, and inter- institutions coordination.

**Table 10.5. Recapitulation of the Number of Drug Case and Suspects in Bali  
Year 2015 - 2017**

No	Year	Number of case		Number of suspects			
		BNNP	Regional Police	BNNP		Regional Police	
				M	F	M	F
1.	2017	45	872 (551)*	42	6	824	118
2.	2016	47	925 (688)*	56	6	880	114
3.	2015	16	979 (687)*	14	2	884	134

Source: Processed from Bali Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Police Bali data 2015 – 2017.

\*( Number of drug case not including alcoholic case)

Environmental factors are generally the cause of drug abuse. However, environment influence is very dependent on ourselves. There are two environmental factors that are suspected to influence drug abuse, namely: first, the social environment, cyberspace environment, and lifestyle. The second factor is the work place environment. According to the informant, the majority of users are private sector workers. They use drugs because they feel the need of extra energy to work. They use methamphetamine because according to the users, methamphetamine can have a positive impact that is tireless in working. Meth makes the person always in fit condition, awake and spiritful to do the activities. For example, there is a methamphetamine user who is working at night as a DJ. In the morning, he goes to college. To increase his stamina, he tries using meth. He feels that by consuming meth, even though his activities are full during the day and night, he would still have the energy. This is done repeatedly and leads to addiction. When he feels tired, he immediately takes drugs again to have the energy.

Considering the effects of methamphetamine that make a person feel stronger and energetic, it is not surprising that the average user is a worker who demands strong stamina, such as labor, driver, guide, DJ, and night entertainment workers such as discotheques that must be awake all night long.

In addition to the work place environment that influences drug abuse, the community environment also has a strong influence. For example, there are people who have recovered, then one day there is a feeling to use drugs again. But in his village, he is the only addict. So, it is difficult to get drugs in his village. While his desire to use drugs is high, he will look for friends in one community. Therefore, to prevent from relapse, the facilitators often tell addicts that when they leave prison or be released from prison, they have to discard their telephone number and use a new card. Thus, he is expected to be no longer trapped in the community of addicts. Indeed, this method does not guarantee that a person can avoid meeting with members of his community, but at least there is an effort to avoid it in order to get out of his past environment.

The prison environment also has a strong influence on drug abuse. Interviews with several informants showed that drug trafficking in prison

was relatively large. Therefore, it is not surprising when a detainee in a narcotics case stated that when he was captured and entered Kerobokan correctional facility, he was initially only a passive user, but after becoming an inmate in Kerobokan correctional facility, he became an active user.

*"Before that I did not have time to use meth, passive and rarely. Then in Kerobokan I am active. That's why I was grateful when I was transferred to Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution. While I was in Kerobokan, basically it is a palace of dealers... there were more negative aura than positive ones because it was easier to get the goods (drugs) ".*

According to an informant who became a dealer, it was precisely in Kerobokan Correctional Institution where inmates met drug dealers. In this correctional institution there is a dealer who deliberately put himself in prison with the aim of expanding his narcotics distribution and establishing his organization there. Big players caught in Kerobokan can build a network there. It means, according to the informant, Kerobokan correctional institution is a drug marketing office. It is said that in correctional institution a drug lord can earn as much as 500 million rupiah easily. A drug dealer can simply sit in the park, take orders from outside correctional institution, then arrange an address for drug transactions, while others do it. This is possible because mobile ownership in prisons is relatively free. After payment is made via text messaging transfer / mobile banking and it is confirmed that the money has entered the account after checking, then the address will be sent to distribute drugs. A drug dealer feels safer if the transaction is controlled in correctional institution because the transaction is done by transferring into his boss account in correctional institution. Nevertheless, this network is not easy to be disclosed because it usually uses an alias, so if it is checked in the correctional institution the dealer will not be found.

Apart from environmental influences, there is also someone who is addicted because of economic motives. There was an informant who claimed that he had first join the world of drugs for business reasons. He saw that the drug business can generate large revenues instantly. But to do the business, he must know the quality of the material he sells. Therefore, inevitably he has to try first the drugs that will be sold. Initially,

he only tried a little, but later on he became addicted and increased the dosage.

Besides external environment, the family environment is also a strong influence in leading someone to be involved in the world of drugs. An informant shared his experience of being from a broken home family because his mother and father fought every day. As a result, every time he comes home from school he feels uncomfortable and always asks why things are at home like that. Finally, when he was 13 years old he ran away from home and lived in a bus terminal and then became acquainted with street children. As a result, starting in 1998, he became an active user of injected drugs or putau. So, at the beginning, he knew drugs from his friends in the Banyuwangi Bus Terminal. The first drug he knew was "trexilin and dextro". He saw his friends in the bus terminal using syringe and he was offered. At first, he did not have the bravery but due to the his friends' persuasion, he finally tried drugs. After the injection, he suddenly fell asleep at the bus terminal and he enjoyed it. After that, he was still offered to use drugs three times for free. But after the free period is over, if he wants to use it, he must buy it. Since then, he started looking for money to become a bus scalper, and when the money was obtained, the money was used to buy putau. Furthermore, when there was no income, he began to become a snatcher. After getting the money from snatching, the money was also used to buy putau again. And so on. Only then, in the 2000s, he ran away to Bali because he was chased by Banyuwangi Police. During his escape in Bali, he worked as a tourist guide for tourists from Japan. The money from guiding tourists is also used to buy putau. Finally, in 2012 he was caught when he was a cannabis dealer and jailed in Kerobokan correctional institution.

Recovery of an addict is very dependent on the awareness of the addict itself and the results are not necessarily fast. And even if it is successful, it takes a relatively long time. This happened because of many challenges, such as the temptation to relapse, no accompanying counselor, the stigma in family, neighbors, and environment, as well as the support of the surrounding community for his recovery. The slow recovery of an addict also occurs since the social interaction between drug addicts is not too isolated compared with HIV sufferers. Nowadays, if there is an addict buying drugs and using it in that place, he can continue to interact

with the community, like chatting normally, without any rejection or avoidance from the community. Thus, they still feel comfortable in their community.

## **2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

It is a common knowledge that drug abuse gives negative impacts to the user's health, family economy, and social life. The interview revealed that the majority of users damaged the family economy. The impact of drug users can be troublesome for families because they often ask for money, sell goods or assets belonging to the family. The implication, the family also becomes stressed. When the money to meet their drug needs is not met, the drug users ultimately commit criminal acts. Generally, if a person is addicted to drugs, the addict initially sells out his personal belongings, then begins to take the property of those closest to him, followed by committing criminal acts in the environment, such as cheating, stealing, becoming a drug dealer or courier to fulfill his drug needs. Usually, if someone becomes an addict then he will become adept at deception, and creative in committing fraud. For women addicts, in addition to the crimes mentioned earlier, many of them sell themselves just to get drugs.

The health of users is also disturbed. They often feel anxious (worried, nervous, uneasy), have a high suspicion, and difficulty in sleeping. Usually, to be able to sleep, they generally need a sedative. Everyone's worries are also different. Some feel as if falling from a height, some feel chased. The impact cycle experienced by these addicts is repeated over and over

## **2.3. Drug Trafficking**

In table 10.6, it can be seen that drug trafficking is seen from the location of the transaction and/or arrest. There are three main locations that are used as drug distribution places namely houses/boarding houses, public roads, and restaurants/stalls. The choice of location for transactions and/or distribution has shifted, from what was originally dominated by houses/boarding houses and restaurants/stalls to be shifted to public roads. The number of locations of arrests at home/boarding house and cafes/restaurants continues to decline from year to year, while arrests on public roads over the past three years have increased

rapidly from 241 cases in 2015, almost doubled in 2017, of 451 cases. Conversely, in the last three years, the rate of decline in arrest locations in restaurants/stalls is very drastic, almost 300%. This condition indicates that drug dealers have felt unsafe to carry out drugs at home/boarding houses or in restaurants/stalls. They may feel that circulation on public roads is safer because it has high flexibility and mobility. The implication is that monitoring of drug trafficking on public roads must be increased, while the location of houses/boarding houses and restaurants/stalls can be reduced even though they still need to be watched out because the numbers are still relatively high

Table 10.6. Number of Crime scene/Location in Bali

No	Crime scene/Location	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1.	House/ Boarding house	377	316	271
2.	Public road	241	359	451
3.	Hotel/Villa/Bungalow	8	16	8
4.	Karaoke/Café	7	5	8
5.	Restaurant/Stall	359	211	122
6.	Airport/Harbour	6	8	22
7.	Correctional facility/Office/Campus	18	7	22
8.	Hospital	3	3	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>905</b>

Source: BaliRegional Police, 2018

The mode that is used when distributing drugs is mainly done by inserting drugs in a matchbox, cigarette packs, holding it, storing it in a pants/shirt pocket, and keeping it in bed/at home. This data supports an explanation of the location of the main drug transaction sites, namely on public roads and in the house/boarding house. It means for transactions on public roads, drugs is stored in matches, cigarette packs, held, a pants pocket/shirt. They are the simplest mode because it is easily transferred. In addition, if the authorities carry out raids, then drugs can easily be disposed of as soon as possible to eliminate evidence.

In addition to being given directly, many drug distributions are also carried out using the “sticky system” mode in a place (narcotics are pinned in wall in an agreed place). There is also a handover of narcotics using fake addresses, while the exact information will be communicated later via mobile phones.

**Table 10.7. Drug Criminal Acts in Bali Based on Operation Modus**

No	Modus	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1	In a lighter, a cigarette wrapper, grasped	422	408	318
2	Stored in a pocket / shirt	53	102	168
3	Stored in a bag / suitcase	14	60	65
4	Tied to the bodypack / Stored in the stomach	0	2	7
5	Stored in bed / home	57	-	112
6	Evidence thrown away on the floor	2	111	43
7	Selling G drug without authorization	8	233	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>718</b>

Source: processed from Bali Regional Police 2018 data,not including alcohol, firearms, pirated VCD, others

The variety of drug distribution mode has the implication on the level of difficulty in disclosing drug cases. It used to be easier to be detected because it uses physical transaction (face to face), so ‘there is money, there is goods’. Now because the transaction uses a transfer system, it is more hidden. The implication is that drug transactions are difficult to see with public glasses and the disclosure of who is the dealer is unknown. Meanwhile, the mode of storing it in bed/at home explains the high frequency of drug distribution carried out at home/boarding house

### 3. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse

To respond to drug abuse crimes, Provincial Narcotics Board through the Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) division undertakes various prevention efforts. The aim is to increase the deterrent power of the community against the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This is done by spreading information about the dangers of drugs to the general public. In the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit

Trafficking program during 2017, several activities have been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board.

The information on Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking activities to families is shared by Bali Provincial Narcotics Board through conventional media in the form of face-to-face meetings with the community (family). During 2017, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board held face-to-face meetings with 120 families or their representatives. This meeting was held 3 times.

In addition to using conventional media, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board also conducts information sharing session about P4GN using broadcast media. In this case, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board is collaborating with AR Radio to broadcast a number of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program information to target the families. During 2017, 280 broadcasts were performed.

In addition to broadcasting media, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program information sharing to families is also carried out through printed media. In this activity, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board cooperates with Balipost, Tribune Bali and Nusa Bali. Through this collaboration during 2017, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information has been disseminated through 28 publications.

Other media used by Bali Provincial Narcotics Board in conducting Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session to families is online media. For this reason, Provincial Narcotics Board is in cooperation with Telkomsel to disseminate information through SMS blasts. In this activity during 2017, there were 12,500 SMS about drugs.

Similar to information sharing session to families, information on Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking activities to university students/students is done through conventional media or face-to-face. During 2017, this activity has reached the target of 120 people in 3 meetings.



Other P4GN information sharing session activities are carried out through printed media. In this case Bali Provincial Narcotics Board is in cooperation with Balipost, Fajar Bali, Tribune Bali and Nusa Bali. On the basis of this collaboration, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information has been disseminated through 32 publications during 2017.

As with family socialization, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking socialization to students is also carried out through online media. This was realized through collaboration with Telkomsel, namely through SMS Blast. In terms of the collaboration, during 2017, information on drugs was sent via 12,500 SMS.

The third activity of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is communicating, informing, and educating the worker community about Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. One of the media used for delivery is conventional media or face to face. During 2017, this activity was carried out 3 times and reached 120 people.

In addition to face-to-face meetings, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking socialization is also carried out through broadcast media. For this reason, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board cooperates with Radio Mora. On the basis of this collaboration Radio Mora, during the 2017 period, broadcasted Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information 280 times

Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session is also carried out through printed media. In this case, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board is in cooperation with Balipost and Denpost. In its implementation, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information has been published 28 times during 2017. In conducting Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session to workers, Provincial Narcotics Board utilizes online media. For this purpose, collaboration has been established with Telkomsel to share Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information via SMS Blast. In 2017, there were 12,500 SMS information on drugs sent to workers.

Similar to Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session in other activities, Communication, Information and Education of P4GN to community groups is also carried out through face-to-face conventional media. Throughout 2017, there were 3 meetings with 120 participants. Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing sessions to the community in 2017 were carried out through the Stop-Drug Campaign. This campaign has been held one time at the 2017 HANI (Indonesia Anti Narkoba Days) involving 1,000 participants.

For the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session through broadcast media, collaboration was conducted with Soni FM. In this collaboration, the radio has an obligation to broadcast a number of broadcasts about Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information. During 2017, there were 245 broadcasts for families.

Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information sharing session to community is also conveyed through online media. This socialization was carried out through collaboration with Telkomsel to disseminate Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information via SMS Blast. Throughout 2017, 12,500 texts containing information about drugs were sent.

The existence of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking activity was acknowledged by the interviewed informants. In his opinion, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking must cover three aspects, namely the aspect of prevention, eradication and rehabilitation. Nevertheless, in general, Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program is better known by public as an effort to eradicate drug trafficking. So even though there are three aspects handled by P4GN namely prevention, eradication and rehabilitation, it seems that the portion of the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking counseling program is more on eradication.

In terms of institutional cooperation with partners, although not evenly distributed, the informants acknowledged that the impact was very good, especially the independence of the community in informing and the

courage to report drugs in their area. Informants from NGOs admitted that Denpasar City Narcotics Board and Badung Regency Narcotics Board together with Kesbangpol had conducted almost comprehensive information sharing session to schools and banjar. With the existence of P4GN, drug handling programs are not only carried out by BNN or NGOs but all parties, including traditional villages, PKK activists, as well as youth organizations. Thus, as the impact of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, various elements are easily coordinated and invited to coordinate.

In addition to community empowerment in villages to actively participate in Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board also launched an empowerment program for anti-drug activists in Government Agencies. For example, on 27-28 July 2017, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted training activities and guidance of anti-drug activists in government agencies. Anti-drug activist training activities were attended by 30 government agencies, namely: Bappeda Bali Province, Manpower Bali Province, Satpol PP Bali Province, Kesbangpollinmas Bali Province, Office of Community and Village Empowerment, Klungkung Regional Hospital, Wangaya Regional Hospital, Tabanan Regional Hospital, Karang Asem Regional Hospital, Buleleng Regional Hospital, Satpol PP Badung Regency, Satpol PP Klungkung Regency, Satpol PP Gianyar Regency, Satpol PP Karang Asem Regency, Satpol PP Bangli Regency, Satpol PP Tabanan Regency, Satpol PP Jembrana Regency, and Satpol PP Buleleng Regency.

Bali Provincial Narcotics Board also launched the Anti-Narcotics Empowerment Program in the educational environment in the form of training and coaching. For example, on 20 June 2017, Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted anti-drug activist training activities involving 20 agencies, namely: the Provincial Education Office. Bali. Denpasar City Education Office, District Education Office. Badung, District Education Office. Gianyar, District Education Office, Buleleng, District Education Office. Karang Asem, District Education Office. Klungkung, District Education Office. Bangli, District Education Office. Jembrana, District Education Office. Tabanan, SMAN 1 Denpasar, Dwijendra High School Denpasar, PGRI 4 Denpasar High School, PGRI 3 Denpasar High School, Karang Asem High School, Denpasar 3 High School, Denpasar 2 High

School, Denpasar 7 High School, Klungkung High School, Abiansema 1 High School.

Bali Provincial Narcotics Board also launched the Anti-Narcotics Empowerment Program in the community. For example, on 29 to 30 August 2017, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board has carried out training activities and guidance of anti-drug activists in the community involving 30 villages namely: Padang Sambian Kaja Village, Padang Sambian Kelod Village, Ubung Village, Peguyangan Kangin Village, Ubung Kaja Village, Penatih Village, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Penatih Dangin Puri Village, Tonja Village, Tegal Kerta Village, Tegal Harum Village, Peguyangan Village, Peguyangan Kaja Village Sanur Kauh Village and Sanur Kaja Village.

In addition to information sharing session activities, the program which is used as an alternative solution to the rise of drug-prone areas in Bali is to increase active community participation in Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through alternative treatment. The program is aimed at increasing the empowerment of individuals and community groups through changing character, fostering institutions to build healthy and safe living, fostering a clean environment of drugs and fostering businesses to increase income. To carry out this empowerment, development of community potential is carried out directed at developing individual capacity in drug-prone areas. The target of alternative empowerment activities is the implementation of anti-drug empowerment programs in areas or vulnerable areas through life skills training for former abusers so that they can work as a productive legal entity. This treatment is carried out with a participatory approach. In this case, treatment and training involves individuals and groups in programs and activities that are designed in a sustainable manner.

For example, during 2017 an anti-drug empowerment program was implemented in Tianyar Village, Karang Asem Regency as a vulnerable area, by providing printing training activities to 10 former users in the village. Tianyar Village Karang Asem Regency was chosen based on the results of the mapping of vulnerable areas in the Province of Bali, taking into account the increasing number of narcotics cases revealed in the area.

Operationally, the initial steps taken are approaching and advocating

against Tomagada (community leaders, religious leaders and traditional leaders), including women and youth and other influential people to discuss and advocate for anti-drug-oriented development, the importance of healthy living without distributing drugs. This discussion is directed to produce an action plan in the form of programs and activities for individuals and groups that suit the needs in the region. For this reason, the preparation of the action plan begins with mapping of potential drug vulnerabilities based on demographics, geography, patterns of drug abuse and distribution, including their modes. In addition, mapping is also done about the productive potential of the community, such as skills, social capital, topography, cropping patterns, climate, market access, etc.) of the people in the area.

Furthermore, based on the results of mapping and action plans in the form of programs and activities for individuals and groups, coaching programs are provided, both short <sup>1</sup>, medium and long term, that are socializing, which can foster trust in the individuals and groups that follow. For those who have a commitment to actively participate, it is continued by providing training or providing skills through the development of interests and talents, ranging from simple skills to skills needed in the employment. The variety of training and assistance provided is the result of deliberations with residents and leaders involved in the training program. Funding for these activities can be carried out either independently or by sponsors. To achieve a successful program, it certainly requires a partnership between the community and economic actors in the area/region that is fostered. There must be guidance for institutions that grow in the community.

The results of the development of individuals and groups are expected to create openness to the community so that they want to report or convey anyone in the area who are addicts, dealers, and dealers. Thus, Bali Provincial Narcotics Board can follow up. For example, those

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<sup>1</sup> Short-term community development is intended to increase community participation in program planning, program implementation, program partnerships and synergies, program monitoring and evaluation with program implementers. Medium-term community development is intended to make the community aware of rehabilitating drug victims, to report drug action and perpetrators and to maintain their own security for the clean environment of drugs. While community development for the long term, it is expected that there will be a change in society in social, economic, security and life order, where eventually the community will be able to create a production center and an income-increasing sector. (Map of Narcotics-Prone Areas in Indonesia 2016, Directorate of Alternative Empowerment, Deputy for Community Empowerment at National Narcotics Board, 2017.)

reported as users/addicts will be facilitated for rehabilitation; the dealer or lord is followed up with an preliminary investigation and full investigation. Through this step, it is hoped that people in the region can uphold the values of healthy living without drugs and manage their territory independently so that they are free from drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

## **4. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

### **4.1. Treatment in Rehabilitation Center**

Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution (Lapastik) Bangli as the only narcotics penitentiary in Bali, specifically for male inmates, is classified as sterile from drug trafficking. Mobile phones are also prohibited in correctional institution. The attempts to enter or use drugs in correctional institution will be processed firmly. Every visitor in this correctional facility is also checked using a body scanner and an Xray machine. Based on the narrative of Head of Bangli Correctional Institution (Mr. Arif Rahman Bc.IP, SH, MH), the Head of the National Narcotics Board Inspector General Heru Winarno, has reviewed the narcotics correctional facility, and declared it clearly, absolutely free from drugs. The statement was conveyed on the basis of a number of joint inspections conducted by the National Narcotics Board and the District Police by conducting urine tests/tests on target residents and the results were indeed negative.

Based on data obtained from Bangli Correctional Institution, this correctional institution has a capacity of 468 inmates, and when the research team made observations on 10 September 2018, there were 329 inmates. Narcotics Correctional Institution has been built since 2012 and was only used in 2015 and there are already plans for the future. Narcotics Correctional Institution still requires facility and infrastructure, even though it is a classic reason that always surfaces in every correctional institution. Of course, the unavailability of halls and places for work guidance for fostered residents does not break the morale of correctional officers who foster to work optimally. Although in 2018 Narcotics Correctional Institution has obtained civil servant candidates, but there are still nine vulnerable points in Narcotics Correctional Institution that still need employees to fill the formation there. As a solution, the temporary functioning of employees in posts is vital for security. The limitation of human resources is still an

obstacle for the maximum affordability of supervision in prone areas in Narcotics Correctional Institution.

Inmates in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution are generally transferred from other prisons, including Kerobokan Correctional Institution, Karang Asem, Singaraja, Tabanan, Klungkung and all detention centers in Bali. According to Head of Correctional Institution, even though in other Correctional Institution such as Kerobokan Correctional Institution the inmate is a hero, in Bangli Correctional Institution it is guaranteed one hundred percent that the inmate will not be affected to abuse drugs. Although someone comes from a well-known mass organization, but in this Narcotics Correctional Institution thuggery does not apply. All fostered residents do not receive special treatment. All are in the same boat. The statement of the officers to the prisoners is that they will treat the prisoners better if they obey the rules and behave well in Narcotics Correctional Institution according to their duties and functions. It is guaranteed that every inmate in Correctional Institution will not experience violence among fellow inmates, because they must be able to maintain attitudes and respect each other.

If the inmates do good, obey, orderly according to the rules, the officers will also give rewards without being asked. In other words, their rights as inmates will be granted, such as: remission and maintenance of rights prior to parole. Conversely, if the inmates are not compliant, especially before the parole (PB), then the PB will be revoked and their rights will not be taken care of later.

During this time the officer has never found inmates who try or still use drugs in correctional institution, because officers conduct urine tests with a random system to the homesteads (as a place to accommodate the inmates who serve their sentences in groups). If the urine test results are positive, then the sanction is put into a cell without clothes, which can cause pain due to cold, given the relatively cold Bangli air. According to the Narcotics Correctional Institution officers, the inmates there had generally repented not to use drugs anymore. Indeed, at the beginning when the court had found someone guilty and had to serve his sentence at Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution, he had to fill in a statement signed on the stamp when he entered the Correctional Institution. The statement

letter contains a promise that must be carried out and obeyed by every inmate.

In the context of fostering inmates, Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution has initiated cooperation with private parties, including PT Satyaloka Tirta Amertha related to Carpentry and Nursery of teak trees <sup>2</sup> within a year. The company provides working facilities and infrastructure, namely capital: in the form of teak plant seeds, soil media, fertilizers imported from Surabaya, equipment and polybags as well as instructors to provide guidance on how to plant and care for these plant seeds. The inmates included in Bali Regional Government No. 99 of 2012 were given the task to do the nursery, namely planting teak plant seeds in a polybag with the soil media that had been provided. If the seedlings are past two weeks, continued with the provision of fertilizers imported from Surabaya, by the inmates. Furthermore, if the plants have reached a certain height, PT Satyaloka will take them and the inmates employed to carry out the nurseries will receive compensation in the form of a premium of 500,000 rupiah - for each nursery in a poly bag, which is regulated by the correctional supervisor. Reports and evaluations of the implementation of cooperation carried out by Correctional Institution and PT, at least once a month.

Other collaboration has also been carried out with the Bali Health Foundation (YAKEBA). Inmates in prison related to Bali Regional Government No. 99 of 2012 that has fulfilled administrative and substantive requirements can participate in programs offered by the Foundation. This foundation provides training and counseling (social work/community service) for inmates through the planned program of activities. Thus, the Foundation assists in the implementation of nonprofit social activities carried out in Narcotics Correctional Institution, such as counseling and visiting drug cases and PLWHA for HIV AIDS, including

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<sup>2</sup> The purpose of the Cooperation Agreement Memorandum is as a guideline for the Parties in the implementation of the provision of guidance and development of Skills for Penitentiary inmates as well as a foundation for the implementation of the Guidance Assimilation Guidance Program, especially Guided Residents related to PP 99 of 2012 in Klas IIA Narcotics Prison in Bangli.

- This collaboration aims to carry out work activities and skills in carpentry and nursery of teak trees by Satyaloka Tirta Amertha as well as assisting the Community Guidance Development program which is enhanced by the further development stage, namely the Parole (PB), Conditional Leave (CB) Towards Free Leave (CMB) ) as well as the Assimilation Program especially for the Guidance Society of Corruption Guides related to Govt Reg No 99 of 2012 before being proposed for the Conditional Liberation Development Program (PB)



narcotics abuse. This activity was started since April 2018 with the supervision by correctional officers in Inmates and Students Guidance Section (Binadik) who are assisted by the Corruption Safeguards Unit (KPLP) and the Security and Order Section. This collaboration will be valid for two years from 2018.

Basically, all inmates have the same right to follow and obtain treatment, both spiritually and independently. In the context of mental and spiritual treatment, every inmate is obliged to pray in the morning in the provided places, such as mosques, temples, churches. In spiritual treatment, the inmates are assessed based on their obedience and diligence in carrying out worship every morning in the house of worship provided according to their religion. They are monitored and evaluated by the coach, whether for example, Muslims pray five times a day and so on. Evaluation inmates, such as: whether their worship is diligent or not, will affect the decision of an inmate to meet the criteria or deserve to get remission, such as on Indonesian Independence Day.

Spiritual treatment is guided by four ministers (Pedande, Priest, Ustadz), under the coordination of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. On certain days or religious holidays, they usually come to give lectures or hold prayers in congregation/prayer together. On Mondays and Tuesdays, spiritual guidance is given specifically to Moeslem-assisted inmates, including lessons in quran recital in the context of eradicating illiteracy. Especially on Wednesday and Thursday, spiritual guidance is given to the inmates who are Hindu.

**Picture 10.1. Worship and Sport Facility in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution**



Source: Documentation of Public Life Style Research in Urban Area, National Narcotics Board 2018.

As one of the existence of spiritual treatment activities for Moslem inmates is the existence of the Ashar praying in congregation at the same time declaring the elimination of the illiteracy of the Quran by presenting counselors from the Ministry of Religious Affairs while the researcher is observing in Narcotics Correctional Institution. As for Dharma Charita, Pedande (pastor) gives lectures to inmates who are Hindu

The funding for all spiritual and self-sustaining activities comes from the State Budget that Narcotics Correctional Institution each year. Therefore, it is not surprising that the budget available for independence can only be given to 20 to 30 inmates, and even then it must be selected based on the detention period and the status of the inmates who are approaching the time of parole (PB). For inmates who have participated in an independence activity, they are no longer allowed to participate in other activities so that other inmates have the opportunity.

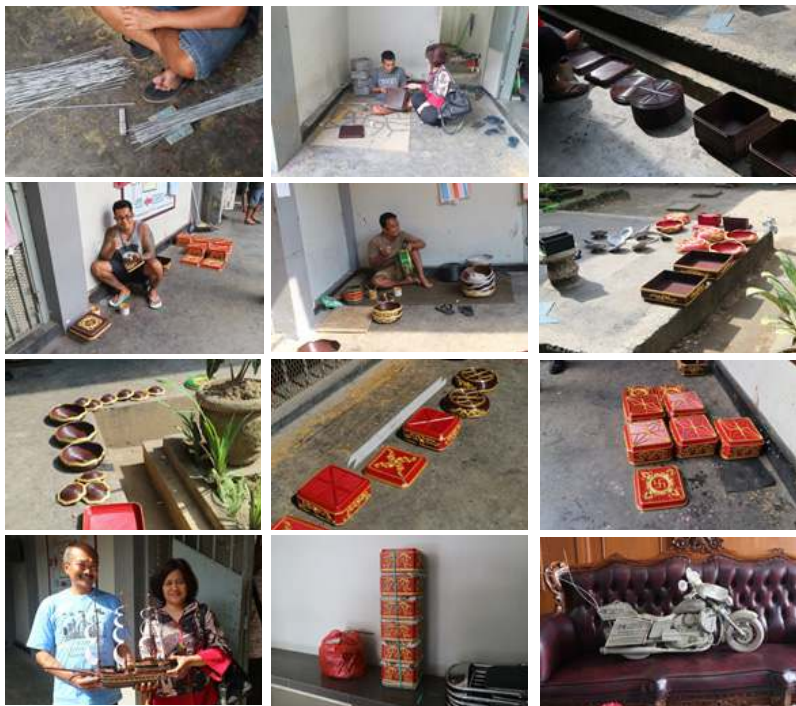
The Narcotics Correctional Institution also took the initiative to look for funds or sponsors to increase the budget for the activities of fostering independence, because of limited funds budgeted by the local government in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution. The Narcotics Correctional Institution seeks to raise funds from companies or banks that have CSR funds. At the time of the study (2018), the Narcotics Correctional Institution was pioneering fundraising to Bank Mandiri and BRI but further developments were not yet known.

Officers who provide guidance recognize that the majority of inmates who are in the productive age, from 25 to 50 years (some are 60 years old), rarely have extraordinary potential. Even so, the inmates have never been facilitated so far. The Narcotics Correctional Institution strives to channel their talents and interests in existing activities or programs.

The programs provided by Narcotics Correctional Institution are also always preferred by all inmates. For example, the entrepreneurship training program is not favored by young inmates, because their hobby is different from inmates approaching forty years and above. This program should be more feasible for inmates of PB status as a provision to prepare themselves to return to the community.

In order to prepare a training program that might be carried out by Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution, the Correctional Institution must submit an application to the Department of Industry, the Department of Agriculture and the Center for Vocational Training, so that Correctional Institution is given activities that may be funded by the agency's budget. Nevertheless, in general, they did not get a positive response, due to budget limitations in the agency itself. To overcome this, Correctional Institution cooperates with third parties, or the private sector such as PT Satyaloka Tirta Amertha and YAKEBA.

**Picture 10.2. The Production of Crafts from Newspaper Waste in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution**



Source: Documentation of Documentation in Urban People Life Style Research, National Narcotics Board 2018.

For fostering independence, in 2017 inmates have received training in raising catfish and ducks, as well as deepening in agriculture. In 2018, there are some inmates who have completed the skills of ingke/rattan and bamboo in BLK for three months (June - September). The progress of

inmates who make ingke is seen in one month by the coach. Furthermore, it will be followed up by selling the results to collectors, and the profits will be returned again to the Correctional Institution not in the form of money, but in the form of rattan/bamboo raw material. Returns of profits in the form of rattan were chosen because rattan raw materials were difficult to obtain because they had to be ordered from Cirebon.

The inmates are also trained to make handicrafts from newspaper waste which are rolled to a certain size and assembled to form an ashtray, a tissue box, a place to bring offerings in Balinese customs, phinisi ships, bowls of various models and colors. Crafts from newspaper waste are the mainstay products of Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution. Besides representing Bali Provincial Narcotics Board, this craft has also been sent to Jakarta to take part in exhibitions in Thailand.

For other inmates who have potential and interest in the world of photographers, Narcotics Correctional Institution channel their talents by contacting the Jakarta Post to provide training guidance to become a photographer. In addition, Narcotics Correctional Institution also provides an opportunity for inmates who are interested in English to take English tutoring every Tuesday or Wednesday with foreign instructors or even direct language practice with strangers and small children from outside the Correctional Institution facilitated by Bangsa Bangsa Sejahtera Foundation.

Coaching activities are not only filled with a number of skills activities, but also with futsal sports activities, which were formed and initiated by PT Danone (Aqua shareholder). According to the correctional officer, the potential of the futsal team was extraordinary and Danone always monitored and fostered them.

The inmates who want to develop their talents in music can join a band. In a band, they can play a musical instrument together, sing, or compose songs. The inmates who are members of the band are relatively young age. The band equipment in Narcotics Correctional Institution is a donation from the Foundation. This band is often involved in celebration events in Correctional Institution.

**Picture 10.3. Art Room in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution and Inmates involving in Band**



Source: Documentation in Urban People Life Style Research, BNN 2018

During this time, inmates are not allowed to carry out assimilation, because there is a regulation that states that inmates related to narcotics cases are not allowed to work outside correctional institution. The coaching policy adopted by the Head of Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution currently is that certain coaching must be able to run in a sustainable manner. That is, coaching must be able to produce a production, although not industrial correctional institution. Usually, old inmates have the skills to be able to produce. So far there are 20 people who have been educated at BLK. In principle, the coaching provided to fostered citizens is to provide provisions to them after being released from detention. At least they can be independent with the minimum skills they have acquired while serving a criminal sentence in a Narcotics Correctional Institution. The guidance provided is not just to fill the time, but to provide useful assest in the future. Inmates who are trusted by the officers can help in transferring skills to other inmates, and there will be a regeneration of inmates who will be free to inmates who are still serving their criminal sentences.

The Narcotics Correctional Institution has a rule that every inmate is not allowed to hold cash and in Correctional Institution also prohibited the circulation of money. During this time, Correctional Institution has been working with BRI to facilitate inmates with the BRIZZI card. Cards such as ATMs that function as transaction cards can be filled with a nominal amount of up to million rupiaj. Every inmate is required to have the card

after entering Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution, with a registered number such as savings at a bank. Every inmate can buy all their needs, ranging from bathing needs, cigarettes, used newspapers for skill materials, glue, snacks, several types of drinks for health, soft drinks, and side dishes in cooperatives using the BRIZZI card<sup>4</sup>. The payment model is like in a supermarket. The card owned by the inmate is kept by one of the inmates / *tamping* residents trusted by narcotics Correctional Institution to debit every transaction in the cooperative carried out by the inmate.

