

WAR ON DRUGS IN INDONESIA



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WAR ON DRUGS IN INDONESIA



RESEARCH, DATA, AND INFORMATION CENTER
INDONESIA NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD
2022

WAR ON DRUGS IN INDONESIA

ISBN : 978-623-93775-9-5

War on Drugs in Indonesia / Drs. Agus Irianto S.H., M.Si, M.H., Ph.D, Drs. Masyhuri Imron M.A, Dwi Sulistyorini, S.Si, M.Si, Siti Nurlela Marliani, S.P, S.H., M.Si, Drs. Mahmud Thoha, M.A., A.P.U., Drs. Ary Wahyono, M.Si., Dr. Robert Siburian, S.E., M.Si., Drs. Bayu Setiawan, M.P.S., M.A., Devi Asiati, S.E., M.Si. [and 12 others]

Narcotics, Drug Abuse | Drugs, Abuse
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362.293 [DDC23]

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The rising number of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia is one of the many problems suffered by this nation that requires very serious attention to overcome. There must be balance between the soft power approach, hard power approach, and smart power approach as well as cooperation on the strategic efforts. Preventive action that allow people to have their self-defense is a form of soft power approach which must also in line with repressive actions through strict and measurable law enforcement aspects as a form of hard power approach. These two approaches must also be followed by a smart power approach, which utilizing the use of information technology in this digital era, in all aspects on handling drug problems, as well as the use of research results as an evidence based in determining a policy. Meanwhile, cooperation is a form of collaboration in overcoming the drug problem.

The importance of a research final result in order to know the exact condition of drug abuse development in Indonesia, encourages the need for the implementation of the National Survey on Drug Abuse in Indonesia. In 2021 this survey has been carried out involving 3 (three) Ministries/Agencies namely National Narcotics Board (BNN), National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), and Statistics Indonesia (BPS). In an effort to provide an overview of the narcotics problem and the coping strategies that have been implemented by each province, the researchers that involved in conducting the survey, tried to summarize the results in an anthology entitled “War on Drugs in Indonesia”.

The book is the outcome of an analysis through extracting information from source persons who are considered to understand the drug problems and strategies, and have direct experience with drugs. The essence of this book is as an overview of the latest drug problems and strategic efforts in combating drug abuse in each province in Indonesia.

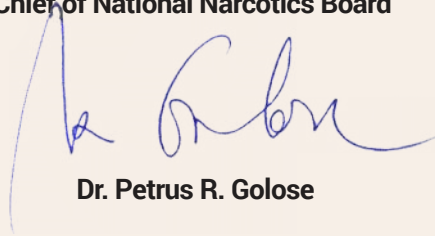
Foreword

I hope this book is useful and can contribute positive informations about the drug abuse problem in each province, so that the implementation of the P4GN Program will be more focused.

In this occasion, I would like to thanks to all researchers and all parties who are involved in the preparation of this book so it can be published on time. Speed up never let up.

Jakarta, August 2022

Chief of National Narcotics Board



Dr. Petrus R. Golose

Introduction

The rate of drug abuse in the country has raised the concern of all related parties. Drug abuse does not only affect the users, but also the community. This condition leads to a motto of War on Drugs echoed by Chief of National Narcotics Board, Commissioner General Police Dr. Petrus Reinhard Golose.

In this war, a strategy needs to be prepared to countermeasure drug illicit trafficking and abuse, through the soft power approach, hard power approach and smart power approach strategy. These three strategies are carried out simultaneously to achieve maximum control on drug illicit trafficking and abuse in the country.

This book is a compilation of writings on drug issues in 34 provinces in Indonesia and all efforts taken in each province in handling drug illicit trafficking and abuse. This book would not be published without Allah's permission. Praise be to God for giving the strength to all writers in conveying their thoughts.

This book is published with the assistance from related parties that may not be mentioned one by one. We would like to deliver our gratitude to all related parties who directly and indirectly give the assistance. This book is far from perfect. Thus, we are inviting critics and suggestions from the readers for future improvement.

Enjoy the book

Jakarta, August 2022

Writers

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ABK	<i>Anak buah kapal</i> (Ship Crew)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKAP	<i>Antar Kota Antar Provinsi</i> (Intercity interprovince)
AKP	Assistant Commissioner of Police
AMMD	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters
AP	<i>Agan Pemulihan</i> (Recovery Agent)
APBN	State Budget and Expenditure
APBD	Regional Budget and Expenditure
APBDes	Village Budget and Expenditure
APH	Law enforcement officer
ARMETH	<i>All Recovering Addict and Metadoners</i>
ARTIPENA	<i>Aliansi Relawan Perguruan Tinggi Anti Penyalahgunaan Narkoba</i> (Alliance of College Volunteers Against Drug Abuse)
AS	United States (US)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASN	State Civil Apparatus
ASPERINDO	<i>Asosiasi Perusahaan Jasa Pengiriman Ekspres Indonesia</i> (Association of Indonesian Express Delivery Service Companies)
Aspidum	<i>Asisten Pidana Umum</i> (General Criminal Assistant)
AZNO	Anti-Narcotics and Drugs
Babinsa	Village supervisory non-commissioned officers
Bakesbangpol	State Unity and Politics Office
BAKOLAK INPRES	Coordinating Agency for Presidential Instructions Implementation
BB	Evidence
BBPLK	Work Training Development Center
BEKENN	<i>Berita Kekinian BNNP NTB</i> (Latest news of West Nusa Tenggara Provincial BNN)
Bersinar	<i>Bersih Narkoba</i> (Drug-free)
Bhabinkamtibmas	Community Police Officer
BK	Guidance and Counseling
BKKBN	National Family Planning Agency
BKMT	Ta'lim Assembly Contact Agency
BKNN	National Narcotics Coordinating Board)
BLK	Work Training Center
BMN	Brantas Maksiat dan Narkoba (Criminal and Drug Eradication)
BNN	National Narcotics Board
BNNK	Regency/City National Narcotics Board
BNNP	Provincial National Narcotics Board
BPBD	Regional Agency for Disaster Countermeasure

List of Abbreviations

BPJS	Health Insurance Administration Board
BPMD	Community and Village Government
	Empowerment Board
BPOM	National Board for Drug and Food Control
BPS	Indonesia Statistics Board
Brigjen.Pol	Brigadier General Police
CADCA	Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
CASN	Calon Aparatur Sipil Negara
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CNS	Cegah Narkoba Streaming
CPO	Crude palm oil
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	<i>Cap Tikus</i>
DAN	Anti-Drug Department
Danramil	Commander District Military
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DAS	Watershed
DINSOS	Office of Social Affairs
Disdikbud	Office of Education and Culture
Dispora	Office of Youth and Sport
Ditjen PAS	Directorate General of Corrections
Ditpolair	Directorate of Marine Police
Ditresnarkoba	Directorate of Drug Investigation
Divpas Kemenkumham	Corrections Division of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights
DIY	The Special Region of Yogyakarta
DKI	The Special Capital Region
DPRD	Regional House of Representatives
DWIN	<i>Dharma Wahyu Insani</i>
EKSOTIS	Expressive, Creative, Social, Optimistic, Tough, Innovative, Cheer
ELOK	Mobile Education and Operation Services
FB	Face Book
FC	Football Club
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FISIP	Faculty of Social Science and Politics
FKDM	Community Self-Awareness Forum
FKPAI	Islamic Counselor Communication Forum
Fokan	Community Organization Forum
GANNAS	Gerakan Antinarkoba Nasional
GDAD	Grand Design Alternative Development
GENRE	Young Generation
GKDKSN	Group Movement for Drug Alert Family
Gr	Gram

List of Abbreviations

GRANAT	Anti-Drug Movement
HAM	Human Rights
HANI	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HUMAS	Public Relations
IAIN	State Islamic Institute
IAHNP	State Hindu Institute Palangkaraya
IBM	Community based-Intervention
ICJR	Institute for Criminal Justice Reform
IDARS	International Drug Abuse Research Society
IG	Instagram
IKoTAN	Index of Drug Threat Responsive City
ILO	International Labour Organization
Inpres	Presidential Instruction
IPK	Grade Point Average (GPA)
IPWL	Compulsory Report Institution
Irjen.Pol	Inspector General Police
IT	Information Technology
JTP	Number of Crime
K3	Work Health and Safety
Kades	Village Head
KALBAR	West Kalimantan
KALSEL	South Kalimantan
KALTARA	North Kalimantan
KALTENG	Central Kalimantan
KALTIM	East Kalimantan
Kanwil Kemenkumham	Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Kasat	Unit head
Kasie	Section head
Kanwil	Regional office
KASUBBAG	Sub division head
KDS	Peer support group
KEMENKOMINFO	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
KEMENSOS	Ministry of Social Affairs
KERAN	Anti-drug Youth Group
KIE	Information Communication and Education
KIEM	Communication, Information, Education and Motivation
KIPAS	Addiction Empowerment Information Media
KOBAR	<i>Kotawaringin Barat</i>

List of Abbreviations

KOTIM	<i>Kotawaringin Timur</i>
KK	Family head
KKP	Ministry of Marine and Fishery
KUA	Religious affairs office
KUBE	Joint Business Group
KUHAP	Code of Criminal Procedure
LAN	Anti-drug Institution
Lapas	Correctional institution
Lapastika	Correctional institution for drug abuse
LIN	Drug Investigation Institution
LKN	Drug case report
LKS	Social welfare institution
LMD	Village council
LP	Police report
LPG+	Free Psychology services
LPM	Community empowerment institution
LRKM	Community rehabilitation institution
LRPPN BI	Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia
LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
LSM	Non-governmental organization
MAB	<i>Mutiara Abadi Binjai</i>
Mapolda	<i>Markas Kepolisian Daerah</i>
M/F	Male/Female
MIRAS	Alcohol
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPR-RI	People's Consultative Assembly Republic of Indonesia
MTs	<i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i>
MUI	<i>Majelis Ulama Indonesia</i>
M5	Mass, money, material, method, machine
Napi	Prisoner/inmate
NAPZA	Narkotika, Psikotropika dan Zat Adiktif
NARKOBA	Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances
Nd	No date
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat
OB	Office Boy
OJK	Financial Services Authority
OPD	Regional organization

List of Abbreviations

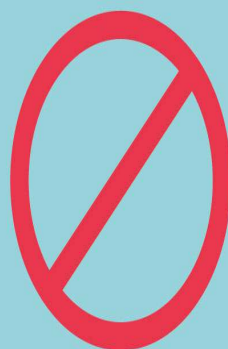
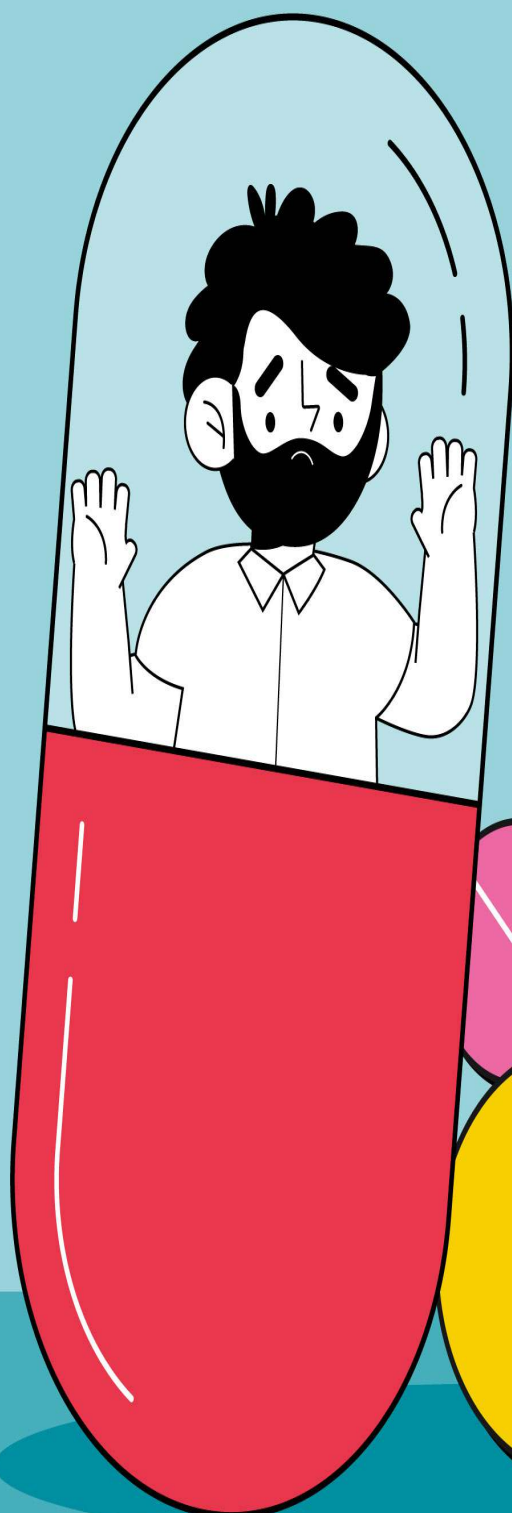
PBB	United Nations (UN)
PBM	Community based-recovery
PCC	<i>Paracetamol, Caffeine, dan Carisoprodol</i>
PDRB	Gross Regional Domestic Product
PELINDO	<i>PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia</i>
PELNI	<i>Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia</i>
Pemda	Regional Government
Perda	Regional Regulation
Perdes	Village Regulation
Permendagri	Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation
Permendesa PDTT	Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Regulation
Permendikbud	Minister of Education and Culture Regulation
PESONA	<i>Peduli Sosial Nasional</i>
PIE	Educational Information Center
PIMANSU	Anti-drug Community Information Center North Sumatera
PK	Judicial Review
PKH	Family Hope Program
PKK	Family Welfare Development
PKn	Civic education
PLBN	State Border Check Post
PLN	State owned Electricity company
Plt	Acting
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNS DPK	Seconded state civil apparatus
PPKM	Community Activities Restriction
Polda	Provincial police
Polresta	City police
Polri	Indonesian national police
Polsek	Kepolisian Sektor
PONPES	District police
PPATK	Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
PPKM	Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat
PPKn	Pancasila and Civic Education
PSPP	<i>Panti Sosial Permadi Putra</i>
PT	Limited Company
PTP	Crime verdict
PTPN V	Perkebunan Nusantara V Limited company
PUPAN	Young Anti-drug activist
PUPR	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat
Puskesmas	Office of Public Works and Housing