If there is a family who wants to give money to them (their children or relatives) who are undergoing criminal crimes in Narcotics Correctional Institution then the money can be transferred to the BRIZZI card that has been registered with a number belonging to a certain inmate. Likewise, if the inmates receive premiums from the sale of their skill works, such as *ingke* handicrafts <sup>5</sup>, and premiums from selling teak nurseries, they will be transferred to their BRIZZI cards. Parties who can find out the balance or the remaining money from each BRIZZI card belonging to the target inmates are those concerned and their close relatives who usually do the refill.

**Picture 10.4. Cafeteria and The Use of BRIZZI Card  
in Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution**



Source: Documentation in Urban People Life Style Research, BNN 2018.

<sup>4</sup> The BRIZZI Card is one of the BRI Bank products that can be owned by anyone without having to have a BRI account, which functions as a transaction card / payment instrument that can be topped up / topped up from BRI or other Banks, via mobile banking sms, or through ATMs. So the BRIZZI card is a card for transactions that do not use cash.

<sup>5</sup> The craft of *ingke* is made from newspaper waste which is rolled and shaped like a place for Balinese traditional offerings, ashtrays, tissue boxes, pinishi vessels, etc.,



In the narcotics correctional institution inmates can also conduct transactions of goods and services among them. For example, an inmate can sell services to another inmate, namely by rolling newspaper waste with certain sizes to form an item. The implication is that the buyer of the service has a debt to the inmate who makes the newspaper waste. However, the payment of the debt cannot be made in cash, but must be debited from the BRIZZI card and transferred to the BRIZZI card owned by inmate who is doing the newspaper waste-rolling in the amount of the transaction. This debit is carried out in the cooperative by the official who is authorized to do so (tamping).

Related to rehabilitation, in 2016 National Narcotics Board provided a quota for 60 inmates in narcotics correctional institution to attend the rehabilitation. According to information from the correctional officers, up to 2018, most inmates have not participated in the rehabilitation program. Meanwhile, all those who have participated in rehabilitation are now free. However, since the issuance of Circular from the Director General of Corrections, the provision of rehabilitation in a correctional institution has been stopped, so that automatically for almost two years, the inmates affected by drug cases no longer receive rehabilitation. Termination of rehabilitation for drug case-inmates, both users and dealers, due to the issuance of policies taken by the former Head of National Narcotics Board Police Commissioner General Drs. Budi Waseso, for reasons of rehabilitation only wasted state funds and the results were not visible, while there were indications of the involvement of correctional officers and other officials.

The budget owned by Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution is relatively small, which is only Rp. 2.6 million for several hundred social rehabilitation for 1 year. Therefore, Narcotics Correctional Institution through its facilitator has its own program to overcome them. For rehabilitation, social medical team actually has to bring the inmates out to get to know the people in their environment. The Narcotics Correctional Institution has already raised funds, and for two to three months has prepared a team of coaches who will be involved from various sides of the needs. Initially it will be run optimally, but there is an obstacle on budget. Coaching cannot be done without a budget. So it is necessary to have ideas in various efforts along with breakthroughs to find various parties

who give serious attention to the problem of drugs (users/dealers).

In the framework of carrying out coaching, Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution through the authorities who are trying to establish nodes that are outside Correctional Institution to be involved in coaching, because Narcotics Correctional Institution as a correctional institution does not have sufficient funds. As a coach in Narcotics Correctional Institution is least committed to have moral responsibility that starts from oneself, has integrity and has loyalty to the corps under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and fulfills working hours in the office for eight hours. They have the determination to eradicate drugs in Correctional Institution that are their responsibility, because according to their opinion Correctional Institution is the safest place to distribute drugs.

Narcotics Correctional Institution also makes PKBM, which is a community learning initiative established from, by and for the community, which is planned to provide illiteracy eradication learning, starting from package A, package B, and package C. The goal is to provide functional learning to the community, especially inmates so that it can be used in daily life directly, in addition to improving the skills of reading, writing, counting, speaking, thinking, listening and doing as well as increasing knowledge, renewal attitudes so that they can participate in social, economic, cultural changes in society, that can indirectly improve their standard of living. But until now, the goal has not been realized because of budget constraints.

## **4.2. Treatment Through Rehabilitation**

One of the rehabilitation centers in Denpasar is the Yayasan Kasih Kita (YAKITA) Rehabilitation Institution, which was founded in 2001. The foundation was initially in one management with a rehabilitation center owned by David Gordon in Ciawi, West Java, but it later separated in 2011. This foundation has served rehabilitation requests, both overflow from National Narcotics Board and individuals who consciously want to do rehabilitation. In accepting clients, Yakita always conducts an assessment first before carrying out treatment, even though the client has been reviewed by Provincial Narcotics Board. This foundation does not accept clients who are treated medically, but clients that are handled psychologically and socially. Therefore, if the handling of the client is



related to addiction, it will be recommended to the Bangli Psychiatric Hospital.

If there are prospective clients who want to be rehabilitated, but after reviewing it is still related to legal issues, the foundation advises him to resolve the problem first. After the legal problem is over, prospective clients are allowed to attend rehabilitation in Yakita. Based on the foundation's experience, someone once came to be rehabilitated, but after going through an assessment, it turns out that the person was involved in a criminal case. The person who came to the foundation was actually not because of a desire to be rehabilitated, but only as an escape from the police so they could not be arrested. If it turns out someone's desire to be rehabilitated with such a background, the foundation will reject it.

Similarly, if someone comes to the foundation asking for rehabilitation, it turns out that the person concerned has a certain disease such as tuberculosis or HIV, it is advisable to treat the disease first in the hospital until healed. It was intended that the disease was not transmitted to clients who were undergoing rehabilitation at the foundation. The age of those who request rehabilitation at the foundation generally ranges from 20 years and over, although some are still 14 years old.

Treatment at the Yakita Foundation is done face to face, individually or in groups. Between clients with one another does not necessarily get the same treatment, depending on the cause of the main problem. In providing treatment, the foundation begins with counseling (guided by the counselor) which will gradually uncover the main problems that trigger clients using drugs.

To provide treatment to clients, the foundation also provides counseling to their families. Foundation has the principle not only clients are addressed but their families must also be given understanding and direction so that later it can have a good effect on client recovery. That's because a conducive family environment will accelerate the recovery of drug addict clients. Therefore, families are also involved in finding client recovery solutions. A visit to the client's family home is also done by the foundation to find out, check, and evaluate whether they have run the program as recommended by the foundation. The foundation's management considers that it is useless to

rehabilitate a drug addict client without synergizing with his family, because the real recovery is when the client is outside the orphanage, mingling with the family and community in his environment.

YAKITA's mission is that a person who is a drug addict rebuilds his foundation, and changes his way of thinking (mindset). A client will usually run an inpatient program at the foundation for three months and proceed with an outpatient program. At the time of outpatient the foundation also checks directly in the field (where the client is active/ located/working) to see the progress of his client, whether returning to using drugs or actually completely clean of drugs. This foundation began to carry out outpatient care for its clients since early 2017, previously only limited to accepting clients for inpatient care. In addition, urine tests are also carried out for those who are on an outpatient basis, the implementation of which is carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It was intended to monitor whether they returned to using drugs again. This shows the level of success of a person whether he has recovered or not from drugs.

Based on the counselor's evaluation with the team in the field, it can be stated that someone who was previously a drug abuser is drug-free. The Foundation states that a person cannot be said to be one hundred percent recovered because at any time it can be tempted to use it, even worse if it returns to meeting users and the environment that is not conducive to drug stop. Therefore, the foundation presupposes that if a comparison is made among ten people who are free from drugs, only one person is declared to have truly recovered.

Changes in client mindset that will be targeted by the foundation, passed through twelve steps, namely: **first**, the client must recognize that he is helpless against addiction so that his life becomes out of control. One must admit that he is helpless, in the sense of having to surrender. This means that if a drug addict intends to be rehabilitated to an orphanage but his heart is not ready or willing, then surely he will come back again using drugs.

**Second**, the client is convinced that a power greater than humans is capable of returning to sanity. **Third**, making a decision to turn attention to God's love as humans understand God. The point is that the client is asked to return to God, surrender himself to God's love. By carrying out his

recovery, they will be led to God's way, their direction to the religion they profess. If the client is recovering and getting the urge to recover quickly, he will automatically have the mindset that he must pray to encourage him to recover, even though his mind was still blank.

**Fourth**, the moral inventory of oneself fully and without fear. Look for the root of the problem (cause) why someone can get involved or use drugs. Is it due to money, environmental/social, or even parents. Then, the most dominant factor that causes someone to fall into drugs is determined. In this step, the disclosure session begins, one by one the problems are discussed without fear. Clients who undergo rehabilitation sit in a circle and tell each other about the first time they were involved in drugs, sharing experiences without hiding things that were previously kept secret. They are convinced that someone is involved in using drugs not because of status.

In the context of rehabilitation implementation at this session, usually the foundation will look for sponsors, like consultants, in the sense of finding former drug addicts who have been free or quit drugs for a long time, which is considered to be able to provide motivation and encouragement and guidance for those undergoing rehabilitation. The sponsors, both men and women, are generally office employees or already have their businesses. They voluntarily agreed to join the cycle meeting in this session. The Foundation relies heavily on the willingness of sponsors to share with other clients who are on an outpatient basis. Each counselor handles five rehab clients. This meeting is routinely held twice a week, usually on Tuesdays and Fridays. Clients come alone with awareness and sincerity. The family only checks with the foundation to make sure that the outpatient family members come to be in rehabilitation on the appointed days. Each client is required to come to the meeting 90 times a year. In this session, the foundation stated that clients who shared their experiences generally said that if they just "opened their eyes" or were surprised to learn that there were many debts, there were up to hundreds of millions and even up to half a billion. The use of this large amount of money occurs since it is the combination of gambling, women and alcohol.

**Fifth**, acknowledging to God, to ourselves, and other humans, as precisely as possible the nature of his mistakes. In this step, participants

remain seated in a circle (cycle) by sharing experiences related to their ways or efforts to obtain drugs. Here everything will be revealed, about how an addict can justify any means, for example by lying, cheating, stealing, corruption, or even committing other criminal acts to get drugs. Those who feel that they have made a very serious mistake (severe), apparently after hearing the confession of another client, it becomes lighter because other clients' mistakes are much heavier than him, such as pawning a house and selling family assets. Through this stage, each participant can mirror and strengthen each other.

It should be noted that many of the clients try to take drugs, then get addicted, to spend personal property, then spend on the property of the closest people/family/friends/environment and ultimately lead to criminal acts. Because there is no other way, eventually they also concurrently become drug couriers to get income or drugs for own consumption.

**Sixth**, be fully prepared so that God will get rid of all defects of his character. **Seventh**, humbly ask God to get rid of his weaknesses. In this case, addicts must be determined to get rid of all the weaknesses that have been the cause of using drugs. **Eighth**, make a list one by one people who have been hurt, both in the family environment (children, wives, in-laws, etc.) and close friends, and prepare to redeem them all.

**Ninth**, making amends directly to these people if possible, unless doing so will hurt them or others. In this session, each client is given time to apologize to people who have been hurt, both close family (parents, siblings, relatives), friends and others while they are still alive. For those who do not allow to be asked for forgiveness, because the person he hurt is already passed away, then he must pray for him. According to the foundation, when he prays, God works to deal with those concerned. So, the spiritual approach is in this session.

**Tenth**, continually carry out a personal inventory, and if guilty, admit their mistakes immediately. **Eleventh**, searching through prayer and meditation to improve conscious contact with God as humans understand God, pray only to know God's intention for him and the power to carry it out. Here, the client seeks peace of mind to get enlightenment to be free from drug use.

**Twelfth**, after obtaining spiritual enlightenment as a result of these steps, then try to take this message to other addicts, and to apply these principles in all his health dealings. That is, if you have gained enlightenment, then every client who has recovered is recommended to provide services in a variety of ways with fellow addicts to guide them towards recovery.

Regarding the recovery period, everyone is not the same. Some recovered a year and a half, seven years and when no longer use drugs. Besides, some clients have recovered for 20 years but returned to using drugs, because he was still tempted and did not get closer to God.

The Foundation states that in the end, all addicts will also return to God, and they realize that they must recover first, and then build relationships and foster trust again in the people around them and those who have been hurt before. After that, new clients can work or find work.

As an Institution for Compulsory Reporting on Drug User (IPWL), YAKITA obtains funds to carry out rehabilitation from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Within a year, the foundation gets budget to rehabilitate 30 addicts, divided in two stages every six months meaning 15 people must be rehabilitated. In 2017, the Foundation collaborated with National Narcotics Board, but as a foundation it could only get funding for rehabilitation from one government institution. Thus, double claims are not permitted. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs, foundations must submit proposals, and funds will be given on the name submitted (by name by address). If in the reality, the client comes more than what was proposed, the foundation will incur losses because it has to bear additional costs. But if the rehabilitated clients are fewer than the proposed clients, then the unused funds must be returned. Unlike the National Narcotics Board, the institution has a reimbursement system. Within a year, the proposal is submitted twice. Inpatients get 1,440,000 rupiah/client/month including meals 25,000 rupiah per day. According to the foundation, these funds are relatively small when compared to those previously obtained from National Narcotics Board in the past, of about 3,000,000 rupiah/client/month. Even when with National Narcotics Board, the foundation has three counselors with the main task of evaluating and monitoring the development of addicts who are rehabilitated by the foundation, in

addition to making visits to the homes of addict families (on duty in the field). The coach gets a fee from the Ministry of Social Affairs. At present, the foundation is collaborating with National Narcotics Board to develop institutional and human resources capacity, including the addition of counselor skills.

#### **4.3. Other Necessary Efforts According to Drug Abusers**

Many users state that Article 112, Article 114, and Article 127 of the Narcotics Act <sup>6</sup> which contain criminal sanctions for narcotics abuse offenders need to be re-assessed. These articles are considered to cause a person to lose the rights to rehabilitation since an abuser is positioned as victim. The reality in the field shows that drug abuser is imprisoned than rehabilitated. They expect that there is a clear division between abusers and dealers. Thus, the treatment that will be given will be different; the dealer gets the penalty, while the user gets the right to be rehabilitated.

### **5. Summary and Recommendation**

Bali, which was originally a transit area for drug trafficking in the world chain, has turned into a destination. Based on data, drug abuse case disclosure in the last three years is declining.

Generally, people become drug abusers because there are various influences from the surrounding environment, especially the social environment, cyberspace environment, and lifestyle and workplace environment. They become drug addicts because they feel that drugs have a more energetic positive impact, making them eager to do activities and feel comfortable.

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<sup>6</sup> There is confusion in articles 112 and 127 in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics for law enforcement in setting penalties. People who carry and use narcotics are in both articles. As a result someone can be charged in both articles. In fact, the sanctions in the two articles are different. Article 112 is a minimum of 4 years in prison (severe), while article 127 is a maximum of 4 years (mild). So there needs to be specific differences between the two articles. At least, it should be clarified in the explanation of the attachment even though there is no explanation in the article. So that the judge gets certainty and there is no doubt in deciding the case.

It is said that the circulation of drugs in correctional institution is relatively large. The correctional institution has a strong influence on illicit drug trafficking and someone's addiction when he is imprisoned. A person can change from a passive user to an active user or even a dealer after finishing his sentences in correctional institution.

Recovery of a drug addict is very dependent on the awareness of the addict itself, and to succeed also requires determination and extra strong efforts, given that many challenges being faced in the form of temptation relapse.

Drug transaction and distribution locations occur in three main locations, namely the house/boarding house, public roads, and restaurants/stalls. The choice of location for transactions and/or distribution has shifted, from what was originally dominated by houses/boarding houses and restaurants/stalls to be shifted to public roads. The mode used when distributing drugs is mainly done by putting drugs in matchboxes, packs of cigarettes, holding them, storing them in pants/clothing pockets, and keeping them in bed/ at home. In addition to being given direction, the distribution of drugs also uses the "patch system" mode in a place (the drug is posted on the wall in the agreed place). There are also those who handover drugs using a fake address, while the exact information will be communicated later via mobile phones. So, the varied modes of drug distribution make drug case disclosure even more difficult.

In the effort to prevent drug abuse, Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Division of Bali Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted an information sharing session, built partnership cooperation with various parties, increased community participation and community empowerment. However, the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking activity is still limited due to budget constraints so that its effectiveness can still be increased.

To prevent inmates from relapse after leaving correctional facility, the Narcotics Correctional Institution conducts spiritual guidance and various skills. In addition, the rehabilitation center is trying to rehabilitate drug addicts through spiritual approaches and mindset changes. However,


the success rate is very low. Therefore, in the efforts to overcome drug abuse, the emphasis must be on prevention rather than eradication and rehabilitation.





XI

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE



Pedang Mualang Dance



Batik Dayak Kalimantan

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTER MEASURES IN PONTIANAK, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

By:  
Usman; Saifullah M. Rahman

## **1. Introduction**

West Kalimantan Province is one of the regions bordering directly with Malaysia. In this province, there are several border areas, including Entikong in Sanggau Regency, Badau in Kapuas Hulu, Jogoibabang in Bengkayang Regency and Paloh Sanjingan in Sambas Regency. Because of this geographical location, West Kalimantan Province is an area that is prone to drug smuggling practices from Malaysia, especially Sarawak (Gafar, 2012: 5). Several cases that were successfully revealed, both by the National Narcotics Board and the police, indicate that this area has become the target of cross-border drug network action. The number of drug smuggling cases revealed indicates that West Kalimantan Province is not only a transit area but has become a potential drug marketing area. The National Narcotics Board itself once said that West Kalimantan Province was included in the state of emergency category in drug trafficking. Not surprisingly, then West Kalimantan Province is also referred to as the silk route for the entry of drugs and other illegal goods into Indonesia. (Muhammad, 2015: 43).

One of the factors that make West Kalimantan Province a silk route for drug trafficking is due to the long land border, limited surveillance by the authorities and the lack of detection devices at border posts, including at Cross-border Checkpoint Entikong. This causes the “equator city” not only to become a transit area but also to a potential drug marketing area. Not to mention that there are unscrupulous officers “involved” and the potential for deviation is very likely to occur if you see conditions on the ground where officers are sometimes not too strict in inspecting goods or people entering and leaving at cross-border posts (Muhammad, 2015: 56). This is seen in the case of Mr. Lau drug syndicate who packs drugs in food or beverage packages and entrusted it to the bus driver by utilizing the negligence of officers and drivers (Gafar, 2012: 10). This negligence is often used by syndicates or international networks, including those involving Malaysian and Indonesian citizens to smuggle drugs from Malaysia into Indonesia (Muhammad, 2015: 56-57).

Considering drug smuggling is a part of trans-national crime, the effort to deal with it must involve other countries with an interest in this problem, especially the neighboring countries. Therefore, the West Kalimantan Provincial Police established cooperation with the Malaysian Sarawak Contingent Police in the form of activities, such as: joint patrols involving Border Police; exchange data of Malaysian and Indonesian citizens involved in drug crimes; agreed on MoU between the Director of the West Kalimantan Provincial Police Narcotics Detective and the Sarawak Contingent Police Officer on the Implementation of Investigation Assistance in Drug Cases (Muhamad, 2015: 57). These kinds of collaboration need to be increased as part of a joint effort to eradicate drug distribution and abuse because the crime is transnational.

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking**

### **2.1. Drug Abuse and Trafficking Pattern**

Drug abuse in West Kalimantan Province is a very complex problem. Efforts and supports from various parties are needed to minimize this problem. Meanwhile, drug abuse in Pontianak city to date has been very worrying because cases of drug-related crime are increasing, as conveyed by the Head of the West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board (BNNP),

Brigadier General Suyatmo. This is a common concern and requires serious efforts to reduce the rise in drug abuse. The increase in cases of drug abuse and illicit trafficking can be seen from the number of arrests in table 11.1.

**Table 11.1 Cases of Drug Abuse in West Kalimantan (2014-2018)**

No	Year	Number of Cases	Evidence
1.	2014	7	46,6597 grams of crystal meth
2.	2015	9	1671.7828 grams of crystal meth 24,245 pills of Happy Five
3.	2016	11	20,585.7100 Gram/20 Kg 585.71 grams of crystal meth 66 pills of ecstasy
4.	2017	18	13,041.9476 grams of crystal meth 39 marijuana cigarettes 7 pills of ecstasy
5.	2018	11	54,846.1 grams of crystal meth 4,655 pills of ecstasy

Source: Eradication Division Data of West Kalimantan Provincial National Narcotics Board

Based on the table above, it can be seen clearly that cases of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in West Kalimantan Province have increased from year to year. In 2014, there were 7 cases successfully handled. Whereas the 7 crime cases occurred in several regencies/cities in West Kalimantan Province, namely: West Singkawang, Pontianak City (East Pontianak and West Pontianak), Bengkayang, Sambas and Kubu Raya. Then in 2015, the number of cases increased to 11 cases with evidence that also increased, both in number and type. The crime for 2015 was also occurred in quite varied areas, namely around the border regions of Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as in Pontianak City itself. In detail, the crime for 2015 occurred in Balai Karangan Village, Sanggau Regency, Cetral Singkawang, Entikong Sanggau Regency, South Pontianak, East Pontianak and Ketapang Regency.

The upward trend in drug cases in West Kalimantan Province continues into 2016. In 2016, 11 cases were successfully resolved. From the results of the crime scene process, the border area is still quite dominant in the drug cases capture in West Kalimantan Province. The

increase in cases in 2016 was also accompanied by an increase in the number and type of evidence. In 2017, the number of cases revealed was experiencing a very significant increase. 18 cases have been successfully resolved by West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board. For 2017, there have been many arrests in the Pontianak City area. However, the border area has never been absent from arrest cases, although the number has decreased compared to Pontianak City arrest cases.

In 2018, only 11 cases had been successfully resolved by BNNP of West Kalimantan Province. The number of cases in 2018 cannot yet be said to be declining because the data presented are still limited until July and are still in the current year. However, what is quite astonishing is the increase in the number of items of evidence even though the number of cases is lower than in 2017. The arrest case data as shown in table 11.1 above only shows cases that were successfully revealed but does not necessarily indicate cases that were not revealed. Most likely, the number of dealers who are not caught can be far more than those who were captured.

Many factors cause an increase in drug cases in this West Kalimantan region. One of them is the geographical location factor. There are five regencies which are directly bordered with Malaysia in West Kalimantan. Of the five regencies, there are at least 52 smuggling routes for drug smuggling. While on the other hand, surveillance in border areas are still not optimal. A detailed explanation of the smuggling routes will be explained in the next sub-section. What the authors want to convey here is that the large number of drug smuggling cases in the West Kalimantan is because this region is considered the most potential for the distribution and illicit drug trafficking. The geographical condition of West Kalimantan Province has indeed been chosen by dealers of the international narcotics network to smuggle drugs through smuggling routes. Also, dealers take advantage of the negligence of travel and expedition drivers and border officers by smuggling drugs through packages <sup>1</sup>. Another factor that

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<sup>1</sup> For example, the case of Mr. Winarto (one of the Correctional Institution inmate Class 2A Pontianak), a travel driver who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the case of 500gr methamphetamine possession. He said that at that time he was carrying passengers and packages from Malaysia. When entering Entikong's cross-border checkpoint, there was an inspection carried out by officers. The passenger carrying the methamphetamine had fled and was not at the border post anymore. Because he could not show who the passenger was, he was convicted as a drug courier and as a drug owner. (Source: Focus Group Discussion at Correctional Institution Class 2 A Pontianak, September 10th 2018).

contributes to the increase in drug cases in West Kalimantan is drug dens. The emergence of drug dens in an area is indeed influenced by various factors, such as economic, political, security to social culture. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed to see the emergence of these drug trafficking dens so that the handling can also be maximized. Drug users usually feel safer to buy and use drugs in these drug dens so law enforcement officials need to be more aggressive in carrying out eradication in areas that are alleged to be drug dens.

As explained earlier that the high drug trafficking problem in West Kalimantan is due to the region directly bordering Malaysia. There are five regencies which border directly with Malaysia, namely: Sambas Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sintang Regency, and Kapuas Hulu Regency. Of the five regencies, there are at least 52 smuggling routes that are prone to drug entry into Indonesia, especially those distributed in West Kalimantan alone. These routes can be seen in Table 11.2 below:

**Table 11.2. Drug Smuggling Routes in West Kalimantan Province**

Regency	Smuggling Routes
Bengkayang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jagoi Babang-Serikin</li> <li>2. Jagi Sawit BJI-&gt;Serikin</li> <li>3. Siding Village-&gt; Padangpan- Pisang-Kabun</li> <li>4. Dwikora Road</li> <li>5. Kampung Sejaro Road</li> <li>6. Semunying Road -&gt; Rasau (Rimbunan Hijau)</li> <li>7. Tikus Semunying I Road -&gt; Serikin</li> <li>8. Tikus Semunying Road II -&gt; Serikin</li> <li>9. Semunying Jaya JB -&gt; Sawit Malaysia</li> <li>10. Jagoi Sawit BJI -&gt; Sebodok</li> <li>11. Gumbang Lama Village</li> </ol>
Sintang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jasa Village</li> <li>2. Sui Seria Village -&gt; Batu</li> <li>3. Sei Enteli Village-&gt; Melikin</li> <li>4. Muakan Village-&gt; Jl. Aseng</li> <li>5. Sui Kelik Village-&gt; Pasar Kuari</li> <li>6. Nanga Bayan Village -&gt; Goa/Ran</li> <li>7. Nanga Entoloi Village -&gt; Selepong</li> <li>8. Semareh Village -&gt; Lachao Mungguk</li> </ol>

Regency	Smuggling Routes
Kapuas Hulu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Badau (PLB)</li> <li>2. Seriang Road-&gt; Wong Panjai</li> <li>3. Sebindang Road-&gt; Jl. Sawit Lubuk Antu</li> <li>4. Simpang Tiga Road-&gt; Ensawang</li> <li>5. Simpang Empat Road -&gt; Batu Kaya</li> <li>6. Berangan II Road-&gt; Batu Kaya</li> <li>7. Berangan Road -&gt; Kebun Sawit.</li> <li>8. Nanga Potan Village-&gt; Penyakai</li> <li>9. Hulu Sui Embaloh- &gt; Sui Bram</li> <li>10. Perumbang Village-&gt; Panggang.</li> <li>11. Sebintang Village-&gt; Batu Kaya</li> <li>12. Simpang Empat Na. Kantuk -&gt; Majuma</li> <li>13. Langgau Village-&gt; Titika</li> </ol>
Sanggau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Entikong (PLB) -&gt; Serian</li> <li>2. Suruh Tembawang -&gt; Sabit</li> <li>3. Pala Pasang -&gt; Sadir</li> <li>4. Mangkau -&gt; Tepoi</li> <li>5. Pangah -&gt; Kujang Saung</li> <li>6. Peripin -&gt; Pang Amu</li> <li>7. Bantan -&gt; Mapu</li> <li>8. Lubuh Tengah -&gt; Mongat</li> <li>9. Segumun -&gt; Mongkos</li> <li>10. Tapang Peluntan -&gt; Lubuk Nibung</li> <li>11. Sei Tekam -&gt; Lubuk Nibung</li> <li>12. Sei Beruang -&gt; Lubuk Nibung</li> </ol>
Sambas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aruk &amp; Sebunga Village -&gt; Biawak</li> <li>2. Aping km 28 &amp; 31 and Sebunga Village-&gt; Biawak</li> <li>3. Semberuang km3 &amp; Sebunga Village-&gt; Biawak</li> <li>4. Sui Bening -&gt; Distrik Sematan</li> <li>5. Sajingan Ds Kaliau Village-&gt; Biawak</li> <li>6. Mauludin Ds Temajuk Village-&gt; Teluk Melano</li> <li>7. Temajuk -Village &gt; Sematan</li> <li>8. Camar Bulan</li> </ol>

Source: Acting Head of the West Kalimantan Provincial National Narcotics Agency presentation slide

The existence of quite a lot of smuggling routes causes the drugs illicit trafficking in West Kalimantan Province is more by land. Probably, arrest cases are actually like the iceberg phenomenon; more drug dealers/ couriers/kingpins have managed to escape than to have arrested. If



mapped generally by regency, drug-prone areas in the West Kalimantan region can be seen in the following picture 11.1.

**Picture 11.1. Map of Drug-Prone Areas in West Kalimantan Province**



Source: Acting Head of the West Kalimantan Provincial National Narcotics Board presentation slide

In Picture 11.1 above, it can be seen that the color red is the most prone area, which includes: Sambas, Singkawang, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, Pontianak City, and Ketapang. The yellow area is the area where the distribution level is not too high or the medium area, which includes: Mempawah, Landak and Kubu Raya. Meanwhile, areas that are less prone or safe are shown in green color, namely: Sekadau, Melawi, and North Kayong. Although the green area is categorized as a safe area, it does not mean that there is no distribution at all or there is no drug abuse.

The mode of distribution occurs a lot through smuggling, users buy directly to partners they already know. The types of drugs that are widely distributed and used in West Kalimantan Province are methamphetamine. Of the several cases that have been revealed, there are two types of distribution, namely: (1) Transit (couriers from abroad entering through the border and making West Kalimantan Province a transit point before drugs are brought to other areas, such as to Jakarta). (2) Local Market (imported drugs are distributed to the local market of users in the West Kalimantan Province itself).

In Pontianak City, there is an area that is a local market for drug trafficking where everyone can easily obtain drugs. The existence of the area is a phenomenon in West Kalimantan Province because the region also has a strong religious base and had a history of the kingdom's existence, but is still a prone area for drug trafficking. The infamous drug abuse den is Kampung Beting. Beting is a crucial and central topic of discussion in the context of drug abuse in West Kalimantan, especially in Pontianak. However, Beting is not the only place prone to drug trafficking. For that, it needs to be explained a bit about the existence of this phenomenal area.

Administratively, Kampung Beting is located in the Dalam Bugis Urban Village, East Pontianak Sub-District, Pontianak City. Kampung Beting was once an essential area because this area is the forerunner to the establishment of the sultanate and Pontianak City. Therefore, until now in the area still stands Kadariah Sultanate Palace and Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Mosque. As an area that keeps many historical facts of Pontianak City and the existence of the Islamic Sultanate in Pontianak City, it should not be a drug-prone area. Therefore, the uniqueness of Kampung Beting should be used to make this village clean from the illicit drug trafficking.

Nevertheless, the negative stereotype about the village remains inherent in most of the Pontianak townspeople. Some call this village "the Texas city" of Pontianak, some are likening it to the Bronx area of New York City. The infamous reputation of the village not only well-known by Pontianak townspeople, but also to the National Police Headquarters. Every new Regional Police Chief in Kampung Beting always gets a message from his predecessor to carefully deal with the crime in the area. But in reality, up to now, there has not been an optimal change in Kampung Beting related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse. One inmate in Correctional Institution 2A Pontianak said:

*"So, we are free there (Kampung Beting), Sir. We are free to visit day and night. The visitors are keep coming. Drugs are being sold on every several houses. It's safe there because the people are protecting each other. So, even though there are officers who come to conduct a drug raid, it would not be a successful raid"<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>2</sup> According to Hendri, an inmate at Correctional Institution Class 2A Pontianak in the FGD with Narcotics inmates of Correctional Institution Class 2A Pontianak, West Kalimantan.

One thing that makes Kampung Beting so famous in a creepy way is that the crime rate in this region is so high, especially those related to drugs, HIV/AIDS transmission, gambling, and theft. Drug sales transactions and the collection of stolen goods are common activities in this area. Interestingly, besides being a crime center, spiritual and religious activities are developing quite well in this region. Togetherness and the social sense that is so strong and high among the local community is reflected in the activities of their daily lives. Several religious leaders and study groups persevered and continued their activities besides continuing criminal activities (Abdillah, 2014: 2).

The people in West Kalimantan Province are well acquainted with Kampung Beting as the center of drug trafficking due to the 3-A (affordable, accessible, and amiable) <sup>3</sup>. Drug prices in Kampung Beting are relatively affordable compared to other regions. Accessible because of this village is an easy access to drug transactions for many dealers and drug users. And, the atmosphere is amiable in this village to do drugs, whether you have money or not. There is the term STP (*Sabu Tukar Pepe*, or sex for meth) for women who do not have money, where women can get methamphetamine in exchange for sex services. There are rooms available for such transactions <sup>4</sup>. The phenomenon of drugs in Kampung Beting as a center for drug trafficking in West Kalimantan Province is tough to overcome because of several factors surrounding it, ranging from social, political, cultural to economic factors. As it is known that the quite established economic circle makes Kampung Beting and the people in it protect each other.

The reality of Kampung Beting as illustrated above requires serious attention from all parties to make efforts to return the community to a more positive life, especially through a religious approach. Religious approaches can be an entry point to educate residents about the dangers and risks of drug abuse and drug illicit trafficking in an area. Of course, these efforts must depart from an in-depth study to understand the estuary and roots of all social problems in Kampung Beting. A proper and in-depth understanding of the estuary and roots of social problems is intended so that the solutions offered are truly effective and efficient in the process of changing an area that was once a drug trafficking den.

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<sup>3</sup> Interview with M. Zaini Yahya, Head of Community Based Social Rehabilitation Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with M. Zaini Yahya, Head of Community Based Social Rehabilitation Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak.

## 2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse

Drugs are addictive substances that have a bad effect if used continuously. Because of its addictive nature, someone who has used it will experience dependence on the drugs so that if you do not use it will feel something is lacking. However, even though drug users already know its negative effects, they would still use them for various reasons. For example, crystal meth users assume that using it will improve performance because it is a stimulant; a travel driver doesn't get sleepy and do not need to sleep for up to two days when driving after using crystal meth, so it is considered beneficial for him while working or as a work doping. That was stated by one of the Correctional Institution inmates:

*"The reason is for work doping. 'If I don't use it, it will be like yesterday', I said to my wife. I once run over a person when driving in Mandor area. He was almost dying because I slept while driving. It was two in the afternoon. 'Do you want me to run over people again? If I use (crystal meth), I won't be sleepy' that was the reason I said to my wife. I don't get sleepy when I use it."*<sup>5</sup>

Incorrect knowledge and information about the effects of drugs that are widely circulated in the community, such as among travel drivers in West Kalimantan, need to be straightened out so that they will not use it for the wrong purpose. From the medical side, any kind of drug has a negative effect on the human body when used in certain dosages and periods. Therefore, in every information dissemination activity, West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board always explains the negative effects of drug abuse. There are several negative effects of drug abuse, namely:

- a) Organs become damaged. Drugs cause many disorders and damage to organs so that they do not function properly.
- b) Changes in attitude and mentality. Drug addicts will experience excessive anxiety, weak motivation to learn and work, and tend to be anti-social.
- c) The future is bleak. Generally, drug abusers will lose learning opportunities as a result of being expelled from school or college.
- d) Potential criminal offense. Drug addicts have the potential to commit crime, violence, and destruction.

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<sup>5</sup> Interview with Icham, an inmate at Correctional Institution Class 2A Pontianak, and ex-driver

- e) Criminal imprisonment to a death sentence. The convict will be jailed to a death sentence if proven to be part of the drug trafficking network.
- f) Death due to overdose. Long-term drug use can result in death.

Criminal imprisonment is one of the most noticeable impacts and is felt directly by users and their families. When sentenced to prison, the family also bears the economic burden of losing a breadwinner. Some inmates' respondents in Correctional Institution Class 2 A Pontianak even stressed that the biggest impact felt when they were in prison was family. In prison, inmates can still eat three times a day, but that is not necessarily the case with their families outside. The following is an excerpt from a researcher interview with a respondent:

*Question: "While you are in here (Correctional Facility), who is supporting your family? How about household income, school fees, and child allowance?"*

*Answer: "Praise to God, there is one relative who helps my children. My wife is working now. Without this punishment, I won't be realized what I have done. When receiving punishment, I just realized that I would have to be separated from my wife and children. I felt devastated because I was the backbone of the family. We (the inmates) are fed here, but our family outside has to struggle to eat. That's what makes us sad. That's also what makes us what to change."<sup>6</sup>*

The effect of drug use on a person is very dependent on the type of drug used, the user's personality and the user's situation and condition. For example, heroin addicts will experience withdrawal symptoms when not using them, methamphetamine addicts will be physically affected such as broken teeth, diazepam tablets-addicts will experience hallucinations, etc. In general, the effects of drug dependence/addiction can be seen on the physical, psychological, and social of a person/user. To better understand these effects, it is necessary to explain in detail the effects that will be experienced by drug users.

Although there is a difference between one individual and another individual related to the physical effects due to drug use, in general, the effect is as follows:

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<sup>6</sup> Interview with Hendri, an inmate at Correctional Institution Class 2A Pontianak, West Kalimantan Province

- a) Nervous system (neurological) disorders such as; convulsions, hallucinations, disturbance of consciousness, peripheral nerve damage and so on.
- b) Heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular) disorders such as; acute infections of the heart muscle, circulatory disorders and so on.
- c) Skin (dermatological) disorders such as; pus (abscess), allergies, eczema and so on.
- d) Pulmonary disorders such as; suppression of respiratory function, difficulty in breathing, hardening of lung tissue and so on.
- e) Headaches, nausea, and vomiting, increased body temperature, diminution in liver size and difficulty sleeping.
- f) Reproductive health disorders in the form of disorders in endocrine such as; decreased function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone) and sexual function disorders.
- g) Reproductive health disorders in women of childbearing age such as; changes in menstrual cycles, irregular menstruation and amenorrhea (no menstruation occurs).
- h) The drug users through needles, especially for sharing needles and syringes, the risk is contracting diseases such as hepatitis B, C, and HIV/AIDS which until now there is no cure.
- i) Overdosing on drug use will be fatal, the risk is death.
- j) The occurrence of malnutrition, skin disease, tooth decay, and venereal disease.

As with physical effects, the psychological impact that will be experienced by drug users is very dependent on their personalities. However, in general, the psychological impact can be broken down as follows:

- a) Change in mental-emotional life in the form of abnormal behavior disorders.
- b) Severe addicts and long duration of drug use will cause less motivation syndrome. If you stop or reduce the intake of the amphetamine class of drugs, it can cause depression to suicide.
- c) Against mental functions: disturbances in perception, comprehension, creation, and emotion.
- d) Work slow, careless, nervous tension and anxious.
- e) Lost confidence, apathetic, delusional and suspicious.
- f) Aggressive, acting ferociously and brutally out of consciousness.

- g) Lack of concentration, feeling depressed and upset.
- h) Tend to self-harm, feel insecure and so on.

The social impacts that will be experienced by drug users are as follows:

- a) The occurrence of mental-emotional disorders will interfere with its function as a member of the community, work, school, and other social functions/tasks.
- b) Acting erroneously, achievement ability decreases, fired/expelled from work.
- c) Relations with family, close friends become tenuous.
- d) The occurrence of anti-social, immoral and ostracized by the environment.

The effect of drug use and drug abuse physically, psychologically, and socially will potentially lead to disease, extreme pain, and addiction if the user cannot consume them (drugs), due to a strong urge (psychologically) to get it by justifying every way to get it, violating applicable social norms.<sup>7</sup>

According to the users, there are many economic losses because a lot of money would have been spent on buying drugs. Some have even committed crimes to buy drugs. Losses from the social side: parents get embarrassed and lack mental readiness to return to the community after completing the rehabilitation process. As for the loss from the health side: damaged teeth and dependency on methamphetamine as a stimulant to do heavy work.

Losses from the economic side are much said by the users because their money is gone, their wealth is used up, and even their parents' property is gone to buy drugs, according to some users below:

*"All of my money is gone. Moreover, when you go to prison you have to separate from your family. How much money spent in a month depends on my drug usage. If I thought about my family, I would set aside money for them."*<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See : <http://www.kulonprogokab.go.id/v21/files/NARKOBA-DAN-DAMPAKNYA-TERHADAP-PENGGUNA.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Hendri, an inmate at Correctional Institution Class 2A Pontianak, West Kalimantan Province

*"I feel a loss. My money has used up. My money is not unlimited, I couldn't buy drugs anymore. I was in pain because of it. So, I sold my stuff to get money. Luckily, I didn't sell other people's stuff. I didn't know what else to do."*<sup>9</sup>

*"I sold my brother's phone and pawned my father's motorcycle to get 600 thousand rupiah. That money is used up in one usage, no leftovers to buy food. I used a lot of money for gambling and game centers"*<sup>10</sup>

The loss from the health side is the physical and psychological changes felt by drug addicts. One former addict says:

*"Sometimes yes, it should be neat (when working in a construction site), but not. Physically, my bottom row of teeth is damaged. Maybe it is the effect of using (crystal meth). P. Are there any changes in behavior? Like unconsciousness or uncontrolled behavior? Nope, that does not occur when only using crystal meth. The effect is on the teeth"*<sup>11</sup>

The social effect is also felt by drug addicts ranging from decreased work performance to being fired or asked to resign from a job. This certainly has an impact on someone's financial condition and relationships with colleagues and associates. An addict and RBM client with the initials CR said how his college performance dropped and he had to resign from his place of work because was found to be a drug abuser. He said :

*"If caught, I'd be fired. I was suspected of using crystal meth. My boss' didn't know the truth, but from what he said impressed he knew I was using drugs. So, he urged me to resign to avoid being fired. They saw me like I was a sick person"*<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Catur Rahmatdani, one of the clients of Community Based Social Rehabilitation Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak

<sup>10</sup> According to Andika, one of the clients of RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak in an FGD at rehabilitation center.

<sup>11</sup> Interview with one of the clients of RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak

<sup>12</sup> Interview with one of the clients of RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa, Pontianak



### 3. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse in User Perception

#### 3.1. Treatment in Class IIA Pontianak City Correctional Institution

Tackling crime related to drugs has been carried out by various parties in many ways. One way to deal with drugs is to provide a guidance system for narcotics inmates. The guidance system for narcotics inmates is carried out with the intention that the inmates who have implemented the guidance system will be completely free from the snare of narcotics danger and can be accepted when they return to the community. The guidance system for drug prisoners is carried out in the Correctional Institution, which is a form of criminal punishment (imprisonment). Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak is one of the institutions that guide drug addicts in West Kalimantan province.

Guidance on drug convicts and drug victims is a very complex problem considering that those involved in drug cases are not limited to those who become dealers, but also include abusers or both; abuser and distributor. This causes the problem of coaching drug convicts to be more complicated than the prisoners of other cases. Considering that there is no specific regulation regarding guidance to drug abusers sentenced to Narcotics Correctional Institution, for the time being, the guidance provided either in Narcotics Correctional Institution or other facilities is still based on applicable regulations. The regulations are including Penitentiary Law and other implementing regulations in the field of guidance. Guidance on narcotics inmates is generally more focused on drug abusers' health, especially for those who are still experiencing dependence. As for health care for narcotics inmates (WBP) include:

- a) General health care activities, namely health care for narcotics inmates who are a high-risk group of contracting various infectious diseases mainly through the use of non-sterile shared syringes.
- b) Drug dependency treatment activities, which include: (a) Screening inmates for drugs and alcohol involvement (b). Detoxification Services (c). Identification of narcotic dependence. When narcotics inmates enter the Correctional Institution, it is necessary to identify drug dependence to anticipate drug abuse in the facility. (d). Oral substitution drug treatment, which is treated with a substitute for a drug taken or Methadone Substitution therapy. (e). Emergency

treatment is an immediate action for narcotics inmates who experience an overdose. (f). Rehabilitation therapy, including Therapeutic Community, Criminon, Narcotic Anonymous, Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), Religious Therapy and others aimed at changing behavior, arousing self-confidence, overcoming addictions and increasing faith and piety.

- c) Physical health care activities, including food treatment for narcotics inmates, personal hygiene, sports activities, health counseling and prevention of disease transmission.
- d) Mental and spiritual health care activities which include two approaches, namely mental health care through psychological approaches and religious approaches. Both approaches aim to improve mindset and deviant behavior because of religious norms and unwritten legal norms. These norms certainly have sanctions, both physical sanctions (confinement sanctions) in prison through court proceedings and judge sentences, as well as moral sanctions by people.

Other coaching programs, such as coaching in the field of independence to prepare inmates to integrate with the community, are still carried out based on the rules of guidance in general. Even so, most of the coaching programs cannot be implemented given the health problems (dependency) faced by narcotics inmates. Meanwhile, inmates in Class II A Correctional Institution Pontianak have received a pretty good coaching program and almost meet the criteria that should be given by a Correctional Institution in general. Coaching programs at the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak for coaching inmates currently include:

### **1. Personality Coaching**

Personality coaching program in the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak aims to change inmates' character and mentality so that in the future they can be more open to all changes for the better. The coaching is focused on activities that can foster a sense of patriotism, a spirit of national defense and a state attitude.

Other program activities also focus on spiritual activities to get closer to God and stay away from negative behavior. The most

prominent spiritual activities in the Correctional Facility Class II A Pontianak is religious activities. The inmates' enthusiasm was evident when the Islamic New Year commemoration was held. The author had the opportunity to take part in the celebration of the Islamic New Year when interviewed with inmates. The activity was carried out in a large, magnificent and comfortable mosque. Meanwhile, non-Muslim inmates also given serious attention related to spiritual activities. The Correctional officers present their religious leaders to provide religious knowledge and religious counseling.

## **2. Independence Coaching**

Independence Coaching is an education that is more directed at providing skillsets for the inmates. Independence Coaching is done so that inmates can return to their role as members of the community who are free and responsible. The ongoing Independence Coaching activities in Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak include: skills development through vocational training centers, such as; carpentry, welding, plaiting, and agriculture; and the Latin and Arabic illiteracy eradication program.

Independence Coaching is carried out by the Correctional Institution supervisor. These supervisors are mostly NGO people who assist in inmates' coaching. The supporting facilities are fully available, so the coaching can run properly according to the program plan that has been carried out at an early stage (Suendra, et al., 2013: 3).

For coaching that runs well and gets maximum results, the coaching system for narcotics inmates in the Correctional Institution must be done more specifically. Specific coaching with rehabilitation programs is the best way to cure narcotics inmates. In this case, the government attention is needed to help realize special coaching, so that narcotics inmates not only serve their criminal sentence but can also recover and free from drug dependence.

The Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak also made a policy breakthrough with "community assimilation" activities for soon-to-be free inmates. This activity aims to provide education to the public about the existence of the inmates who has changed for the better and will return to the community. Also, the activity aims to foster the

self-confidence and mentality of the inmates to be ready to return to the community. However, the condition of medical rehabilitation in the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak is still minimal because there are no experts and lack of budget. Therefore, the coaching prioritizes a religious spiritual approach to knock inmates' awareness of drug addiction and abuse.

Apart from some successes of the coaching programs that have been carried out in The Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak, there are still obstacles, including:

1. Officers

The number of facility personnel is still insufficient compared to the inmates' number so that supervision is less than optimal. The budget for coaching activities is also still minimal so it is not sufficient to foster a large number of inmates. As a result, the coaching system for inmates in the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak alternates or by utilizing other qualified inmates to assist the officers.

2. Inmates

Not all inmates are aware of their mistakes when they enter the correctional institution, so they are not moved enough to improve themselves. This becomes an obstacle in the coaching programs because inmates supposed to be passionate about changing themselves. On the other hand, the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak is not a drug-specific correctional institution, so some inmates are not from drug crimes. Therefore, extra supervision is needed so that interactions such as drug transactions and smuggling into the facility can be controlled.

3. The Society

Stigma and negative views of the society are still attached to former inmates who have been returned to the community so that sometimes they go back to committing crimes (drugs) because they feel unaccepted.<sup>13</sup>

The problem that has recently surfaced in the media is Correctional Institution is often a den and drug market. As the most recent case has been revealed about the drug network controlled by inmates at

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<sup>13</sup> Interview with the Head of the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak, September 14th 2018.

the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak, West Kalimantan. The National Police and the National Narcotics Board (BNN) have arrested seven suspects consisting of 3 couriers, 3 inmates, and a warden. The chronology of the disclosure of this case began on Thursday (4/10) at approximately 22:00 WIB. The joint team received information from the public that there would be a male courier who would take the ecstasy package from Entikong by taxi.<sup>14</sup> Responding to the case, the Head of the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak said that the phenomenon of Correctional Institution as a drug market cannot be denied because in the economic principle there is supply and demand for these goods. Plus, that in the facility, especially in the narcotics block, inmates can get to know one another, the users, distributors, and dealers.

To minimize this interaction, the Correctional Institution Class II A Pontianak takes policies:

- a) Separation of rooms; distributors, abusers, and dealers are in separate rooms and blocks. Due to limited space and facilities, only the dealers are separated into separate blocks.
- b) Inspections and searches in each block room.
- c) Counseling regarding the threat of additional punishment.
- d) Guidance for prison staff and officers is always intensified to maintain the integrity and improve correctional institution stigma as a drug trafficking den. Strict legal sanctions for officers involved in drug trafficking in the facility.<sup>15</sup>

### 3.2. Rehabilitation Program

Rehabilitation is one of the West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board programs to recover drug addicts. There are 3 aspects in the program, consisting of rehabilitation services, strengthening rehabilitation institutions, and post-rehabilitation services.

Rehabilitation services include screening and assessment. Screening is an identification process to detect drug use conducted by the client. While the assessment is carried out to obtain a more in-depth

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<sup>14</sup> Ya'cob Billiocta. 2018. 3 Narapidana dan Seorang Sipir di Pontianak Terlibat Jaringan Narkoba <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/3-narapidana-dan-seorang-sipir-di-pontianak-terlibat-jaringan-narkoba.html> Accessed on January 4th 2019,

<sup>15</sup> Interview with Head of Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak, September 14th 2018.

clinical picture and problem information from a client. The rehabilitation services included outpatient rehabilitation (carried out for 8 meetings), short-term inpatient rehabilitation (conducted for 3 months) and long-term inpatient rehabilitation (conducted for 6 months).

In West Kalimantan Province, there are two models of rehabilitation services, namely: government agencies (IP) and community components (KM). Government agencies (IP) consist of: (1) RSUD Dr. Abdul Azis Singkawang, (2) Sultan Syarif Moch. Alkadri Regional Hospital Pontianak, (3) Rubini Mempawah Regional Hospital, (4) Dr. Agus Jam Ketapang Regional Hospital, (5) Ade Muhammad Joen Sintang Regional Hospital, (6) Sambas Regional Hospital, (7) Bengkayang Regency Regional Hospital, (8) Landak Regional Hospital, (9) Sanggau Regional Hospital, (10) Ahmad Dipenogoro Kapuas Hulu Regional Hospital, (11) Melawai Regional Hospital, (12) Banjar Serasan Pontianak Health Center, (13) Selalang Sekadai Mental Health Center, (14) Kom Yos Sudarso Pontianak Health Center, (15) Kampung Dalam Pontianak Health Center, (16) Aliyang Pontianak Health Center, (17) West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board Primary Clinic, (18) Pontianak City Narcotics Board Primary Clinic, (19) Singkawang City Narcotics Board Primary Clinic, and (20) Sanggau Regency Narcotics Board Primary Clinic.

From several of IPs and KMs as mentioned above, based on data obtained from the Rehabilitation Sector of West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, the achievements of West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board and its ranks in 2017 are as follows:

- a) Government agency rehabilitation services: 303 people.
- b) Community component rehabilitation services: 32 people.
- c) Post rehabilitation services: 228 people.

While the achievements in 2018 are as follows:

- a. Government agency rehabilitation services: 145 people.
- b. Community component rehabilitation services: 12 people.
- c. Post rehabilitation services: 19 people.

Strengthening rehabilitation institutions is carried out through the provision of Human Resources (HR), support for strengthening facilities

and infrastructure as well as support for service programs. Third, the implementation of post rehabilitation or aftercare is an empowerment program for former drug addicts during their recovery. Rehabilitation programs include: pre-program assessments, mentoring houses and halfway house.

In addition to the Government Institution (IP) that organizes rehabilitation programs, the Community Component (KM) also participates in helping the rehabilitation program for drug addicts by organizing community-based rehabilitation. This is certainly a positive value, given the lack of government facilities that can accommodate addicts so that community participation is needed to be actively involved in the rehabilitation program for drug addicts. One of the rehabilitation sites in Pontianak is RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa. RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa is a rehabilitation center specifically for mental illness due to drug abuse. The focus of RBM services is services that include rehabilitative actions and self-development for former addicts to return them to the right way supported by conducive conditions and kinship atmosphere to create quality human resources.<sup>16</sup>

At this community-based rehabilitation center, clients participate in various programs that have been designed for the process of recovery of drug dependence. Not only indoor activities in the rehabilitation center, but they also socialize with the community. Even when the rehabilitation period is over, they dedicate themselves to help in RBM. One example of clients who serve in RBM is Suryadharma. According to his confession, he has been using drugs since junior high school. Since joining the rehabilitation program, he has devoted all of his time in RBM and after rehabilitation, he chose to remain in RBM to avoid bad environments or friends who would ask him to return to use drugs (relapse). The time needed for a rehabilitation program is 6 months. Although it may seem like a long time, six months is not enough time to recover clients. Therapy given during the client's rehab at RBM is cupping therapy and spiritual therapy.

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<sup>16</sup> About RMB Bumi Khatulistiwa. website : <https://rbmbumikhatulistiwaPontianak.wordpress.com/> Accessed on January 4th 2019.

The flow of services in the RBM can be summarized as follows: (1). Initial approach. This stage is usually called the pre-rehab stage. At this stage, initial screening is carried out for 7 to 14 days. After the initial screening process is completed, then proceed with the detoxification process. (2) Intake data. At this stage, clients who will settle in RBM will be asked for proof of parental consent, as well as data collection on the client's identity. (3). Assessments. In the next stage, the client's assessment is carried out to determine the initial motivation for drug use by looking at several indicators; medical, legal, substance, alcohol, psychiatric, and so on. (4) Treatment plan; at this stage each client receives treatment according to their level of exposure. (5) The last stage is the assessment of talent interests. At this stage, the client is provided with skills training, as initial capital for the client when he returns to the community.

RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa also prepares a post-rehabilitation program for clients who have already completed a rehabilitation program. Post-rehab programs at RBM include several things, including: (1). Clients receive mentoring and outpatient assessments. (2) Monitoring of clients in the family and community, and (3) Counseling for the client's parents and family regarding the family members receiving rehab.

According to an explanation from Head of RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa, M. Zaini Yahya, the percentage of successful rehabilitation in RBM is quite high, namely 9: 1 of the participants who participated in rehab do not use drugs anymore. Of the 10 rehab participants, only 1 to 2 people are still relapsing (reusing). The success of rehabilitation is also influenced by the community environment, as long as the community has a positive view of the clients, the success of the rehabilitation program is even greater. Conversely, if people are afraid to accept former drug users because they fear they will relapse, the success of the rehabilitation program will be even smaller.

Besides clients, such negative stigma is also experienced by RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa as a foundation so that the existence of RBM in the community gets objections, challenges, and rejections from surrounding residents. This is an obstacle for RBM because they have to move places (rent houses) from 2011 to 2018 to this new place. Other constraints



experienced by RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa are related to funding, limited human resources, and the status of RBM houses that are still rental so that rehabilitation programs have not been running optimally.

In carrying out the rehabilitation program, there is a perception that is instilled in the employees at RBM that the clients are people who are sick so the employees would have a better understanding when clients commit a crime (stealing RBM or employees' stuff). In addition, they can also relapse (re-using drugs) so that sometimes it reduces the morale of rehab employees. In addition, RBM also recruits clients who have succeeded in recovering from drugs as counselors to share their enthusiasm and stories with other clients. This system is quite effective because clients hear stories directly from their own friends.

### **3.3. Other Necessary Efforts According to Abusers**

Information obtained in the FGD which was held in two places, namely in the Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak and the RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa was one of the factors that could protect individuals, families or communities from being exposed to drugs was to increase the active role of the community and eliminate the negative stigma of recovering drug users. Also, the supply of drugs in the community must be stopped by reporting information related to drug distribution to the authorities. Another thing is not an effort to reduce the number of drug demands. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out an educational campaign to the community about the dangers, negative effects, and disadvantages of using drugs from all sides, both health, social and economic

## **4. Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program Implementation and its Problems**

P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) is a government policy launched to deal with drug problems in Indonesia. The P4GN policy has five main pillars consisting of Prevention, Community Empowerment, Eradication, Rehabilitation, and Law Strengthening. The pillars are the focus to overcome drug problems in various targets. The P4GN policy targets are healthy people, drug addicts, and drug lord syndicates. Prevention and Community Empowerment

pillars focus on healthy communities, rehabilitation pillar focuses on drug addicts, and the Eradication pillar focuses on drug lord syndicates. The West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board implements four pillars, except for the Law Strengthening pillar which is the authority of the central BNN (Wulandari, 2016: 73). This P4GN policy is supported by two key pillars: Prevention and Community Empowerment. Both pillars target all levels of society, ranging from school and university students, government and private institutions employees, community organizations activists, drug-vulnerable communities and areas, and Narcotics Task Force at the village/urban village.

Prevention and Community Empowerment pillars are the vanguards because their main task is to equip the community and disseminate information related to the dangers, effects, and ways to avoid drugs. The hope is, if the community is well-educated about drugs, they will not abuse it. Also, they will inform others about not using drugs.

Prevention and Community Empowerment pillars have four targeted segments, namely the educational environment, the community, the government employees, and the private employees. There are four main programs carried out by these pillars, namely: information dissemination, advocacy on anti-drug mindset development, the formation of anti-drug cadres and the empowerment of anti-drug cadres.

#### **4.1. Information Dissemination Program**

Information Dissemination Program is the National Narcotics Board (BNN) effort to prevent healthy people, especially students, to use drugs by informing the dangers of the drugs. Deputy of Prevention National Narcotics Board is in charge of the Information Dissemination Program.

West Kalimantan collaborates with several parties to disseminate information, such as the Regency Social Service, the Education Office, and the Regency/City Narcotics Board. Based on the explanation from the Head of Prevention and Empowerment Division, West Kalimantan have several excellent programs, such as dissemination and cross-sectoral cooperation. There are several cooperation agreements that have been made between Provincial Narcotics Board and related sectors,

such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Regional Police, and several private companies to assist and support P4GN activities. Meanwhile, cooperation with The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) will be carried out next year.<sup>17</sup>

The Information Dissemination program is carried out through seminars, workshops, and FGDs. The program is carried out through online media, broadcast media and conventional media. Information Dissemination through the media is done in various ways, such as dialogues, movie screenings, exhibitions, banners, brochures, leaflets, booklets, stickers, shirts, vests, and campaign cars. Dissemination Information through local electronic media is done by holding TV talk shows, radio interactive dialogues, advertising on TV and public columns.

One of the success indicators in Community Empowerment is measured based on the community independence index (IKM). From 2016 to 2018, community participation was still lacking. The index is divided into three categories: less independent, independent and very independent. The last measured IKM is still 2.7%, while the standard is more than 3%. In 2017 the index value was 2.71%. Even though coaching programs have been carried out, the index value is not yet independent.

#### **4.2. Advocacy on Anti-Drug Mindset Development Program**

The Advocacy program is an effort by National Narcotics Board to prevent people to abuse drugs through agencies and institutions in the local government level. To target students, advocacy is carried out by involving school institutions, which is the school principal and teachers. Deputy of Prevention National Narcotics Board is in charge of this program. The Advocacy program aims to encourage the creation of various drug prevention policies and programs so that a strong commitment emerges in a wider target of society.

#### **4.3. Establishment of Anti-Drug Cadres**

Formation of Anti-Drug Cadres in a student's environment is carried

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<sup>17</sup> Interview with Head of Prevention and Empowerment Division, 7 September 2018.

out to increase students' understanding and awareness of drug abuse and drugs illicit trafficking by training them to have the skills to say no to drugs and inform their friends and family. Through this program, West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board focuses on instilling knowledge and self-development skills in students, which are expected to make them individuals who have a strong principle so that they are not easily influenced.

#### **4.4. Empowerment of Anti-Drug Cadres**

Empowerment of Anti-Drug Cadres is an advanced program of the Forming Anti-Drug Cadres program. This program is carried out as a follow-up of anti-drug cadres that have been formed in the community. This program is quite successful because it reached 187 agencies/environment from the target of 28 agencies/environment. The calculation is based on a participatory independence index on agencies/institutions' participation in empowering anti-drugs activities. The participatory independence index in West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board is 2.72 or in an independent stage. Therefore, it can be said that the agencies empowered by Provincial Narcotics Board have been independent in fighting drug dangers.

Another achievement by West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board is the intervention at drug-prone areas by providing life skill training. This program has a target of 1 area that has been reached. 10 people in the area are trained life skills.

The success of the Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) program in West Kalimantan Province is supported by a variety of factors, both internal and external factors of the Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP). Internal factors are a good relationship between employees and the head of the sector or section. Also, there is good teamwork or preparatory meetings in every activity. External factors are the supports from institutions within the local government environment by creating an anti-drug task force and implementing P4GN programs in their institutions and environments. In preventing drug abuse among students, data that shows the level of drug abuse of West Kalimantan students is needed. Also, data that shows students prone to

drugs is needed so that the activities can be more precisely designed.

Related to the success of the P4GN program in West Kalimantan Province, West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board has set 11 activity targets to be achieved with 15 performance indicators. From the 15 indicators can be concluded:

- a. Eight indicators in the excellent category (exceeded the IKK target).
- b. One indicator in the good category.
- c. Two indicators in the adequate category.
- d. Two indicators in the insufficient category.
- e. One indicator in the very insufficient category.

## **5. Conclusions and Recommendations**

Some obstacles faced by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in tackling narcotics distribution in the border region of West Kalimantan (Indonesia) - Sarawak (Malaysia), namely:

- a) Interdiction Task Force (Satgas) has not been established to prevent the smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotics of international networks that enter West Kalimantan. The Interdiction Task Force consists of West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board officers, The Police, Customs and Excise, and Immigration Officers who will be placed in places suspected of being the entrance to the international narcotics network.
- b) Sophisticated drug detection devices are not yet available.
- c) Many unofficial routes (about 55 smuggling routes) with a length of about 966 kilometers, making it difficult to detect international narcotics network illicit trafficking.
- d) Lack of human resources, both on the quantities and qualities.
- e) The termination of interdiction budget in border areas and the change in the authority of the budget to echelon I. This means Provincial Narcotics Board no longer has the authority to carry out interdiction at the Border.

The obstacles encourage West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board to develop 3 strategies in the effort to tackle drug smuggling in border areas. The first strategy, interdiction, is operations to break the national and international narcotics network by stopping suspected

people, ships, airplanes or vehicles, arrest suspects, and confiscate evidence and assets. It is hoped that smuggling routes are mapped, the modus operandi and patterns are detected, and data and information related to drug abusers and traffickers in West Kalimantan are obtained.

Concerning the prevention strategy, the Head of West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board stressed the need to increase equipment and personnel at the National Narcotics Board itself so that drug trafficking prevention can be adjusted to each condition in the regency/city. Also, efforts to reform institutions, improve human resources, and consolidation of each relevant agency are needed. Consolidation can be carried out in the form of cooperation between institutions, the formation of Regional Regulations on drug handling, and coaching system improvement in the correctional facility, especially for drug inmates.

The second strategy is to increase cooperation with related institutions, for example, operation and information exchange between Provincial Narcotics Board Kalimantan Regional Police, TNI, Customs and Excise, Immigration, and other relevant parties at the Indonesia - Malaysia border. Until now, good cooperation has been carried out between law enforcement officers in the West Kalimantan. For example, several cases were through information/delegation from the Customs and TNI. While the West Kalimantan regional police and Provincial Narcotics Board have always shared data and technology in eradicating drug illicit trafficking West Kalimantan.

The third strategy is to improve anti-drug mindset development, which is a development program that guarantees the existence of policies, programs, activities and budgets in Ministry/Institutions/Regions which are oriented towards prevention, rehabilitation and law enforcement of drug crimes, including:

- a) Increase the commitment and synergy of all nation components in efforts to handle drug problems through development programs at all Ministry/Institutions/Regions.
- b) Increase the real contribution of Ministry/Institutions/Regions in efforts to deal with drug problems.

In the end, the three strategies are intended to create demand and supply reduction. Success in reducing demand is strongly supported by success in the area of prevention and community empowerment. The prevention effort itself is divided into three parts, namely: primary prevention or early prevention, secondary prevention or prevention of vulnerability, and tertiary prevention. Early prevention targets healthy individuals, families or communities to protect them against drugs.

Secondary prevention or prevention of vulnerability aims at groups or communities that are vulnerable to drug abuse. Prevention is done through education, counseling, and training so that they would stop using, then carry out positive activities to keep them prioritized health. Tertiary prevention is to prevent recurrent addicts to use drugs again. Community empowerment programs are intended to raise awareness in people so that they will not be tempted by drugs. Therefore, environmental empowerment is needed in the educational environment, the work environment, the family environment, and high-risk and vulnerable communities.

Besides to reduce demand, drug handling efforts are also intended to control supply. Supervision of inventories can be done in several ways:

1. Supervision of Legal Drugs Routes and precursors for medical, scientific, and industrial purposes are supervised by the government. Supervision of this legal route includes supervision of planting, production, importation, exportation, warehousing transportation, distribution and informing relevant agencies, in this case, the Ministry of Forestry.
2. Illegal Drugs Routes Control which includes prevention on land, at sea, and in the air. The National Narcotics Board has established Airport dan seaport interdiction task force.
3. Harm Reduction of Drug Abuse. Until now, the government only recognized and implemented two strategies; namely demand reduction and supply control. In facing the high prevalence of OHDA (people with HIV/AIDS) among the use of non-sterile shared syringes drug users, on December 8th, 2003, National Narcotics Board agreed on a memorandum of understanding with the KPA (HIV/AIDS prevention commission), No. 21 kep/menko/kesra/XII/BNN, which aims to build cooperation between the KPA and National Narcotics

Board to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in eradicating narcotics abuse (Hariyanto, 2018: 208).

According to the former drug abusers, illicit drug trafficking, especially in the West Kalimantan and generally in Indonesia can be eradicated if law enforcement officials keep doing efforts whole heartedly. The unscrupulous officers need to get strict sanctions and be cut off from the network chain so that drug distribution channels can be stopped. Also, drug den villages need to be eradicated to eliminate places that are considered safe for buying and using drugs. Another important thing is the family's role in protecting someone from the bad influence of drug addicts. It is undeniable that the influence of the bad friend can make someone become a drug user as experienced by Suryadharma and several clients who are undergoing rehab at RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa.

Meanwhile, the government should also focus on handling issues related to the drug-prone areas in West Kalimantan Province, such as Kampung Beting. Some several ideas and actions have been taken to change the stigma of Kampung Beting. According to the Head of West Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, the central government and regional governments have serious attention in Kampung Beting.<sup>18</sup> There is a discourse to make Kampung Beting a *pesantren* (Islamic boarding school) village. This is a quite good idea given the many religious leaders live in the village. However, it is necessary to first map the actors and networks in Kampung Beting. Also, the support and cooperation of various parties, both the government and the community, is needed to change the bad stigma of Kampung Beting. If former Governor of Jakarta Sutiyoso succeeded in changing Keramat Tunggak (former prostitutions site) into Jakarta Islamic Center and Surabaya Mayor Tri Rismaharini succeeded in turning the Dolly area into a beautiful tourist spot, then it is not impossible if the same thing happened in Kampung Beting.

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<sup>18</sup> Interview with Chief of BNNP West Kalimantan, September 7th 2018.



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- Interview with Program Manage of RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa.
- Interview with Head of Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak City.
- Interview with Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak City employee.
- Interview with Correctional Institution Class IIA Pontianak City inmate.
- Interview with RBM Bumi Khatulistiwa client.



**XII**

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN SAMARINDA, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**



**Kancet Lasan Dance**



Batik Kembang Kenanga

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN SAMARINDA, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE**

By:

Robert Siburian; Laely Nurhidayah

## **1. Introduction**

Samarinda is the most vulnerable area for drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan Province, following Balikpapan, Kutai Kartanegara, and Bontang (Tribun Kaltim, 2017). The results of the 2017 study showed that the prevalence of drug abuse in East Kalimantan Province was 2.12, ranking third after DKI Jakarta and North Sumatra. The prevalence rate is above the national prevalence of 1.77%. Based on the prevalence rate, the population age 15-59 years who abuse drugs in 2017 is 43,911 people from 2,071,436 residents of the same age (Research, Data, and Information Center of National Narcotics Board, 2017). The prevalence of drug abuse is high directly proportional to the high demand for drugs in the province of East Kalimantan, especially in the city of Samarinda. The high level of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Samarinda and East Kalimantan Province is also indicated by an increase of the number of prisoners in Samarinda Narcotics Correctional Institution, which in the last 5 years. The average number of inmates as of December in the last five years was 588 people in 2014, 641 people in 2015, 955 people in 2016, 1,344 people in 2017,



and 1,508 people in 2018 (Samarinda's Narcotics Correctional Institution, 2018). The number of inmates is far above the capacity because the Class III Correctional Institution capacity is only 352 people.