List of Abbreviations

Puslitdatin BNN	Research, Data and Information Center National Narcotics Board
P2M	Prevention and Community Empowerment
P4GN	Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
Puslitkes UI	Health Research Center University of Indonesia
RAD	Regional Action Plan
RAN	National Action Plan
Rantak	Anti-drug volunteer
RAJA BANDAR	Anti-drug and smoking movement
RBM	Community based rehabilitation
REHSOS	Social rehabilitation
RESOS	Social volunteer
RJ	Outpatient
RJ	Restorative Justice
RPTRA	Child friendly integrated public space
RSUD	Regional general hospital
RSJ	Psychiatric hospital
RT	Neighborhood
Rutan	Prison/jail
SAMSAT	One Stop Services
SANS	School anti-drug task force
Satgas	Task force
Satlinmas	Community Protection Unit
SATPOL PP	<i>Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja</i> (Municipal police)
SD	Elementary School
SDM	Human Resources
SE	Circular Letter
SEKDES	Village Secretary
SIDAK	Surprise inspection
SIL	Field screening and intervention
Silada	Information system of youth correctional institution
SIRENA	National Rehabilitation Information System
SK	Decision Letter
SKHPN	Certificate of Narcotics Examination
SKPD	Regional Work Units
SMA	Senior High School
SMP	Junior High School
SMU	Senior High School
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Sultra	South East Sulawesi
SUMUT	North Sumatera
TAT	Integrated Assessment Team

List of Abbreviations

TC	Therapeutic Community
TIK	Communication and Information Technology
TJSL	Corporate Social Responsibility
TK	Kindergarten
TKK	Contract Labor
ToT	Training on Training
TNI	Indonesian National Army
TPI	Fish auction
TPPU	Criminal Act of Money Laundering
TSK	Suspect
UMKM	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNESA	Surabaya State University
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPAD	Padjajaran University
UP2N-UGM	Drug Abuse Prevention Unit-Gadjah Mada University
UPR	Palangkaraya University
UU	Law
U8	Age 8
U14	Age 14
VOC	Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie
WBP	Correctional inmate
WDR	World Drugs Report
WHO	World Health Organization
WNA	Foreigner
WNI	Indonesian citizen
Yaspen	Educational foundation



SAY NO TO
DRUGS



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

DRUG ISSUE IN INDONESIA AND THE LONG ROAD IN WAR ON DRUG ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE

Masyhuri Imron

A. A Glance of Drug Issue Trend in Indonesia

Drug issues in Indonesia occurred far before the independence of Indonesia. According to Ibrahim (2013:67), in the late 1600s drugs known as opium started to spread in several areas in Indonesia. The regions first reached by opium dealers are port areas such as Banten and Aceh. Meanwhile, opium dealers also reached remote areas inhabited mostly by Chinese and rich people.

In Lombok Pos publication, opium sap in the mid-16th century was commonly consumed in the country. At that time *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* (VOC) as a Dutch East India company used opium as a diplomatic channel by rewarding the best opium for kings. In 1677, VOC received the permit from King Amangkurat II to sell opium in Mataram Kingdom. It is the early milestone of opium trade in Java Island for the next centuries.¹

The opium in large amounts was derived by VOC from Bengala, India to be sold with high prices in Batavia. The Chinese merchant became the official distributor who sold the opium to consumers in Java, Bali and Makassar. The riot of thousands of Chinese people in 1740 impacted on

¹ Lombok Pos, 2021. Nusantara di Abad 17, Ketika Warga Bebas Jual Beli Narkoba dalam <https://lombokpost.jawapos.com/sejarah/02/05/2021/nusantara-di-abad-17-ketika-warga-bebas-jual-beli-narkoba/amp/>

the declining VOC opium business. Then the Governor General of VOC in Batavia took the effort to make opium trade as the cash source to VOC by establishing *Amfioen societeit* (an opium community) in Batavia as a VOC partner in distributing opium.²

Specifically in Java, the opium distribution permit is divided into Pak Opium concession areas (*opiumpacht*), which includes a district or residency. Within a certain period, the distribution area is auctioned off to trade partnerships that are able to provide the highest profit (opium tax) for the government. Garrybaldhi as mentioned by Antiprawiro (2014:143) stated that Opium was widespread in Java in the 16-17 centuries. In a period of 180 years (1619–1799) the VOC had imported and traded 10,080 tons of raw opium to Java or about 56,000 kg of raw opium per year. Opium entered widely, especially in the northern coast of Java with a series of ports as well as in the Surakarta Sunanate and Yogyakarta Sultanate which were densely populated. In Yogyakarta alone, in 1820, there were 372 official opium stores licensed by monopoly holders, such as customs posts and sub-posts, as well as markets in the Sultanate of Yogyakarta.

In Indonesia at that time there were three opium management offices, namely: (1) the Opium and Salt Registrar's Office in Kediri; (2) the Head Office of the Opium and Salt Registrar in Surakarta and (3) the Office of the Opium and Drug Registrar in Yogyakarta. The government-run opium processing factories are located in Wonosari Gunung Kidul and Beji Klaten. In November 1948, there were three tons of half-cooked opium stock at the Wonosari factory and one ton of half-cooked opium stock at the Beji factory (Ibrahim, 2013:69).

After the independence, in the 1970s opium began to become a serious problem in Indonesia. At that time, along with the Vietnam war, drug abuse including narcotics was very increasing in the United States, and most of the victims were young people. This phenomenon also affected other countries, including Indonesia, at almost the same time.³

2 Lombok Pos, 2021. Nusantara di Abad 17, Ketika Warga Bebas Jual Beli Narkoba dalam <https://lombokpost.jawapos.com/sejarah/02/05/2021/nusantara-di-abad-17-ketika-warga-bebas-jual-beli-narkoba/amp/>

3 BNN, 2011. Sejarah Singkat Narkoba, dalam <https://dedihumas.bnn.go.id/read/section/artikel/2011/10/31/189/sejarah-singkat-narkoba>

Along with time, drugs become a serious problem for the Indonesian government because it is proven to have damaged people's lives. This is because narcotics not only have a negative impact on the user, but also affect the social environment.

The large number of drug dealers and abusers who have been arrested is evidence of the increasingly massive distribution of drugs in Indonesia. This can be understood because of Indonesia's strategic position which lies between two continents and two oceans. In such a position, Indonesia is in the traffic lane of international trade, making it easier for Indonesia to become an easy target for drug trafficking. The geographical conditions of Indonesia as an archipelagic country make it easier for drugs to enter the country since there are many routes that can be taken to smuggle drugs.

B. The Long Road to Fight Against Drug Illicit Trafficking and Abuse

With the concern on the condition of illicit drug trafficking in the country, President Joko Widodo declared war on drugs. However, the war on drugs has been a long road far before President Jokowi came to rule. The war on drugs which was later popularized by the Chief of the National Narcotics Board (BNN) with the jargon 'War on Drugs' in a press conference on January 8, 2021, was not a war as stated by Carl von Clausewitz in his book "On War" as quoted by Sarsito, which defines war as "an act of violence intended to compel our opponent to fulfill our will" (Sarsito, 2008:10).

The war on drugs is a figurative word that shows resistance to drugs, with the aim to free Indonesia from drug illicit trafficking and abuse to achieve a drug-free Indonesia (Bersinar). War here does not only means taking action on drug dealers and abusers, but also preventing drug abuse. In other words, the war on drugs is carried out in the form of eradicating and preventing drug abuse.

Drug abuse countermeasure in Indonesia is a long way from formulating laws on to the production, use and distribution of dangerous drugs (Dangerous Drugs Ordinance) of which the regulatory authority is given to the Minister of Health (State Gazette No. 419, 1949). In 1970, with the increasing prevalence of drug problems in Indonesia, President

Soeharto issued Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 1971 by establishing the Coordinating Board for the Implementation of Presidential Instruction (BAKOLAK INPRES) No. 6 of 1971, which is an agency that coordinates departments in response to various forms of threats to state security, namely: counterfeiting money, smuggling, dangers of drugs, juvenile delinquency, subversive activities and surveillance of foreigners.

In 1976, the Indonesian government then issued Law Number 9 of 1976 on Narcotics, which among other things regulates illicit trafficking. In addition, the law also regulates the therapy and rehabilitation of drug victims, specifically mentioning the role of doctors and the nearest hospital in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health. Along with the increasing drug abuse cases in Indonesia, the Anti-Narcotics Law No. 9 of 1976 was then revised, and the Anti-Narcotics Law No. 22 of 1997 was enacted, following the enactment of the Psychotropic Law No. 5 of 1997. The laws include articles on criminal provisions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes with death penalty as the heaviest sanctions.

In 1999, the Government of Indonesia, under the leadership of President Abdurahman Wahid, established the National Narcotics Coordinating Board (BKNN) as the coordinating agency for drug countermeasure, consisting of 25 relevant Government Agencies. BKNN was established based on Presidential Decree No. 116 of 1999. The establishment of BKNN was based on two laws, namely Law No. 5 of 1997 on Psychotropics and Law No. 22 of 1997 on Narcotics. The two laws are the result of ratification of the 1961 Single Convention on Drugs, which has been ratified through Law No. 8 of 1976 concerning Ratification of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotics and its 1972 Protocol which amended it. BKNN is also an indirect response to the signing of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 in Vienna, Austria on 17 March 1989. These conventions later became the juridical basis of Law No. 22 of 1997 on Narcotics, which was later amended by Law No. 35 on 2009 on Narcotics, while the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances was ratified through Law No. 8 of 1996 concerning Ratification of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The convention subsequently became the juridical basis of Law No.5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics, with the consideration that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia deems it necessary to take active part in the efforts to eradicate the illicit

trafficking of narcotics and psychotropics together with other members of the world community.⁴

BKNN at that time was chaired by the Chief of Indonesia National Police on an ex-officio basis. Up to 2002 BKNN did not have its own personnel and budget allocation. Its budget was allocated from Indonesia National Police Headquarters (Mabes Polri). Thus, it could not maximally carry out its duties and functions. Through the time, BKNN as a coordinating agency was considered to be inadequate to deal with the threat of the dangers of drugs. So, based on Presidential Decree No.17 of 2002 concerning the National Narcotics Board, BKNN was replaced by the National Narcotics Board (BNN). BNN at that time was an institution that coordinated 25 relevant government agencies with additional operational authority. BNN's duties and functions at that time were coordinating the relevant government agencies in the formulation and implementation of national drug countermeasure policies, and coordinating the implementation of national drug countermeasure policies. The existence of BNN without an institutional structure that has a firm command line and that was tasked with only coordinating authority is then considered unable to work optimally in overcoming drug problems in Indonesia. Therefore, Presidential Regulation No.83 of 2007 was issued regarding the National Narcotics Board (BNN), the Provincial Narcotics Board (Provincial BNN) and the Regency/City Narcotics Board (Regency/City BNN) which have operational authority through BNN Members authority in the task force.⁵

Responding to drug problems that continue to increase and become serious, the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR-RI) Number VI/MPR/2002 through the General Assembly of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR-RI) in 2002 has recommended the House of Representative (DPR-RI) and President of the Republic of Indonesia to amend Law No.22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics. As the follow up, Law No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics was issued in 2009 as the latest law in the war on drugs. This law

4 Rahmatullah, BG. Dan mahfuzah, D., *Konsepsi Pengaturan UU Narkotika dan UU Psikotropika, Bahaya Penyalahgunaan Narkoba (Narkotika dan Obat-obatan Terlarang)*, <https://iso-pukash.umm.ac.id/id/pages/detail/departemen-keilmuan/konsepsi-pengaturan-uu-narkotika-dan-uu-psikotropika-bahaya-penyalahgunaan-narkoba-narkotika-dan-obatobatan-terlarang.html>

5 Narkotika dalam tahun, dalam <http://mappifhui.org/2018/05/02/1-narkotika-dalam-tahun-sebuah-telaah-pergerakan-kebijakan-narkotika-dalam-linimasa/>

also stipulates that BNN is given the authority to carry out early investigation and investigation on narcotics crimes and narcotics precursors.⁶

It is true that the war on drugs in the country will not end if it is only carried out domestically. Therefore, the war on drugs is also carried out by Indonesia at the regional level with several other ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) member countries, in a program called “ASEAN Drug-Free 2025” through ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016 -2025 at its fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) in Singapore in October 2016.⁷

There are three strategies carried out by Indonesia in the war on drugs domestically, namely. 1) soft power approach, 2) hard power approach, and 3) smart power approach. Soft power approach is a preventive activity, such as dissemination about the dangers of drugs. The hard power approach is a firm and measured law enforcement to arrest drug dealers and abusers. Meanwhile, smart power approach is the effort to optimize the use of information technology to eradicate drugs.⁸

C. Strategy of War on Drugs in Various Areas in Indonesia

This book contains a collection of articles that generally explain the strategies in 34 provinces in the war on drug illicit trafficking and abuse, both in the form of soft power approach, hard power approach and smart power approach. This book is divided into 6 (six) parts, each part contains drug problems and countermeasures in each province according to geographic area, namely based on the island where the province is located.

Part I is a collection of articles that explain various strategies to fight against drug illicit trafficking and abuse in various provinces in the island of Sumatra. This part begins with Dewi Herfina’s article in chapter 2, which describes the strategies implemented in Aceh Province in drug abuse countermeasures with the title of “Prevention of Drug Abuse and

6 BNNK Kuningan, Sejarah Indonesia Memerangi Narkoba, dalam <https://kuningankab.bnn.go.id/sejarah-indonesia-dalam-memerangi-narkoba/>

7 Superadmin, 2021. Perang terhadap Narkotika, dalam [https://s3pi.ums.ac.id/perang-terhadap-narkotika/Perang terhadap Narkotika](https://s3pi.ums.ac.id/perang-terhadap-narkotika/Perang%20terhadap%20Narkotika)

8 Kominfo, 2021. Perang Lawan Narkoba, Perlu Kerja Sama Nasional, Regional dan Internasional, dalam <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/35337/perang-lawan-narkoba-perlu-kerja-sama-nasional-regional-dan-internasional/0/berita>.