Drug vulnerability in Samarinda due to a number of strategic points, including 1) the Government Center of East Kalimantan, 2) the Government Center of Samarinda City, 3) the Central part of East Kalimantan Development Center, 4) the Science Development Region, 5) the Industrial Region in the banks of the Mahakam River, 6) the Center for Tropical Forest Education and Research, and 7) the Center for Industrial and Trade Activities.<sup>1</sup>

Its strategic position makes Samarinda is a destination city for migrants. Various ethnic groups from all regions of Indonesia are in the city of Samarinda, even in the villages. For example, there are 12 ethnic groups in Kerta Buana Village, which is part of the Tenggarong Regency (around 35 kilometers from Samarinda), namely: Javanese, Balinese, Sasak (Lombok), Kutai, Minahasa (Manado), Batak, Flores, Dayak, Bugis, Sundanese, Toraja, Banjar and Chinese. It shows that the heterogeneity of the population of the village, in East Kalimantan is very large (Siburian, 2017).

Samarinda City as the capital of East Kalimantan Province has a rapid population growth. The development of Samarinda City is inseparable from the resources owned by the Province of East Kalimantan. The population in 2009 was around 607,675 people with a density of 846 people / km<sup>2</sup> (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010: 37, 49), seven years later (in 2016) it had increased to 828,303 people with a density level reaching 1,154 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The increase in population was mainly due to the flow of migration into Samarinda, due to the growing number of mining companies in Samarinda City and 6 (six) districts in Kutai Kartanegara Regency surrounding Samarinda City, namely: Tenggarong Seberang in the south, Muara Jawa and Loa Janan in the south, Anggana, Muara Badak, and Sanga-Sanga in the East. The number of coal mining companies operating in Samarinda City from 2009 to 2021 according to operational licenses issued by the government, both local and central government, is 62 companies plus the number of companies reaching 184 units in the sub-districts surrounding Samarinda City. These companies need workers

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<sup>1</sup> <http://diskominfo.samarindako-ta.go.id/pageisi/1/2/5/kota-samarinda.html>

to be employed in their concession areas. The increase in population is encouraging the growth of other economic activities, such as hotels, restaurants and, nightclubs

## **2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

### **2.1. The Causes of Drug Abuse**

Three causes of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Samarinda City, namely: 1) to keep working because methamphetamine provides stamina so that users do not feel tired when working, even overnight without any sleep. 2) lifestyle, drug consumption is considered to provide confidence, especially among young people/teenagers. 3) the circle's influence, because if one is hanging out with someone who uses drugs, he/she tends to become a drug user.<sup>2</sup>

The Mahakam River which divides Samarinda City into two parts and the river that empties into the Mahakam River, such as the Karangmumus River, is a safe route for drug smuggling in Samarinda City. Drug smuggling through the river to/from Samarinda City is not well-monitored by the police and East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board and Samarinda City Narcotics Board. When conducting raid operation around the Segiri Market, which is adjacent to the Karangmumus River, dealers and users escaped easily through the Karangmumus River. Therefore, raid operations by the police have always failed even though it is common knowledge that the area is the center of narcotics distribution in Samarinda City. Also, evidence obtained from the raid was insignificant compared to the number of police officers deployed on the raid which was only grams.

The settlements around Segiri Market are the drug illicit trafficking center in Samarinda City. That is not a secret as the general public knows about it. The transaction center in the settlement is around five points. Information obtained by the Samarinda Police Narcotics Investigation Unit states that drugs are not stored in one house, but are distributed among the people there. With this strategy, when the police officers raided the location, the evidence obtained was only in small volumes.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with Head of Samarinda City Narcotics Board, Siti Zaekhomsyah on September 6th 2018

<sup>3</sup> Interview with Head of Samarinda Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, Police Commissary Markus SN., S.H, on April 26th 2018.

Profits from drug transactions around Segiri, the market is not only obtained by dealers but also the surrounding community. To provide an overview of these conditions, the Head of the Samarinda Police Narcotics Detective Unit Police Commissioner Markus SN, S.H. gave a simple example. Because of the narrow alley at the settlement around the Segiri Market, drug users must park their motorcycle at the mouth of the alley, then proceed to walk to the middle of the settlement. Parking fees charged by homeowners whose yards are used as parking lots are 5,000 rupiah. If in one day the number of motorbikes parked is 100 units, then the homeowner can collect around 500,000 rupiah. Due to the economic benefits enjoyed by many parties, they always watch over strangers who come to the Segiri Market. The high level of suspicion on strangers makes new people always be the object of surveillance by the residents.

According to the Head of East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board (Brigadier. General. Police Drs. Raja Haryono),<sup>4</sup> when Samarinda City police officers conducted raids and continued monitoring in the area for several weeks continuously, drug transactions in the area become zero. However, drug transactions and distribution in Samarinda City extended to several sub-districts, because drug dealers moved their actions to other sub-districts. Based on drug abuse cases that occurred in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board classifies drug-prone sub-districts in Samarinda City in six districts, namely: Sungai Kunjang, Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda Seberang, Palaran, Samarinda Ilir, and North Samarinda.

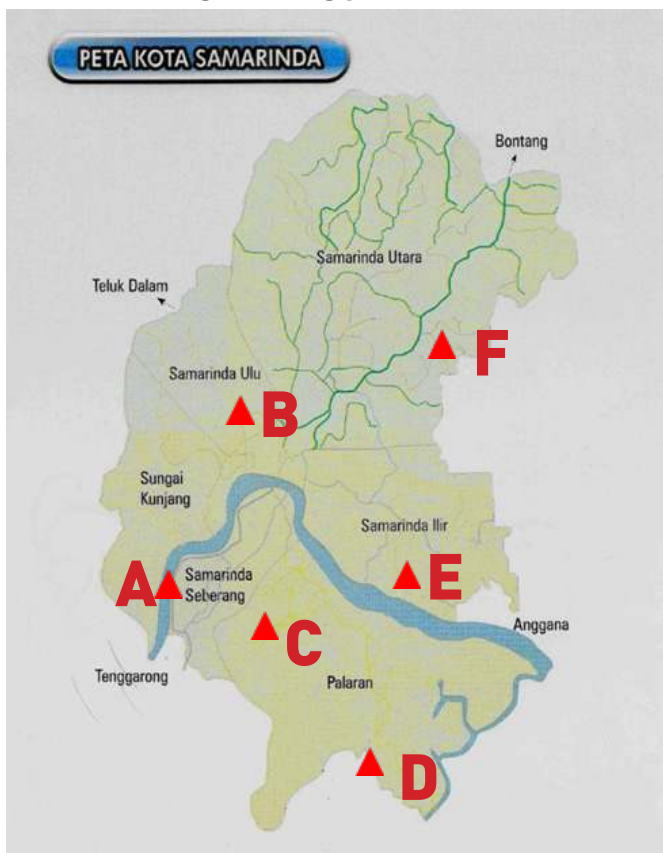
Pictures 12.1 shows that out of 10 sub-districts in Samarinda City, 60% of them or 6 sub-districts are classified as illicit drug trafficking prone areas. Drug vulnerability levels in sub-districts are categorized as the number of cases that occur / are revealed in the region. Therefore, the areas can change from year to year. The sub-districts that are not classified as vulnerable are Sambutan, Samarinda Kota, Sungai Pinang, and Loa Janan Ilir. Drug vulnerability status will change if the number of disclosures of drug abuse and illicit trafficking cases increase or decrease.

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<sup>4</sup> Interview was conducted on September 6th 2018.



**Pictures 12.1. Illicit Drug Trafficking-prone Sub-districts in Samarinda**



Source: East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board 2018.

**Information on Drug-prone Areas:**

- A. Sungai Kunjang Sub-District: *Kemuning Market, Slamet Riyadi Road (Karang Asam) Kangkung Alley, Revolusi Road, M. Said Road (Loa Bahu), Warehousing, Ir. Sutami Road, Cendana Road, Antasari Road, Pasar Kedondong Market (Kahoi), Komplek Perum Loa Bakung/ Perum Korpri.*
- B. Samarinda Ulu Sub-District : *Segiri Market Dr. Soetomo Road, Kampung Jawa, Perum Pripap, Air Putih, P. Suryanata Road on Teluk Lerong Ilir.*
- C. Samarinda Seberang Sub-District : *Baqa Village, Mangkupalas, Masjid, Village Keledang River, Harapan Baru, Sengkotek, Loa Janan Ilir and Rapak Dalam.*

- D. Palaran Sub-District: *Palaran Market near the sector police office (Rawa Makmur), Bukuan, Gotong Royong Road, Dwikora Road in the yellow bridge area (twin bridges)*
- E. Samarinda Ilir Sub-District : *Dama River, Makroman, Selili, THM Mulawarman road area, Agus Salim Road Tanjung Alley, Jelawat, Kartini, Pesut, Tongkol, Sambutan Sungai Kerbau and GP Housing Complex.*
- F. North Samarinda Sub-District : *Jl. Gatot Subroto/Merak, Jl. DI. Panjaitan, Kemakmuran, Mugirejo, Lempake, Lambung Mangkurat, Rajawali, Bendungan Solong, Housing Complex Bayur Housing Complex, Sempaja, Housinh Complex at Pramuka Road (University of Mulawarman).*

Most drug abusers come from a broken home, although not a few also come from a good family environment with an established family economy. Drug abuser from a good family is usually because of social influence. Busy parents and lacks of attention encourage children to seek attention or do activities outside the home. Married drug abuser can destroy their marriage life. According to the Head of Samarinda City Narcotics Board (Assistant Commissioner of Police Siti Zaekhomsyah),<sup>5</sup> in every counseling with drug users, it is known that generally the user's spouse has left or divorced them.

## 2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse

It is undeniable that drug abuse can cause negative effects for its users, whether in the form of stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens, depending on the type of drug consumed. Besides the health effects, there are also economic and social effects on it.

### 2.2.1. *Stimulants, Depressants, and Hallucinogens*

Abusing drugs is very dangerous for health because drugs can affect the nervous system, resulting in addiction, and dependency. There are three effects of drug abuse: 1) stimulants, which is stimulating bodily functions and increasing excitement and senses; 2) depressants, which is

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<sup>5</sup> Interview was conducted on September 6th 2018.

suppressing central nervous systems and reducing functional activities of the body so that the user feels calm, even the user can sleep in a long time and unconscious; 3) hallucinogens, which is changes in perception resulting in hallucinations.

Each type of drug has different uses and can cause different effects. For example, Stimulant effects are caused by methamphetamine and ecstasy. Depressant effects are caused by morphine and heroin. Hallucinogenic effects are caused by marijuana or cannabis.

Drug abusers in Samarinda generally use drugs with stimulant effects due to the widespread illicit trafficking of methamphetamine in Samarinda and East Kalimantan. This is consistent with the number of cases revealed at Samarinda Police, as can be seen in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 shows the number of cases, suspects, and the volume of evidence seized tends to increase, although has decreased in 2017 compared to 2016. The types of drugs that are widely illicit trafficking in Samarinda City are methamphetamine, because of the stimulant effect desired by the users. The stimulant effect increases productivity when working which has implications for the wages they received.

**Table 12.1. Number of Drug Cases in 2014 – 2018 at Samarinda Police**

No	Year	Crime Total		EVIDENCE			
		Case	Sus- pects	Marijuana (gram)	Ecstasy (pills)	Meth (gram)	LL (pills)
1.	2014	209	305	122.66	173.0	2,050.40	19,438
2.	2015	307	439	2,267.76	299.0	4,342.80	95,628
3.	2016	509	670	17,808.68	3,007.0	5,131.80	145,913
4.	2017	408	524	643.24	202.0	4,944.60	6,376
5.	2018 (until 17th September)	247	331	6.34	692.0	9,973.62	1,281

Source: Samarinda Police, 2018

The methamphetamine usage in this region is due to its stimulant effect. Users get extra stamina in work or activities by using

methamphetamine. An addict with the initials I who also a former online gamer that had used methamphetamine since junior high school in 2013/2014 stated that there using methamphetamine made a huge difference in endurance while playing games. He had difficulty concentrating when playing games without using meth. He also was unable to play the game for a long period. When using meth, he can focus and concentrate more while playing games, also able to play games for days.

The desire to get stimulants also occurs in the working world. In the FGD held at the Narcotics Correctional Institution Samarinda, one of the participants mentioned that he worked in mining as a driver of heavy vehicles. When he saw his colleague seemed to never get tired, were always enthusiastic to work, and resulting in more wages, he wanted the same. He found out that his colleague used meth and he began to use it too. After using meth, he didn't get tired at work. The stamina difference when using and when not using was huge. With the stamina obtain by using meth, he could transport more coal from the excavation site to the port on the Mahakam River. Because the wages are calculated based on distance, he received more wages.

Due to the purpose of using meth for its stimulant effect, teenagers and heavy workers who rely on stamina become the targets of drug trafficking. Teenagers become targets because they are easily influenced by friends who are using drugs before them. For this reason, the social environment is the keyword that causes young people in Samarinda to be exposed to drugs. Heavy workers are also a target because they would receive more wages if they work more. Even so, the actual difference in wages is not much if compared to workers who are not using drugs. That is because even though drug user workers received more wages, the money will be spent anyway to buy drugs.

Another drug user, W (27 years), are currently trying to stop using drugs by participating in rehabilitation activities. He started using drugs by consuming nipan and LL (double L) in 2004. The double L price was relatively cheap, 300,000 rupiah for 1,000 pills. At that time he was still in junior high school. His introduction to drugs began when his friend found a package in the middle of the road that contained methamphetamine,

but his friend did not know what he would do with it. When his friend was going to throw it away, W asks for it and used it. W who often involved in students brawl felt more strength and courage after using the meth. He has a small posture with a height of about 155 cm and weighs only 50 kg. When using drugs, he also feels that he was always right. He always tried to cover up his drug addiction in various ways. Therefore, parents of a drug user usually found out about their child’s addiction when the level of dependency is getting higher, which is shown by a rather strange behavior of the user.

Based on interviews with several informants and FGD results, those who work in mining can work for eight hours straight without feeling tired. They are even still able to work overtime if using methamphetamine. By doing overtime work, they received more wages.

This is also the case with a chartered driver on the Samarinda-Balikpapan route who does not feel tired and sleepy when driving if using drugs, even though he does not sleep all night. The profession of drug suspects data shows that they come from various types of work, including housewives, as can be seen in Table 12.2. The Table shows that the largest number of professions is private employees. Also, the number of housewives is quite a lot.

**Table 12.2. Narcotics Suspects’ Professions at Samarinda Police (2014-2018)**

No	Year	Professions												TO-TAL
		Stu- dent	%	Civil Serv- ants	%	Private Em- ployee	%	Police/ Army	%	PGR	%	House- wives	%	
1.	2014	6	1.82	6	1.82	233	70.82	1	0.30	61	18.54	22	6.69	329
2.	2015	10	2.17	10	2.17	345	74.84	3	0.65	69	14.97	24	5.21	461
3.	2016	13	1.88	11	1.59	479	69.42	1	0.14	149	21.59	37	5.36	690
4.	2017	12	2.23	5	0.93	384	71.64	2	0.04	113	21.08	20	3.73	536
5.	2018 (until Sept)	9	2.98	1	0.33	203	67.22	0	0.00	81	26.82	8	2.65	302
Total		50		33		1.644		7		473		111		2.318

Source: Police Sector of Samarinda City, 2018.

A housewife with initial Y<sup>6</sup> claimed to use drugs because of her husband's influence. While she was still living her hometown in West Kutai, Y did not use drugs. However, after getting married and moved to Samarinda, her husband who is a drug user introduced methamphetamine to her, and they use it together. Meth price is affordable and easily obtained. Employees generally buy meth through coworkers or buy it at Segiri Market.

Table 12.2 also confirms the 2017 East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board Annual Report which states that there is no single layer of society, both in terms of age, level of education, profession, economic and social status, ethnicity, and religion that are not involved in drug abuse (ast Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017).

### **2.2.2. Health, Economic and Social Impact**

In various countries including Indonesia, drug abuse and illicit trafficking is a crime. Drug abuse has the potential to cause other crimes, such as theft, fighting, murder, and rape. Continuous drug abuse will cause addiction to its users, thus potentially causing health, economic and social impacts.

The health effects of using drugs are rarely known by its users or drug users never think about the negative effects and only think about how to get it. Often, drug abusers know the negative effects of drugs after entering a rehabilitation institution. They only get information about health effects when they no longer using drugs. The perceived health effects include difficulty concentrating and decreased work enthusiasm due to prolonged anxiety. They are sleepy and want to sleep even though they sleep through the night when the effects of the drug diminish.

According to the Deputy Director of the Padma Husada Psychiatric Hospital in Samarinda (dr. H. Jaya Mulaimin)<sup>7</sup>, drug addicts are no different from mentally ill persons. That is why the mental health of drug addicts is treated in Padma Husada Psychiatric Hospital.

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<sup>6</sup> Y, age 27, a disguised name, was interviewed on September 17th 2018 in Samarinda.

<sup>7</sup> Interview was conducted on 19 September 2018.

Continuous drug use also has an impact on the user's finances because drug addicts will do anything to get drugs. A former consultant at a company mentioned that his income was used up to buy drugs so that he didn't have savings. Likewise with a student's confession that he used the pocket money given by his parents to buy drugs. If he ran out of money, he would ask his parents for money again. When his parents would not give him money, he almost hit them. He also secretly selling his parent's stuff, including materials at a building materials store owned by his parents.

A similar story told by another former addict who worked as an employee in a building materials store often did not report the sales results to his boss and took the money to buy drugs. Also, he only gave 1 million rupiahs from a total of his income 4 million rupiahs. He used the remaining 3 million rupiahs was used to buy drugs.

To illustrate the economic impact, one of the FGD participants at Samarinda's Tanah Merah Drug Rehabilitation Center stated as follows:

*"From the finance side, the money needed to buy drugs continues to increase because users will have to keep increasing the dosage too. If initially, a user uses 0.25 gr in a day for some time, his body will tolerate it so he will have to add the dosage to be able to feel the drug's effects. Therefore, he has to spend more money on drugs too."*

Drug abusers also experienced social impacts due to their mistakes. They are often rejected by society even though they are no longer using drugs. The negative stigma associated with drug users makes former users back to use drugs. According to the Head of Samarinda's City Narcotics Board Assistant Commissioner of Police Siti Zaekhomsyah, rehabilitated drug abusers can relapse and use drugs again. The likeliness for a rehabilitated drug abuser to relapse is around 10%. It is not easy to convince the family and the surrounding community that former users have fully recovered. The negative stigma remains attached to former drug abusers. This was stated by a resident in an FGD at Tanah Merah Narcotics Rehabilitation Center, as follows:

*"The stigma comes from our own family. We are addicts. We get a bad reputation from everyone in our neighborhood. When we graduated from this Rehabilitation Center, our family will not necessarily accept us. People get suspected of us. They said when we get back from the Rehabilitation Center, their things will get stolen again."*

Thus, the relapse rate depends on the drug user's family. If the family does not support a former user to recover, in the sense of not fully believing a former user has 100% recovered, then it can trigger a relapse.

The family distrust reflected in a simple question: "where were you?" when their child, a former user, returned home after went outside. The truth answers the child gave did not satisfy the parents, making them asking their child for a urine test to prove that he was not using drugs. If every time the child comes home to this situation, eventually, he will feel untrusted and disappointed. As a result, the temptation to back using drugs will get stronger even though he has tried to get away from drugs. He will think that it's better to back to the welcoming environment, the drug users' environment than to his own family who distrusts him.

The negative impact of drugs also causes divorce in marriages. Divorce often occurs in families where one of the spouses becomes a drug abuser. Dicky (disguise name) was sued for divorce by his wife. After his wife divorced him, he just realized that using drugs made his marriage over. Syahfri (disguise name) also divorced by his wife. Even though Syafri did not use drugs, he sentenced to criminal sentence for 8 years for violating Article 132 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, which states: *"Trial or conspiracy to commit criminal acts of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors ..."*. That was because Syafri was considered to have known the existence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking but did not report it to the authorities. As a result, he had to go to the Correctional Institution.

Ivon is a former heroin user by injection<sup>8</sup>. Ivon only used it once because he felt like he was going to die while using it. A turning point of him to stop using drugs was after he saw his music band member died

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with Ivon (a disguised name) was conducted on September 6th 2018.



because of overdose with his own eyes. Ivon was afraid he will die if he continued to take drugs.

Ivon rehabilitated himself in a way that he called a 'spiritual rehabilitation', by getting himself closer to God. Then, to be accepted in the community, Ivon was doing positive activities in his life and the community. No longer using drugs does not mean that Ivon is free from the temptation to use it again. Moreover, his environment in the music industry has a lot of temptation to use drugs. However, he always ignored the invitation to relapse. He has decided not to use drugs anymore.

Ivon showed some achievements to convince the community that former drug users can do positive things so that they don't need to be shunned. With these achievements, Ivon is confident to return to the community. Besides being active in the music industry, he is also active in sports, politics, and radio broadcasting in Samarinda as a radio announcer. Through his achievements, Ivon became an anti-drug volunteer that partnered with Samarinda City Narcotics Board. He was asked to provide testimony related to the negative impact that would be felt by drug abusers

### **2.3. Illicit Drug Trafficking**

Illicit drug trafficking in Samarinda City is difficult to eradicate despite various efforts, this is due to the geographical location of East Kalimantan and Samarinda City. East Kalimantan is close to the border area and the North Kalimantan was part of East Kalimantan before 2012<sup>9</sup>. North Kalimantan border is at the Mahakam Hulu Regency, particularly at the Long Apari Sub-District which is around 47 km. Areas that directly bordering to Malaysia in North Kalimantan are Malinau and Nunukan Regency. The border areas in Malinau Regency are at the Kayan, Kayan Hulu, Kayan Selatan, Kayan Hilir, Pujungan, and Bahau Hulu Sub-districts which has a length about 505 km. The border areas in Nunukan Regency are at the Krayan, Krayan Selatan, Lumbis Agong, Tulim Onsoi, Sei Manggaris, Nunukan, Nunukan Selatan, Sebatik Barat, and Sebatik Utara Sub-districts; covering sea and land. A large number of sea and land borders in the Nunukan Regency create more than 1,000 illegal routes.

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<sup>9</sup> North Kalimantan Province has officially became a province in House of Representative's Plenary Meeting on October 25th 2012 based on Law No. 20 of 2012.

The northern region bordering with Malaysia causes drug smuggling (Dirgantara, 2017) often occurs.

According to Dirgantara (2017), the three causes of the Indonesia-Malaysia border area in the northern part of Kalimantan to become a drug smuggling route are lack of border posts in the border area; lack of human resources to guard the border areas, including at 1,000 illegal routes; lack of drug smuggling cases awareness in the communities around the border areas. This reason complicates the border monitoring of 1,038 km long of the Indonesia-Malaysia border in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

According to Deputy Director of Padma Husada Psychiatric Hospital Samarinda, drug smuggling that entered East Kalimantan Province and Samarinda City did not only come from Malaysia but also the Philippines. Indonesia's outermost islands in Indonesia bordering to the Philippines is Maratu Island and Derawan Island, part of the Berau Regency, East Kalimantan. The islands which are East Kalimantan marine tourism destination can be reached from the Philippines in only three hours by boat. These islands are ports of entry for drug smuggling from the Philippines to East Kalimantan.

Drugs enter the northern part of Kalimantan from Malaysia and the Philippines and continue to spread into cities in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. The illicit drug trafficking is carried out by land and sea/river routes. Once the drugs reached Nunukan or other areas in North Kalimantan, the drugs were smuggled to Malinau Regency, Berau Regency, East Kutai Regency, Bontang Regency, and ended in Samarinda City. However, there are also drug lords who specifically use the sea lane by ships that stop at Nunukan. Ships to Samarinda first transit at Pare-Pare (South Sulawesi), then cross the Sulawesi Strait to Samarinda City. They use sea lanes because the luggage inspection in ports is not as strict as at the airport that uses an x-ray. Head of Samarinda Police Narcotics Detective Unit Police Commissioner Markus, SN, S.H.<sup>10</sup> mentioned that his team caught a ship passenger from South Sulawesi that docked in Samarinda City that was carrying 1 ounce of drugs. The route of illicit drug trafficking into Samarinda City is shown in Pictures 12.2. Some

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<sup>10</sup> Interview was conducted on September 17th 2018.

drug dealers also use public ports that are scattered in East Kalimantan. They paid the fishermen to carry drugs because they would not strictly be inspected by the authorities. Those public ports are the illegal smuggling routes for illicit drug trafficking in Samarinda City (East Kalimantan).

### Pictures 12.2. Map of Drug Distribution Routes to East Kalimantan

Source: East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018

1. The yellow line is illicit drug trafficking route by sea and land, starts from Nunukan (North Kalimantan) – Balikpapan (East Kalimantan) – Pare-Pare (South Sulawesi) - Mamuju (West Sulawesi) – Samarinda (East Kalimantan).
2. The blue line is illicit drug trafficking route by air, starts from Sebatik – Nunukan (North Kalimantan) – Balikpapan (East Kalimantan) – Makassar – Parepare (South Sulawesi).
3. The red line is illicit drug trafficking route by sea and land, starts from Sebatik – Nunukan – Tarakan – Tanjung Selor – Tanjung Redeb (North Kalimantan Utara) – Kutai Timur – Bontang – Samarinda (East Kalimantan).
4. The green line is illicit drug trafficking route by air and land, starts from Sebatik – Nunukan – Tarakan (North Kalimantan) – Balikpapan – Samarinda (East Kalimantan).

which was stored under his motorcycle's seat. Before the officer was about to search his motorcycle seat, he requested to make a phone call. Unexpectedly, the officer agreed to the request. He then called an officer at East Kalimantan Regional Police. He then gave the phone to the raid officer who cancels the search and let him go.

During the six months of his activities as a drug courier, MN has never felt afraid when he sees police officers. He even knew many police officers and friends with him. The failure of drug raids in a drug-prone area was because the information about the raid was leaked by the police to the drug courier's boss. The boss then contacted his men to postpone the drug activities until the raid was over.

Another inmate confirms MN's statement about the police. In the FGD at Samarinda Narcotics Correctional Institution, it was mentioned that the participants have also never felt afraid of being caught or arrested by the police while using or distributing drugs.

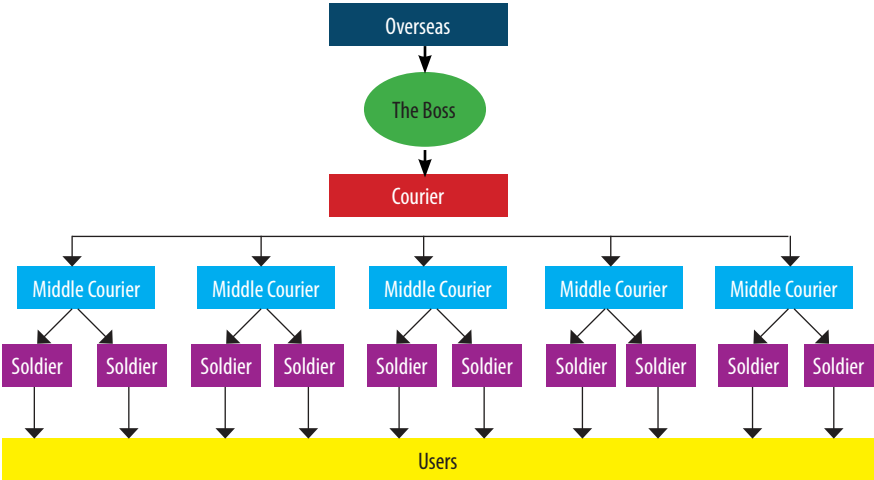
MN was tempted to become a drug courier because of the high income. MN was even willing to leave his old job as a civil servant teacher in a public elementary school. For delivering 1 kg of drugs to various places in Samarinda and Muara Badak, he received 15 million rupiahs in just one day of delivery. He only needed to contact the buyer via telephone to determine the transaction location in public places such as hospitals or mosques to avoid suspicion. He divided 1 kg of drugs received from the boss into several small bags, about 50 grams to 100 grams, as directed by the boss. In a day, he went to 20 different places to deliver 50 grams of meth bags to the customers. MN always delivered the meth as fast as he could, to avoid it being store to the warehouse, for fear of being raided by the police.

The buyers divided the meth before sold it to retailers who would divide again before selling it to the abuser (the last customers). When the meth reached the abuser, it would be in a package of 1 gram. Thus, the chain of illicit drug trafficking from the drug dealers to the last costumer is very long (see Pictures 12.3).

Although Picture 12.3 shows that the drugs distributing in Samarinda

City are from abroad, there are also drugs distributed from Aceh Province. According to MN, two things distinguish them<sup>11</sup>. Firstly, the delivery process from Aceh is relatively fast. An order to Samarinda is ready in two days. In other words, the meth supply originating from Aceh to be marketed in East Kalimantan is always available. Whereas meth from The Philippines takes longer to arrive (about two weeks). Secondly, the price of meth from Aceh is relatively expensive, because the effect it generates is relatively long-lasting. Nevertheless, the quality is not better than meth imported from the Philippines. The price of methamphetamine from the Philipines is cheaper because orders can be made directly to drug dealers in the Philippines, so the distribution chain is not long. Philipines meth's price is the same as Malaysia's meth.

Picture12.3. Illicit Drug Trafficking Patterns in Samarinda



Source: From the data obtain by in-depth interview with several informants

### 3. Drug Abuse Prevention

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) is a systematic effort to prevent, protect and save citizens from the threat of drug abuse <sup>12</sup>. This program began in 2011 based on

<sup>11</sup> According to MN, the meth from nothern area of Kalimantan is from the Philippines. While other informants in Samarinda stated that meth from the northern area is from China.

<sup>12</sup> BNN P4GN Work Meeting, 28 Februari 2017 [https://sukabumikab.go.id/portal/berita-daerah/456/%20Ra-ker%20BNN%20Pencegahan%20Pemberantasan%20Penyalahgunaan%20dan%20Peredaran%20Gelap%20Nar-koba%20\(P4GN\)%20.html](https://sukabumikab.go.id/portal/berita-daerah/456/%20Ra-ker%20BNN%20Pencegahan%20Pemberantasan%20Penyalahgunaan%20dan%20Peredaran%20Gelap%20Nar-koba%20(P4GN)%20.html)

Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2011 on the Implementation of National Activities and Strategies for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 2011-2015<sup>13</sup>. The decree mentioned steps to be taken by the parties involved in Jakstranas Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which include prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation, and eradication. Jakstranas Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking aims to create "Drug-Free Indonesia".

Information dissemination related to drug trafficking and abuse through the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program has been performed continuously. However, illegal activities remain high. This does not mean the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program is not effective. What might have happened is the opposite, the circulation and abuse of drugs will be even higher if the program is not carried out. The main factor drug abuse and illicit trafficking are high in East Kalimantan are true because of the geographical and demographic factors. Therefore, the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking programs are needed to raise community awareness of drug dangers.

The East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board is actively conducting information dissemination about the effects of drug abuse on various community groups. Until September 14th, 2018, those community groups are the general public, students, participants of Vocational Training Centers held by the Manpower and Transmigration Office East Kalimantan, youth in non-government organizations DAKUBA (Dayak Kutai Banjar), youth at Regency/City level, managers of Dharma Pertiwi and Persit Chandra Kirana, miners, students and managers of Ibu Bhayangkari, Ibu Persit and Balikpapan Regional Government, managers of the Adhyaksa Dharmakarini Association East Kalimantan, Family Welfare Empowerment's member, and civil servants from various agencies in the East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board (2018). Thus, numerous and various community elements have received the

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<sup>13</sup> The parties involved succeeded in the Presidential Instruction No. 12 of 2011 Jakstranas the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program are: 1. Ministers in Indonesian Cabinet united II; 2. Cabinet Secretary; 3. Head of National Police; 4. The Attorney General; 5. TNI Commander; 6. Head of Capital Investment Coordinating Board; 7. The Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions; 8. Governors; and 9. Regents/Mayors

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information dissemination. Nevertheless, the program continues to be conducted, resulted in 2017 achievements exceeded the specified targets. From the initial target of 5% of the population to obtain information/knowledge about the drug abuse dangers, 9.08% was realized (East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017: 22). This means the number of people receiving the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information in the dissemination area is increasing. This is an indicator that more people want to be informed about the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking programs.

There are four types of media used by Provincial Narcotics Board to conducts the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking programs, namely: 1) conventional media for conducting “STOP doing drugs” campaigns and information dissemination through special cars; 2) broadcast media for publishing the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information by advertisement on local radios and televisions <sup>14</sup>; 3) online media for disseminating the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information websites; 4) print media, for publishing the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information on billboards in several places on newspapers (East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017: 24).

One of the East Kalimantan Provincial Government’s efforts to tackle the drug problem is by issuing the Regional Regulation of East Kalimantan Province No. 7 of 2017 on Drug Abuse Prevention Facilities. The purpose of the Regional Regulation contained in Article 3, namely: a) providing protection to the public from the threat of drug abuse, and b) building community participation in efforts to prevent and deal with drug abuse. The anti-drug subject has also been included as one of the subjects at schools in East Kalimantan Province. This is the implementation of the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Kalimantan Province No. 16 of 2016 on Implementation of Education, especially in Article 40 Paragraph 3 (b). This reflects the serious efforts the government done to tackle drug problems.

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<sup>14</sup> The television and radio that broadcast the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking Program are TVRI Samarinda, Samarinda TV, Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) Samarinda, Suara Mahakam Radio and Paras Radio.

In addition to drugs, inhalant that is sold freely in East Kalimantan Province has also been regulated by East Kalimantan Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 on Prevention of Inhalant Abuse. Inhalants are pungent and volatile organic compounds consisting of solutions and gases, which are sold in the form of glues, liquid solvents, corrector pen, gasoline, varnish, and acetone. People are often abusing the use of inhalants by inhaling it, spraying it directly into the nose or mouth, put it in plastic bags or inhaled from balloons that have been filled with nitric oxide. Inhalants causes effects of feeling euphoria, excitement, fear, fun sensations, even causes illusions and hallucinations. The effects of abusing inhalants are similar to drugs.

Community empowerment is also carried out through in addition to drugs, inhalant that is sold freely in East Kalimantan Province has also been regulated by East Kalimantan Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2015 on Prevention of Inhalant Abuse Program. This is important because people make drug transactions as a source of livelihood and some even switch professions from teachers to drug couriers. In other words, economic reasons become a factor that drives a person involved in the illicit business. One of the activities carried out by East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board to address this issue is by community empowerment by conducting lifeskill training for people in drug-prone areas, especially from weaving family communities. This activity was held in September 2017 in collaboration with the Indonesian Vocational Training Center (BLKI) by AC service training. The participants are expected to able to apply Air Conditioner service skills and open a business for earning income.

In 2016 Provincial Narcotics Board also held a workshop training in collaboration with BLKI. Training location for community empowerment is determined based on the number of drug cases that occur in the area. An area becomes the location of community empowerment when it has more drug cases than other areas. The program participants were from low economic status. However, due to budget constraints, only ten people can only participate in the activity.

#### **4. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

The ease of obtaining drugs in an environment and drug-prone social



circle are the main factors that cause a person to do drugs. Difficulties in eradicating drugs are due to a lack of participation and support from the community. People are afraid to report about drug abuse in their environment because their safety will be compromised. Therefore, people become apathetic and have low social sensitivity to drugs.

One suggestion was conveyed in the FGD at the Rehabilitation Center and at the Correctional Institution. It was suggested that Indonesia follows the Philippines president Rodrigo Roa Duterte's order in drug eradication by carrying out the death penalty on drug-related crimes. If the death penalty were carried out in Indonesia, the drug illicit trafficking maybe not as much as now.

Many drug abuse and distribution operations were carried out from the Correctional Institution because the inmates still have access to mobile phones. They can still contact their drug trafficking networks outside the facility. Therefore, it is crucial to cut off mobile phone access from the inmates in the Correctional Institution.

Another problem is drug distribution that occurs inside the Correctional Institution. This causes the inmates' rehabilitation of the Narcotics Correctional Institution Samarinda not effective, as expressed by Deputy Director of Padma Husada Psychiatric Hospital Samarinda (who worked closely with the Narcotics Correctional Institution Samarinda concerning the rehabilitation centers in the prison

Inmates in the Correctional Institution are routinely tested for a urine test to detect and measure toxic substances concentration in their metabolism. The first urine test is done to ensure the inmate recommended to take part in the rehabilitation program have positive urine test results, which means that drugs are found in their systems. After participating in the rehabilitation program for several weeks, their urine is being tested again. The result if this second urine test is supposedly negative, but the result came back positive. This indicates the inmates are still actively using drugs inside the facility.

One way to protect oneself from back using drugs is to move to other areas. The purpose is to cut off the communication from a drug

abuser circle. If a former drug abuser who has completed rehabilitation still communicating with his toxic circle, it is very likely that he will use drugs again. Hendra (a disguised name), a participant of the Narcotics Rehabilitation Center at Tanah Merah Samarinda said that he didn't use drugs when he was still lived in Bogor. But when he moved to Samarinda to work in mining, he was involved in a drug abuser circle and started using drugs. That is why he plans to move back to Bogor after completing rehabilitation.

A companion at the East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board halfway house, Andi Citra Wira, stated that rehabilitated clients tend to back to using drugs because their families or communities do not welcome them in their neighborhood <sup>15</sup>. Former abusers will also back to using drugs because they still associating with old drug abuser friends. This doesn't mean that the rehabilitation center or the facilitator's house has failed in carrying out the rehabilitation or assistance program. All successes to stop using drugs are entirely depends on the client's willingness, intentions, and efforts. Possible ways for former users to not using drugs again after completing the rehabilitation program are cutting off relations with old friends of fellow abusers; moved to another place and started a new life; showing positive achievements in society.

If a former user still associating with fellow abusers, they will tempt and offer drugs again to him. A former user will have a new chance in life if they move to another place and started a new life. Showing positive achievements in society will change the negative stigma on former drug users. The positive achievement has done by Novi (a disguised name), who is one of the legislative candidates from one of the parties in the 2019 simultaneous elections for Samarinda Regional Legislative Council (DPRD)

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The geographical conditions and demographic structure in Samarinda are the main factors of the high circulation and abuse of drugs. As an area bordering North Kalimantan and Malaysia, there are many drug entry points into East Kalimantan.

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<sup>15</sup> Interview with Andi Citra Wira, halfway companion in East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board on September 13rd 2018.

The high demand for drugs is also related to the growth of Samarinda City and East Kalimantan in general as coal mining centers. Drugs are then used by mining workers to increase their productivity, which then correlates with the increase in the number of wages they receive.

The number of rivers, including the Mahakam River and Karangmumus River in Samarinda, is also a factor in the high circulation of drugs. Efforts to prevent Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in these rivers are difficult to conduct because many have escaped the police and other authorities patrols.

Police officers' involvement in drug distribution and abuse in Samarinda is also one of the factors that makes drug eradication in the city difficult. This involvement is acknowledged by several informants interviewed and because many former police officers are suspects in drug trafficking and abuse. The drug trafficking conducted at the Narcotics Correctional Institution has worsened the situation. The drug dealers feel safer to conduct their business from the inside of the facility because the supervision is looser. The use of mobile phones within the prison is a factor that allows drugs-related activities to be controlled from within the prison.

Efforts to eradicate and prevent drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking have been carried out even though the result is not correlated with the increasing number of cases, suspects and the volume of drug evidence confiscated from year to year, does not mean that the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking program is no longer necessary. The prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking program absolutely must be continued massively with quality and quantity added to the program.

Some recommendations proposed from the results of this study are:

- a. During doing sentences at the Correctional Institution, mobile phone use is prohibited. Communication using mobile phones with people outside prison is not allowed. Communication can only be done when there is a family visit or other parties related to coaching.
- b. Urine tests are needed for those who enroll in schools for higher education, to ensure that they are free from drug abuse. During their education, students also need to do a urine test, at least once a year.

The same thing needs to be applied when hiring new employees in a company and routinely done as long as they work at the company. The urine test is intended to prevent students and workers to use drug abuse and an effort to reduce drug demand and illicit trafficking in Samarinda.

- c. River police in East Kalimantan need to be equipped with special equipment for handling drugs, because the people in Samarinda and East Kalimantan are generally using waterways for mobility, including to get drugs into Samarinda. Therefore, the circulation and abuse of drugs using waterways can be well-monitored.
- d. The discipline enforcement in the police must be increased so that police involvement in drug trafficking and abuse can be minimized. Strategies to make police personnel free from drug trafficking and abuse must be organized by Police leaders. Relocation for all police officers must be implemented more often to avoid conspiracy which leads to a symbiosis of mutualism between the police officers and drug dealers in an area.
- e. The budget for the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking programs needs to be increased, including for community empowerment as an alternative solution to cut people's involvement in the circulation and abuse of drugs as a source of livelihood

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**XIII**

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE**



Kipas Pakarena Dance



Batik Bugis Makassar





# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE**

By:

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## **1. Introduction**

Narcotics and illicit drugs have become a serious threat in the civilization. Historically, drugs exist along with the civilization. Drug emerges with various name and formula from simple and traditional materials to materials processed and packed with modern technology. The manufacture can be from a single material to mixed material from various substances. The only goal is to create different effects and sensations to the abusers. Abusing drug is not an escape from the reality, but it becomes the inseparable part in facing the reality of life. The addictive characteristics of drug become the most important reasons behind drug abuse and its illegal trafficking up to now.

Many countries in the world have the same consideration and consensus that drugs are a threat to the global community. It is as stated in international conventions, interstate agreement, and others. Along with these international conventions, the United Nations Office on Drugs and

Crime (UNODC), International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC), and other law enforcement body are established. The supporting organization like Interpol, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Drugs Enforcement Administration (DEA), Immigration, Customs, and others are in cooperation to prevent drug abuse and illegal trafficking (UNODC, 2015).

In terms of Indonesia, the country has established legal instrument and institution such as Directorate of Drugs in Indonesian Police, National Narcotics Board (BNN) and other law enforcement institutions. Several institutions other than Police and National Narcotics Board are also given the authority to handle and watch over drug illegal trafficking as well as arrest the drug dealer. Furthermore, the regulation or law is enacted with death sentence toward the drug dealer. Unfortunately, upon the strict law enforcement, the drug dealers even continue to smuggle drug in the bigger scale, year by year. They also supplied drugs in many types to this country. With this situation, Indonesia has become the main target of the international drug deal.

Several regions in Indonesia have become the main target of drug trafficking and trade. Some regions become new production centers from new and old types of drugs. One of the regions that cannot be separated in the drug trafficking mapping is South Sulawesi and Makassar in particular. South Sulawesi as the center of culture, trade and government of the middle and east of Indonesia is indicated as the main region of drug trafficking expansion. The reason is that Makassar has become the centers of drug trafficking chain coordination in other areas in Indonesia.

The high number of drug dealer arrests has indicated that drug traffickings are mostly influenced by long existing migration pattern and the strong system of kinship between one region and another. Although it is still a prediction academically, but the high number of drug dealer arrest who are correlated one to another shows that drug trafficking chain Makassar seems closely related with the migration pattern and system of kinship. The fact is obtained in research in the field with qualitative method in indepth interview with the dealer and the abuser. To strengthen the information and its source, the closed investigations technique is applied with the assistance of the agent in the field

## 2. Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking in Makassar

### 2.1. Drug Trafficking: Financescape Globalisation of the Drug Material

Makassar is recognized as drug abuse and illegal trafficking-prone area in Indonesia, according to the National Narcotics Board Report in 2016 and several journalistic publications (Kompas 2017, Republika 2017). The city is on the same rank with Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Batam and Yogyakarta. In the vulnerability rank, there are particular variables to classify the city as vulnerable to drug abuse and its illegal trafficking. Cases of drug lord arrest, the evidence of drug seized, the number of users, the number of inmates, rehabilitation patients, the number of money transactions of drug business may become the variables.

To measure those mentioned variables, quantitative approach is applied. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach is less applied by the law enforcer, National Narcotics Board officers, and other stakeholders like Immigration, Custom, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health. The qualitative approach is applied to have a deep comprehension about drug abuse and illegal trafficking pattern represented by each variable or aspects mentioned before. The number of cases, the suspects, evidences, inmates, and rehabilitation are the symptoms of the surface. While the motives, understanding, the background of social, economic, culture, politics and ideology in dealing with drug abuse and illegal trafficking become the root of the issues.

That qualitative assessment will be applied to describe drug abuse and its illegal trafficking pattern in Makassar. The globalization trend has influenced the open landscape among the society. Based on the theory of Arjun Appadurai (2014), globalization will occur and bring the changes to five landscapes, namely: (i) Ethno scape (problem in ethnic group scope), (ii) ideoscape (problem in ideology aspects scope), (iii) financerscapes (economy and product), (iv) mediascapes (problems in media framework), and (v) technoscapes (elaborating problem in technology scope).

As part of globalization, drugs can be described as part of economic production offering the profits to the perpetrators. They are drug producers, lord (main sponsor in distribution), big dealer (retailer or sales agents), and

the lower level of the dealer who market their products to the costumers without considering the class of economy and culture. The financescape rasionalization is about profits. Thus, everyone can be a consumer and also dealer at the same time.

In terms of financescape, a drug abuser will try to get the profits from the drug network chain by selling drug even only as the courier. That rasionalization must be understood well to create the perspective of drug abuse and trafficking, including to determine the process of rehabilitation for the drug users.

With the perspective of the globalization, the one who abuses and deals the drug at the same time will be punished as the dealer. Among the law enforcer, economic transaction or even "body transaction" are less applied in prosecution which as consequences on disciplinary such as the imprisonment. The economic and body transaction becomes the most attractive tool to negotiate among the financescape perpetrator to make more money. Among several drug use arrest, female suspects, are involved by sellinf their body to get drugs in return. (Interview with Head of division of prevention and community empowerment of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, September 10th 2018).

Related to the context above, rehabilitation is perceived as the artificial treatment for the suspects as the diversion of the imprisonment. This fact is concluded by the drug abuser and dealer who got in and out the center of rehabilitation (interview with the facilitator of the Rehabilitation House of Provincial Narcotics Board, September 11st 2018). All stakeholders involving in drug prevention in Indonesia have to keep the eye on that issue. That issue mentioned before also occurred in Makassar. Chief of Bone Regency Narcotics Board (August 2018) stated that a police officer involved in drug trafficking, while Indonesian Police denied that charges. Despite that denial, that fact becomes the precedent of involvement of the officers among drug trafficking.

The information from the field informant stating that drug trafficking will remain to continue and increase, as many sides take the advantages. In one side, someone can earn much money from this, but in the other side, some get credits, the higher position, salary and allowances when

they arrest, punish or rehab the convicts. The other parties get the sexual pleasure in return of using drug, or compensation from legal determination of drug case, and others. These statements are part of drug consequences as the product of globalization which offers both good side and bad side.

Unfortunately, Makassar receives the impact of the globalization of the conception about drug as financescape. Based on data of Directorate of Narcotics of South Sulawesi Regional Police, the report and case completion in drug unit of metropolitan city police of Makassar, Pelabuhan Resort, Gowa Resort, and Maros Resort has confirmed that statement.

Data has indicated that five of drug unit in South Sulawesi Police have provided half of total cases in South Sulawesi Province. Nevertheless, the total unit of police in South Sulawesi is 30 in 2016, and 25 <sup>1</sup> in the following year. Although the number is decresasing each year, but there is a strong argumanet that evidences in drug cases tend to increase. The situation confirmed that drug trafficking remains stable or even increasing while the dealers are getting tricky in avoiding the police arrests.

**Table 13.1. Total Narcotic Case in South Sulawesi (2016-2018)**

No	UNIT	YEAR					
		2016		2017		2018	
		Case Report	Completed	Case Report	Completed	Case Report	Completed
1	Drug Directorate	177	155	190	136	187	129
2	Makassar Police	415	379	476	401	270	278
3	Pelabuhan Police	142	126	103	79	81	77
4	Gowa Police	57	40	101	62	86	91
5	Maros Police	41	37	44	41	36	27
A	Data of Makassar and its city satellite	832	737	914	719	660	602
B	Total case of south Sulawesi	1,791	1,614	1,789	1,580	1,217	1,103

\*Source: Data of Directorate of Narcotics South Sulawesi Police, 2018.

<sup>1</sup> The decreasing of the unit in 2017 as five units were handed over to West Sulawesi Province, they are Polman, Mamassa, Majena, Mamuju and Matra.

## 2.2. Elaborating Drug Financescape Arena and Its Impact

The number of drug abuse and illegal trafficking in Makassar every year and its supporting city are in the top rank. The cases reported at average above two hundred and completed cases were about 70-80% (based on interview with Deputy Director of Narcotics of South Sulawesi Police, 22 May 2018). Drug cases in Makassar are suspected to have connection with the national, regional and international network of drug syndicate. Makassar is recognized as the center of economy in middle and east Indonesia. The city becomes the biggest port city to become the gate of trade and product distribution connecting Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua.

Historically, Makassar has become the center of culture gravitation and center of social, politic and economic force. The migration process of Bugis tribe and Makassar emerge very clearly in some regions such as Papua, Maluku islands, Nusa Tenggara, and Kalimantan. The development in those islands generally involve the tribe of Bugis/Makassar as the main participants. Furthermore, some regions for the first time were opened and developed by the most aggressive tribe in the Archipelago and in the island outside the Archipelago. Their existence in those islands is well recognized as the economic developers of the regions.

The diaspora of Bugis/Makassar tribe in some regions actually have formed a distinctive power in social networking, economic, politic as well as culture among them. Tribe based politic is often applied to strengthen the bargaining power in particular interests. Likewise, it also occurs in the trade distribution of crops and other consumption goods. The involvement of fellow Bugis/Makassar is perceived more at the economic transactions in many different regions. The relationship of kinship and ethnic is able to develop economic trend for its perpetrators. The map of social networking of trade relationship is divided into four regions, as written by M. Alie Humaedi in his book entitled "Menyongsong Indonesia 2020-2025" (BIN 2016).

First, the syndicate of the Makassar-Sebatik/Nunukan (including Malaysia) and vice versa. The social economic networking appears obviously in the aspect of the manpower to supply the labour needs or

palm workers to the regions of Tawau, Malaysia and surround it. The networking has been established for long time. Sebatik, Indonesia and Tawau, Malaysia are two regions that were opened by Bugis/Makassar for the first time, long way ago before the independence day of two countries. The two tribes are identified as the majority in these two regions.

Second, the network of Makassar-Jayapura/Papua, and vice versa. The existence of the Bugis/Makassar in the land of Papua has been written in the book of history in the form of manuscript or colonial document to record their travel, observation, and trade transactions. The land of Papua is a gold land for the Bugis/Makassar's economic life. In that land, they participated in the trade of crops, gold and other minerals quarrying and exploration, trade in service and product, as well as the state apparatus who watch over the development in the land of Cenderawasih.

The drug trafficking in Papua cannot be separated from the drug network operating in the City of Makassar. The network of Maccini is recognized to rule Papua and the islands in Papua (closed information, Oktober 2018). The network of Maccini consisted of drug lord of Sidrap and Enrekang spread and recruit their courier to carry and distribute meth, ecstasy, and others to Papua via tradisional ships or commodity packages to be marketed (the informations are confirmed with the Head of unit of water police Sorong, at the research of the effectivity of facility of water police in West Papua, 2 Oktober 2018).

The network of Maccini is well known to cover many spots in Jayapura, Ambon and the other island of Maluku. They are not only developing their market out of South Sulawesi but also in several regions like Makassar, Maros, Gowa, and some other regencies. Some vulnerable spots as the center for drug abuse and its illegal trafficking emerged in Makassar. Kerung-Kerung Village, Maccini, Mattiro and the others are drug-prone areas (valid information based on findings, arrest and case development, Directorate of Narcotics of South Sulawesi Police, 2017-2018).

In operating their business, the network of Maccini did not apply the modern technology that was easily detected by more advanced technology. It uses the traditional network cell and traditional tools which are started to be forgotten by the law enforcer. They use written message

and other particular symbols to identify between an agent and another as well as between a courier and another. These methods are applied by the network of Maccini to distribute drugs in the prison, correctional facility, and even at schools both in rural and urban areas. The network of Kerung-Kerung also applies the same methods to expand their market in West Papua and its islands that were not covered by the network of Maccini. (Based on closed interview with courier from Sidrap from 18-21 September 2018, with Asre pattern 5231).

Third, the economy and social network Makassar-Maluku, Nusa Tenggara and surroundings or vice versa. The third network also emerged as an economy and social network in Papua and surround it. The Bugis who likes to wander far away has entered into regions of Maluku and Nusa Tenggara. Ternate, Saumlaki, Kei, Seram, Ambon, Kisar, and the other places in Maluku. Likewise, the islands in Nusa Tenggara such as: Alor, Buaya, Ternate, Pura, Palue, Ende, Sikka, Maumere, Lombok, Sumbawa, Bima are also influenced by the existence of Bugis. The System and the cultural implementation in the islands have similarity to grand culture of Bugis in its main island, Sulawesi.

The existence of the Bugis/Makasar is proved by the trade domination in those regions. The crop trades and other consumption goods appear obviously in their shipping. Moreover, drug as part of the financescape were also used by the drug dealer by taking the advantages of economic and social network of Makassar-Maluku-West Nusa Tenggara routes. These routes are considered as the strategic ones as they receive less supervision by the law enforcer. Despite of ruling some regions, their network also has to compete with another network like Flores and Ambon network. Nevertheless, they succeeded in preserving their domination and manage their drug network in those regions (based on closed interview with the courier A from Sidrap, during 18-21 September 2018, with the pattern of Asre 5231).

Fourth, economic social network of Makassar-Surabaya or vice versa. The relationship of trade between Sulawesi represented by Makassar and Java represented by Surabaya as the big port, lasted quite long. That relationship is proven by the route of shipping that last up to now. Generally, the ships contain the crops like clove, coffee, rice,



hazelnuts, walnuts, and cashew to Surabaya. Meanwhile, that ships back to transport various utensils, consumer goods, fruits, electronic goods, and cars to be sold in Sulawesi in general. Then, the goods are distributed from Makassar to all over regions in middle and eastern part of Indonesia.

Those four economic and social networks are elaborated earlier as the efforts to create the frame of thought that South Sulawesi and Makassar are at the strategic position of the social economic map of network; not only in the legal trade aspect but also as the center of the education, government, entertainment, and social meeting. With that position, Makassar becomes the main destination of urbanization from the rural of several regencies in Sulawesi island which makes the City of Makassar as the most populated city in Sulawesi Island.

In 2018, the number of Makassar resident was 1.5 million (Central Bureau Statistics, 2018). That number was the residents who settled up and had the domicile in Makassar only. Yet, a city is basically supported by the satellite regions outside the Makassar. Gowa, Maros and Bone are the three main supporting city for Makassar.

Thus, the calculation of the Makassar population and its dynamics have to involve the existing situation of residents in the surrounding like in Gowa (760 thousand people), Bone (754 thousand people), and Maros (349 thousand people). Therefore, the number of population is about 2.5 million people or 30% from 8.7 million of total population of South Sulawesi staying in Makassar and other regions around. This huge population becomes an interesting market target to financescape including drug trafficking.

Basically, the number of population of 30% can be applied as the comparison ratio analysis of number population based on gender and productive age totally in South Sulawesi Province. The composition of population in South Sulawesi based on gender is 4.16 million of male and 4.35 million of female. It means that there more female than male population. Meanwhile, based on the productive age, the composition of the population can be presented as follow: age of 10-14 years old is 800,332; 15-19 years old is 813,569; 20-24 years old is 742,897, 25-29 is 671,726, 30-34 years old is 630,896; 35-39 years old is 613,361; 40-

44 years old is 579,758; 45-49 years old is 512,126; 50-55 years old is 419,053; and 55-59 years old is 331,765 people (South Sulawesi Central Bureau Statistic, 2018).

The profile of the population is essentially need to be exposed as it deals with the the number of arrested drug dealer, seized evidence, and rehabilitated abuser, cases brought to court, cases not brought to court, people died as overdose, students drop out of school due to drug abuse, manpower fired due to drug abuse, divorce as the member of family abusing drug, then people who are charged of law or have to rehabilitation. The series of productive age above is the real portrait of vulnerability level that will hit Makassar along with the development of the city. In addition, Makassar has become the center of gravity or supporting city for the supporting regions, and areas in middle and eastern part of Indonesia.

Geographically, Makassar is located in the middle of Gowa and Maros and directly faces Sulawesi Sea or the connection from Java Sea. The infrastructure construction is well developed both in the urban and the surrounding area. Various factories are built both in complex of Industrial zone of Makassar Antara (KIMA) or outside KIMA and spread in areas along Maros, Bone and Gowa. Everyday, the manpower looks busy with their shift of work. Some of the workers stay in their home, and the rest rent the house or room near to the factory.

The workers also come from many different areas like Takalar, Enrekang, Sidrap, Tana Toraja, Pinrang, Pangkep, and Bulukumba. They tend to choose the workplace and the domicile based on their kinship. This fact emerges commonly in some factories and accommodation such as boarding house, rented house and others. University students also tend to choose the boarding house in which they live with their mates from the same regions. It means that the choice of regions is becoming so important to determine their domicile. This issue is considered to have such strong correlation with drug abuse and illegal trafficking in Makassar.

In many cases, the drug abuse and trafficking among workers including students and university students tend to relate with the others coming from the same regions. Nevertheless, drug trafficking basically do not deal with one's origin, as it focus on the power of market from any

group whatsoever. However, the phenomena of origin similarity can be a strong analysis for drug abuse and illegal trafficking mapping among various group (workers, students, and households). For example, “A” comes from Pinrang who became meth user in the last two years. In the beginning, he knew the substance and then got for free. Finally, a drug dealer supplied that meth to him from Pinrang. That drug dealer was a travel driver for Makassar-Pinrang route and vice versa. While the user was a worker coming from a rural place in pinrang and worked in packaging company in Makassar. This is his statements:

*“I consumed meth for about two years ago. I used that once a week or a month for about 5 to 6 times, depending on money I had. Coincidentally, I was still single, eventhough I was 28 years old. I was worried if I married, I could not make my wife and kids happy, as I spent my money to buy that “stuff”. Even I less shared my earnings to my family, as I spent my money for daily need, meal, gasoline, payment for motorcycle, and also drug. Drug made me stuck. If I went for it, I loss much money. If I avoid that, I was not so comfortable. The drug dealer even threatened me to report to the police. Finally, I have been using it until now. Since the beginning, I used meth due its simplicity and its effects. At the first time, a travel driver introduced me to meth when I was travelled from Makassar to Pinrang. At that time, the driver seemed to know what I was feeling, as I got fired by an export company of crops. I got fired after I drop a sackful of hazelnuts. They were worried that the hazelnut would be broken to pieces so that the price would be cheaper to be exported or even the hazelnut could not be sold. After hearing my story, the driver tried to entertain me and then offered me drug to relieve all those pains. At that time, he offered me the drug with very cheap price. It was about 30 thousand rupiah only. But, after I repeated to buy for that drug, the price increaed until I found it with the same price from a courier. Finally, I had some permanent dealers to buy the drug. As long as I got money, I could buy from the “dealer A, B or the others”. Now, I regret for abusing that drug, as I cannot recover from the addiction.”<sup>2</sup>*

That important information explains that the similarity of the origin region would be an entry point for the users as the victim of drug trafficking. The trust upon their friendship is tied well, as they believe that their mate will not set them up. Unfortunately, they assume it wrong, as the involvement of similarity of the origin region is only a method to trap

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with BY, September 25th 2018.

anyone to get involved in the drug trafficking, even as users. The market mechanism and principal with the goal of resulting benefits for the dealer keeps running eventhough the consumer comes from the same region, or even family. In the drug trafficking system everywhere, every single level of community is the target of market. As long as they do not bring the issues to law and its enforcer, they will become prospective consumer to use the drug or to involve in the financescape networking.

The settlements of the workers who are coming from the same regions in Makassar are quite numerous. In the urban village of Maccini and Tallo, there are some boarding houses in which the occupants coming from Toraja, Bulukumba, Takalar and Sidrap. Even a boarding house occupied by the people coming from the same region. If any different, it is less than 20 percent of the total occupant from the different regions. This trend is found in region surround KIMA. The boarding houses are occupied by the people coming from the same region. These kind of phenomena emerge commonly whenever they have the same view and strong primordialism bound. Makassar can be mentioned as the metropolist city in the middle and eastern Indonesia. It also becomes the main destination of urbanization like the other city in common. The difference is how they bring strong primordialism bound.

The existence of the social club called "*petambayan*" or "*paguyuban*" is actually essential whenever it is used for helping each other in term of economic affair. The opposite result come up, whenever that kind of social club is abused by the dealers or drug trafficker network. Whenever some of the members are exposed to drug network, as lord, dealer or user, the impact will influence the whole or part of *paguyuban* members. The social club will damage more serious, whenever more than five members are involved in drug abuse. The rest member will dilemma, especially when they are offered to join the party by the member exposed to drugs.

Primordialism bound or feeling emerges at the same time when they are exposed by drug abuse. Some expression like, "*You are intolerant*", "*You are different*", "*You are not friendly*", "*You don't fit in us*" (referring to Takalar, Sidrap, Pinrang and Enrekang region) will appear when someone refuses to join drug party. The primordialism bound to some people, especially who live far away of their family, enable to create such alienation

as the most strategic tool or mechanism to run their drug business. The solidarity based on the primordialism may cause someone to be stuck on drug networking and its abuse.

Many cases of drug dealer arrest may become such evidence to describe furthermore about the situation above. An inmate of narcotics correctional institution shared his experience:

*"I got punished here upon the article of sell and buy, as drug dealer, even though I argued that I was set up by the real dealer. At that time, I was ordered to drop a package. They said to me that the package only contained t-shirt from a friend. That stuff I had to drop in a cemetery in Makassar. When I went toward that spot, I saw kids paid attention to me and suddenly I was arrested by the police. I wanted to bring that stuff as my friend from the same village who ordered me. The one who was going to accept that stuff also coming from the village. I never knew the stuff at all. In fact, the thing I brought was meth that would be sold again to other party. I was really set up by someone from the same village of mine. But now, I cannot do anything."*<sup>3</sup>

The bound of the primordialism make someone worried to be abandoned by the same mate of the same region. In Makassar, DH does not live with his family. His friend from the same origins often assist him to provide his needs. This situation is used by drug network to recruit the member of social club to create the new market as consumer.

A teenager who undergone the rehabilitation in Sayang Rakyat Hospital shared his experience:

*"A friendship based on the similarity of the origin enables to put one's position in a dilemma, especially when we faced to drug party held by our friend from the same origin. When they gathered and took us to join, of course it was so hard to reject it. Even we knew that it was danger and wrong to do. But in Makassar, in which I considered that the bound of primordialism was very important to us, the friendship was like a family when we live to share our sadness or happiness. I also ended as drug user as the friendship of the similarity of the origin. When I was in junior high school, my dad dropped me along our relatives in Makassar, since he had to work in Malaysia. I myself*

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<sup>3</sup> Interview with DH, September 17th 2018.

*came from Sidrap that took about 5-7 hours to drive to Makassar. In school, I made friend with the others school mate, and they were nice. I didn't see that they used drug. But, out of school, I met the other friends coming from the region, Sidrap. In earlier, it was only having coffee, but later some mate started to use drug. At the first time, a friend of mine used particular pill called "koplo". When he used it, he behaved differently. Then, he started to offer to the others for using that pill. Some denied that offer, but some accepted that one. Those who denied were mentioned as sissy and etc. Firstly, I rejected that offer. Everyday I heard so many swearwords to me. Unfortunately, they came to me everyday and took me to hangout. This situation was really uncomfortable for me. Then, I started to try that pill. In return, I got such compliment from my friends so that I flattered and I kept using and using the pill until I finally consumed ecstasy once a week. After my family knew my habbit, they took me to social affairs office and to South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board. I underwent rehabilitation twice. After I finished rehabilitation, my old friend from the same origin asked me a little about rehabilitation and later offered to me again that stuff."<sup>4</sup>*

The relationship and influence of the origin appear obviously in drug abuse and trafficking in Makassar. It means that the settlements based on the origin region and group of primordialism of the same region enable to create "uncomfortable circumstance" to someone to refuse the offer to use drugs from the member of the same group. Furthermore, that circumstance may lead to create the network cell based on the origin. Moreover, that cell of network had spread to every class of society as explained in four socio economy network of Bugis/Makassar. It is possible that drug abuse will occur in all sectors including education, manpower, trade and service, or households.

If the regional networking or primordialism bound in regency level is drawn into regional networking and primordialism bound of Bugis/Makassar spread in four social economic networking at the national and international level as previously mentioned, then the drug networking involving Bugis/Makassar in Indonesia are extraordinary. We may hear a lot about drug network involving Bugis or Makassar operating in Makassar

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<sup>4</sup> Interview with DN, September 20th 2018

or the other cities or in national level. The network of Sidrap, Makassar, Bone and Pinrang also are said to be active national and international drug network.<sup>5</sup>

The fact above is not based on the intention to make stereotyping or stigma to particular tribe/ethnic which has enormous contribution to the country. However, the fact leads to an analysis and awareness that drug trade and trafficking system and networking may involve kinship and primordialism. This fact is also the same to the case of “padepokan GB” which correlates drug transaction and sexual ritual in the name of religious activity. These aspects dealing with ethnoscares and ideascapes are commonly applied to get economical profits of drug trafficking. This means, the primordialism bound is mainly used by the drug dealer in Indonesia.

The murder of five members of family and house burning in Tallo sub district by Akbar Ampu which was triggered by debts of drug payment<sup>6</sup> becomes an accurate example that drug lord and dealer exist in Makassar and other cities like Manado, North Sulawesi and Jayapura, Papua. This means that Makassar specifically and South Sulawesi become the center of drug trafficking distributed to national level especially to the middle and eastern part of Indonesia. If the network of Makassar has become the main supplier and distributor to other regions, then it is possible that they will supply massive drugs in Makassar itself.

Many documents and reports from the police (Narcotics Directorate) and National Narcotics Board show that Makassar has its high vulnerability to drug trafficking. The suspects with their evidence from the network of Nunukan-Malaysia-Parepare and Medan-Parepare-Sidrap and Cianjur were caught in the port of Parepare in 2017. The suspects in the same networks also were arrested in gate of Sultan Hasanuddin airport with the evidence of 1,003 kilogram meth. It means that airport and sea port become central point of drug trafficking. According to closed information,

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<sup>5</sup> (1) <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2018/09/27/lima-pengedar-narkotika-jenis-sabu-jaringan-dari-sidrap>; <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2018/05/23/polda-sulsel-ringkus-bandar-jaringan-bos-narkoba-di-makassar>; (2) <https://simponineews.com/2018/07/20/jaringan-narkoba-sidrap-diringkus-bnnp-sulsel-dan-tim-gabungan-5-kg-sabu-sabu-disita/>; (3) <https://news.detik.com/berita/4146310/5-kg-sabu-dalam-ember-di-sidrap-disita>; (4) <https://fajar.co.id/2018/08/16/jaringan-narkoba-pinrang-mamuju/>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://makassar.tribunnews.com/2018/10/23/akbar-daeng-ampuh-bos-narkoba>

drug network in Makassar also involves delivering expedition packages to market the product of financescape to other region out of Makassar. The case of drug packages hidden inside the pants in numerous amount from West Java (Cianjur and Garut) represents the evidence that drug dealers use all the way to deliver their stuff. Meanwhile, drug trafficking in Makassar mainly uses particular symbol and code, and the third party and etc.

### **2.3. Drug Trafficking: Case Among Pupils and College Student**

Based on the survey by Provincial Narcotics Board aside the group of workers, the prevalence rate of drug abuse in South Sulawesi in 2016 reached 130,400 people. The trend is increasing every year, eventhough the rate of case handled and in legal proceeding year by year is declining. The rates reveal that illicit drug trafficking is easier to be traded freely by individual player or institutions dealing with medicine like drugstore or clinic.

The number of the users among students tends to increase year by year. This fact is proven by the case among the abusers and the rehabilitation. Drug abusers in South Sulawesi, especially in Makassar are in the productive age of 10 to 35 years old. Thus, if the percentage is 30% from the total population in South Sulawesi based on gender and productive age, then Makassar has high vulnerable rate.

Drug abuse rate reported by Provincial Narcotics Board in 2016 was 130,400 people. That number could be the reference to compare the increase each year. The number of 130,400 is equal to 1.5% of the total population in South Sulawesi in 2016 (about 8.5 million people). If 1.5% is compared to total population in 2018 of 8.7 million people, then the estimated drug abuser was about 139,200 people. If that number is rationalized to Makassar City where 30% of the population lives in Makassar and its nearest cities, then 41,760 people drug abusers are involved in drug trafficking in Makassar.