Eradication of Drug Illicit Trafficking in Aceh”. Furthermore, in chapter 3 Yani Mulyaningsih and Septian Adityawati explain the efforts made in North Sumatra Province in tackling drugs, under the title of “Problems and Strategies in Drugs Countermeasure in North Sumatra Province “. In chapter 4, Devi Asiati explains about the drug problem in West Sumatra Province and efforts to overcome it under the title of “Drug Illicit Trafficking and Abuse in West Sumatra and its Countermeasures Strategy”.

Chapter 5 is Radot Manalu’s writing which explains the role of volunteers and anti-drug activists in drug abuse countermeasure under the title of “Capacity Building of Anti-Drug Volunteers and Activists in Drug Abuse Countermeasure in Riau Province “. Furthermore, Lamijo in his article in chapter 6 entitled “Drug Abuse Countermeasure in Jambi Province “ describes the efforts made by the Jambi BNNP in drug abuse countermeasure. Chapter 7 is Ary Wahyono’s writing which explains the importance of a restorative justice approach in law enforcement against drug abusers. His article is entitled “Restorative Justice to Suppress Transactional Practices in Drug Abuse Countermeasure in South Sumatra”. Furthermore, M. Saifullah Rohman in his writing in chapter 8 entitled “Drug Problem in Bengkulu Province and its Countermeasures Strategy “ describes the strategy carried out in Bengkulu province in the war on drugs. Sudiyono in his article in chapter 9 describes the implementation of the P4GN program in South Lampung Regency, in an article entitled “P4GN Program and its Implementation in South Lampung Regency “. Furthermore, in her article in chapter 10, Ratna Indrawasih writes about “Strategy of Bangka Regency BNN in War on Drugs”, which describes the efforts made by Bangka Regency BNN in drug abuse countermeasures. Part 1 is closed by Dundin Zaenuddin’s writing in chapter 11 which explains the various strategies carried out by Riau Islands Province, in an article entitled “Synergy for Prevention, Curation and Eradication of Drug Problems in the Riau Islands Province”.

Part II of this book contains a collection of articles that explain various strategies to fight against drugs in various provinces in the Java Island. This section begins with the article of Erma Antasari and Plamularsih Swandari in chapter 12 which describes the soft power approach taken by Banten Provincial BNN, in an article entitled “Soft Power Approach in Drug-free Program in Banten Province”. Chapter 13 is the article by Dwi Sulistyorini

and Sri Haryanti which explains the various strategies carried out by DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN in drug abuse countermeasures. The article is entitled “Soft, Hard and Smart Power Approach in Drug Illicit Trafficking and Abuse Countermeasure in DKI Jakarta Province”. Furthermore, Siti Nurlela and Temara S in their article in chapter 14 explains the drug problems in West Java Province and the efforts made by the West Java Provincial BNN in the countermeasure under the title of “Drug Problems in West Java Province and its Countermeasures Strategy”. Chapter 15 is the writing of Novita Sari and Sri Lestari entitled “Drug Countermeasure Strategies in Central Java Province: Synergy in Achieving Goals”. Furthermore, Masyhuri Imron in his article in chapter 16, in addition to explaining the various strategies carried out by the DI Yogyakarta Provincial BNN, also explains some of the weaknesses of the strategies. This was stated in an article entitled “The Problem of Drug Abuse Countermeasure in DI Yogyakarta Province”. Part 2 is closed with the article of Dewi Kurniasih and Radityo K. Harimurti in chapter 17, with the title of “The Problems and Strategies of Drug Countermeasure in East Java”.

Part III describes various strategies to fight against drugs in various provinces in Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island. This part begins with Sri Sunarti’s writing in chapter 18 which describes the efforts of Bali Provincial BNN in the war on drugs. It is entitled “Drug Abuse and its Countermeasure Strategies in the Province of Bali”. Furthermore, Zainal Fatoni’s writing in chapter 19 explains about “Synergy of Drug Abuse Countermeasures in West Nusa Tenggara Province”. Part 3 is closed with Prima Nurahmi Mulyasari’s writing in chapter 20, entitled “Drug Abuse and its Countermeasures Strategy in East Nusa Tenggara Province”.

Part IV contains a collection of articles that explain various strategies to fight against drugs in various provinces on the island of Kalimantan. This part begins with the writing of Angga Sisca Rahadian in chapter 21, in an article entitled “Unraveling the Problem of Drugs in West Kalimantan Province”. Furthermore, Ana Windarsih wrote about the strategy taken by the Central Kalimantan Provincial BNN in drug abuse countermeasures. There is also her article in chapter 22 entitled “Strategy Against Drugs in the Land of a Thousand Rivers (Central Kalimantan)”. Chapter 23 is written by Vera Bararah Barid entitled “Collaboration among Stakeholders in War on Drugs in South Kalimantan Province”. Furthermore, in chapter

24 Robert Siburian writes about alternative steps to overcome drug abuse in the province of East Kalimantan, in an article entitled “Drug Traffic and Abuse in East Kalimantan Province: Alternative Steps to Countermeasure it”. Part 4 is closed with Ragil Yoga Edi’s writing in chapter 25 entitled “The Case of Drug Traffic in North Kalimantan Province”.

Part 5 is a collection of articles that explain various strategies to fight against drugs carried out in various provinces in Sulawesi Island. This section begins with the writing of Fanny Henry Tondo in chapter 26, with the title of “Constraints and Strategies in Drug Abuse Countermeasure in North Sulawesi”. Next chapter 27 is Terry Indrabudi’s writing which explains the role of family in the fight against drug abuse, under the title “Family as the Front Guard in Drug Countermeasure in Gorontalo Province”. Bayu Setiawan in his writing in chapter 28 emphasizes the role of regional governments and communities in the war on drugs, under the title of “The Role of Regional Governments and Communities in Drug Countermeasure in Central Sulawesi”. Chapter 29 is written by Jane Kartika Propiona, under the title of “Strategy of South Sulawesi Provincial BNN in Drug Countermeasure”. Furthermore, chapter 30 is the writing of Fuat Edi Kurniawan, which focuses more on the entrance to drug trafficking in Southeast Sulawesi, with the title of “Drugs Trafficking Through Mining: Entrance to Drug Abuse in Southeast Sulawesi”. Arif Hilmawan’s writing in chapter 31 entitled “Strategy of West Sulawesi Provincial BNN in War on Drugs” concludes part V.

Part VI is the last part of this book which contains a collection of writings that explain the various strategies in the war on drugs carried out in various provinces in Maluku and Papua islands. This part begins with Mahmud Thoha’s writing in chapter 32 which emphasizes the role of stakeholders in the fight against drugs, under the title of “The Role of Stakeholders in Drug Countermeasure in Maluku Province”. Next is chapter 33 with Usman’s writing about the strategy by North Maluku Provincial BNN in the fight against drugs, under the title of “Strategy of North Maluku Provincial BNN in Preventing Drug Illicit Trafficking and Abuse”. Sigit Setiawan in his article in chapter 34 writes about “Drug Problem Countermeasure in Papua Province”. Furthermore, part 6 of this book is closed with Luis Feneteruma’s writing in chapter 35, which is also the last chapter of this book under the title of “Drug Problem Countermeasure in West Papua Province”.

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Jam Gadang, West Sumatra

Source : [wikimedia.id](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jam_Gadang)



PART I

WAR ON DRUGS IN SUMATRA ISLAND



Baiturrahman Mosque, Aceh

Source : wisato.id

CHAPTER 2

STRATEGY OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING ERADICATION IN ACEH

Dewi Harfina

A. Introduction

Drug (narcotics and drugs) abuse is still a serious problem for Indonesians. From year to year, the number of arrests for drug abuse continues to increase. In fact, during the pandemic there has been an increase in arrest by 5.6%. In the middle of 2021, the number of cases increased into 19,229 cases or 50% of the total cases in 2020 (Republika Online, 2021). The study (Natalia & Humaedi, 2020) showed the danger of drug use that it will eventually increase twice due to the level of stress. The increase was also seen from the number of evidence of arrests. As of June 2021, the disclosure of methamphetamine has reached 4.6 tons in several parts of Indonesia (Okay News, 2021). These facts show that Indonesia still has to fight harder to be able to fight the drug problem.

Aceh is one of the vulnerable areas in Indonesia with a fairly high level of drug abuse. During the pandemic, there were several cases of drug arrests with a fairly large catch in Aceh reaching 2.5 tons of methamphetamine (New Detik.com, 2021). The rapid traffic of methamphetamine in Indonesia currently makes Aceh a potential entry point for drugs. In fact, the results of the investigation show that the marketing network covers Java and eastern part of Indonesia. The potential for vulnerability is inseparable from the geographical condition of Aceh Province which lies at the western tip of Sumatra Island, bordering the Indonesian Ocean, South China Sea and the Malacca Strait. The wide sea accessibility becomes a strategic entry point through fishing boats around these waters.

Vulnerability in Aceh cannot be separated from the existence of the cannabis plant for a very long time. At first the cannabis plant for the people of Aceh was only used as a food seasoning. However, through the time, Aceh has become one of cannabis producers. Cases of marijuana fields have occurred in the 90s and still exist until now. During 2021, the Indonesian National Narcotics Board (BNN) in collaboration with Aceh Provincial BNN has destroyed more than 30 hectares of marijuana fields spread across Aceh Besar, North Aceh, Central Aceh and Aceh Gayo Lues (BNN RI Public Relations, 2021; Merdeka.com, 2021; Beritasatu, 2021). Until now, Aceh is still listed as a producer of qualified cannabis distributed to all areas throughout Indonesia.

The various drug threats in Aceh encourage the regional government and the community to jointly increase their concern to this problem. The problem of drug abuse is not merely the responsibility of the government. The whole community and families also need to be actively involved. This writing will describe the efforts of the regional government of Aceh Province in overcoming the drug problem in its territory. The data and information in this writing come from primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected using a qualitative approach to various stakeholders related to drug abuse, while secondary data was sourced from literature on drug problems both in Indonesia and in Aceh in particular. This writing is expected to contribute to the development of the implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program in Aceh.

B. Drug Vulnerability in Aceh

As the Veranda of Mecca, until now Aceh is not free from drug problems. The pandemic that hit since 2022 has not reduced drug trafficking cases in Aceh (New Detik.com, 2021). Various major cases were revealed during this period of time. In the mid of June 2021, an international network in Aceh was revealed with the evidence reaching 2.5 tons (Okay News, 2021). The geographical condition of Aceh as a triangular meeting point for the South China Sea, the Malacca Strait and the Indian Ocean makes Aceh an entry point for other countries, including drugs. The strategic location has become a stopover and transaction for methamphetamine, marijuana and ecstasy. The length of the waters of the eastern part of

Sumatra Island causes *rat lanes* to appear as a place for transactions and stopovers. Methamphetamine and ecstasy are types of drugs that enter Aceh through *the rat lanes*. The number of *rat lanes* has made Aceh one of the entrances for drug trafficking.

On the other hand, people of Aceh have always known cannabis as food and drink seasoning. However, through the time Aceh became one of the cannabis producers. The taste of Aceh's cannabis or marijuana is said to be different from marijuana derived from other regions. Thus, the problem of drug trafficking especially marijuana in Aceh still exists. Cannabis fields are found in steep mountainous areas. It even takes 30 minutes on foot to get to the location. With the rapid development of technology, several cases of cannabis extermination were found using satellite imagery and experts managed to map the location of the fields. Frequently, the discovery of these cases is also due to reports from local residents who feel suspicious or find the cannabis location when gardening. Based on media reports during October 2021, 7.5 hectares of ready-to-harvest cannabis fields were found in North Aceh and Aceh Besar (Beritasatu, 2021; Merdeka.com, 2021). In October 2021, the Aceh Police succeeded in dismantling cases of Aceh-Jakarta drug trafficking with the amount of 1,370 tons of marijuana (Kompas, 2021). The increasing discovery of marijuana fields that seems to be endless puts Aceh as a drug-prone area for marijuana.

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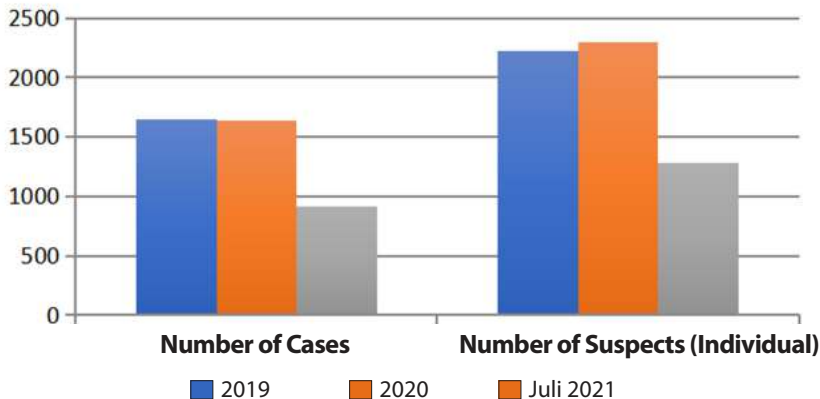


Figure 2.1. Data of Drug Criminal Case in Aceh in 2019-July 2021

Source: Data on Case Disclosure by Directorate of Drug Investigation of Aceh Provincial Police, 2021

Data on Cannabis Fields revealed in the last two years shows a decrease from 93.3 hectares or 2.79 million stems to 19 hectares or 87.5 thousand stems in July 2021 (Directorate of Drug Investigation Aceh Provincial Police, 2021). Although the police managed to destroy marijuana fields again in several areas in Aceh in October 2021, the total area of marijuana fields does not exceed the total area revealed at the end of 2020. Based on location, marijuana fields are generally found in mountainous areas with sharp steep slopes. The Regency of Aceh Besar in the west part and North Aceh in the east part are centers of cannabis fields in Aceh. This is inseparable from the geographical conditions which are generally hilly areas with unused land. This condition is a factor that made Aceh a drug-prone area with a very high level of drug vulnerability in Indonesia.