The number of 41,760 people can be measured and become the ratio of comparison from the productive age reaching 56%, then the number resulted is 23,386 young people in productive age who are vulnerable to



drug exposure. This productive age will closely relate to education and manpower. If the number is put on the composition of the total students and college student in Makassar which has the biggest percentage, then the group of students and college student becomes the most vulnerable group to drug exposure. This fact is supported with the argumentation that the drug patients rehabilitated by Ministry of Health (Sayang Rakyat Hospital), Ministry of Social Affairs (rehabilitation centers), and BNNP are generally students and former students. They are about 50-80% of the total patients in the rehabilitation centers.

Based on this data, the group of productive age on range of student's age is higher than the group above 30 years old. Drug abuse and illegal trafficking in the group of students and college student are influenced by many factors both internally and externally. The internal factors are: (i) psychological and mental to refuse the offer to use drugs, (ii) the drug abuser-school/campus' mate attitude and practice, (iii) the ability to make a distance between positive and negative bound and family issue such as lack of parenting, guidance, and inharmony with the parents

**Table 13.2. Number of Drug Case Based on Gender, Age and Occupation (2016-2018)**

No.	Number of suspects	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
A.	<b>Based on gender</b>			
	Male	2.530	2.506	2.277
	Female	155	206	152
B.	<b>Based on age</b>			
	< 15	10	19	19
	16 – 19	264	250	285
	20 – 24	577	519	471
	25 – 29	715	674	545
	> 30	1.119	1.250	1.110
C.	<b>Based on education</b>			
	Elementary school	1.019	1.176	973
	Junior high school	731	670	574
	Senior high school	815	772	760
	College	120	94	123

No.	Number of suspects	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
D	<b>Based on occupation</b>			
	Student	52	49	55
	College student	65	51	58
	National Army	3	1	-
	Civil servant	45	19	21
	Police	31	23	21
	Private	551	489	375
	Entrepreneur	553	522	469
	Labor	372	337	392
	Farmer	213	218	162
	Unemployment	800	1.003	878
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.685</b>	<b>2.712</b>	<b>2.429</b>

\*Source: Data of Narcotics Directorate Regional Police South Sulawesi, 2018.

Some information is clearly delivered by young informants who are involved in drug abuse in their young age and undergo rehabilitation for many times. WR, a drop out-student of a senior high school in Makassar shared his experience:

*"My involvement in drugs is my own mistake. I crossed the line in the friendship with my mates who tended to behave in weird and excessive way. To express my self as cool man, I had to follow their habbit. One of them is consuming meth and ecstasy so that I was perceived as the brave guy to take the challenge. I admitted that my parents and relatives were nice people, religious and they tried to protect thefamily as well. Then, they did not make any mistake upon what I did. The fact was, I did not ready to fit in the social interaction or I was involved in the wrong friendship."*<sup>7</sup>

That statement above explains that education and parents' guidance are not the only factor which causes someone to be involved in drug abuse and illegal trafficking. The internal condition of one's preparation and choice to the environment can increase the vulnerability on drug abuse among students. The state of the attitude in friendship becomes a strong influence to many cases.

<sup>7</sup> Interview with WR, 26 September 2018

The problem above cannot be underestimated since the group of productive age especially student is closely related to self existence represented in the social interaction with their peer. If they prefer to avoid the social interaction, they will be seen as “weird guy” and become the object of bullying that may lead to social issue in the future. If they prefer to get along with the peer group in which one of the mates uses drug, then they can be classified as vulnerable to drug abuse. These consequences are very hard to children in their growing up period as they have to decide their own attitude. The internalization of the positive values from the parents, school/campus, and the ability of children intuition is highly important.

The external condition (influences from outside) could be in the form of tease, pressure, or even threat. A good young lady can be involved in drug abuse when her boyfriend asks her to join ‘a party’ to please her boyfriend. Her involvement is maybe a stupidity on the knowledgde about drugs, her willingness to join the party leads her to drug addiction.

There are many cases where pressure from particular parties has led a student to be involved in drug use and illegal trafficking, such as a case in the City of Makassar. A student in the first grade of Junior High School becomes a drug dealer and also a drug abuser due to the pressure from his family since he coincidentally lives with his uncle. In the term of threat, it is mostly experienced by drug dealers with debt; a lover who is engaged to sex behavior before; special connections related to certain information; freedom of family members; and other connections.

**Table 13.3 The Number of Drug Case Based on Suspect’s Status (2016-2018)**

No.	The number of suspect Based on status	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
1	Producer	-	-	-
2	Dealer	38	23	1.056
3	Trafficker	2.621	2.405	1.210
4	User	26	284	135
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.685</b>	<b>2.712</b>	<b>2.429</b>

\*Source : Directorate of South Sulawesi Police, 2018

The number of drug dealer in 2018 increases drastically, from less than ten to thousands. This deals with the implementation of the law enforcement of the article of narcotics law. It means that a drug user tends to be main actor in drug trafficking. The double role of the crime status may happen due to cost to buy drugs.

Information states that students of Junior and Senior High School in Makassar are also involved as drug abuser and dealer. They wanted to get drug easily without money earned from the parents. This trend may occur to the group of youth who is keen on hangout and party. The drugs are supplied by the individual among the peer group. It means that one of the members of youth group has or directly involves in drug network to ease his friend in obtaining these illicit goods.

Drugs distributed in Makassar have several types as represented in table 13.4. In the table we can see that there are meth, marijuana, and ecstasy that dominating drugs in Makassar. This phenomenon shows that Makassar is the main target of drug trafficking as the other cities

**Table 13.4. The Number of Drug Evidence in South Sulawesi (2016-2018)**

No.	Type of drug	The number of suspect		
		2016	2017	2018
1	Marijuana	947,368.6 gr	863.12 gr	5 Kg, 213 gr
2	Putau, Heroin	-	-	-
3	Ecstasy	2,435 Pill	1,039 Pill	181.1/2 Pill
4	Meth	49Kg 946 gr	20Kg 927 gr	15 Kg 375 gr
5	Drug class G	63,248	947,001	90,017
6	Gorilla Tobacco	-	-	-

\*Source : Directorate of Narcotics of south Sulawesi Police, 2018

The cause of the increasing drug trafficking in Makassar maybe particular or general factors in drug abuse and trafficking. It is difficult to identify the internal factor in each individual who is involved in drug abuse and its illegal trafficking, especially when someone is dealing with legal issue. The internal problems were neglected by the police officers who tend to identify more on the connection between drug trafficking and the evidence which normatively convicting someone to be guilty.

### 3. Drug Abuse Prevention

The drug prevention program in Indonesia is implemented by the policy of Prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking or called P4GN. The mandatory to conduct the program is given to BNN as the focal point. The increase and decrease of drug abuse prevalence rate in terms of drug trafficking are closely related to the ease of drug user in obtaining drugs. The drug trafficking continues to increase along with the increasing demand. Thus, drug prevention should be balanced with drug demand and supply reduction.

The success in P4GN in South Sulawesi is measured by the decrease of drug prevalence rate to 0.05% per year. In South Sulawesi Province, the function of P4GN is conducted by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board and three City/Regency Narcotics Board namely Tana Toraja Regency Narcotics Board, Bone Regency Narcotics Board and Palopo City Narcotics Board. There is not any City Narcotics Board in Makassar, so the drug issue in the city is under the task of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board.

South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board was established in April 2011. In the early of its establishment, the authority of Provincial Narcotics Board was very minimum. So it recruited employee by optimizing employee from the other institutions. The optimization is conducted since drug issue is a complex one that needs the involvement of all components of the society, nation and state to save the nation. This is based on the vision and mission of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board as follows: to be a professional, tough and credible non governmental institution, able to unify and move all the society components in South Sulawesi in prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking, and its missions: to conduct prevention, community empowerment, eradication, rehabilitation, legal and cooperation in drug abuse and illegal trafficking. The achievement of this vision and mission is implemented in three functions in P4GN: drug prevention and community empowerment (P2M), rehabilitation and eradication.

The duty of P2M is to prepare the coordination material of P4GN annual strategic plan and working plan, technical policy of

P4GN, dissemination and advocacy, alternative empowerment, social participation, and evaluation and report of prevention and community empowerment. The goal is to build the awareness and society independence to prevent and fight against drug threat

### **3.1. Drug Abuse Prevention**

Drug abuse prevention can be conducted by delivering the knowledge about drug dangers, types as well as effect to society. The two methods applied to prevent drug abuse is advocacy and information dissemination. Preventive advocacy is a method to influence the stakeholder in particular institution or community to get involved in the activity of P4GN independently. This kind of act is committed by Provincial Narcotics Board through focus group discussion among the policy makers and plan maker in one institution. Until 2017, South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board has led 13 institutions, 16 environments, and 4 regions to involve in P4GN (South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017: 13).

The second method is information dissemination to introduce P4GN program through various media. The media covers electronic, printed and conventional (face to face event). The conventional media (face to face) is conducted through information sharing session or counseling on the danger of drugs. One of the essential information in dissemination is the procedure of compulsory report. The information is important to be disseminated to increase the willingness from the society to report any drug use by themselves or by other members of the family. Information covers the flow of compulsory report and locations of the Institution for compulsory report (IPWL) in Makassar or in South Sulawesi. In delivering the information, the officers need to remind the society to conduct compulsory report before the abuser is arrested.

In 2017, South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board succeed to spread the anti drug informations to 5% of the total population of 172,916 people or equal to 8,646 people (South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017: 17). This achievement depicts that the prevention by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board is still minimum and has not covered all regions in South Sulawesi. It is possible since most of the informant does not know the activity of P4GN by South Sulawesi

Provincial Narcotics Board. The advocacy and information dissemination in prevention is applied to complement one another. The first method is applied to influence the policy maker, while the second method is to raise the knowledge and society's awareness on the danger of drugs

### **3.2. Community Empowerment**

Another important function in drug prevention is the community empowerment. This function is used by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board to empower the community to participate in P4GN independently. This function emerges since the society's concern on drug prevention in the neighbourhood is very low. Furthermore, it is quite hard to bring back the community exposed to drug to normal life. The community empowerment in South Sulawesi is implemented in life skill training, capacity building for anti drug activist, and urine test

#### **3.2.1 Life Skill Training**

The type of life skill is adjusted to the community's need such as beauty class, cellphone repair and air conditioner repair. The training of life skill is expected to encourage the community to have the skill to avoid drug abuse and illegal trafficking. Whenever they have such valuable skill, then they will prefer to get the legal income than involved in illicit drug trafficking. The life skill training is also effective to handle the issue of unemployment. Based on data of Directorate of Narcotics of South Sulawesi Police, the number of unemployed are 800 people (2016), 1,003 people (2017), and 878 people (until August 2018).

#### **3.2.2. Capacity Building**

P4GN capacity building is one of the community empowerment activities to increase the community's capacity in work place, education and social community. This capacity building is applied by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board through one-day training along the inauguration of the Anti Drug Activist. The subjects delivered to the participants cover legal aspect, drug abuse effect, basic knowledge of addiction, and addiction counseling (South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, 2018). The final result of the event is action plan of anti drug activist.

The arrangement of action plan was conducted to stimulate and raise the independency of the participant to commit P4GN program in their neighborhood. Unfortunately, there is not any evaluation from Provincial Narcotics Board on its implementation that it maybe just an action plan without the implementation by anti drug activist.

### **3.2.3. Urine Test as an Early Detection**

Another activity in community empowerment is urine test as an early detection of drug exposure in the community. With this urine test, we may identify whether the environment is exposed to drugs or not. This kind of activity is held regularly by Provincial Narcotics Board with its certain target determined by Deputy of Community Empowerment in early year. The targets of urine test are group of students, college students, and workers. Urine test also is conducted based on particular school or institution's request and is fully funded by those schools or institutions. This kind of activity represents the community active participation to support the government's target in creating a drug free community. Even though the urine test is merely an early detection, whenever someone is positive as a drug abuser, he or she will be sent to rehabilitation based on level substances abused.

Urine test conducted independently by one institution represents the commitment to generate a drug free community. Head division of prevention and community empowerment (P2M) mentioned three institutions that commit urine test independently namely Immigration office, Tax office, and National Army. Meanwhile, in educational sector, the Education Office of South Sulawesi has instructed all schools and universities to conduct urine tes to the their new students. Urine test among education community represents the government's concern to young population. As said by several clients of rehabilitation in this research, the first time of drug abuse is not in junior high school, but in elementary school

### **3.3. Building the Community's Independency to Fight Against Drugs**

The divison of P2M South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board faces a great challenge to prevent drug abuse especially among the group of students and college students. The head of P2M said that drug abuse not



only occurred in boarding house or hangout place, but also in student's club of mountaineering (Mapala). A post-rehabilitation client in Rumah Damping Celebes said that he or she used drug for the first time when joining basic leadership training in campus.

Drug abuse among student occurs whenever the students, teacher or even parents did not realize how drug can be so harmful. Responding this, P2M delivers the anti-drug materials to teachers and parents when the student's report is distributed. This activity is aimed to increase the teacher and parent's awareness on the threat of drugs, so that they can identify the symptoms and drug abuse effect and they conduct drug prevention independently in their neighborhood. Provincial Narcotics Board also advises schools to conduct regular raid to the student's belonging. Whenever they are caught carrying the illegal drugs and they are sick, it should be investigated further.

The objective of the P2M activity is to prevent the clean community not to use drug. As for the exposed community, the activity is aimed to prevent them from using drugs again. This broader purpose demands P2M to apply the most appropriate approach, and family-based approach is one of them. That approach should involve the public figure, religious leaders, and housewives. Family is the most important unit of the society to carry out the prevention as family is the first and main social agent of change. The family approach can be actualized in religious forum or social gathering. This kind of activity is objected to raise the awareness of household to conduct the prevention in its own family and surrounding. The program is very important in South Sulawesi since there are several cases which involve children as drug dealers. After the investigation by the parents, those children are former-drug dealers or still active as drug dealers.

The implementation of P4GN Program is not always running well as there are challenges and obstacles. Based on the interview with some informants, the issues are:

- a) Death penalty which seems to be enacted less firmly by the law enforcer contributes to the increasing drug trafficking as it does not give deterrent effect.
- b) The systematic report system is not established yet such as the whistle

blower system in corruption. This may cause less drug report.

- c) Less synergy in the inter-department coordination in handling drugs. This is against the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 21 of 2013 on the facilitation of drug abuse prevention which mandates all the institutions in the regions to conduct P4GN.
- d) The number of the human resources is far less than the ideal proportion as formulated in Employee List. Consequently, the load of work is heavy and less maximal.
- e) The independent recruitment has not been conducted yet. To fulfill the human resources needed, National Narcotics Board has to coordinate with Police or regional government.
- f) The number of the City/Regency Narcotics Board officers remain few so Provincial Narcotics Board has more workload. South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board must have 10 City/Regency Narcotics Board to assist drug handle in 24 cities/regions. In addition, there has not any City Narcotics Board in Makassar.
- g) The drug prone areas such as Sidrap and Pinrang are located far from the City of Makassar. It leads to less monitoring and case disclosure in both regions.
- h) The lack of facility and infrastructure should become an attention in running the function of P4GN.
- i) Less trust among the parties and the sectoral ego become the barrier to achieve P4GN. The competition among the institutions may cause inharmony in eradicating drugs.
- j) The joint forum (Mahkumjakpol) between by Supreme Court, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Attorney General, Police of Indonesia which is not functioning leads to double standard in handling drug abuse.
- k) No uniformity in understanding between National Narcotics Board officers and other law enforcers.
- l) The community has lack of understanding about the danger of drug abuse and its illegal trafficking in their neighborhood. This hampers the implementation of P4GN in the society.

The obstacles mentioned above cannot undermine the efforts of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board to handle drug. Some efforts are conducted by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, such as optimizing the coordination with other stakeholders to get the assistance of P4GN implementation. Then, Provincial Narcotics Board also undergoes

the joint operation with the other law enforcer like Operasi Bersinar. In running P4GN, Provincial Narcotics Board also actively visit the institutions, school or campus to endorse them in drug handle as well as to foster the networking with the vocational training center to deliver the training of life skill.

#### **4. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

Handling drug in ideal way has to be carried out holistically the beginning to the end. Whenever the preventions do not work, drug abuse emerges. Imprisonment is increasing.

National Narcotics Board is different from other law enforcement institutions since it prioritizes the humanity to drug users and firmness to drug dealers. National Narcotics Board perceives drug users as victims or the sick that should be rehabilitated when the prevention is not yet maximum rather than to be imprisoned which will ruin them more.

Drug rehabilitation is conducted based on Article 127 of Narcotic Law number 35 of 2009 that classifies drug abuse as light criminal with imprisonment under four years. If the drug user is a victim, then they must undergo the rehabilitation as part of the punishment. Drug users are sick person seeking medical and social treatment. This is considered as the better way than imprisonment.

The placement of inmate in the correctional institution is not classified as the implementation of Article on criminal act. Thus, drug user-inmates and drug dealer-inmates are not separated in the correctional facility. This circumstance represents that imprisonment is not the best solution for drug abuse as in prison, drug user tends to get drug easily than to recover. There is a statement among drug abusers that it takes only 5 minutes to get drug inside the correctional facility than 5 hours or more to get drugs outside. This fact should be the consideration for the policy maker to reconstruct the criminal justice system for the pure drug abusers.

Rehabilitation for drug users by National Narcotics Board is based on the quality standard made by Deputy of Rehabilitation of National Narcotics Board. Rehabilitation program covers the sustainable process from the medical to further treatment. The focus of the rehabilitation program by

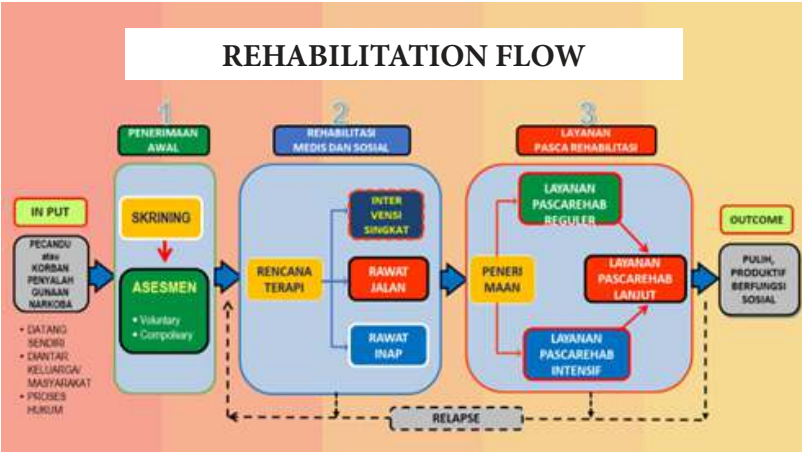
Provincial Narcotics Board is on the enhancement of the rehabilitation center and post-rehabilitation. In the implementation, Provincial Narcotics Board invites several rehabilitation centre both medical and social be the partner to provide rehabilitation.

In the previous page of this writing, the danger of drug abuse for the users from the health side is obviously highlighted. Director Mayang Asa from the Hospital Sayang Rakyat stated two important issues related to drug abuse handle. They are medical recovery and self confidence-establishment. According to framework of Deputy of Rehabilitation National Narcotics Board, drug abuse is a complex issue dealing with physical, psychological and social impact. As mentioned in article 54 of Narcotic law, addicts and the victim of drug must be treated. Some particular sources say that addiction is chronic and tend to relapse, so that rehabilitation therapy should be carried out in integrated and continuous way (WHO ATLAS, 2010; UNODC, 2003; Wild and Wolfe, 2009). The rehabilitation should be long term and evaluated in particular periods (Mc Lellan, 2003).

Rehabilitation is a big challenge especially for the clients as in the earlier process it is tormenting. In the earlier phases, the client find themselves with certain symptoms like withdrawal, headache, diarrhea, tremor, feeling to use again, or any other effects. Based on some informants, the reason behind to rehabilitation are: self willing to recover, running out of assets, debts, a better future, recommended by investigator, forced to rehabilitation by parents, and a trauma seeing mate's death.

The activities in rehabilitation by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board is cover enhancement of rehabilitation institution, rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation. The program of rehabilitation is implemented through continuous treatment from early registration, rehabilitation, until post-rehabilitation. The sustainable rehabilitation flow formulated by National Narcotics Board is represented in the chart below;

**Picture 13.1. The Sustainable Rehabilitation Flow by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board**



Source: Rehabilitation Division BNNP South Sulawesi , 2018

The sustainable rehabilitation is the sequence of integrated treatment process covering continuous medical and social rehabilitation as well as post rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is a part of the phases of treatment to recover the addicts, drug users, or the drug victim of their addiction. While, the social rehabilitation is a kind of phases in physical, mental or social treatment in order to encourage addicts to be able to return to the community.

Post-rehabilitation is the process of continuous guiding to drug abusers after they complete the treatment sequences. Post-rehabilitation is given to them in order that clients can preserve their recovery, live independently as well as return and serve among family and society. Post-rehabilitation also can measure the process of client’s recovery and how the continuous rehabilitation program works. The objective of the rehabilitation is to reduce the addicts’s intention to relapse.

South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board provides a rehabilitation in two major activities. They are the enhancement of drug institution and post-rehabilitation. According to Head of section of empowerment of rehabilitation institution of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, the enhancement of rehabilitation institution consists of the enhancement of

government owned and private sector-rehabilitation center capability as well as the enhancement of human resources. In South Sulawesi, several Public Owned Rehabilitation Center (LRKM) receive the enhancement program and most of them have become the partners for BNNP in giving rehabilitation references.

The enhancement of rehabilitation institution is funded through the claim of rehabilitation cost and rehabilitation counselor training. The public rehab centers selected as the partner of Provincial Narcotics Board must meet the requirement to have such: institution profile, vision and mission, goal, organization structure, program, activity, in patient and/or outpatient services, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, client data documentation within the last year, cost pattern, copy of institution legality, copy of tax identification number, copy of bank account, and the profile of its officers.

**Table 13.5. List of Public Rehabilitation Center as South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board Partners**

No	NAME OF INSTITUTION	STATUS	SERVICE
1.	Doulos Foundation	Non IPWL	Social outpatient
2.	Lembaga Anak Indonesia Cerdas (LPAIC) (special for children)	IPWL	Social inpatient
3.	Lembaga Religius Spirit Insan (LERSI)	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
4.	Lembaga Peduli Masyarakat Siammasei (special for female)	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
5.	Mitra Husada foundation	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
6.	Clinic Transit Maros	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
7.	Lembaga Daar Ulil Albaab (LDUA)	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
8.	Mitra Transit Abadi Foundation	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
9.	Tanggap Cegah Mirasantika (YTCM) (on process) Foundation	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
10.	Persaudaraan Korban Napza Makassar (PKNM) (on proses)	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
11.	Gaya Celebes (YGC) (on process) Foundation	Non IPWL	Social inpatient
12.	Hospital Wisata Universitas Indonesia Timur (UIT) (on process)	Non IPWL	Medic
13.	Yayasan Abdullah Al Khaeriah (on process) Foundation	Non IPWL	Social inpatient

Source:Rehabilitation Division BNNP South Sulawesi , 2018

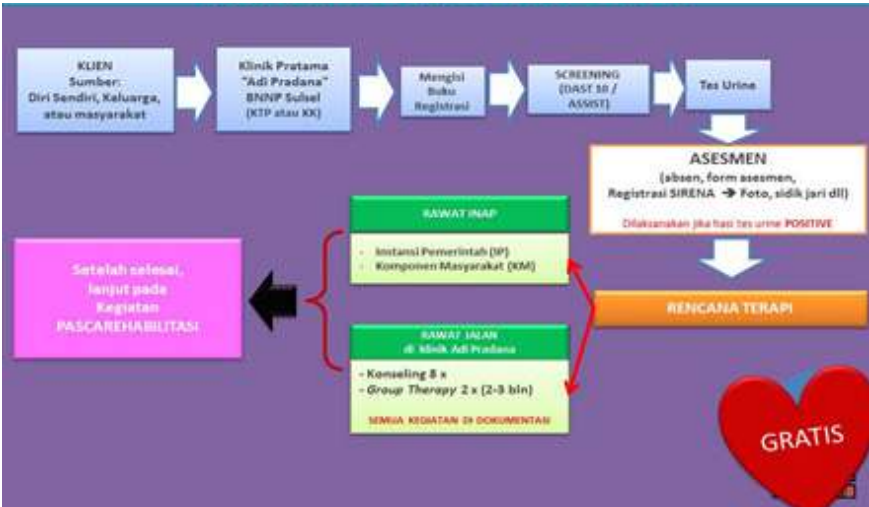
In South Sulawesi Province, there are two government owned-rehabilitation centers. They are Rehab Center of Baddoka owned by National Narcotics Board and Regional general hospital (RSUD) with special unit to handle drugs based on of Ministry of Health's mandate. That unit is called Mayang Asa in RSUD Sayang Rakyat. The establishment of the unit is based on the consideration that drug handle is different to the other medical case. It needs particular treatment and center (facility, infrastructure, and medical teams or psychologist). The rehabilitation for addicts and the vicim of drug abuse is part of the G1000G program or a movement of one million soul salvation from drug threat carried out by the Governor of South Sulawesi.

#### **4.1. Rehabilitation Method in South Sulawesi**

Drug abuse may cause different effect among the different user, and then it also needs the different treatment. Before sending an addict to rehabilitation center, they run the assessment to identify the psychological and physical condition of addicts as well as their pain level of drug abuse. Based on the interview with informants and discussion with clients, the methods of the treatment in South Sulawesi are as follow:

- a) Detoxification to remove the poison level inside the body with absorption, distribution, biotranformation as well as toxin exeretion of molecules (National Narcotics Board, 2017). Detox service is given to help the clients to relieve the withdrawal symptoms that gives effect of uncomfortable condition to clients. Accoding to Director and doctor in RSUD Sayang Rakyat , the detoxification is provided with the particular methods as the earlier step of treatment of drug abuse. Detox program in South Sulawesi is provided by Rehabilitation Center of National Narcotics Board, RSUD Sayang Rakyat, and some private rehabilitation center supported by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board.
- b) Symptomatic Therapy, is an approach of treatment by Clinic Adi Pradana of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board with outpatient methods. The therapy is provided based on result of diagnosis of drug addiction level of clients. The therapy covers individual addiction counseling, motivational interview, relapse prevention, special therapy reference. All steps of the therapy fit the quality standard from the aspect of time and human resources. The sequence of the outpatient therapy in first clinic of BNNP can be seen Picture 13.2

Picture 13.2. Outpatient Flow in First Clinic South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board

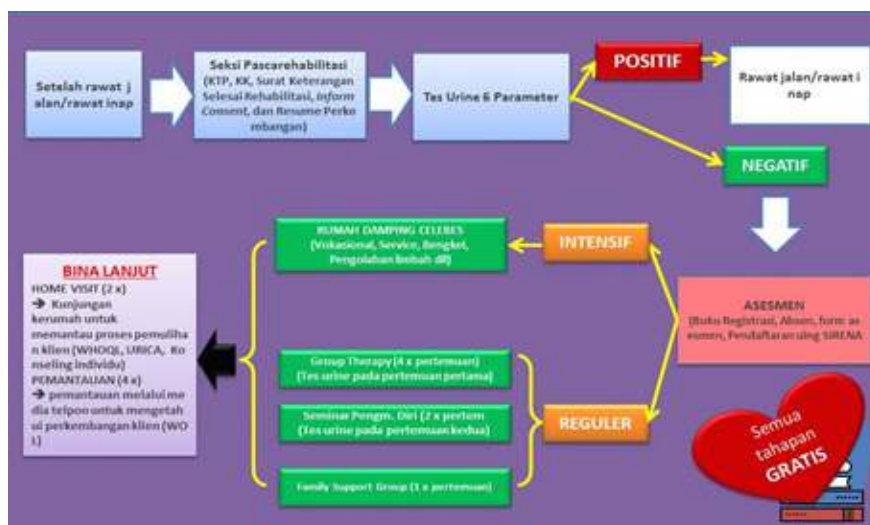


Source: Rehabilitation Division South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board , 2018

- c) Therapeutic Community/TC, is an approach of attitude shifting that implements the system of reward and punishment to support the new attitude (National Narcotics Board, 2017). This method is applied by the rehabilitation centers including Baddoka of National Narcotics Board and also Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution Sungguminasa. Based on former-abuser of Baddoka, TC program represents the value of the higher discipline than other program.
- d) Religious community based therapy is applied by one of the private rehabilitation center, LDUA. It uses religious apporach, but the TC is similar to general TC program. The different is on the punishment to the clients in the form of worship (recital) and praying. A former-abuser testifies that this program is effective to change his morality.
- e) Post-rehabilitation is a sustainable program for addicts who complete the treatment phases. The objctive of the program is to prepare clients to live normally and to have their functions back among community both socially and economically. Post-rehabilitation covers two methods, the intensive and regular ones. The flow of post-rehabilitation can be seen in Picture 13.3.



**Picture 13.3. Post-rehabilitation Flow by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board**



Source: Rehabilitation Division South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board , 2018

The activity of intensive rehabilitation in South Sulawesi is provided in Rumah Damping Celebes which is fully funded by Provincial Narcotics Board. The Clients of Rumah Damping are those who have completed the phases of treatment in several rehabilitation center of National Narcotics Board, or other governmental institution, and also in private rehabilitation center of Provincial Narcotics Board's partner. However, they have not obtained social support. They came from vulnerable community and did not have permanent job. Based on the data of Rumah Damping Celebes, until September 2018, there were 35 clients from Baddoka rehab center, RSUD Sayang Rakyat, Klinik Transit Maros, LDUA, and Mitra Husada Foundation. Meanwhile, in 2017, there were 68 post-rehabilitation clients.

The post-rehabilitation activities in Rumah Damping are:

- Relapse prevention through individual counseling and addiction in the evening.
- Self-improvement is conducted to restore the the clients potential by determining the life plan, target of achievement, hobbies improvement, and vocational training program like sketching, printing, as well as cell phone and air conditioning repaire training.
- Counseling is provided so that the clients can understand themselves.

d) Psychosocial is a step to encourage clients to interact with the community.

The post-rehabilitation program in Rumah Damping Celebes is arranged regularly from dawn praying, function, breakfast, shower, sharing circle, positive activity, praying dzuhur, lunch, vocational, praying ashar, function, sport, afternoon shower, praying magrib, dinner, praying isya and seminar or religious activity. Besides economic activities, there is also mobile coffee stall to let clients to interact with the locals and to gain the trust. Post-rehabilitation program is regularly held in Provincial Narcotics Board hall. This program is participated by the clients who have completed rehabilitation and got recommendation from the rehabilitation center. The program is aimed to provide the communication forum, assistance, and skill development for former-drug addict.

The discussion about the effectiveness deals with the success rate of a program. Based on the result of the research by Research, Data and Information Center of National Narcotics Board in cooperation with Center of Health Research of University of Indonesia, the prevalence rate of drug abuse in South Sulawesi decreases from 2.25% in 2014 to 1.95% in 2017.

South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board said that in 2017, 20 clients had accessed outpatient treatment, 2 Public rehabilitation center obtained enhancement, and 68 clients undergone post-rehabilitation (South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board, 2017). The achievement of South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board in rehabilitation remain low due to the lack of community's knowledge about the flow and process of rehabilitation, less support from the family as drug abuse is considered as disgrace, and less awareness of community to recover from drug addiction.

Measuring how effective a rehabilitation program is perceived by the aspects of client's obedience to follow the rule of treatment and behavior's change after the program. The change of behavior in informants after rehabilitation is as follow: increase of awareness to recover from drug abuse, willingness to return to positive activities like going to school or work, gaining self confidence, more logic to live a life like spending money only for basic needs, more religious, gaining emphatic to others and building better communication with parents and relatives.

Rehabilitation is given to lead drug addicts to recover and get community's trust. Based on addict's testimony, rehabilitation program is quite good and only needs particular adjustment in its implementation. Rehabilitation program should flow like this following stages. First phase is detoxification as the determining step to cure addiction effect. It should be executed based on the level of addiction so that the detox's treatment period is not generalized. Second, the addicts is sent to advanced rehabilitation center like Baddoka to join rehabilitation program like TC for 3 months. It aims to shape the behavior with discipline. In the last phase, client is sent to social rehabilitation center or religion-based center like in LDUA to fix the moral for about 3 months.

South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted rehabilitation program with maximum effort. However, during the rehabilitation program, informants mention some weaknesses and obstacles in its implementation such as:

- a) There is no outreach program and zero drug operation, so that the clients of rehabilitation decrease from the previous year. As director of Mayang Asa of RSUD Sayang Rakyat said, that drug abuse remain to be perceived as a disgrace by most people. This view cause less community's willingness to access the rehabilitation center and tend to hide drug abuser.
- b) The funding for rehabilitation is less distributed, so that the treatment periode is not maximum, especially medical rehabilitation that should take 3 months but in fact it takes in a month. In 3 months rehabilitation, the medical rehabilitation will be more complete service from detox, maintenance with medication or health treatment to make drug abusers healthy and check up after the two previous phases.
- c) Based on the international standard, rehabilitation is effectively applied in two years, while in Indonesia it only takes a year, from preliminary stage to post-rehabilitation.

To impove rehabilitation program in South Sulawesi, Provincial Narcotics Board and RSUD Sayang Rakyat provide two innovative methods to serve public in self report. Provincial Narcotics Board conducts a program called "Addiction Counseling Corner" as a location which provides consultation about addiction to drug abusers or their family. This

program aims to reduce the community's fright that National Narcotics Board only conducting drug eradication only and not rehabilitaton. Then, RSUD Sayang Rakyat launches "Go Grab" or a movement providing the general service through website, from hospital service information until online registration without queue.

#### **4.2. Therapeutic Community as a Treatment in Narcotics Correctional Institution Sungguminasa**

Class IIa Narcotics Correctional Institution Sungguminasa is a special correctional facility for inmates with drug case in South Sulawesi. It started operating in 2007 with 368 inmates. During the research, this correctional institution is in over capacity as it accomodates 900 inmates. This represents the high drug abuse and trafficking in Makassar and surroundings.

According to Article 1 of Law number 12 of 1995 on Correctional institution, the function of correctional facility is to guide the inmates. Thus, Sungguminasa correctional facility delivers the guidance to inmates with coundeling, therapy and rehabilitation for inmates of drug case, spiritual guidance, security order maintenance, internal administration affair and household (Chaerul R, 2014). The guidance in narcotic correctional institution is quite similar to other correctional institution. The different is on the consideration of recovery for inmate whose double status as the drug abuser.

Almost all inmates in narcotic correctional institution are willing to change and not to break the law anymore after completing the punishment. The duration of punishment in Sungguminasa correctional institution is from 3 years to life sentence. Mostly, inmates are sentenced to jail due to drug trafficking. Nevertheless, an inmate was sentenced to jail for 5 years even without evidence as he was the member of the drug networking in South Sulawesi. In Sungguminasa correctional institution, there is no classification on the deployment of the inmate. The differentiation among inmate is only on environmental introduction phase.

One of Sungguminasa correctional officers describes that the guidance program in correctional institution cover 4 stages, they are: environmental introduction, after 1/3 of the sentence, after 1/2 of the sentence, and after 2/3 of the sentence. In the phase of environmental introduction, inmate is informed about rights and obligations, rule, and information about TC program. In the second phase, inmates are given such guidance of personality and autonomy. In this phase, inmates start to undergo TC program as the special guidance in the correctional institution. In third phase, inmates are given more trust after completing their half sentence by involving them in corvee in particular places like in educational guidance room, head of security of the correctional institution, mosque, church, or other rooms based on the division made by correctional officers.

The final phase is held after inmates completing 2/3 of their sentence by giving life skill as the preparation when they leave the correctional institution. The life skills given in prison such as: making broom, workshop, and catfish farm. The general guidance can be followed by all inmates without any phases required are as follow: moral, religious, and sport guidance. Due to limited facility, inmates are supposed to choose only one training. From the discussion with inmates in correctional institution, the guidance is quite effective to raise the awareness not to return to their mistakes and to build the willingness to live normal among the society.

Dealing with particular guidance for inmates with drug case, they are given rehabilitation inside the correctional institution. The different of rehabilitation in correctional institution and in rehabilitation center is the legal status of the drug abusers. The clients of rehabilitation in rehabilitation center are the abusers who did not deal with legal process or decided by judge as pure abusers, while the clients of rehabilitation in correctional institution have double status as drug abuser and dealer.

In 2015, correctional institution of Sungguminasa cooperated with South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board to conduct rehabilitation program for inmates of drug addicts. The earlier phase of the program is by involving the warden in Training of Trainer rehabilitation and by supporting the counselor of addiction into correctional institution. Besides that, South

Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board also gave financial support for meals and snack of 25,000 rupiah/person/day for consultation and seminar. In 2016, the financial support is reduced into 12,500 rupiah/person/day and no budget for consultation and seminar.

The early phase done by Narcotics Correctional Institution is assessment to inmate to measure their need in the treatment. The assessment is conducted informally by the correctional officers through chatting in mosque or in any other places. The asssmnt result indicates that rehabilitation demand is quite high, due to minimum guidance that only involves sport and religious activity. The inmates recommended for rehab are the addict-inmates. Furthermore, the rehabilitation is more appropriate for inmates who have served 2/3 punisof the sentence so that short after the rehabilitation they leave the correctional institution. Here are the data of rehabilitation clients in correctional institution Sungguminasa from 2015 to November 2018:

**Table 13.6 Number of Rehabilitation Participants in Narcotics Correctional Institution Sungguminasa, South Sulawesi Year 2015 to November 2018**

Year	Phase		Total	Explanation
	1	2		
2015	55 person	60 person	115 person	With BNNP Sulawesi Selatan
2016	60 person	80 person	140 person	
2017	180 person		180 person	independent
2018	215 person		215 person	

Source: Class IIa Narcotics Correctional Institution Sungguminasa, 2018

Based on data above, the number of inmates participating in rehabilitation program year by year is increasing. The increase is along with the increasing awareness of inmate to recover from drug addiction and willingness to have a better life in future. But according to data, the cooperation carried out by South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board lasts only for 2 years and in early 2017, the cooperation was terminated.

After the support was terminated, the correctional institution of Sungguminasa remained to continue rehabilitation program. Starting in 2017, correctional institution Sungguminasa conducted rehabilitation

program independently with social approach without assessment. The TC program in correctional institution remains to be conducted to balance the 'left side' and 'right side'. The left side is drug trafficking inside the correctional institution, while the right side is rehabilitation to prevent the inmates of relapsing. Thus, correctional institution makes the policy to continue rehabilitation program with self-funding.

The increasing rehabilitation clients since 2017 is due to the implementation of independent rehabilitation by correctional institution without any support from Provincial Narcotics Board. The clients can be anyone, both the addicts or the drug dealer. The assessment and the rest of sentence were not considered as the requirement to be client of rehabilitation. Nevertheless, not all inmates are willing to undergo rehabilitation. The number of TC program client did not reach 25% from the total 900 inmates.

Drug rehabilitation is a method of treatment in correctional institution with TC approach. The basic concept of TC is to unify the clients in one forum of "family" or "group" who has the similar issue and objective. The objective of TC is to assist others to help themselves. In the implementation, reward and punishment is enacted to change behavior. Several activities conducted by the clients based on the interview and observation in correctional institution. They are:

- a) Morning meeting, which aims to share the activity the day before until morning the next day. Commonly, it is conducted after sport activity in the morning. Conducted in correctional institution, inmates sit in a circle led by a facilitator. One of the clients shares their experiences, and view toward peer mate of group and express their mistake. The mate accused to have the mistake deserve to defend themselves before convicted and given by punishment. When proven to be guilty, the mistakes will be noted on the card of "paper confrontation" and have to get the punishment of "mirroring" or stand facing the wall in particular time carrying the board written "x-com" or x-communicate, means that they are banned to talk during their punishment. All clients have the similar chances to speak their opinion so that inmates are encouraged to perform in front of forum. The emphasize of the activity aims to enforce discipline for the inmates, like how to enter mosque and how to use friend's belonging with permission.

- b) In the individual and group counselling, inmates can share to each other about their drug addiction. Among the group, they talk about the issues and help each other to find the solution. The counseling is directed for inmates seeking particular means to deal with their personal problem of drug addiction.
- c) Family therapy; TC in correctional institution is targeted to both inmates and their family by sharing the knowledge about how to treat the member of family after leaving the correctional institution. Based on source's information, less participation of member of family in the therapy as not all inmates are visited by their family. In fact, drug abuse in the family also commonly involves the other member of family like brothers even parents. The family of inmate who involve in drug abuse tend to hesitate to visit due to their fear.
- d) Reading Al Quran, dzikir and other prayings other are conducted in the evening in certain days. This activity is aimed to get closer to God and avoid to use drug again.
- e) Seminar; To deliver the materials for inmates, correctional facility invites the sources for sharing the knowledge. The materials are different each month, from the danger of drugs, handling withdrawal symptoms, inmate's preparation after completing the sentence, facing the family, reacting to stigma, as well as to prevent themselves from relapsing due to persuasion from friend and environment.

Similar to rehabilitation conducted in rehabilitation center, inmates joining TC in correctional institution represent their better attitude. Rather than relapse, they tend to pray, eat, and gain their weight. This is different from when they entered the correctional institution, when they lost everything, no ethics, less understanding of religion, and involving in violence.

Independent rehabilitation program is conducted within a year. After completing treatment program, most of them remain to stay in correctional institution. One of the strategies to prevent them from using drug is by involving them in rehabilitation. Around 50% of inmates who have completed rehabilitation program are helping the correctional officers to undergo the rehabilitation program. The head of rehabilitation program only directs and gives briefing once or twice a week to explain to



others that they give help the clients in program. Thus, the clients of the rehabilitation are inmate-mates in correctional facility.

The above strategy is more effective and inmates tend to be more open as they are facilitated by their own friend. To raise the self confidence, inmates completing TC program are given such trust to do particular tasks in front area like receptionist, cleaning office room, and catfish farm. To increase rehabilitation effectiveness in correctional institution, the inmates of drug abuse and dealer should be separated so that drug trafficking chain is cut, and TC program remains to continue.

The limitation in independent rehabilitation program inside the correctional institution is anticipated by accepting other clients such as students or college students in internship program. The activities conducted are counseling by the psychology student or job training like broom stick production, workshop and welding supported by vocational center. This strategy is taken to cope with the termination of support from South Sulawesi Provincial Narcotics Board.

One of the reason in terminating the support in rehabilitation program by Provincial Narcotics Board is high drug trafficking inside the correctional institution despite that rehabilitation program has been provided. The correctional institution does not deny the existence of drug trafficking in correctional institution which can be seen from drug networking arrest in correctional institution. Drug trafficking inside the correctional institution is a temptation to inmates to relapse. According to informant, rehabilitation is capable enough to stop the temptation. Drug trafficking in the correctional institution is closely related to the weak surveillance and involvement of correctional officers.

The Head of Narcotic Correctional Institution Sungguminasa's effort to rotate the suspicious correctional officers in drug trafficking and to establish intelligent agent from correctional officers or inmates who are based on the analysis are potential in carrying out secret surveillance. Inmates receive economic demand from the family while they have difficulty to access official employment due to negative stigma from the society. This condition causes them to return to drug trafficking.

In general, rehabilitation program and treatment for drug addict both inside and outside the correctional institution are sufficient and effective to provide them the skill to live normally among society. The temptation of drugs and interaction with old friends should become a special attention for family and neighborhood since there is a possibility that they will return to drugs. Thus, another effort is needed to handle drug abuse by involving all components of the community as described in part 3.

The most important thing to do in handling drug abuse is synchronizing the perception among the law enforcer that abusers are the victim seeking medication through rehabilitation. They also need be avoided from negative stigma so that rehabilitation can bring them back to be productive in the society. Provincial Narcotics Board can invite stakeholders to provide employment for former-addicts and former-inmates of drug case.

## **5. Conclusion and Recommendation**

Drug abuse and illegal trafficking is a serious threat for Indonesia. Drugs not only destroy the economy and health, but also all social system, security and defense, culture and politic of the nation. The history of Indonesia tells that opium is a dark history in Indonesia. Opium emerged in several big cities like Jakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Surabaya and Makassar. It was not only consumed by the China rich trader but also by troops, smaller trader in the traditional market and thugs.

Drugs do not only harm its abuser and dealer, but also the society who never uses drugs. Drugs increase criminal acts like robbery, theft and raping. These crimes are the collateral damage from opium abuse in the past. Furthermore, drug abuse leads to poverty and ruins the social system. Opium is another name or one type of drugs in current context. Opium has the same destructive effect such as harming mind, body, character, and welfare. It also may lead to various crimes.

Makassar as a vulnerable city which has high rate of drug abuse and illegal trafficking is also closely related to drug abuse and illicit trafficking activities. In term of drug trafficking, South Sulawesi has drug networking called Makassar, Sidrap, Bone and Pinrang network which have the

connection with couriers in Maccini, Kerung-Kerung, Tallo and etc. Their network is nationally wellknown and is connected with other diaspora regions which have primordialism of Bugis and Makassar tribe.

The old network of trading is also used by the drug network to increase their market target. Some qualitative research's finding has explained about the mechanism of drug trafficking chain. Unfortunately, despite that the special correctional institution of narcotic exists, but in fact drug dealing remain to escalate. Thus, drug abuser treated year by year is increasing. This represents that drug abuse and trafficking in Makassar remains high. Despite of the efforts done by some parties in preventing drug abuse, the recommendation in terms of strategies in preventing drug abuse and illegal trafficking are offered both structurally and culturally in the research.

In the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking, several parties had their own strategy. Law enforcement is the most common strategy of several institutions having the legal authority. Most of institutions have authority of law enforcement. The Police of Indonesia have its detective, intelligent and special directorate of drugs, while National Narcotics Board has its eradication deputy to arrest and hand over the cases to police, immigration, customs, harbormaster as the partners in drug handling, as well as national army to support the eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking.

Although the strategy of law enforcement is taken to prevent drug abuse and illegal trafficking, but the scale of drug trafficking and its intensity is increasing. This fact is represented by the increasing number suspects, evidence, and drug abuser seeking the rehabilitation. Even several new psychoactive substances emerge in some regions of Indonesia. Thus, Indonesia is perceived not only as the market but also the producer of drug for all regions of Indonesia and also abroad. Drug demand is quite large, so that the drug producers try all different ways to supply.

If the strategies proposed in this writing is in term of legal enforcement, then it would have been implemented by the law enforcement institution. Thus, this writing will focus on the strategies of non structural aspect of

law enforcement expected to prevent drug abuse and illegal trafficking among the community. The first strategy is dealing with the structure beyond law enforcement toward drug users and dealers where this function is strategic. Only law enforcement can make give deterrent effect or prevent them from criminal act.

The non-legal strategy here is dealing with strategic efforts to support law enforcement and support early prevention of drug abuse and illegal trafficking. Meanwhile the cultural strategy is dealing with movement of all social mechanism and its capacity in the phase of prevention, reduction, and the follow up toward drug abuser and trafficker among their community. The proposed strategies are:

**First**, drug abuse and illegal trafficking in many researches is commonly caused by several factors, they are: (i) economical reason; (ii) ignorance of information; (iii) escaping of social life due to lack of support; (iv) negative friendship, family, and trade. These reasons in fact belong to structural and cultural aspect. Thus, if the structural approach is applied, all the reasons should be removed with the increasing accessibility to the public service, economic growth tool, public space, and creating the healthy and controlled environment.

The question is whether welfare guarantees someone from using drugs. Even the question is right. But if the information sharing continuously delivered to public, their awareness is raised that their habit will cause legal consequences and health risk in short and long term. The enhancement of education aspect with anti drug curriculum is one of the best way to prevent drug abuse and illegal trafficking.

**Second**, the creation of anti drug environment and public space may decrease the drug abuse and illegal trafficking in particular region. Furthermore, all citizens agree to prevent drug abuse and illegal trafficking from the simple to complex methods such as:

- a) To carry out surveillance on strangers;
- b) To watch and pay attention to children's behavior in the core family or the kids existing in the surrounding. The surveillance is also conducted to peer group, daily attitude, material to consume, hang out places.
- c) To give direction and continuous information about the danger of drugs

in the meeting with the society. It is done to remind them not to be trapped in drug network;

- d) To add joint activities in public space such as sport, cleaning the neighbourhood, and social meeting;
- e) To implement public police system in the lowest level namely Neighbourhood (RT). This public police mechanism is adjusted with the local situation such as village security guard consisting of the elder and youth. "Half persecution' rights can be done as along as the potential actor is strongly involved in drug abuse and trafficking network. The implementation of 'half persecution' should obtain permit from authorized party such as RT, hamlet (RW), Head of village and certain security institution like Babinsa.

**Third**, synergizing the institutional cooperation which has direct access to public and society services. All this time, many working units or SKPD work sectorally especially in drug abuse and trafficking prevention. Consequently, each SKPD walks alone and does not reach significant achievement in this anti-drug action.

**Fourth**, the target of drug abuse and trafficking is productive age such as university student, student and young employee. Thus, surveillance and anti drug knowledge in target group should be a joint priority. School and university should have firm regulation in handling university students and students involved in drugs. However, school and university should also have early warning system social mechanism to prevent their academists from involving in drug abuse and trafficking. It means that firm regulation such as fire is the last stage from other activities.

Early warning system can be developed by:

- a) Pointing anti drug ambassador among pupils and students;
- b) A closed panopticon system where pupils and students' activities at school are being watched with internal involvement;
- c) Giving reward in the implementation of closed panopticon system ;
- d) Formulating an anti drug curriculum from early knowledge to technic in avoiding drug abuse and trafficking network;
- e) Teachers should be role models in social interaction and activity in public space;
- f) Opening public services to receive reports and complaint about drugs.

**Fifth**, a strong primordialism is suspected to be utilized for drug abuse and networking such as a case in the City of Makassar and South Sulawesi network. Preventing the utilization of primordialism in drug network can be done by activating and making effective the role of the traditional local figures of the primordialism in preventing drug abuse and trafficking.

The local public figures are: chief of culture, chief of tribe, religious figure, head of paguyuban, head of big family, public figure, and others. These traditional local figures are expected to transmit the anti drug messages to their people both in the region or outside the region. Local figures are also expected to build strategic mechanism in surveillance toward their members not avoid drug abuse and trafficking. This mechanism can be in form of building mythology of freight which is connected to origin mythology powers. This myth is a strong awareness for the members of the primordialism.

**Sixth**, tradition monetization is strongly suspected to have a close relation with the increasing drug abuse and trafficking. In the City of Makassar, panai monetization as the money for wedding and sirri which is seen as self improvement with material measurement only has created certain situation that leads someone to involve in drug abuse and trafficking. Thus, to reduce monetization, the tradition and cultural practice is very important. The non-monetization tradition revitalization is very important to build the awareness not to be involved in drug trafficking. This strategy is proposed since a way of thinking of certain community can be the main trigger in negative behavior but also can be a positive trigger.

**Seventh**, the rehabilitation. Many drug abusers and rehabilitation patients are relapse both as users and dealers. This occurs not only in Makassar but also in RSUD Sayang Rakyat, National Narcotics Board rehabilitation center, and rehabilitation centers owned by Ministry of Social Affairs, and national level. The addictive side of drugs is very dangerous and long term. A former addict or user often returns to the world of drugs. Whenever they see a straw (which is usually used to consume meth), their feeling to relapse. These feelings are triggered by long term addiction in their body. Thus, energy consuming activities are very important to prevent them from addiction. The society should give the opportunities to former addicts to take part in social activities. The role of local figure

is very strategic in meeting former abusers and society. The prevention of drug trafficking and abuse based on traditional local figures and social capacity is very strategic to be developed in the next phases.

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**XIV**

# **DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN JAYAPURA, PAPUA PROVINCE**



Yosim Pancar Dance



Batik Cendrawasih Papua

# DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES IN JAYAPURA, PAPUA PROVINCE

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia's large population is a potential force that can contribute to prosperity and security both regionally and internationally. However, if this condition is not maintained its balance, this large population potential can cause disasters and be used by regional and international evil forces that can damage Indonesian people who incidentally are agents of development towards a just and prosperous society. These evil forces can be in the form of networks that distribute illegal substances such as drugs, and so on. Drug abuse has become a massive reality that is destructive to this country so it needs immediate and comprehensive treatment.

With the development of drugs that are so massive in Indonesia, National Narcotics Board (BNN) an official government agency carries out various activities and programs in order to overcome the dangers of drugs. One of National Narcotics Board programs is the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). This program is a systematic effort based on precise and accurate drug abuse data, effective and efficient planning in order to prevent, protect and save citizens from

the threat of drug abuse. Thus, it needs the concern from all government agencies and the community to become independent P4GN actors.

In 2018, the National Narcotics Board and the Indonesian Center for Cultural and Social Research (P2KK - LIPI) established cooperation in the context of a survey of drug abuse in Indonesia. There are eight (8) Provinces as research areas. Field research conducted in 13 provinces is based on consideration of national projections of drug abuse which are grouped into three categories, namely: low, medium and high categories. Each category is taken from four provinces with the highest national projection, except for the high category taken by five provinces, because DKI Jakarta is added as the capital city of the country. The details of provinces in each category are as follows: a) Low categories, including: Bali, West Kalimantan, Special Region of Yogyakarta and South Sumatra; b) Medium category, including: East Java, Riau Islands, Aceh and Papua; c) High categories, including: DKI Jakarta, North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and West Java

Among the thirteen provinces as the locations of the research, one of them is Papua Province, or rather Jayapura as its Provincial Capital. As we all know, Jayapura is a heterogeneous city population, originating from various tribes in the archipelago, and is the second largest city in Papua after Sorong City. In addition, Jayapura is also on the border line between Papua New Guinea and the Republic of Indonesia, making it an area that is quite vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking and other criminal activities.

The qualitative research conducted in Jayapura City was carried out through several techniques such as observation, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In-depth interviews were conducted with officials and staff within Class IIa Correctional Institution Doyo Jayapura and Papua Provincial Narcotics Board, including Papua Provincial Narcotics Board Cendrawasih Rehabilitation Clinic. Meanwhile, FGDs were also carried out in two agencies involving inmates in Correctional Institution as well as the rehab residents at Papua Provincial Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Clinic

## 2. Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

### 2.1. Drug Abuse and its Cause

Jayapura City is the Capital of the Province of Papua, whose territory is directly adjacent to the State of Papua New Guinea (PNG). The total population of Jayapura City is 418,518 people. As a city with borders, it is clear that there will be various kinds of problems. One of the problems and a major national issue is Drugs.

Drug abuse in the city of Jayapura has been very massive. The indication is the high number of drug cases in which many of them involved are in the productive age. In 2017 for example, there were 11 drug cases that were successfully revealed (January-November 2017) in Papua. From these disclosures, the average age is between 20 to 37 years. In other words, most are the young generation of the nation. Of these, five came from Jayapura. The total evidence obtained was meth (0.0951 gram) and Marijuana (562,095 gram).

**Table 14.1. Number of Drug Case in Papua Province (2015-2018)**

Unit	Year				Total Case	Note
	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Papua Provincial Narcotics Board	5	21	11	20	57	Marijuana 583,087.662 kg Meth : 57,1701 gr
Jayapura Regency Narcotics Board	1	2	2	8	13	Marijuana: 508.49 gr Meth: 3.00 gr
Mimika Regency Narcotics Board	-	1	4	4	9	Marijuana: 4,150 gr Meth: 55,469 gr
Total	Case: 79 Total Evidence: Meth: 115,6391 gr Marijuana: 1,091,727.662 kg					

Source: Data of Eradication Division Papua Provincial Narcotics Board

The table above shows the quantity of narcotics cases that occurred in Papua, including Jayapura City during 2015-2018. In Papua alone there are only two Regency Narcotics Board namely Jayapura Regency Narcotics Board and Mimika Regency Narcotics Board. For other level II regions, they are temporarily backed up by Papua Provincial Narcotics Board from Jayapura.



In addition to general data related to the number of drug cases in Papua, based on data obtained from the Indonesian National Police of the Papua Region, Jayapura City Resort, Narcotics Unit, which at the time of this data collection was commanded by AKP MB Hanafiah, SH, SIK, in January until May 6, 2018 there are 64 drug cases revealed with 79 suspects in Jayapura. The distribution of cases is 57 cases involving Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and 7 cases involving Foreign Citizens (WNA) who generally come from Papua New Guinea (PNG). Most evidence (BB) is from marijuana Cases (51), meth Cases (4), and alcohol (6).

The crime scene (TKP) as the location of the drug case is as follows: seaport area (15 cases), border area of Indonesia - PNG Wutung (4 cases), Perumnas III (3 cases), Expo Waena (2 case), Argapura / Relat Hotel area (1 case), Kali Hpert Entrop Road(1 case), Mesran Baru Terminal (1 case), Weref (1 case), Perumnas I (1 case), Mako Polsek Abepura (1 case), Front of Mako Japsel Sector Police (2 cases), Hontekam Muara Tami (1 case case), BTN Skyline Kotaraja (1 case), Pasar Baru Youtefa Road (1 case), Red Light T-junction (1 case), Eel Road Alley I (1 case), Poros Kotaraja Road (1 case), Correctional Institution (1 case), Koya Kosa Road (1 case), and penerangan Jayapura Utara Complex (1 case).

**Picture 14.1. Evidence of Drug Abuse Case in Narcotics Unit City Police Jayapura**



Source: Field research 2018

Based on interviews, FGDs, as well as observations in the research location, it can be stated here that there are several areas in Jayapura City whose level of vulnerability is quite high, as can be seen in the following picture.

**Picture 14.2. Drug Prone Map of Jayapura City**



Source: Eradication Division BNNP Papua

Based on the map, there are several points which are prone to drug trafficking in Jayapura, namely Tanjung Ria, Trikora, Imbi, Mandala, Argapura, Hamadi, and Entrop. It is said to be vulnerable because these points have areas (usually beaches) as the locations for smuggling marijuana from Papua New Guinea (PNG). In general, they use a boat or speedboat to enter marijuana through the beaches in these prone locations.

Many say that they first know drugs from the environment, both the neighborhood, work place, or school. In addition, another factor that can be said to be the main source of marijuana drug supply and has become a major cause of the widespread use and distribution of marijuana in Papua, especially in Jayapura is the factor of Papua New Guinea (PNG). As we know, Papua is close to the border area and people know that marijuana comes from PNG.

In the workplace, most are meth users due to stamina endurance. For example, carpenters who work in the forest. They work long enough

so that they need strong stamina to be able to be awake for days and not eating enough. The use of marijuana at workplace is to relieve fatigue after work because marijuana can reduce pain so that fatigue can not be felt anymore. Marijuana is usually used after coming home from work such as in bars, karaoke. There are also people who use it at home if the social interaction is too free. Meanwhile, methamphetamine is used or brought to work.

At school, marijuana is commonly used in places that are rarely monitored by teachers such as toilets or behind the school in quiet places. Usually it is used during empty hours, or when there are no teachers, or during breaks, but most are used when there are no teachers in class. It is usually obtained from friends from outside the school and brought in. There are also school children who are indicated as dealers. In addition, there are also unemployed children who pretend to wear school uniforms and offer marijuana to school children. Some were given only, but some were sold for Rp.50,000 per package. Usually school children wear it together and it is sold out at that price. The marijuana comes from cannabis leaves which are dried, rolled, and made like cigarettes then it is smoked.

Meanwhile, drug use in the family environment is generally used by people of productive age. The reason is because there are problems in the family, broken home, solicitation of girlfriends, solicitation of friends, or solicitation of family members who previously had a history of marijuana use and eventually used drugs together. One of the informants with the initial ADL used drugs due to environmental factors, in this case a close friend. He was influenced by the in-laws of his girlfriend that if he used drugs he would become thin. Finally he used methamphetamine because he was often teased by his future in-laws because he was too fat even though he himself knew the dangers of using drugs, especially when he was studying at the School of Nursing. He used it by using a straw, both with his girlfriend- in law.

The influence of the virtual world environment is no less great. In online media, there has been an invitation to legalize marijuana by the National Marijuana Circle (LGN) group, but until now it has not been legalized. This seems to be influenced by foreign countries such as Netherlands and America who use marijuana for medication. There is also



the influence of national artists who use drugs and are watched by the public, especially children who are ultimately influenced to use it.

Environmental response to drug abusers is very bad because of negative stigma. Parents who know that a child is using drugs blames the child. Finally the child felt cornered due to negative thoughts from the community. In fact, they should not be ostracized or criminalized but should be supported because on average they are in productive age.

**Picture14.3.Situation of the Market in Indonesia-PNG Border Complex, Skouw**



Source: field data 2018

The picture above shows that many PNG people sell their wares such as betel, areca nut, etc. But sometimes drug transactions also occur in this market.

## **2.2. The Impact of Drug Abuse**

Drug use will greatly impact Indonesian people in Jayapura, especially the young generation who will continue the relay of the nation's struggle through development towards a just and prosperous Indonesian society. However, if the community has been affected by drugs then the future will be bleak and various impacts will arise such as health, economic and social impacts

## Health Impact

According to National Narcotics Board data, there are around 40 people dying per day due to drugs. In Papua alone, nearly 80 percent of drug patients treated come from young children. If we pay attention, there are several characteristics of people with the effects caused by drugs. They usually get irritated quickly, increase libido but lack energy, lazy to move, reduced concentration, start hallucinating, and paranoid. But actually this depends on the level of use. For a beginner who uses drugs a lot, all the characteristics due to health effects will emerge. If it is in large dosage, then at that time hallucinations will also occur. But for small amount of consumption, it will recover faster than people who use large amounts. The fastest recovery is in three days, but in the use of large amount of marijuana, the recovery can be in a week.

Unlike marijuana, the use of methamphetamine in a short time has the effect of adding strength so that user can work for longer time. Usually people use methamphetamine to gain longer endurance to do something so that they will not be not sleepy and can work continuously. However, these positive effects will turn negative and cause brain nerve disorders.

## Economy Impact

The economic impact can be seen in two ways. There are positive sides and negative or destructive sides. The positive impact was certainly received by drug lords and dealers. Most dealers and lords do not use drugs. This is proven after a urine test is done. The results are usually negative. So, they are just looking for profit. For example, one sack of marijuana can cost hundreds of millions rupiah, from PNG sold to collectors in Jayapura. Usually PNG people exchange one sack of marijuana for a motorbike from a Papua. It is not comparable to the price of a motorbike which is only around 5-10 million rupiah in Papua with the price of 1 sack of marijuana which costs hundreds of millions of rupiah. PNG people need motorbikes because the roads there are small and not comparable in Papua. In Papua, marijuana will be divided in smaller in size and sold or circulated to Jayapura and surrounding areas.

That is different from the user. Their economy will be destroyed. If there is no more marijuana, then they will look for it due to their addiction. Another impact will emerge such as theft. They will steal electronic goods, motorcycles, and others to be sold to PNG people or exchanged for marijuana. Theft can occur at home. They also steal into others' house or a neighbor's house.

The result of interview with TS states that the economic impact to a drug abuser is the spending of a large amount of money every day to buy drugs. One sachet of marijuana is sold for 50,000 rupiah and is usually bought without limits, when there is money to buy. If it is calculated, the monthly purchase can reach 1,500,000 - 2,000,000 rupiah.

## **Social Impact**

The dangers of drugs have more effects on the brain. Drugs will attack the brain so that it can cause depression and lunacy, which in the end users will stay away from their environment. Usually they will retreat or become loners. Furthermore, they tend to be inferior. It will greatly affect their social life because their social with the outside world will be broken.

For abusers who have already entered the black drug world and are in prison, this will be a severe problem to their social life. This means that they will think about how they will be accepted outside after they are released from prison or after they have been rehabilitated. They will start from zero in building a better economic life for their families. Socially, they may be ostracized or be accepted by the society after a while as before when they were involved in drugs.

## **2.3. Drug Trafficking**

Drug trafficking in Papua and in the city of Jayapura in particular can be divided into three lines, namely: land, sea and air. In reality, land route is one of the important routes for drug abuse and smuggling and is usually closely related to the factor of border because border areas are vulnerable to drug smuggling. In Papua Province, there are five border areas that are prone to drug smuggling of narcotics group 1 marijuana, namely:

1. Jayapura City: in this area there are land and sea routes, namely:
  - Land Line (Skouw, Wutung, Kampung Mosso)
  - Sea Lines (Muara Tami Waters, Jayapura City Waters)
2. Keerom Regency: there are only land routes, namely (Waris, Scofro, Wembi, Bewani, Senggi8, Batom, Yuruf)
3. Gunung Bintang Regency: there are Land Lines (Oksop District, Oksamol District, Okhika District, Serambakon District, Kiwirok District, Aldom District, Esipding District).
4. Boven Digoel Regency (Waropko, Mindiptana, Tanah Merah, Asiki)
5. Merauke Regency (Sota, Bupul, Erambu, Muting)

From five regencies above, the Skouw Border and Keerom Regency are very prone to drug smuggling of type 1 marijuana. The two regions are very close to neighboring countries, PNG, and many “rat tracks” that have not been controlled by the police, National Narcotics Board or Indonesian Army (the Border Security Task Force). Based on the information obtained, the neighboring country does not yet have regulations related to the distribution of marijuana so that it is free and also affects its neighboring countries, Indonesia, especially Papua border areas such as Skouw, which is still included in the Jayapura City area.

**Picture14.4. Indonesia-PNG Border Post in Skouw**

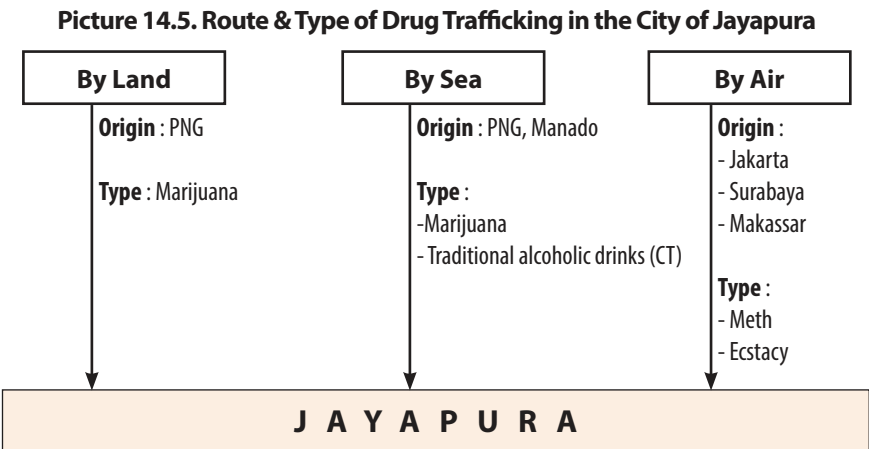


Source: Field Research 2018

By sea, illicit trafficking of drugs to Papua in general and Jayapura City in particular is originated from PNG and Manado. PNG usually uses a speedboat and the goods carried are marijuana. Meanwhile, goods brought from Manado to Papua are usually Traditional Alcoholic Drinks (CT). Marijuana smuggled into the territory of Indonesia in this case Jayapura is usually through several predetermined beach locations as

destination locations which will then be distributed to various regions in Jayapura and Papua in general. Some of the most well-known coastal locations as marijuana supply areas from PNG include Hamadi, Argapura and Tanjung Ria. Usually they use a speedboat and the supply time is usually at midnight where everyone is sleeping so that it will not be known to the public and also officers who usually control or monitor.

By air, drug trafficking to Papua in general and Jayapura City in particular usually comes from Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar. In this case, methamphetamine is the type of narcotics mostly trafficked. The medium used is usually a freight forwarder or a cargo. The drug trafficking routes can be seen in the following picture.



Source: processed from field data

The modus operandi of marijuana is that goods originating from PNG enter by land (small road) and by sea, namely by speedboat at night between 2 am to 3 am so that it escapes from the monitoring of border post. Some enter through the area of Dock 9, and some also go through the beaches of Argapura or Tanjung Ria. Then they contacted native Papuans on land. The transaction is carried out in sales and purchase (cash and swap). The swap of marijuana weighing 1 kg or more will get a laptop or electronic goods, whereas for 10 kg and above will get a motorbike. At the time of the research, there was a finding from the Navy Post, that the people from PNG came in using a speedboat and unload marijuana and was ambushed by officers when they arrived on the mainland. The marijuana weighs around

20 kg and is immediately handed over by the Indonesian Navy to the Papua National Narcotics Board for further destruction.

Meanwhile, the distribution of marijuana through unofficial land areas, usually takes place on the coast of Jayapura, from Kerom Regency, Senggii, Web then entered the city of Jayapura. In East Arso, marijuana land has been discovered (there are several places in the former woodcutting area).