Data regarding the exact number of drug abusers does not yet exist in Indonesia. Since the 2000s, BNN Indonesia has obtained the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia. Based on the survey results, the prevalence rate of drug abuse was 1.69% in 2017 and 1.90% in 2019 (BNN RI and LIPI, 2019; BNN RI and UI, 2017). The prevalence rate of drug abuse of 1.90 in

2019 means that two out of 100 Acehnese aged 15-64 years are at risk of being exposed to drugs. With the increasing number of drug crime cases in Aceh, it is estimated that there will be an increase in the number of drug abuse not only in Aceh, but also in several other parts of Indonesia. The increase in drug cases was also acknowledged by a village community leader in Bireuen Regency who stated:

"....a lot of people in our village use drugs secretly. So we try to embrace them slowly. At least they know that village officials don't support drugs in our place."

There is a finding from several cases in Aceh that drug abuse does not only occur in the community but also in government officials. In recent years, there have been cases of drug crimes involving village officials or local government officials. This further shows that drug abuse has entered all parts of society, including students and workers, both formal and informal workers. The increasing drug cases in Aceh urges the Aceh government to seriously countermeasure these problems.

Based on the mapping of the vulnerable drug smuggling routes in Aceh conducted by Aceh Provincial BNN in collaboration with BNN and the National Police, there are several vulnerable routes for the circulation of methamphetamine. The circulation route is by sea to ports, both official ports and illegal ports. Illegal ports are scattered at several points in the eastern waters of Aceh. There are also identified rat lanes in Langsa City, East Aceh Regency and Aceh Tamiang, totaling 29 rat lanes. The border between Aceh Province and Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province is also one of the most vulnerable points for drug smuggling routes in Aceh. Detailed information on rat lanes points can be seen in Figure 2.2 below.

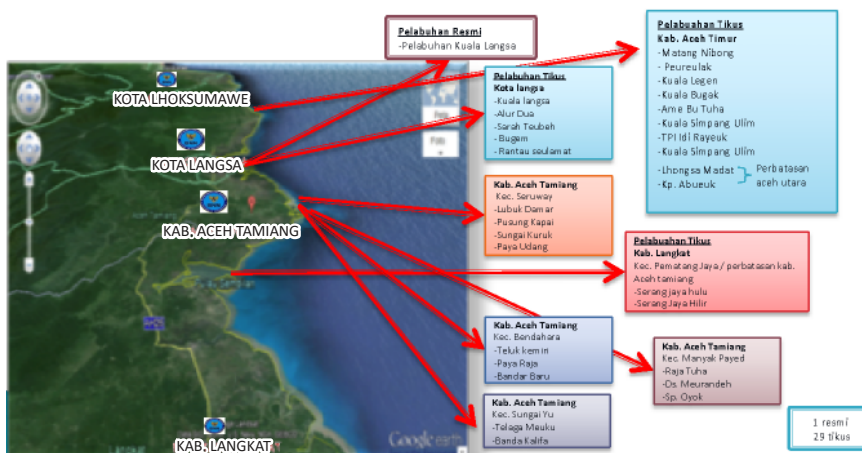


Figure 2.2. Drug Smuggling-Prone Spots in Aceh

Source: Aceh Provincial BNN, 2021

In addition to the entry of smuggling rat lanes on the east coast of Aceh, the drug crime in Aceh also occurs in the middle of the sea. The strategic triangle as the meeting between the Indonesian Ocean, the South China Sea and the Malacca Strait is a potential point for exchanging drugs in the middle of the sea. The ship carrying drugs stops in the middle of the sea and the drugs are picked up by another ship through the rat lanes to eliminate the trail. In addition, the safekeeping of drugs can also be carried out by tekong or ship captain to obscure the suspect. This crime mode was also carried out together with the other food smuggling such as onions, sugar and other staple foods. Until now, drugs found in Aceh are thought to have come from illegal ports in Malaysia and Thailand. This vulnerability can be seen from the cases of Jakarta - Aceh network (Kompas, 2021). The drug criminal mode and trafficking further put Aceh as a drug-prone area not only at the provincial level but also at the national level in the macro level.

Table 2.1. Data Proportion of Drug Criminal Disclosure according to Regency/City in Aceh Province in 2019-July 2021

No	Regency/City	2019	2020	July 2021
1	Banda Aceh	6.91	5.76	11.01
2	Pidie	4.91	3.78	5.67
3	Langsa	3.43	3.34	7.52
4	Aceh Tamiang	2.92	2.64	6.65
5	Lhoksemawe	2.84	3.25	5.23
6	Aceh Utara	2.62	2.42	5.56
7	Aceh Timur	2.51	2.17	3.49
8	Aceh Besar	2.46	2.03	3.60
9	Aceh Tenggara	2.11	2.98	5.67
10	Bireuen	2.08	2.25	7.63
11	Aceh Tengah	1.32	1.70	3.16
12	Bener Meriah	1.30	0.89	2.18
13	Gayo Lues	1.22	1.39	2.29
14	Aceh Barat	1.16	1.31	5.56
15	Aceh Singkil	1.03	0.58	1.64
16	Aceh Selatan	1.00	1.56	4.25
17	Aceh Barat Daya	0.92	0.75	2.07
18	Nagan Raya	0.78	0.83	2.51
19	Sabang	0.73	0.75	0.65
20	Aceh Jaya	0.32	0.58	1.96
21	Pidie Jaya			3.05
22	Simeulue	0.22	0.36	0.87
23	Subulussalam	1.00	-	2.73
24	POLDA Aceh	1.70	2.50	5.02

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation Aceh Provincial Police (2021)

Based on drug case disclosure in Aceh Province and drug trafficking routes in Aceh, drug problems related to drug trafficking and abuse are spread across all regencies/cities not only in areas directly adjacent to the waters of the South China Sea and the Indonesian Ocean, but also in highland areas such as Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues and Bener Meriah. Still based on data from the Directorate of Drug Investigation during 2019 to July 2021, there has been an increase or decrease in catches according

to regency/city. In 2020, five regencies/cities with the largest number of catches are Banda Aceh City, Pidie, Langsa City, Lhokseumawe City and Aceh Tenggara Regency. The spread of a number of drug cases indicates that the drug trafficking system is not only by sea but also by land and the drug problem in Aceh has spread throughout urban and rural areas. Thus, eradicating drug trafficking in Aceh becomes more complex than in other provinces..

C. Drug Abuse Prevention and of Drug Illicit Trafficking Eradication in Aceh

The complexity of the problem of drug abuse in Aceh is the result of Aceh's vulnerability as a route for smuggling various types of drugs from neighboring countries. It is even more complex with the fact that Aceh is a cannabis producer proved from the discovery of marijuana fields and their exterminations. The geographical condition of Aceh which lies in the golden triangle of the Indonesian Ocean, the South China Sea and the Malacca Strait puts Aceh as a very vulnerable area, not only on drug trafficking but also on drug abuse. This subsection will describe the various strategies carried out by the Aceh Province in an effort to overcome the drug problem to protect the people from ignorance, poverty and harm.

The National Narcotics Board (BNN) as an institution functions to countermeasure the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in accordance with Law (UU) No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The nature of the institution is vertical from the central, the province to the regency/city. The legal basis for the implementation of the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) refers to the Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020. The shift from a national program to a national priority is regulated in the Regulation of BNN Chief No.5 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Abuse and Eradication of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor in 2020-2024. The increase in status has made the problem of preventing drug abuse and eradicating illicit drug trafficking a program for all regional governments, including Aceh Province. Figure 3 below is a summary of indicators for the implementation of the P4GN Program that has been carried out by Aceh throughout 2021.



Figure 2.3. Implementation of P4GN Program in Aceh in 2021

Source: (Aceh Provincial BNN, 2021)

The implementation of the activity program at the lower level is regulated in regional government regulations. Aceh Province in its effort to countermeasure various drug problems issued Aceh Governor Instruction No.4 of 2021 concerning Facilitation to Prevent Drug Abuse and the Establishment of a Drug-free Village (Desa Bersinar) in Aceh Province. The Drug-free village is a program that integrates various stakeholders, not only BNN but also regional government, village officials, Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officers), and of course the community. The purpose of the establishment of the drug-free village is to create safe and orderly conditions for the village community so that the village community is free from drug abuse.

Although Aceh Governor's Instruction No.4 of 2021 states that regents/mayors in Aceh should immediately establish or determine a drug-free village (Desa Bersinar) with the number of at least 10% of the total gampong or villages in their territory until March 2021 at the longest, in reality until August 2021 there are only 63 villages declared as drug-free villages. This number is far below the target of 651 villages/gampongs throughout Aceh. This shows that very few gampongs or villages have responded to Aceh Governor's instructions. The low awareness of regional governments to follow up on these instructions is inseparable from the importance of the commitment and support of the highest regional government officials in solving drug problems in their area. The commitment and support of regional leaders can be seen from the planning and budget allocation for the establishment of the drug-free village in an

effort to create a drug-free area. The constraints on commitment and support are reflected in quotations from interviews with BNN employees in Aceh.

"There is a budget issue... the issue of implementing activities is indeed difficult, so even though we have succeeded in issuing governor instruction in 2021, but in fact, in the self-evaluation two months ago, there is still disobedience by the regents and mayors to implement the governor instruction.... Sometimes the regulations have been issued, but they can't be absolutely implemented."

Another obstacle that hampers the implementation of the drug-free village program is the limited number of Regency BNN in Aceh Province. Currently there are eleven Regency/City BNN from 25 Regencies/Cities in Aceh Province. The absence of Regency/City BNN in all regencies/cities also directly contributes as an obstacle in optimizing the Governor's Instructions regarding the implementation of P4GN Program. For example, the South Aceh Regency/City BNN is the only Regency/City BNN in the western region so it covers some drug problems in the region. In general, the scope of work of the South Aceh Regency/City BNN covers the Regency of Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya and Aceh Selatan. Thus, the Coordination and Cooperation of the South Aceh Regency/City BNN does not only relate to the highest regional leadership (regent/mayor), but it also must be able to work hand in hand with other regency governments. It needs active coordination and involvement between various stakeholders as a strategy to overcome drug problems in Aceh (Yusuf, Bahri, & Maimun, 2020). This condition has become a fundamental obstacle in implementing various central and regional policies related to the P4GN Program.

In order to support the P4GN Program in Aceh in 2020, Aceh has established several regulations/policies related to development of anti-drug orientation at Aceh Province level. Six regulations/policies have been issued at the regency/city level, namely Pidie Jaya Regency, Bireuen Regency, Lhokseumawe City, Langsa City, Aceh Tamiang Regency and Aceh Selatan Regency. Although Aceh Province already has eleven Regency/City BNN, various budget-related issues are still a problem at

the regency/city level. Thus, the existence of regulations/policies is not sufficient to support various problems of prevention and drug abuse. Budget support is important to carry out various P4GN efforts at the regency/city level as well as at the provincial level. The following is a quote of interviews with Regency/City BNN employees in Aceh.

".... It is indeed being issued.. until the governor's instructions, the regent's instructions, but that's just a suggestion... In reality, maybe it is a burden for BNN The governor's instruction has been issued, but we in the regency are pushed even stronger".

One of the efforts that can be made by Regency/City BNN regarding budget constraints to be able to continue the P4GN program is by taking a personal approach. The personal approach was not only applied to Bireuen Regent. The approach was also made to the village heads based on the results of the prone area mapping. The personal approach to regent and village heads is done by inviting them to take an active and serious role in the P4GN Program. Serious support was given by Bireuen Regent by carrying out sudden urine tests for all the government staff without prior notification. Bireuen Regent also issued instructions regarding the determination of the allocation of village funds for P4GN activities at the community level. The regent's personal approach and instructions had a positive impact with the initiative of urine test in several villages/*gampongs* as a collaboration between village and Bireuen Regency BNN. Thus, the serious role and commitment of the regional government by collaborating the personal approach is able to overcome the budgetary constraints for the implementation of the P4GN Program in Bireuen Regency. Box 1 below is a quote from an interview related to the efforts made by Bireuen Regency BNN in its approach to implement a more concrete form of P4GN action in accordance with the National Action Plan.

To follow up the appreciation from the village government in carrying out P4GN activities, Bireuen Regency BNN gives support to these activities by publishing them through online media. In result, the urine test carried out by Cot Bada Village was widely spread and indirectly the village became more famous and had a positive impact in the eyes of the regional government. The Public Relations of the Regency BNN also took advantage of this publication to become the official content

of Bireuen Regency BNN in online media. Synergizing various P4GN activities with Regency BNN duties and main functions is one of the strategies undertaken by Bireuen Regency BNN to maximize the potential to overcome budget-related constraints. Thus, the declaration of the Drug-free Village can be continued and various forms of P4GN action activities can also be organized by the community, specifically the Drug-free Village.

Interview with Bireuen Regency/City BNN

..... The way is by moving their heart to make them realize that we must include it. and if it is not included, we would feel uneasy to the Chief of BNN, to that extent we have to move them. So we have to have that mental relationship, later if we don't include it, we would feel bad for the Chief of BNN. We will include the budget, even if it's only 5 million that's okay. There is an activity, we have to have a strategy, ma'am, we can't force input P4GN budget. But how do we move them to feel bad with us.. they want to input the budget, don't just rely on regional organization of BPN, for example, we have to go there, later if asked..., that's the first,

....the second .. for the scope of government. I immediately met the Regent, accompanied by my Head of General Affairs Subsection, so I asked all the officials to have a urine test. And thank God he agreed that, so there was none... the schedule said, so it was planned by the Regent directly, usually on Mondays when there is a routine meeting of the heads of offices, (locks the door) (laughs) that's what he did (laughs) That's right .. that's what happened, so even the reporters who were in the regent's office at that time were surprised to see BNN. Because there was no previous information, so when I met the Regent, accompanied by the regional secretary, I asked the Regent... made the scenario later...

Source: Primary Data

Various forms of innovation related to prevention activities are also carried out by Aceh Provincial BNN. The activity is a talk show with influencers and young millennials by involving Aceh millennial generation to always campaign "war on drugs" through creative ideas and works. The activity is a medium to invite millennials to participate in drug abuse prevention and eradication among young people. This activity is a follow-

up to the high prevalence of drug abuse at the youth level. With this activity, it is hoped that the information conveyed can be well understood and not patronizing. Increasing the participation of all young people is a basic milestone in the war on drugs.

In addition, to welcome International Anti-Narcotics Day, Aceh Provincial BNN also held a short film, poster and logo competition with the theme “War on Drugs”. The activity received positive response with a large number of participants. From these activities, it is hoped that the information has artistic value and is more easily accepted from all society. Furthermore, these activities support community creativity and the role of the community in drug issue countermeasures in their environment.

Other preventive activities are related to Islamic activities, namely the dawn lecture on Friday and breakfast sharing for the congregation of the mosque. This Islamic activity is not only related to religion but also includes the dangers of drugs from the perspective of Islam. (Nirzalin & Febriandi, 2020) stated that the role of ulama and social capital is an important component to prevent the dangers of drugs in Aceh. This activity cannot be separated from the Aceh region which holds the principles of Islamic *Shari’a*. From this activity, it is hoped that all components, community leaders, parents, and young people will participate in protecting the area from the threat of drugs. Protection starts from the smallest unit, individual, family, community and society at large

Spiritual health must also be balanced with physical health to support a healthy lifestyle. Aceh Provincial BNN also facilitates the establishment of a bicycle community with members across the community. The complexity of the drug problem in Aceh makes this activity a place to invite everyone to have a healthy and drug-free life. In addition, it also informs and invites the wider community to take part in preventing drug abuse in Aceh. Thus, the family as the smallest component has a major role in preventing adolescents to be exposed to drug problems in the family and wider community (Fatoni, Sitomorang, Prasetyoputra, & Baskoro, 2020; Kabain, 2020; Hasanah, 2020)

Another prevention is the Grand Design Alternative Development (GDAD) as an alternative empowerment program for cannabis plants

in 2016 – 2025. The GDAD program is carried out in three pilot project locations, namely Aceh Besar Regency, Bireuen Regency and Gayo Lues. GDAD's policy direction in the long term is the realization of Aceh to be free from cannabis production and to be prosperous. The efforts are mapping of areas prone to cannabis cultivation, human and cultural development, environment and forest preservation, and economic development (BNN RI, 2019). This program is a form of synergy with ministries/institutions and regional governments. The mapping from this activity, in collaboration with farmer groups and village heads in Lamteuba Village (Aceh Besar), Meunasah Bungo Village (Bireuen Regency), and Agusen Village (Gayo Lues) is to plant corn which the seeds and fertilizers is derived from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile, for the marketing, BNN is in cooperation with PT. Japfa to accommodate the harvest. Since the carry out of GDAD activity, Bireuen Regency has done two major harvests in 2019 and February 2020. This program is expected to change people's mindsets to help prevent drug abuse problems by breaking the chain of cannabis production.

In the implementation of the GDAD Program which has entered its 3rd year, cannabis fields are still found in Aceh until today. Changing people's mindsets to switch to planting with a higher economic value than cannabis is not a simple thing. In general, community acceptance will occur if a small part of the community has proven the benefits received from the land conversion. At that time, there was an awareness of the surrounding community to be involved in these activities. However, the success of the land conversion program is highly dependent on the mindset and culture of the local community. The biggest challenge is how these activities are able to change the mindset from "aids" to "empowerment" mindset. The aids are a stimulus. In the future, without the support of seeds and fertilizers, corn planting activities can be continued with the capital from the previous harvest. Thus, the hardest challenge in implementing the program is to change the mindset and culture of empowerment to achieve sustainable production. In the end, the community is expected to be empowered and succeed in improving their welfare. Box 2 below is a story about drug abuse which later shifted to participation in the GDAD program.

Experience of Drug Abuse as Cannabis Producer

A farmer from Agusen Village grows cannabis on his land. After the extermination, he admitted to having grown and sold cannabis for 25 years. In fact, at that time he was selling cannabis contained in numerous trucks instead of sacks. During that time, he had to move frequently in order not to be detected by the authorities. He lives uncomfortably and it made him realize to stop planting cannabis. In fact, he became a pioneer and invited the surrounding community to stop planting cannabis

A 25 years old man from Lamteuba Village, on his own initiative, is involved in this activity with the initial support of 2 hectares and has produced 7 tons of corn. I used to be part of planting cannabis but I realized that I had to move around. His awareness arose because in the future he would certainly have a wife and children and make a family, he did not want the family to eat from unblessed sources. At that time, he and four other young men participated in GDAD activities..

Source: Primary Data

With the geographical condition of Aceh which is prone to drug smuggling and the disclosure of 29 drug smuggling rat lanes by Bireuen Regency BNN, Bireuen Regency BNN held an eradication through meetings with all Marine Commanders in each sub-district, the Water Police Unit, and the Indonesian Army to discuss the issue. For the people of Aceh, the role of the community is the right model to overcome various drug problems in the community (Alamsyaha, Candrab, & Marianthi, 2020). The Marine Commander presents as a person who well understands the sea with a long coastline of the coastal area of Bireuen Regency. The coastline from Samalanga Subdistrict to Peudada is so long that it needs regional supervision by the community. This dissemination activity was carried out to invite the participation of the Marine Commander to also oversee the sea area from drug smuggling in its territory. The meeting is expected to build a commitment and cross-information from all parties to take part in supervising the eradication of drugs in Aceh, especially Bireuen Regency. With this commitment and cross-information, the problem of drug smuggling can be quickly and precisely resolved.

Various activities of the P4GN Program are carried out by Aceh Province through a policy and regional government approach from regency/city to village. Individual approaches among youth as well as increasing the resilience of families and communities through awareness to protect their families and communities from the dangers of drugs are also carried out. The active involvement, coordination and collaboration of various stakeholders are the main strategies in realizing a drug-free Aceh society.

D. Closing

The complexity of the problem of drug abuse in Aceh is closely related to the influence of drug smuggling from neighboring countries. In addition, the issue of the cannabis field is still a case that still needs to be resolved. The presence of the P4GN Program, one of which is the establishment of the drug-free village, is an effort by the Aceh regional government to cooperate with relevant stakeholders to resolve the drug problem in Aceh. However, in its implementation there are still obstacles not only at the regency/city government level but also at the lowest level, namely village or *gampong*.

The Aceh Provincial Government has issued instructions regarding the implementation of the P4GN Program. Several regencies and cities of Aceh have attempted to respond to these instructions by issuing derivative instructions at the regency level. However, there are still issues in the implementation. The biggest obstacle was the commitment of regional leaders to actually implement the program at the village level. The concern and awareness of the commitment of regional leaders is the basic thing to participate in drug problem countermeasures in their environment. However, it cannot be denied that the implementation of the P4GN Program requires a budget. With a commitment at the village level, village or *gampong* can organize these activities in the village development budget. Raising awareness at the regency/city leaders and village heads is a very strategic way to be able to implement the P4GN program.

Raising awareness at the regency/city leader level to the village head level is not sufficient with only the knowledge, understanding and awareness. Instead, strengthening the P4GN Program at the regency/city

level requires a policy in the form of a Regional Government Regulation that regulates drug abuse eradication at the regency/city level to the village level. The regional government regulations indirectly bind regional leaders and their supporting officials up to the village level to implement the program. This is considered to be very necessary considering the instructions from the Governor of Aceh that have been issued are not strong enough to legally bind regency/city leaders to follow up the implementation of various P4GN Program Action activities at the community level.

The P4GN Program will run smoothly if there is effective collaboration with various stakeholders, such as business actors. Utilizing CSR funds from various business actors is also the key to being able to accumulate various P4GN program activities at the regency/city level to the village or gampong level. Aceh Provincial BNN has collaborated with several business actors to organize community empowerment activities. Good cooperation with various sectors, not only the private sector and regional government units at the regency/city level, will accumulate and integrate various P4GN Program activities across all societies. The collaboration and integration are included in more detailed action so that the output becomes the joint achievement of the various stakeholders involved. Thus, this broad collaboration and integration is expected to be able to overcome various complex drug problems in Aceh in an effort to save Aceh's young generation and human resources in the future

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Lake Toba, North Sumatra

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CHAPTER 3

DRUG ISSUE AND ITS COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGY IN NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

Yani Mulyaningsih dan Septian Adityawati

A. Introduction

Drug trafficking is increasing in various regions in Indonesia, including North Sumatra Province. The 2019 Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey shows North Sumatra as the province with the highest prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia (BNN, 2020). This phenomenon shows that drugs have become a serious threat to North Sumatra Province where many people are exposed to drug use. The high prevalence rate in North Sumatra Province also indicates that North Sumatra is a promising market for drug trafficking.

Drug trafficking is currently targeting people not only in urban areas but also in rural areas, including children. Children have easy access to drugs. It is not difficult to get drugs. Almost in every alley in the city of Medan you can definitely find it ⁹, especially methamphetamine ¹⁰. The widespread use of methamphetamine is in line with the disclosure of cases handled by the North Sumatra Police Directorate of Drug Investigation in 2020. Most of them are methamphetamine cases, both as dealers and users. In addition to easy access to obtain it, the price of methamphetamine is relatively cheap and affordable for students. Children with Rp 20,000 collect another Rp 20,000 from friend will be able to buy methamphetamine and they can both enjoy it ¹¹. In-depth interviews in 2019 shows that the price of methamphetamine was Rp. 50,000 per package, but in 2021 the price

⁹ Interview with drug user teenager who was being rehabilitated in LRPPN BI Medan, on 6 September 2021

¹⁰ Methamphetamine is a type of drugs commonly used in North Sumatera based on data of Directorate of Drug Investigation North Sumatera Police, interview with a number of resource persons in North Sumatera

¹¹ Interview with vice chairman of LRPPN BI Medan

fell to Rp. 40,000 per package. This means that there is a 20% decrease in the price of methamphetamine in 2021. The investigation says that the price decline occurred due to the mixing of methamphetamine with other ingredients, one of which is alum. It is estimated that with the presence of such mixing, the damage will be more severe for health ¹². For its users, there is no issue in the mixing. Instead, they enjoy the benefits of a cheaper and affordable price, especially for school students and university students who are still financially dependent on their parents.

This condition is certainly worrying because the younger generation, who are relatively children, have been exposed to drugs. Sadly, drugs also target productive ages as well as university students. Mass media reports ¹³, revealed that North Sumatra Provincial BNN had arrested dozens of university students who were partying with marijuana at the University of North Sumatra on September 9, 2021. It is hard to imagine the future of a nation if its young generation, who are children and of productive age, are not only damaged physically but psychologically and socially. In the end it will hinder the competitiveness and development of a country. It is not wrong that Indonesia is said to be in a state of drug emergency so that all elements of society must unite against drugs. War on Drugs is the jargon used by BNN on International Day Against Drugs (Hani 2021). It is hoped that Indonesia is completely free from drug abuse.

B. Drug Problems in North Sumatera Province

The increasing drug trafficking in North Sumatra Province cannot be separated from the existence of many routes used for the entry of these illicit goods, including by land, sea, and air. The land route from Aceh and Riau then enters the North Sumatra. The modes used to smuggle drugs include: using a courier (in exchange for money), carrying in a rented/private car, tricking by being mixed with truckloads, hidden in a car spare tire, hidden in a modified oil tank, hidden in a luggage bag of bus passengers/trucks, and hidden in body, sent via express delivery/expedition of goods. The types of drugs smuggled are: methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin and ecstasy.

¹² Interview with Ganas Team, 7 September 2021

¹³ A number of television stations, merdeka.com, news.detik.com, suara.com, merdeka.com, okezone.com, sindonews.com, tribunnews.com and other media

The air route is through the airport, from Aceh to Medan then to Kalimantan. Another air route is from Aceh to Medan then to Bandung. In addition, it is the route from Kuala Namu Airport, Medan directly to Palembang. The modes used to smuggle drugs include: using Indonesian - foreigner couriers (in exchange for money or marriage/dating), hidden in bags/suitcases, shoes, electronic devices, food, and beverages, swallowing into the stomach, storing in the genitals (women) and sent via goods deposit/expedition services. The types of drugs smuggled are: methamphetamine, heroin and ecstasy.

The proximity to the province of Aceh as drugs producer and supplier in Indonesia ¹⁴ makes North Sumatra the main entry point for both land and air routes of drug trafficking as well as for transit routes which will then be circulated to other regions throughout Indonesia. In fact, drug trafficking through land route in North Sumatra also involves the Aceh network ¹⁵.

Unlike the land and air routes, the incoming drugs are from Aceh Province. However, for sea routes, most of them come from neighboring countries, namely Malaysia. This is possible considering that geographically, the sea route of North Sumatra Province is close to Malaysia. Drugs from these countries are then distributed through Tanjung Balai, Belawan and Asahan ports ¹⁶ and also through rat lanes in the waters of North Sumatra ¹⁷. The modes used to smuggle drugs include: using a courier (in return of money or marriage/lover), entrusting to the ship's crew, hidden in body, hidden in bags/luggage, shoes, electronic devices, food and drinks, deceiving by mixing the cargo of the ship, and using the deposit services/expedition of goods. The types of drugs smuggled are: methamphetamine, heroin and ecstasy. Methamphetamines, heroin and ecstasy, are types of drugs that are smuggled from three routes, namely by land, sea and air, while marijuana enters North Sumatra only by land. This indicates that these four types of drugs dominate drug trafficking in North Sumatra.