Besides marijuana, another type of drug that enters Jayapura in synthetic form is methamphetamine. Meth enters Papua through freight (cargo) from Surabaya, Makassar and Jakarta. The network in Surabaya is the Madura group. In Makassar, it is the Bugis group. These groups have accomplices in Jayapura. They use a patch system. In correctional institution, for example, communication was initially built by insiders in correctional institution and with colleagues who were outside to order goods. After a communication and the goods have been agreed, the goods will be placed somewhere. Of course the goods will come if the money has entered the account. The customer will show an example of the item that is ready. Usually the items used as examples will be placed somewhere. In some previous experiences, items can be placed for example in front of Saga Supermarkets, near the Courts Office, in the corner of the Mosque complex in Entrop, or in the Matahari Mall.

In Jayapura, there are a lot of Makassar groups as meth suppliers. In Jayapura, the price of 1 gram of methamphetamine is Rp. 3.5 - 4 million, but when it reaches Papua inland the price can reach more than Rp 6 million per gram. The meth is also not intact between 0.8-0.9 grams. But they also use the strategy by making the package below 0.8 or 0.7 gram so that if being caught, they can be rehabilitated. This is caused by the Supreme Court Circular Letter (SEMA) No. 7 of 2009 concerning The Placement of Drug Abusers in Therapy and Rehabilitation Institution if the drugs are below 1 gram.

Regarding online media, it is only shopping communication on board here, but the delivery of goods is often to wrong address. In some cases, goods or marijuana will usually arrive but the destination address or the person who lives as stated in the address has never ordered it in advance. Things like this usually should be suspected as a drug trafficking process.

Illicit trafficking of marijuana in correctional institution seems to have become something normal, even throwing marijuana in correctional institution has become a common thing. There is usually a freedom to rent a cellphone on Sundays to talk on checkpoint. But, usually while talking, they (the inmates) also order marijuana to be thrown from behind the correctional institution. At the day of community service and the door is opened, they will first look for the 'goods'. Moreover, the capacity of the correctional institution is overload so that sometimes it is difficult to control them. There are many PNG people in correctional institution. Currently, there are around 60 more and they become 'kings' there (in Doyo Correctional Institution).

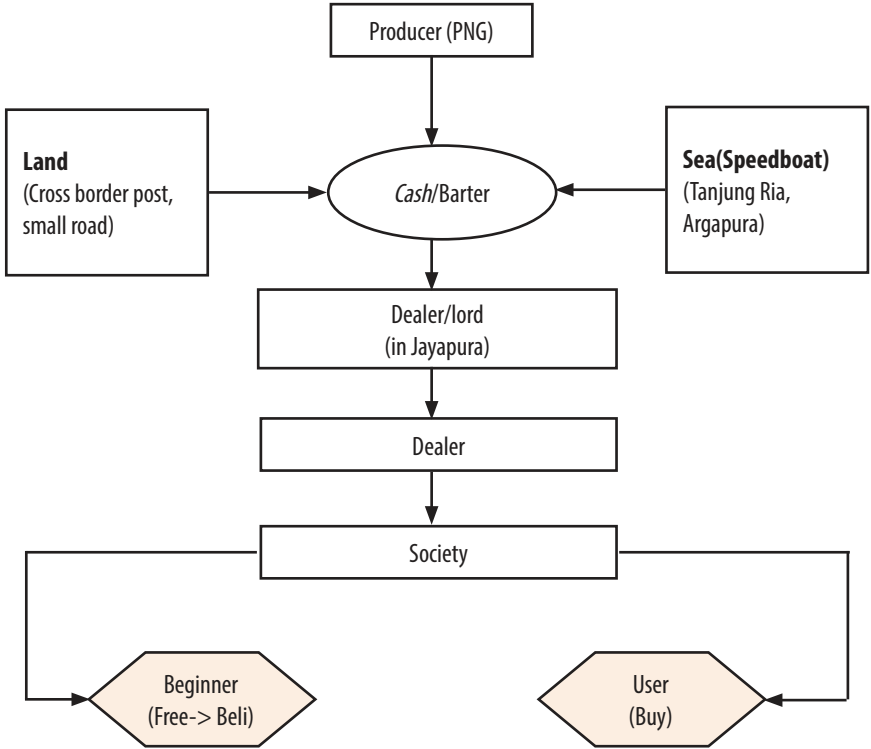
With the cross-border, more PNG people come to Jayapura to shop while carrying goods (marijuana) because in PNG, marijuana is free goods. It is true that when PNG people enter Indonesia, they are examined at the post. It's just that they first put the goods in the corners. At 4 o'clock and it starts quiet, then the motorcycle taxis get in. Motorcycle taxis are usually through the side and the goods are placed on the motorcycle while the person is reporting. Sometimes people don't want to report their reasons for riding a motorcycle. But they are often caught too. The army posts are only in cross border posts. There is the first check point report. So the person crossing is checked there first. But because Papua has vast forests, PNG people can just go through the forest and get out in Moso, Kerom, or East Arso. In Indonesia, areas that grow marijuana are Pegunungan Bintang and Boven Digul. In Kerom, there are also those who grow marijuana. Marijuana in Papua has nine leaves, whereas in Aceh it generally has leaves seven. So people say that marijuana in Papua is better. The problem is that Britain, Australia, and Netherlands have legalized marijuana and made some kind of crackers like in America. This is also one of the challenges in preventing drug trafficking in Indonesia, including Papua.

In PNG itself, there are no official institutions such as the National Narcotics Board (BNN) which regulates marijuana because there are no relevant laws. In other words, it can be said that in PNG, marijuana is legal. Just by walking from Arso, for example, we can reach the PNG marijuana gardens. PNG people at the border are usually shifting cultivators. So, if they have planted cannabis seeds in a field, they will leave it and someday they will return to harvest and sell it, including selling to Indonesians in

the Papua region. Not surprisingly, if there is a view of someone carrying a motorcycle with many cellphones, then surely the Papuans will barter cellphones to be exchanged for marijuana from PNG people.

Because drug abuse in Jayapura generally involves or is related to marijuana and methamphetamine, its distribution in Jayapura can be explained as follow. Picture 14.6 below shows Illicit trafficking of marijuana pattern, while Picture 14.7 is an Illicit trafficking methamphetamine pattern.

**Picture 14.6. Illicit Trafficking of Marijuana Pattern in Jayapura**

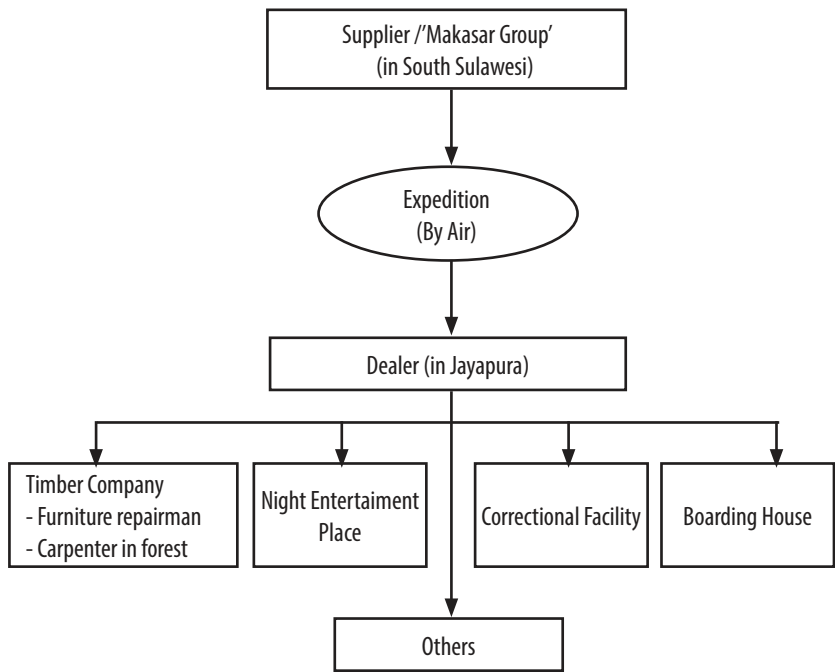


In Picture 14.6, it can be seen that marijuana as a legal goods in PNG are produced there and brought to Papua by land and sea. By land, the marijuana will be taken through the Cross Border Post or through the 'rat roads' which are very numerous along the border area. Meanwhile, if by sea, it will usually be taken by boat or by speedboat. Delivery of marijuana to Jayapura by speedboat usually goes to several points in the coastal areas such as Hamadi, Argapura, and Tanjung Ria. There are two types



of marijuana transactions, namely in cash or by swap/barter. If you use the method of barter, usually marijuana will be exchanged with electronic goods or motorcycles as well. After the goods or marijuana are obtained, the Dealer / Collector in Jayapura will distribute them through their dealer network in this city. The dealers will distribute marijuana packages to the people of Jayapura in the neighborhoods, schools and workplaces. For beginners, dealers usually offer it for free, but after that on the next opportunity they have to pay for it or buy it, while for users they sell it immediately, so it's not free anymore.

**Picture 14.7. Illicit Trafficking of Meth Pattern in Jayapura**



Picture 14.7 above shows the pattern of methamphetamine circulation in Jayapura. The methamphetamine supplier in Jayapura generally comes from South Sulawesi or Provincial Narcotics Board called it the 'Makassar Group'. This group sent methamphetamine to Jayapura via an expedition by air. There is already a dealer in Jayapura ready to distribute it. From the research conducted, this methamphetamine package will be circulated or used by various parties. First, carpenters. The furniture repairman or

carpenters in the forest usually use meth so they can stand working for long hours. Second, night entertainment place/nightclubs. At nightclubs, there are many who use methamphetamine. Third, Correctional Institution. Several Narcotics Correctional Institution Doyo officers have become Operation Targets (TO) and were arrested. Fourth, boarding house. The users of methamphetamine are also found when they are in boarding house.

### **3. Drug Abuse Prevention**

#### **3.1. Information Dissemination**

The prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN) program is generally implemented throughout Indonesia including Jayapura City, Papua Province. The results of the research in Jayapura City showed that the implementation of P4GN program was quite well. This can be seen from the involvement of all elements from the community, pupils, students, youth, religious institutions and other institutions participating in conducting anti-drug campaigns.

Papua Provincial Narcotics Board has a function as a facilitator, namely providing material in counseling and as a mobilizer that encourages all agencies and communities to participate in drug prevention. Prevention is meant as early prevention efforts, in the form of information dissemination to students, institutions and community. At the student level, it starts from Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Kindergarten, Middle School, High School, to Higher Education. Dissemination is principally related to the dissemination of information regarding the prevention of drug abuse. Within a year, the information sharing session was conducted two to three times per quarter at all levels of education. The information dissemination is also done at the institutional level, both government and private (NGOs), and dissemination in the community environment.

National Narcotics Board is a coordinating institution which works closely to the Health Office and the Police in conducting counseling activities as a form of information sharing session regarding drug prevention and trafficking. In the counseling, National Narcotics Board

always coordinates with related agencies in order to carry out their respective tasks and functions. The Health Office will socialize the impact of drugs on health. National Narcotics Board will disseminate material on the dangers of drugs and provide motivations and input to stay away from drugs through a strategic approach that has become the reference of the National Narcotics Board and the Police as law enforcement agencies which provide material on law enforcement issues and threats to drug abuser and dealer.

Despite that the National Narcotics Board, the police and relevant institutions have carried out the P4GN program regularly, there are still obstacles since drug abusers in Jayapura City are increasing, especially marijuana abusers. In addition, the strategic position of the city of Jayapura in the border region where this place is usually used to conduct drug transactions has given strong influence to residents around the city of Jayapura.

In the last three years, many cases of motorcycle theft have occurred. It is caused by drug transactions that use the barter system. The barter system is not only a motorbike, but also other valuable items such as cellphones and luxury goods that have high economic value.

Regarding P4GN program, according to inmates of Class A Correctional Institution Doyo in Jayapura, P4GN program has been carried out in Jayapura City but it is still lacking in the form of socialization. The socialization must be done directly in the complex or residential area so that the community will know the impact of drug use, both to health and legal issue.

According to the results of an interview with JH, he does not know that P4GN program well but he does know the rehabilitation program carried out by National Narcotics Board. He admitted that there were indeed many advertisements that had been seen either in print or online media, but to participate directly in P4GN socialization had never been done. Thus, the understanding on the dangers of drugs was very minimal. Usually, they only see stickers posted at home or public facilities with a hand logo that says Stop Drugs <sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with rehabilitation center resident, Cendrawasih Clinic BNNP Jayapura.

According to him, the largest abusers in the city of Jayapura are students. That is because Jayapura is a student city and many students from various regencies come to study. Drug abuse among students is at first based on the factor of trial. In addition, it also due social environment, friends, and family problems that make children depressed and release their anger by using drugs.

Therefore, students should be the main target in the information sharing session. The strategy is that National Narcotics Board can form communities in order to socialize drugs. The aim is to remind each other about the dangers of drugs to the public, especially students. It also needs to build cooperation with the community in overcoming and preventing the use and distribution of narcotics.

Several inputs to P4GN in drug prevention are:

- a) The main prevention is in the family, especially parents who must take care that their children are not affected by drugs.
- b) In prevention, it is better to start from personal awareness and the environment, to help officers if there are people who use or distribute drugs by immediately reporting to the authorities.
- c) Regular outreach is a good step so that the public knows the negative impacts of drugs on health and law.
- d) From the medical side, there is a need of a doctor who is engaged in narcotics and professionals to handle drug cases.
- e) Another solution is to empower the community in the field of business or provide skills in the form of training to create employment.
- f) Increased tight security, safeguards and surveillance at borders and well-scheduled anti-drug campaigns.
- g) Forming a body or some kind of anti-drug group on campus

### **3.2. Advocacy**

For advocacy, Provincial Narcotics Board has carried out various activities both in the community and in government institutions. The advocacy program that has been carried out is advocating for anti-drug-oriented development in Jayapura City government agencies. The aim is to establish an anti-drug network in government agencies. In addition,

advocacy for workers and educational sector has also been carried out to prevent workers and students from drug exposure.

### **3.3. Community Participation**

Society is an important element in tackling drug abuse. Therefore, in each stop-drug campaign program, both from National Narcotics Board or the government must involve the community. They need to be given the information about drugs and its effects. The aim is that the community can coordinate or cooperate with National Narcotics Board, for example in the context of rehabilitation or participating in drug information sharing session. The public think that drug user will be arrested and imprisoned. Therefore, information sharing session is needed so that people are willing to report themselves if they are having drug addiction or carrying out prevention in their neighborhood.

Regarding the Stop-Drug campaign, in every complex or housing, stickers of the stop drug symbol are attached without prior socialization. Then there are officers who suddenly come and do a urine test. This makes people confused and many of them refuse to join the test. For example, in AW case. He was at that time working in an expedition office and the company suddenly conducted a urine test<sup>2</sup>. Things like this makes people afraid and avoid the information sharing session. Therefore, it would be better if there is an information sharing session before conducting a urine test in the community.

### **3.4. Community Empowerment**

In addition to counseling, an empowerment program is also carried out. One of the activities carried out was to create a drug-free pilot village in Nafri. This activity aims to build a drug free village (kampung trada narkoba). It is planned that there will be 13 other villages that will be crowned as drug free villages. The background of this program was because National Narcotics Board saw that many villages were already in drugs emergency situation. This program was carried out under the cooperation between National Narcotics Board, the city government of Jayapura, and the Regional Leaders Communication Forum (Forkopimda).

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with inmates of Class A Correctional Institution Doyo in Jayapura

Another empowerment is the provision of life skills by holding a mobile phone technician training. This training was conducted in vulnerable areas (Argapura urban community) with the aim of changing people's lifestyles and carrying out positive activities. It is also expected to open an independent business field.

## **4. Efforts to Overcome Drug Abuse**

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics certainly has the purpose to build public's awareness on the dangers of drugs and sanctions that will be received if they abuse them. However, of course, if they have already misused these prohibited items, then efforts must be taken to overcome them. The following section deals mostly with activities carried out in correctional facility and rehabilitation centers and their effectiveness according to the perspectives of users.

### **4.1. Treatment in Correctional Institution**

Papua Correctional Institution that holds drug case-inmates is Clas Ila Narcotics Correctional Institution located in Doyo, Jayapura. Although it is a narcotics correctional institution the structure in correctional institution has not been specifically related to drugs.

The majority of inmates in Doyo Narcotics Institution Facility are involved in marijuana. Inmates who are involved with methamphetamine are very few and can only be counted on by fingers. A lot of coaching is done for inmates. The types of coaching programs in Class Ila Correctional Institution Jayapura include:

- a) General development program, which follows meetings held by the correctional institutions.
- b) Religious education program, by following a religious education program organized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.
- c) Vocational education program, by following a work guidance program in correctional institutions.
- d) Health and sports program. This program is carried out by carrying out physical activities organized by the correctional facility.
- e) National awareness (Flag Ceremony), by following a ceremony at

Independence day of the Republic of Indonesia, Youth Oath, Pancasila Day, Heroes' Day, and so forth.

According to users, the programs conducted in correctional institution have not been maximized, so they have not been so effective for them. After leaving the correctional facility, they don't know what they are going to do because. When they are caught abusing drugs and sent to correctional institution, their source of living is gone. When they get out of the correctional institution they will start from zero again. This condition often causes them to think of returning to their old lives related to drug abuse, because with these things they will get a quick profit that can help their family's economy

This writing tries to deliver the message that the treatment programs have not touched or are not suitable with the inmates' expectation. The treatment programs conducted by correctional institution did not receive a positive response from the inmates since they need suitable training that would be useful after they were released from the correctional institution. However, the demand of the inmates cannot be fulfilled by the correctional institution because the activity such as the brick making requires extensive land. Thus, the correctional institution cannot fulfill this.

#### **4.2. Treatment through Rehabilitation**

Activities at the rehabilitation clinic are to provide rehabilitation services specifically for drug abusers of marijuana and methamphetamine. Actually, Papua Provincial Narcotics Board has been given the authority to handle ibon glue (inhalation), but it has not been done much because there is no further training. The new clinic has given outpatient and inpatient services. For severe cases, they usually sent to the rehabilitation of National Narcotics Board in Badoka (Makassar), Lido (Bogor), Batam, and Kalimantan. There has been any inpatient services due to the lack of adequate Human Resources (HR) and equipment. Actually, Bayangkara Hospital and Abepura Psychiatric Hospital have been appointed, but the facilities and infrastructure are not yet possible for inpatient drug abusers. So they only accept outpatient and referral. However, if there is a diagnosis of mental disorders, it will be sent to a mental hospital and then sent to a rehabilitation center.

In outpatient mechanism, patients come alone or taken by their families, or can also be taken by the police after not being identified as drug dealers and drug lords. After arriving at the clinic, the urine is examined again. There was a direct assessment in the past, but in 2019 there was an additional tool, Urika, to filter drug use and the patient's dependency level. The tools are in the form of interviews and questions and answers in which the points will determine the level of dependency and intervention that will be carried out. If the dependency is mild, then the patient only comes 2-4 times per month. But if the level is moderate to severe, the patient must come 7-8 times per month. If it is severe, the assessment is done first and an interview is conducted with the patient and his family whether is he willing to be referred. If they are not willing to be referred, then the solution is outpatient. Rehabilitation at Provincial Narcotics Board is free, but for referrals to Makassar, for example, the ticket is funded by the patient's own family. It also has to do a chest X-ray whose costs are borne by the patient's family. The 6 months-rehabilitation in Makassar will be borne by National Narcotics Board.

The rehabilitation program actually imitates the program in Thailand. This rehabilitation program is quite effective because it can restore their own awareness. However, recovery depends on the individual patient. All people who are rehabilitated are actually undergone different method. There are those who gain recovery after being arrested. There are also those who have to take longer time to gain recovery. It depends on the court's decision also. If the court decides to rehabilitate the patients, then they will be referred immediately.

The post-rehab is conducted after 6 months (inpatient) or after 8 visits (outpatients) to return to productivity. In the Badoka Center, 6 months of rehabilitation were added to 6 months post-rehab with trainings. The training provided includes crafts, workshop, and so on. In Makassar, it usually cooperates with companies and Pertamina with their CSR funds. The rehabilitation limit is only up to 2 times, but if up to 3 times the arrest occurs then he is handed over to the institution which arrest them.

Before being rehabilitated, the patient is usually detoxified as a method of reducing the amount or level of drugs in a patient's body. The method can be injected or only given a multivitamin. Usually if you are 'on'



or have a drug effect, they cannot be asked or interviewed, and will only be interviewed after 3 days. In addition, pharmacotherapy or drug medication will be carried out. If it hurts, it will be given anti-pain or if it has a fever, it will be given anti-fever. So it is adapted to the existing symptoms. After that, rehabilitation was given in the form of counseling.

### **4.3. Other Necessary Efforts According to Drug Abusers**

Many other efforts need to be made by various parties, especially the government. Efforts to maximize the socialization program are for example. The information sharing session about drugs, the dangers, and severe sanctions that will be accepted need to be carried out intensively and directly touch the public. So it's not just a poster on the streets.

Currently, drug dealers are more in number and more powerful in their socialization than the government. The drug dealers made clothes with marijuana pictures, for example. With low prices, people, especially young people, will buy it. Many people do not know that drug abuse receives heavy sentence. They only found out after it was decided that the sentence was longer than ordinary criminals. Thus, socialization from the government must be more intense and carried out more.

Another important thing that needs attention from the government is related to the border region. Magnificent border posts if not accompanied by tight checks on posts related to drug trafficking will not bring maximum results for the people of Papua. People will still live with drugs if tight surveillance is not done immediately. In addition, the 'rat streets' that have existed so far need to be checked and monitored by placing more officers.

The government also needs to be more serious in term of education and employment. Both of these things seem important because if education gets better, the awareness to understand the dangers of drugs will be increasing. In another part, the availability of employment will also affect this condition. If employment is increasingly difficult to be obtained, the community will sometimes choose a shortcut by carrying out drug distribution activities that are economically very profitable, regardless of the consequences. Sometimes dealers will also start trying drugs and eventually become abusers.

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The influence of the environment on drug use seems to be very large, both the neighborhood, school environment, and workplace environment. In addition, one other influence that is very important and needs to be given attention is the influence of PNG. Its influence is so great and it causes massive drug use by the people of Papua. Talking about PNG is certainly very much related to border issues. Therefore, the government needs to provide a comprehensive solution immediately if it does not want to see Papuans destroyed by drugs. The number of 'rat paths' along the Indonesia-PNG border is an important cause of distributing marijuana into Papua. It needs a solution on how to close the accessibility.

The impact caused by drug abuse is very clear, both on health, economic, and social, which is very detrimental and dangerous. Therefore, people need to be aware as early as possible and avoid illegal goods. Therefore, in order to support efforts to overcome drug abuse, the Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) needs to be carried out more intensely and massively to the public. The information sharing session through various media and face to face meeting with the community needs to be improved so that the community directly or indirectly is always reminded of the dangers of drugs. Nevertheless, the basic thing that is no less important as a consideration for the government is related to education issues and the availability of employment. Both of these factors can also cause people to be involved in drugs. Better education and employment will contribute positively to the reduction of drug abuse.

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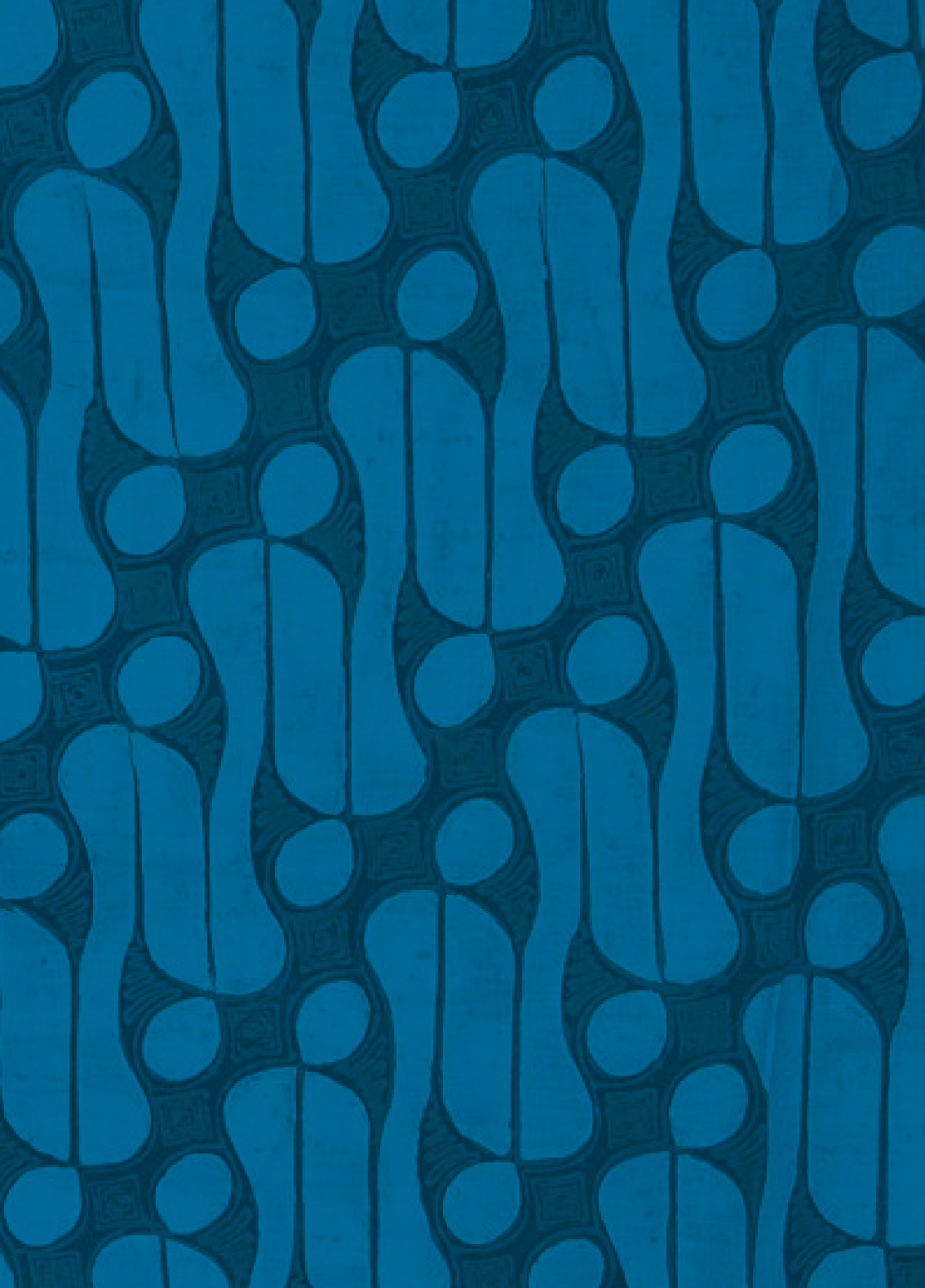


**XV**

# CLOSING



Gambyong Dance



Batik Parang Surakarta

## CLOSING

By:  
Masyhuri Imron

Drug trafficking is becoming a trend in many areas in Indonesia. Drug trafficking occurs not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas. Considering the massive drug trafficking, drugs have been a serious threat in many areas in Indonesia. It is almost none of the areas in Indonesia which are not exposed to drugs. Thus, drug abuse should take the attention of all parties.

The increasing drug trafficking can be seen from the fact that many villages are indicated as drug village in many areas in Indonesia. It is called drug village since people are free in doing drug transaction in these villages. Despite that police officers are often conducting raids in these drug villages, the villagers seem to be not deterrent. Ironically, in each raid, it is likely that the villages have known about the operation before. Thus, it is difficult for the police officers to arrest the doers. This condition generates a strong presumption in the society that there is an intrigue between law enforcement officers and drug dealers who always leak the raid operation. In several cases, drug dealers are even challenging the law enforcement officer in drug transaction.

The massive drug trafficking is caused by Indonesia's geographical condition which enables drug dealers to smuggle drugs to many areas

in Indonesia. The border area, both land or sea border, is an easy route to smuggle drug by drug dealers. It is even worse when the surveillance in border area is less tight due to limited security personnel.

Beside trafficking through border areas, the trafficking is also done through airports in various ways by drug dealers. Despite the high number of arrests, it seems that drug dealers are not give up. They are innovating to find new ways to escape from the officer's surveillance.

The increasing drug trafficking in many areas is in line with the increasing drug abuse. Based on market law, the increasing demand will trigger increasing offer. It is what happens in drugs. The market of drugs is never declining since more people are using drug for many reasons. The reasons to try drugs are becoming the main reasons for someone to try drug for the first time. Despite that this reason is cliché, it is a fact in the field. They are not realizing that their behavior to try drug has been used by drug dealers to serve them and they become addicts. In this condition, drug trap will be their need and it is difficult to escape from. For those who have different reasons such as to increase stamina as well as to replace vitamin and other stimulant substances. This is a factor to increase the demand on drug which is responded well by drug dealers.

Society is not only aware of the danger of drugs. However, this awareness is not yet touched all layers of the society evenly. For addicts, the awareness on the danger of drugs comes too late after they are put in the correctional institution or in the rehabilitation center. Information sharing on the danger of drug needs to be promoted continuously.

Information sharing session on the danger of drug has been held frequently in all areas both by National Narcotics Board and Indonesian Police. The issue is that the officers are sometimes less professional and may cause misunderstanding. A case where a drug addict who confesses to try drug after attending an information sharing session is an illustration that the information sharing session should be conducted carefully.

Provincial Narcotics Board which is in charge of drug handling in each province is fully aware of this condition. However, the number of certified experts to conduct the information sharing session is limited.

Due to the limited number, it is understood that in the end all officers are assigned to take part in the session despite of their lack of expertise. It is surely a challenge for the government to add more certified experts.

Not only certified experts, the issue on budget in Provincial Narcotics Board in almost all provinces is also an obstacle in carrying out the information sharing session. The limited budget hampers the massive information sharing session. Thus, the information sharing session is prioritized for certain group of society. Ironically, the session does not reach the lowest layer of the society as the most vulnerable group to drug exposure.

In order to prevent the expansion of drug abuse, advocacy is also done by encouraging other institutions to make internal rules on drug abuse. However, it seems to be less effective since there is no evaluation on how far the internal rule is made or implemented. Furthermore, the establishment of anti drug-volunteer from various professions, government and private institutions, school and campus has been conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board in many provinces. Similar to advocacy program, the established anti drug volunteer is not being evaluated that the working program and the result is not identified.

Correctional institution and rehabilitation center are the last institutions which handle drug dealers and users. In the correctional facility, they received coaching on personality, disciplinary, and independency. Various trainings are given to enable them to work after they are out from the correctional institution. However, the correctional institution is also facing obstacles. Besides the limited budget, the lack of personnel to accompany the prisoners is also another issue. Thus, the support and assistance from other related institutions are highly needed to run the program implementation in the correctional institution.

Currently, correctional institution is still facing the drug trafficking inside the facility. Super tight effort has been done, but many correctional institution are still tricked. Not only the issue of addicts who can obtain drugs inside the correctional institution, drug trafficking controlled by drug dealers inside in correctional institution still occurs as well.

This definitely requires hard work from the correctional institution, both to prevent drug trafficking inside the correctional institution and also to prevent drug dealers from doing their transaction inside the correctional institution. For this purpose, a super tight surveillance should be conducted inside the correctional institution. The surveillance is not only done toward the visitors and the prisoners but also to the correctional officers. The tightening surveillance toward the visitors is aimed at preventing drug smuggling from outside the correctional institution. The tightening surveillance toward the prisoners is purposed to prevent the existence of drugs and cellular phone inside the correctional institution which is used as the main tool for dealers in doing the transaction from inside the correctional institution. Meanwhile, the tightening surveillance toward the facility officers is aimed at preventing them to misuse their close relationship with the prisoners to obtain personal benefit.

If the treatment in the correctional institution is facing the issue of the lack of personnel and budget, similar problem is also faced by the rehabilitation center. The lack of personnel leads the rehabilitation center to recruit assistance staff from former drug abusers. The recruitment of former drug abusers on one side is very good since it can transfer the experience to be free from drugs. However, recruitment of assistance staff can be endangered if it is not well prepared and carried out carefully. The recruited personnel not only should be completely clean from drugs, but also should have been given adequate training in order not to make any mistakes in giving assistance.

The private rehabilitation center is having the difficulty in terms of budget to send participants in the training. Budget is also the main issue to accommodate residents. Despite that residents are obliged to pay the fee, this fee is not sufficient to pay the activities and residents' daily meal during their stay in the rehabilitation center. This condition occurs since the rehabilitation center could not charge high fees especially when clients are from low income residents. There is a financial support from the government to the rehabilitation center, but the amount is not adequate and the financial support is only allowed from one institution. Due to this condition, many private rehabilitation centers provide modest facilities. They are having difficulty to accommodate more residents while many clients are in queue waiting to be rehabilitated. This queue occurs



since the public rehabilitation center which gives free services could only accommodate limited residents.

If this condition is not followed up, the drug abusers who are waiting to be rehabilitated will be frustrated. The only solution is that the government should establish more rehabilitation centers. More number of rehabilitation centers will accommodate more addicts. If the information sharing session to prevent the danger of drug abuse is well implemented and the addicts are rehabilitated, the number of drug users will decline in the future. The number of drug dealers will decline as well.

Rehabilitation is admitted to bring back the addicts' consciousness, but the issue is to maintain the deterrent addicts not to relapse. Thus, it is not only the society that should prepare to accept the former drug addicts, but family is also ready to accept the addicts. If the society and the family do not accept the addicts, there is always the possibility that the addicts would come back to the drug user community since they are always welcomed in this community. .

If rehabilitation is the last way to bring back the addicts' consciousness, it is different with drug dealer. Generally, economy is the reason behind those who become drug dealers. Then, job opportunity will be the solution if they have finished their imprisonment. A former drug dealer who is already out from prison but is unemployed will be exposed to the possibility of becoming a drug dealer again.

The issue in drugs is not merely about drug dealers or users. Law enforcement officers should be coached as well. The number of law enforcement officers who are indicated by the society to support drug trafficking is also another challenge for the Indonesian Police. Besides defaming the good name of Indonesian Police in the public, the officer's behavior will also hamper the fight against drug trafficking and abuse. Therefore, heavy punishment should be rewarded for officer who abuse their authority.



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# A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON PREVALENCE SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURES 2018

Currently, the country has stated that Indonesia is in drug emergency situation as drug abuse has touched all layers of the society and all areas in Indonesia. In 2018, National Narcotics Board (BNN) in cooperation with Society and Cultural Research Center LIPI conducted the survey on prevalence rate of drug abuse. The objective of this qualitative study is to find out drug trafficking, factor in drug abuse, impact of drug abuse, and Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) implementation in each province. This qualitative study is aimed to support quantitative data on prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2019.



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