14 Aceh is not only well-known as marijuana producer (Cannabis Sativa), but it also suspected as a place to illegally produce psychotropics {Permasalahan Narkoba di Indonesia: sebuah catatan lapangan (BNN, 2019)}

15 Interview with village head of Rantau Panjang, a former drug user and dealer, on 6 September 2021.

16 Presentation by head of North Sumatera Provincial BNN at Enumerator Training in Caribia Hotel, on 1 September 2021.

17 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police, 2021.

The increasing circulation of drugs such as methamphetamine, marijuana, and ecstasy pills are in line with the number of arrests made by the Directorate of Drugs at the North Sumatra Police, where most of the cases and suspects are related to methamphetamine, marijuana, and ecstasy pills (Directorate of Drugs at the North Sumatra Police, 2021).

The incoming drugs from land, air and sea to North Sumatra has made it difficult to eradicate drugs, especially in the midst of limited human resources from both the Regional Police ¹⁸ dan BNN ¹⁹. There are only 12 Regency BNN, namely: Regency BNN of Langkat, Binjai, Deli Serdang, Serdang Bedagai, Tebing Tinggi, Pematang Siantar, Tanjung Balai, Asahan, Mandailing Natal, South Tapanuli, Karo, and Gunung Sitoli. In addition to Regency BNN at the provincial level there is Provincial BNN and a rehabilitation center, namely Loka Deli Serdang. Compared to the number of 28 regencies and 5 cities in North Sumatra, this is definitely one of the obstacles in illicit drug trafficking countermeasure.

In addition to limited human resources, both Regional Police and Provincial BNNP are also faced with budgetary constraints in dealing with drugs. At the drug directorate of Regional Police, the budget for drug investigations is still low ²⁰. The same thing happened at Provincial BNN. In the midst of budget constraints, Provincial BNN tried optimally to disclose drug cases ²¹. Among the disclosed cases are drug users from the lower classes of society ²². This is confirmed by a statement from Academics and the director of PIMANSU who says as follows:

"The current trend is that victims of drug abuse come from the lower classes of society. The lower class or poor people become easy targets for drug kingpins. Initially, they targeted low-class people by providing free drugs, but when they became addicted there were no free drugs. On the other hand, those who are addicted are a category of poor people who have no income. Thus, they who initially are users turn into dealers so that they can continue to use drugs."

18 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police.

19 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police.

20 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police.

21 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police.

22 Data from Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police.

Based on this, the handling of drug problems is becoming increasingly complex. The users who are caught should be rehabilitated, but unfortunately the government-owned rehabilitation centers are limited. On the other hand, they cannot afford to enter private rehabilitation with self-financing. Many victims of drug abuse are left untreated due to the limited capacity of the government-owned rehabilitation center. This indicates that many of the victims of drug abuse are lower-class people who do not have the financial capacity to pay for private rehabilitation centers. Users from the lower classes of society will not be able to pay for a private rehabilitation center with costs ranging from Rp. 3,500,000 to Rp. 5,000,000.²³

One of the efforts to overcome the limited number of rehabilitation center for lower class community is initiated by LRPPN BI. LRPPN BI created a community-based rehabilitation pilot project in a village where many residents are exposed to drugs and could not be handled by a government-owned rehabilitation center. Initially the project runs well, but later it is not sustainable because there is no support from the regional government. Tragically, there are residents who have been rehabilitated but they become users again because there are no follow-up projects related to empowerment activities. Most of the residents who have been rehabilitated are unemployed and have no skills. They could not work as laborer in a factory because they would not pass the screening. The condition of being jobless, having no skills, and being dependence on drugs makes them an easy target for drug dealers to use them as couriers or dealers. This is confirmed by a written statement from the North Sumatra Police Directorate of Drugs which states that many people with low income are looking for shortcuts to become involved as drug dealers due to the promising profits but they do not consider the risks.

Not only influencing someone to get involved in drug trafficking networks, these drug kingpins, with their financial capabilities, are sometimes very generous in the community. Frequently during religious celebrations, they provide assistance ²⁴ to the community. In the

23 An in-depth interview with Prof. Dr. Zulkamain, Director of PIMANSU (Anti-drug Community Information Center North Sumatera), Academics at UIN North Sumatera, Chairman of Anti-drug National Movement MUI North Sumatera on 13 September 2021.

24 An in-depth interview with Community Empowerment unit Binjai Regency BNN on 10 September 2021.

midst of the poor condition of the community and the large number of unemployed people, they often provide assistance to gain sympathy from the community. It makes sense that when there are raids by the authorities, they are protected by the community. People even turn against the authorities. In the midst of poverty, the financial assistance that is often given by the community is very meaningful. The poverty has further worsened the eradication and handling of victims. Synergy with regional governments is needed by increasing affirmation programs for victims of drug abuse who come from the lower classes of society, both for increasing the capacity of human resources through training to provide business skills, as well as programs for establishing business through capital assistance to prevent victims of drug abuse for falling back both as users and dealers.

The regional government must have the concern to the people. The North Sumatra Provincial Government already issues Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning Prevention Facilitation of the Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances. However, currently there is lack of involvement of the regional government ²⁵. Village funds are allocated to increase the capacity of the community, including people who are victims of drug abuse ²⁶, considering that many of them have no income. There are several programs to improve skills and knowledge related to cultivation as well as access to business capital in village-owned enterprise managed by Drug-free Village. Unfortunately, during the pandemic, the program did not run optimally because village funds were focused on dealing with problems related to the pandemic. The pandemic problem has also caused many programs to be stopped or limited, especially for preventive programs in the form of dissemination activities from the regional government, Regency BNN, education sector, and community organizations. During the pandemic, face-to-face learning activities were abolished so that many dissemination activities related to the dangers of drugs carried out in schools were also stopped. School children spend more time at home. For this reason, the role of the family is highly expected, but not all parents can supervise their children,

²⁵ An interview with vice chairman of LRPPN Bhayangkara Indonesia, on 6 September 2021 and speech by head of Provincial BNN at the enumerator training on 1 September 2021.

²⁶ An interview with head of Rantau Panjang drug-free village, Deli Serdang, on 6 September 2021.

especially working parents²⁷. Even for children from poor families, online learning provides opportunities for them to work. Among them, they work as motorcycle taxi drivers. This condition makes it even more difficult to monitor because they hang out with many adults.

The pandemic has also limited the activity of GANNAS (National Anti-Drug Movement) community to open branches throughout North Sumatra Province. With limited branches, the program was stopped so that the dissemination activities for school children and university students stopped²⁸. Another social organization that has played a role in providing dissemination is MUI through recitation of mothers and youth. During pandemic, when recitations are limited, dissemination activities also stop²⁹.

C. Drug Prevention and Countermeasure Strategy

C.1. Preventive Effort from All Community Members

Prevention on drug circulation must be prioritized at this time. This is believed by almost all the sources that the researcher met³⁰. The first prevention strategy comes from the family. The roles of the family are providing religious and moral education, a place to pour out affection, giving children attention, feel safe and protected, and guiding children not to fall into negative associations. The second prevention strategy comes from the world of education. The next preventive step is carried out in the surrounding community. Another form of prevention can be done in the workplace. The last approach to prevent the spread of drugs can be through the help of the media. The five strategies are expected to be a preventive effort to reduce and even overcome the spread of drugs. The five prevention strategies will be discussed further as follows.

The first key in preventing the spread of drugs is family. Family is the closest people in everyday life. The first layer that becomes the

27 An interview with head of Mulia Foundation on 7 September 2021 and written report by Directorate of Drugs North Sumatra Province.

28 An interview with GANNAS community management on 7 September 2021

29 An in-depth interview asil wawancara mendalam dengan Prof. Dr. Zulkarnain, Director of PIMANSU (Anti-drug Community Information Center North Sumatera), Academics at UIN North Sumatera, Chairman of Anti-drug National Movement MUI North Sumatera on 13 September 2021.

30 Interview with Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police, GANNAS, MUI North Sumatera Province, Rehab center, Binjai Regency BNN, North Sumatera Provincial BNN, PIMANS, 2021.

forerunner to the formation of the character/behavior of an individual is the family. The role of the family is very large for one's self-development. A warm and harmonious family with good communication and attention to the growth and development of the children is an ideal picture. Family harmony supports good adolescent social interactions (Yunistiati, et al, 2014; Asmoro and Soenarnatalina, 2016). Physical and mental supervision of children is very necessary so that children avoid the dangers of drug abuse ³¹.

Prevention in the family can be done through providing information to parents about the forms of drugs and the tools used in drug abuse (early detection) and training housewives to become drug information centers in their neighborhood. For early detection at home, parents are given the information about the dangers of drugs in general, examples of drugs such as methamphetamine and heroin that are widely circulated, tools that can be used such as bong/suction cups/closed vessels with 2 pipettes, or a drink bottle with two holes in the lid. In addition, parents are informed that the physical and behavior of children who use drugs can be detected also such as being a liar, stealing, and often being dumbfounded. These things can be an early detection for parents at home ³².

The second layer as a shield to prevent the spread of drug abuse victims is the educational environment. Prevention efforts from the world of education should be carried out from an early age, from the time the children are in elementary school to junior high school ³³. In addition to LRPPN BI, MUI North Sumatra Province also has a program in a collaboration with schools in North Sumatra in the form of providing addiction counseling for counseling teachers throughout North Sumatra. The training has been conducted to 5 periods. The materials in the addiction counselor training are about drug problems, the dangers of each type of drugs, the process of rehabilitation, ways to provide appropriate counseling, addiction assessment, and ways to make referrals to rehabilitation . In addition to the addiction counseling,

31 Interview with Directorate of Drugs North Sumatera Police, 2021.

32 Interview with PIMANSU (Drug Information Center North Sumatera), 2021.

33 Interview with LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

there are also classical counseling for prevention in junior and senior high schools; 3 hour lessons about drugs; counseling to parents (parenting skills on drugs on abuse prevention) when parents receive their children's report cards; establishing peer counselors about drugs (as many as 10 schools) where from each school will be selected as many as 40 children who will be trained for 3 days; integrate material about drugs and their dangers into several subjects such as religious education, civic and Pancasila education, health and sport education, and Biology. One of the prevention programs that attracts elementary, middle and high school children is comics competition themed healthy lifestyle ³⁵. Drug prevention has also been included in the subject at UIN North Sumatra, namely drug crimes taught at the law faculty, psychological addictions taught at the psychology faculty, addiction counseling taught in the Counseling Guidance Study Program and abuse courses taught in the Social Welfare Study Program ³⁶.

Drug prevention that can be done by schools is to provide activities that require children to be active and use their energy into positive and useful activities. Children who are less active will be easily careless and eventually fall into drugs ³⁷. The management of Mulia Medan Education Foundation organizes many activities at school, such as football, flag-raising troop, scouts, dance, and silat (traditional martial art). In addition, there are mental development activities, namely congregational noon prayers and studying the Koran for Moslem students and Bible studies for Christian students. Dissemination about the dangers of drugs to children and parents are always carried out twice a year when report cards are distributed. Mulia Educational Foundation educates children from elementary to high school/vocational school. Mulia Educational Foundation in collaboration with Provincial BNN of North Sumatra conducts urine tests on high school/vocational high school students every new academic year.

After initial control in family and schools, next is prevention from the community. Efforts in the environment are carried out by educating

34 Wawancara dengan LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

35 Interview with LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

36 Interview with LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

37 Interview with LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021

mass organizations and youth about the dangers and problems caused by drugs; establishing volunteers in the community who will later be trained in their respective areas; make agreements with mass organizations in the context of drug use/abuse prevention ³⁸. Not only institutions in education, the North Sumatra MUI also plays a role in preventing drugs in the community. MUI as a partner of the government that provides advice and religious lecture about the dangers of drugs to the public. Counseling and guidance are also carried out through the national anti-drug movement from the central to the regions. Many programs are carried out by MUI, one of which is coaching youth by training and establishing anti-drug volunteers. In addition, MUI provides counseling to the community with a religious approach. Lectures to mothers and giving Friday sermons about the dangers of drugs to youth and youth recitations are carried out regularly. Not only to general public, MUI holds lectures and recitations for drug prisoners on a regular basis and has been going on for decades. The North Sumatera MUI really expects the active participation of the community in preventing the dangers of drugs in their respective neighborhoods ³⁹.

The next drug prevention is done in the workplace. This control can be carried out by conducting dissemination to government offices and private companies, conducting training for the management of Occupational Health and Safety about drugs and the dangers/impacts of drug use, and conducting regular urine tests for workers. Workers who are found to be positive for using drugs will be given counseling guidance and an assessment ⁴⁰.

Disseminating information through the media is considered fast. Prevention activities through the media can be done by printing brochures, stickers, booklets, and books about drugs and their dangers; cooperating with printed and online media that publish articles about the dangers of drugs, for example Medan Waspada Daily; conducting training to journalists about the dangers of drugs; conducting talk shows on radio and television such as M-radio (has been running for 7 years), Delta FM (has been running for 9 years), Simfoni (running for 8 years), Istana

38 Interview with LRPPN BI (Lembaga Rehabilitasi Pencegahan, Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

39 Interview with LRPPN BI (Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

40 Interview with LRPPN BI (Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

(already running 7.5 years), and national television such as TVRI, iNews, and DAI TV ⁴¹.

In addition to the institutions described above, the police are still concerned about drug prevention. The following are the programs carried out by North Sumatra Directorate of Drug Investigation: a. Carry out dissemination about the impact of drug abuse to all levels of society, b. Carry out interactive dialogue in electronic media, c. Carry out an anti-drug declaration, d. Distribute anti-drug brochures, e. Place a banner containing an appeal not to be involved in drug crimes, f. Put an anti-drug photo booth, g. Carry out a tough village, and h. Implement Drug-free North Sumatera.

Other programs from the National Movement community in preventing drugs are: 1. Save Indonesian Children Program (by paying attention to children's association and education), 2. Collaboration with BNN and universities in North Sumatra, for example conducting urine tests for new students in registration stage, 3. Conducting cadres, forming and training children in student units and university student units which will later help in dissemination of drug prevention in schools and universities, 4. Providing counseling centers (there are psychiatrists and psychologists), and 5. Cooperation with LRPPN BI if there are university students/students who need to be rehabilitated ⁴².

C.2. BNN's Policy in Drug Eradication

The policies generally carried out in drug countermeasure by North Sumatera Provincial BNN are the demand reduction and supply reduction⁴³. The first effort to reduce demand is strengthening the capacity of the Integrated Assessment Team (IAT). IAT is a team consisting of a team of doctors and a legal team determined by the leader of the local work unit based on the Decision of the National Narcotics Board, Provincial BNN, Regency/City BNN. IAT consists of medical and legal elements. The team of doctors includes doctors and psychologists. The legal team consists of the Indonesian Police, BNN, prosecutors and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The

41 Interview with LRPPN BI (Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

42 Interview with LRPPN BI (Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

43 Interview with LRPPN BI (Rehabilitation institution for Drug Abuse Prevention Bhayangkara Indonesia), 2021.

purpose of IAT is to achieve optimal coordination and cooperation in solving narcotics problems in order to reduce the number of narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse through medication, treatment, and recovery programs in handling narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse as suspects, defendants or prisoners while continuing to eradicate narcotics trafficking. IAT gives legal and medical recommendations for abusers which serve as recommendations and additional documents for investigators. The impact from the existence of IAT in North Sumatra is that more abusers receive rehabilitation services. In addition, medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation processes at the level of investigation, prosecution, trial, and sentencing are implemented in a synergistic and integrated manner.

The next policy is supply reduction. This policy is to reduce the eradication of cannabis. Strengthening active defense is a strategy that aims to prevent the entry of narcotics supplies from abroad and also to prevent it by maximizing synergies and cooperation with parties abroad and domestically in an integrated interdiction framework. Another policy is developing alternative empowerment in areas prone to illicit drug trafficking in the form of alternative empowerment activities in P4GN for the community, such as training on red ginger cultivation and batik activities. The result of this general policy is a decrease in the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia.

One form of innovation in drug eradication has been carried out by Metro Jaya Regional Police by creating the PMJ Mobile Narcotics application. Each work unit in the police can report online the number of arrests of drug abusers in the past day, the last seven days and the last month. In addition, reports on the number of perpetrators, the amount of evidence, the number of perpetrators who are rehabilitated, the fingerprints taken, and the detainee are directly known. In North Sumatera, the programs carried out by the North Sumatera Drug Investigation Directorate in eradicating drugs are tough village, drug-free North Sumatera, recruitment of the community to provide information about drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as well as a hotline number 08116242221 that can be contacted by people who want to make drug complaints via SMS and whatsapp and Instagram @ditres_narkoba_polda_sumut.

C.3. Rehabilitation Program for Drug Addiction

Rehabilitation efforts for victims of drug abuse is done through the provision of rehabilitation services at the provincial and regency/city levels. The Social Service Office has the role of providing referrals/recommendations/letters for people who want to be rehabilitated at IPWL (the Compulsory Report Institution). The Compulsory Report Institutions appointed in Governor Regulation No.1 of 2019 are Community Health Centers, hospitals, and/or medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions. The definition of medical rehabilitation is a place used to provide services to victims of drug abuse physically, psychologically, spiritually, and socially. Meanwhile, the definition of social rehabilitation is the process of recovering an ex-addict to be able to return to carrying out his social functions in social life.

Rehabilitation centers are divided into two, namely government-owned and private-owned rehabilitation centers. There are only four government-owned rehabilitation centers in North Sumatra, namely the Deli Serdang Rehabilitation Center, the Pamardi Putra Social Center (PSPP) Insyaf North Sumatra, Prof. Dr. M. Ildrem Mental Hospital and Bhayangkara General Hospital Medan. Other rehabilitation facilities include 26 health centers, Provincial/Regency/City BNN clinics, or regional hospital clinics. This is of course not sufficient to accommodate North Sumatra Provincial BNN's catches that must be rehabilitated. For the Compulsory Report Institution in North Sumatra, there are 28 medical and 22 social institutions. Based on data from the North Sumatra Provincial BNN in 2021, the number of catches of victims sent to rehabilitation center accumulated from 2017 to 2020 are as follows: 36 hospitalized patients in government owned-Compulsory Report Institution; 16 inpatients in community component rehabilitation center; 13 outpatients in government owned-Compulsory Report Institution.

In addition to government-owned rehabilitation centers, researchers had the opportunity to visit two private owned rehabilitation centers, namely LRPPN BI and MAB (Mutiara Abadi Binjai). LRPPN and MAB serve rehabilitation and provide guidance to clients. In September 2021, there were 87 hospitalized patients in LRPPN. There were hundreds of

outpatients. Clients with mandatory reports in every visit to LRPPN are required to do a urine test, counseling, and hypnotherapy. The length of a client's treatment program varies depending on the results of the assessment. It can be 3 months, 6 months, 9 months or a year ⁴⁴. Slightly different from LRPPN BI program, clients who do rehabilitation at MAB must go through 5 stages of healing. These stages are stabilization/detox in the first 14 days, learning/observation phase (entry unit), program determination (there are 3 phases in it, namely the orientation, middle and action phase), re-entry stage as the form of learning to socialize with the world outside the rehabilitation center, and maintenance recovery (recovery stage) ⁴⁵.

In general, the existing rehabilitation centers give general service and recovery. MUI suggested the establishment of an Islamic rehabilitation center ⁴⁶. Aisyiyah rehabilitation center has initiated the Islamic rehabilitation center and receives land endowment in Tembung, North Sumatera. This construction faces financial issues and the presence of Covid19 pandemic. It also needs many fiqh figures who master Islamic principles. Rehabilitation for children is also very much needed. There are 87 minor cases of drug abuse but only 2 children are rehabilitated. MUI hopes that North Sumatera will build a place for rehabilitation for minors and moslem adults.

C.4 Empowerment for Ex-drug Addicts to Prevent Them from Returning to Using Drugs

The empowerment is carried out by developing the village/urban village-based Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) programs. Desa Bersinar is a Drug-free Village with an area at the urban village/village level that has certain criteria and conducts a massive implementation of the P4GN program. Now North Sumatera has 50 drug-free villages. The purpose of the establishment of a drug-free village is to implement the P4GN program in realizing the implementation of a drug-free village. The challenges and obstacles

⁴⁴ Interview with LRPPN BI, 2021.

⁴⁵ Interview with LRPPN BI, 2021.

⁴⁶ Interview with LRPPN BI, 2021.

in developing a drug-free village are the budget issue for the P4GN program in the village and no encouragement from the regency/city government for the implementation of the drug-free village.

One of the drug-free villages that became the resource is Rantau Panjang Village, Deli Serdang. This village is a drug-free village at the national level. The budget to achieve a drug-free village at the national level is Rp50 million. This budget has been used up to build a standby post ⁴⁷. Researchers had the opportunity to discuss with the Head of Rantau Panjang village. Surprisingly, he is a former drug user and dealer who has converted. Now he is the number one person who leads drug eradication in his village. Since becoming the village head in 2016, he has arrested more than 20 people whom 15 of them became outpatients at the Deli Serdang Regency BNN while others were hospitalized at Provincial BNN. He runs a mandatory urine test for couples who are getting married. The village-owned enterprise in this village is active. Every Friday night and Saturday night the village holds a collective recitation (an effort to prevent drugs with a religious approach). Another program is empowering village communities through village-owned enterprises such as catfish and vaname shrimp farming. This program has not been successful because it is constrained by the human resource mindset in this village. The program that was deemed successful is goat farming run by former drug users in this village. In addition, there is one former user who has been actively empowered as a village official. The empowerment of former users is a positive thing to build that person's confidence in the future. Increasing self-confidence and eradicating the negative stigma of society will certainly prevent them from returning to drugs.

The empowerment program has also been carried out by LRPPN BI. This institution trains clients who have the ability to become counselors and recruits them as counselors. We met a young man who had been treated by LRPPN BI for several years and was given the opportunity to become a counselor. MAB also does the same thing by hiring a manager who is also a former user. The advantage of having a former user to

47 Interview with Mr. M. Yusni head of Rantau Panjang village, 2021.

become a rehab caretaker is that he/she will not be easily fooled by clients. In addition, he/she understands the suitable programs to create a good and effective program ⁴⁸.

There is a very interesting empowerment program in the form of a pilot project carried out by LRPPN BI in Sicanang Belawan. The program is intended for outpatient clients with low financial ability. A total of 25 children were mentored for 3 months and were given vocational activities such as making fishing ponds, training on oyster mushroom production, and barbershop training. This vocational activity is very beneficial for former drug users in the village. They will have the skills to seek jobs.

Jobs for former users are certainly very necessary to make them keep busy with activities and earn a living to fulfill their daily needs. Unfortunately, this program is not continued despite that it is a very good pilot project and can be applied in other areas. The main obstacle is budget issues. This activity is possible to be carried out using village funds. However, the program was neglected during the pandemic. There is a possibility that later when the pandemic is over and there is no budget refocusing for community empowerment programs, this program may be continued

D. Conclusion

Drug abusers need a rehabilitation center that can reduce their risk of being re-exposed if they are still in the same environment. The lack of free rehabilitation facilities makes users and their families reluctant or object to rehabilitating themselves/family members exposed to drugs. They prefer to just stay at home. This will actually make the users' condition even worse as it is difficult to escape from the illicit goods. They will sell anything to be able to consume drugs. It is undeniable that a rehabilitation center is urgently needed. In the rehabilitation center, users can be controlled in terms of health, mental, and spiritual. Given the limited number of rehabilitation centers, all resource persons agreed that

⁴⁸ Interview with MAB Rehabilitation Center, 2021.

it would be better if the eradication of drugs in North Sumatera had been carried out from upstream or prevention. Prevention can be carried out at various levels of society such as family, school/educational environment, community around the residence, workplace, and various media.

In addition to strengthening prevention, eradication against kingpins/dealers are also continuously carried out by BNN (assisted by Provincial and Regency/City BNN) and Directorate of Drugs. Unlike kingpins, the life of the drug victims must be considered. The importance of restoring their confidence in the community can be trained in empowerment programs. In addition, it can prevent negative stigma against former drug users. LRPPN BI program is an example of a good program that can be applied in other areas. The program provides training/vocational activities that make clients feel confident in continuing their life and obtain skill to open a business in the future. This program provides opportunities for former users to get a better life in the future. Unfortunately, the program cannot be continued due to budgetary issues which are allocated for Covid-19 mitigation. Therefore, the synergy of all elements is needed to succeed in the P4GN program, both the government, community, the world of education, family, media and the business sector.

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CHAPTER 4

DRUG ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE IN WEST SUMATERA AND THE COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGY

Devi Asiati

A. Introduction

Narcotics and illegal drugs (drugs) have become a humanitarian threat to the population at the local, national and international levels. Drug abuse can have a negative impact not only on health but also socio-economic and security. In 2017, an estimated 271 million people or 5.5 percent of the world's population aged 15-64 years used drugs (UNODC, 2019). Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as of June 24, 2021, as revealed by the Vice President in commemoration of the International Day against Drugs (HANI) on June 28, 2021, about 275 million people worldwide use drugs in 2020 (Republika .co.id, 2021).

In Indonesia, drug abuse has become a national issue as drug abusers are increasing from year to year. In 2019, the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia was 1.8%. It means that 3,419,188 people aged 15-64 years used drugs in the past year (BNN, 2020). In 2021, the prevalence rate increased into 1.95%. It is equivalent to 3,662,646 people aged 15-64 years who used drugs in the past year (BNN, 2021). This is inseparable from the growing development of drug trafficking into Indonesia. Indonesia, which has a large population (272 million people) as the fourth largest population in the world and has recorded 3.4 million drug users in 2019 is a potential market for national and international drug trafficking. In the world drug trade map, Indonesia's position has shifted from a 'transit country' to a 'destination country' for illegal drug trafficking. Indonesia's geographical location which

lies between the two continents of Asia and Australia and consists of thousands of islands with the longest coastline and borders is the target area for the largest opium producers in Asia: the Golden Triangle of Laos, Thailand and Myanmar. The shift in the production of chemical-based drugs (such as methamphetamine, ecstasy) has made China a supplier and controller of the drug business in Indonesia (Herindrasti, S, 2018). Along with increasingly strict supervision at airports, the formal and informal sea routes have become an alternative for drug trafficking into Indonesia. The entry route for methamphetamine from Malaysia is to various nearby port cities which are then distributed to various cities in Indonesia. One of the routes is Malaysia-Tanjung Balai Karimun and then continues by road to West Sumatera Province (BNN, 2020).

West Sumatra is one area with an alarming rate of drug abuse. In 2019, the prevalence of drug abuse in West Sumatra was 1.1% or equivalent to 63,903 residents of West Sumatra aged 15-64 years who used drugs in the past year (BNN, 2020). Although this prevalence rate is below the national level, it can be seen that there is an increasing trend of drug abuse in the province of West Sumatra and the number of drug cases that have been successfully revealed. In 2021, West Sumatra Police revealed 902 cases of drug abuse (InewsSumbangid, 2021). The head of the West Sumatra Provincial BNN, Police Brigadier General Khasril Arifin, stated that West Sumatra is a vulnerable area for drug trafficking. Drug trafficking has spread to all regencies and cities and even to rural areas. West Sumatra became the province with the highest national drug trafficking cases at village level in 2019 with the percentage of 27.92%, followed by Riau at 26.35%, East Kalimantan at 23.51%, DKI Jakarta at 22.1% and North Sumatera at 22.08% (Katadata.co.id, 2021).

The increasing drug trafficking reflects the high demand/consumption of drugs among the community. It requires efforts to reduce drug abuse by breaking the supply chain while at the same time reducing the demand for drugs. This writing will discuss drug abuse in West Sumatra Province and the efforts to overcome drug abuse in West Sumatra in 2021.

The research method in this study is a qualitative method. Qualitative data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews and data collection through written sources (secondary data). In-depth interviews were conducted with resource persons from Provincial BNN, Pasaman Barat Regency BNN, Padang City Government, Pasaman Barat, Dharmasraya, Head of Dharmasraya Narcotics Research Unit, drug activists and former addicts. Secondary data is obtained from documents, books, journals, information from online media and study results that are relevant to the theme of this writing. The data and information were analyzed descriptively to get an overview of drug abuse and vulnerability in West Sumatra.

B. Drug Entry Point in West Sumatera

The province of West Sumatra is a red line for the circulation of marijuana and methamphetamine. Thus, it needs serious handling in reducing drug trafficking. The province of West Sumatra is located on the main route across Sumatra, connected to the provinces of North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi and Bengkulu. This makes it easy for drugs to enter West Sumatra and it can be done through several doors. This strategic position makes West Sumatra a destination for drug trafficking and drug crossings outside the West Sumatra region. Almost all of the narcotics circulating in West Sumatra come from outside the West Sumatra region.

There are several entrances to drug trafficking in West Sumatra. First, marijuana originating from Aceh as a producer of cannabis enters North Sumatra and then is smuggled into West Sumatra Province through Pasaman and Pasaman Barat Regency. In some cases, apart from marijuana, methamphetamine is also smuggled by road and sea. In the latest case, Provincial BNNP and Pasaman Barat Regency BNN managed to stop the smuggling of marijuana weighing 49.7 kg from Mandailing Natal, North Sumatra (Padek Jawa Pos.com, 2021). Marijuana is mostly circulated around Pasaman and Pasaman Barat Regency and partly to other areas in West Sumatra. So, it is not surprising that marijuana is consumed more by users in Pasaman. Based on information from community leaders in Nagari Air Bangis, it is known that marijuana is consumed in food stalls in the middle of community settlements.

Second, methamphetamine and ecstasy from Pekanbaru, Riau, enter West Sumatera through Lima Puluh Kota Regency by road. Methamphetamine from Malaysia enters Tanjung Balai Karimun by sea. Furthermore, drugs are smuggled into Dumai and Pekanbaru before entering West Sumatra by road. The drugs are then circulated to the cities of Payakumbuh, Bukittinggi, Padang and other areas in West Sumatera. The city of Padang is the main destination for drug distribution in Sumatera that can be seen from the number of cases revealed by Provincial BNN and West Sumatera Police. In 2020, most drug cases occurred in Padang City, namely 173 drug cases with 224 suspects. Other major case disclosures occurred in big cities, namely Bukittinggi, Pasaman Barat, Payakumbuh, Solok with the number of 45 cases in 2020.

Another entry route is from Muaro Bungo (Jambi) to Dharmasraya (West Sumatera). Most of the drugs circulating in Dharmasraya Regency come from Palayang (Muaro Bungo) which are circulated by road across Sumatera and rivers. Drug trafficking is also carried out using buses that cross West Sumatera - Jambi. Drugs that have been packaged in paper and plastic are transported by intercity public buses. The bus carrying the drugs was accompanied by a courier. Then the drug packages are dropped on the side of the road and immediately picked up by the courier. In addition, the river route is also used to smuggle drugs into Dharmasraya and its surroundings. Shabu is brought into Dharmasraya via the Batanghari River to meet the demand of drugs by gold mining workers in the Batanghari river. Mining workers consume methamphetamine to increase energy and increase the courage to dive in the river for several hours. Besides mining workers, the distribution of methamphetamine in Dharmasraya Regency is also done in palm oil plantations. Many palm oil plantation workers use drugs to increase the energy to lift palm oil fruit. According to the Head of the Dharmasraya Narcotics Investigation Unit, drug abuse in Dharmasraya Regency has been alarming. Based on the disclosure of drug cases, in the first trimester of 2021, 30 cases have been revealed, consisting of 27 cases of methamphetamine and 4 cases of marijuana. The number of suspects is 39 people (33 people involved in methamphetamine and 6 people involved in marijuana) with evidence of 4.1 kg of methamphetamine,

919.8 grams of marijuana and 3 ecstasy pills (Head of Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Dharmasraya Police).

West Sumatera is also a crossing for marijuana and methamphetamine originating from North Sumatra and Riau with the destination of Jambi province (Muaro Bungo) as a transit area. Then it continued to Lampung and Java Island (Jakarta). Dharmasraya is a border area for drug crossings from West Sumatra to Jambi province. Information from Dharmasraya Directorate of Drug Investigation, Dharmasraya regency is a border area for marijuana brought from North Sumatra to Pasaman - Bukittinggi - Solok - Dharmasraya and finally to Jambi Province (Muaro Bungo). Similarly, methamphetamine from Riau enters Lima Puluh Kota Regency- Payakumbuh - Lintau - Dharmasraya to Jambi Province (Muaro Bungo). Muaro Bungo is used as a transit area for drug trafficking before being continued to Lampung and Jakarta. Marijuana and shabu that arrive at Muaro Bungo (Pelayangan area) have been awaited by couriers, dealers and kingin who will distribute marijuana and shabu in the area around Jambi and Dharmasraya.

C. Drug Vulnerability in West Sumatera

The head of West Sumatera Provincial BNN stated that West Sumatera Province is an area prone to drug trafficking and users. Thus, serious countermeasures are needed in eradicating these illicit goods (Merdeka.com, 2021). Drug abuse cases in West Sumatera are like the 'iceberg' phenomenon. The cases of abuse that have been revealed seem small in number like the 'ice tip', but the drug abuse cases that have not been revealed are even bigger. As shown in Table 1, data on drug cases during the 2019-2020 period shows a decrease from 18 cases to 15 cases with the number of suspects from 33 people dropping to 26 people. In 2021, the number of cases doubled from the previous year, namely 29 cases with 40 suspects. The pandemic since the beginning of 2019 has affected the decrease in disclosure of drug cases per year. In the first 6 months of 2021, only 6 drug cases were revealed (BNNP, 2021). During the last 6 months of 2021, there was a sharp increase in drug cases with a total of 29 cases (KataSumbar.com, 2021). It is suspected that the loosening of social activity restriction

until the end of December 2021 influenced the increasing community activities, including drug trafficking and abuse.

Methamphetamine and marijuana are types of drugs that are widely disclosed by West Sumatera Provincial BNN. Only a small amount of ecstasy is disclosed as evidence. During 2019-2021, 495,555.165 grams of methamphetamine, 742,238.18 grams of marijuana and only 34 pills of ecstasy were confiscated.

Table 4.1. Data on Drug case in Sumatera Barat Provincial BNN in 2019-2021

Year	Case	Suspect	Evidence	Amount of evidence
2019	18	33 persons	methamphetamine	494,877.835 gr
			marijuana	332,307.21 gr
			ecstasy	29 pills
2020	15	26 persons	methamphetamine	499.84 gr
			marijuana	59,492.53 gr
2021	29	40 persons	methamphetamine	177.49 gr
			marijuana	350,438.44 gr
			ecstasy	5 pills

Source: West Sumatera Provincial BNN, 2021, KataSumbar.com

One of the obstacles faced by Provincial BNN in the midst of increasingly widespread drug trafficking in West Sumatra is the limited number of Regency/City BNN. West Sumatera with 19 regencies/cities has only 4 Regency/City BNN, namely Pasaman Barat, Lima Puluh Kota, and Sawahlunto. The coverage area of each Regency/City BNN is very wide while the capacity of human resources and budget is very limited. For example, Sawahlunto Regency/City BNN covers Sawahlunto City, Sijunjung Regency and Dharmasraya Regency. Dharmasraya Regency, which is in the border area with Jambi province, has its own drug vulnerability. Sawahlunto Regency/City BNN has limited resources in handling drugs in Dharmasraya Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of Regency/City BNN especially in border areas and drug-prone areas.

The increasing drug abuse cases is also seen from the data obtained from the West Sumatra Police (Graphic 1). During the 2015-2021 period, there was an increase in drug cases revealed by the West Sumatra Police, both in the number of cases and suspects. In 2015 the number of cases increased from 635 to 902 within 6 years. In 2020-2021, there was a decrease in the number of cases from 968 to 902 cases, but the number of suspects increased slightly from 1,275 to 1,278.

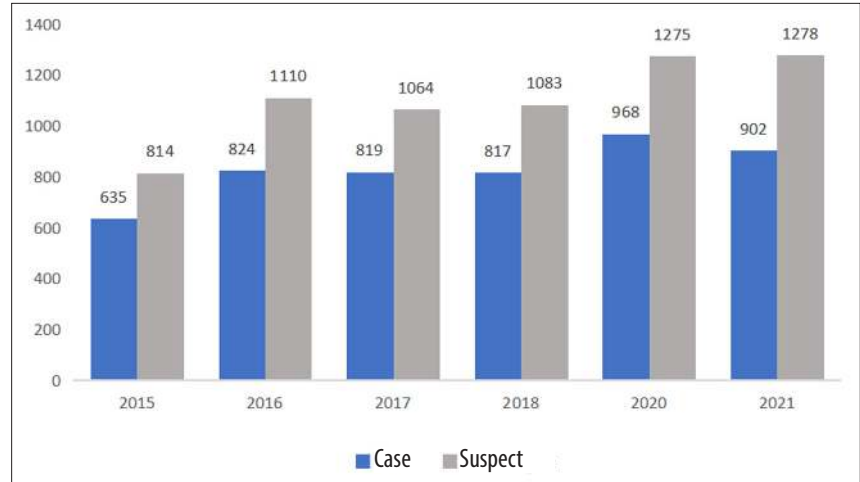


Figure 4.1. The Trend of Drug Abuse Case and Suspect in West Sumatra Regional Policy in 2015-2021

Source: West Sumatra Regional Police 2021

Based on 2020 data as presented in Table 2, drug cases mostly occur in Padang with 173 cases and 224 suspects, followed by Bukittinggi (48 cases), Payakumbuh (48 cases), Solok Kota (46 cases). The smallest cases occur in Mentawai as an archipelago with 7 cases. The confiscated methamphetamine amounts to 9.2 kg by the Directorate of Drug Investigation of West Sumatra Regional Police, 1069.7 grams by Pasaman, 748.81 grams by Padang, 258.15 grams by Agam and 243.76 grams by Payakumbuh. Meanwhile, confiscated marijuana amounts to 554.8 kg in Pasaman and 136.13 kg in Lima Puluh Kota Regency. In total, the confiscated drugs from circulation in the community are 12.84 kg of methamphetamine, 1061.57 kg of marijuana, 40 cigarettes and 10840 ecstasy pills. The number of drugs that were confiscated shows the number of individuals who have been saved from using

these drugs. However, it is suspected that there are more drugs that have been circulating and have not been revealed, such as the ‘iceberg’ phenomenon.

Table 4.2. Data of Drug Case at West Sumatera Provincial Police in 2020

Unit	Case	Suspect	metham- phetamine	marijuana	ecstasy	Level of vulnerability
Dit Drug Investigation, Provincial Police	194	238	9.2 kg	144.38 Kg	10545 pills	Prone
Padang City Police	173	224	748.81 gr	12.4 kg	5 pills	Prone
Bukittinggi City Police	48	59	192.3 gr	39.6 kg	13 pills	Prone
Pasaman City Police	30	47	1069.7 gr	554.8 kg	-	Moderate
50 Kota City Police	29	34	40.26 gr	136.13 kg	-	Moderate
Pessel City Police	43	54	111.07 gr	1971.18 gr	-	Prone
Padang City Police	38	59	33.66 gr	4.5 kg	-	Moderate
Sawahlunto City Police	10	15	5.96 gr	-	-	Less prone
TN Datar City Police	40	57	120.51 gr	756.69 gr	-	Moderate
Solok City Police	44	62	169.2 gr	1,5 kg	4 pills	Prone
Agam City Police	39	45	258.15 gr	1,88 kg	102 pills	Moderate
Padang Panjang City Police	22	32	20.29 gr	62,78 gr	1 pills	Moderate
Solok Selatan City Police	18	25	47.21 gr	5,4 kg	-	Less prone
Payakumbuh City Police	48	64	243.76 gr	119,74 kg	60 pills	Prone
Solok Kota City Police	46	62	79.62 gr	4,6 kg	16 pills	Prone
Dharmasraya City Police	31	43	113.05 gr	297,38 gr	3 pills	Moderate
Mentawai City Police	7	11	3,18 gr	1,4 kg	2 pills	Less prone
Sijunjung City Police	18	24	58,61 gr	3,83 gr	-	Less prone
Pariaman City Police	34	46	127,43 gr	1976,76 gr + 40 btg	90 pills	Moderate
Pasaman Barat City Police	56	74	197,35 gr	21,21 kg	-	Prone
Total	968	1275	12,84 Kg	1061,57 kg + 40 btg	10,840 pills	

Source: West Sumatera Regional Police, 2021

Regarding the level of regional vulnerability to drug abuse, West Sumatra Provincial Police has mapped drug-prone areas based on the number of drug cases and suspects in all work units under its authority as presented in Table 4.2. Of the 19 regions, there are 7 drug-prone areas in West Sumatera. namely Padang, Bukittinggi, Pesisir Selatan, Solok, Payakumbuh, Solok Kota, and Pasaman Barat. Urban and border areas are vulnerable to drugs. Drug abuse activity is quite high in the big cities of Padang and Bukittinggi, which are the center of crowds and economic activity. Likewise, in the border areas of Pasaman Barat, Payakumbuh and Pesisir Selatan, drug smuggling cases are quite high.

Unlike other border areas, Dharmasraya which is on the border of Jambi is classified as being at the moderate level of vulnerability seen in the number of drug cases. Based on information from several sources, it shows that drug abuse in Dharmasraya Regency is quite high. The circulation of drugs that enter from Muaro Bungo Jambi to Dharmasraya Regency is quite large. Drugs are brought directly by couriers from Muaro Jambi or taken directly by couriers from Dharmasraya. Villages located in border areas and gold mining areas along rivers and palm oil plantation areas are destinations for drug trafficking from Jambi. These locations are in remote areas. In addition, the low public awareness to report contributes to relatively small drug cases. Based on an interview with the Head of National Unity and Politics Office (Kesbangpol) Dharmasraya, it is known that the community does not regard drugs as a disgrace, so there is no need to report any cases of drug abuse in their environment

Drug vulnerability in West Sumatera can also be seen from the problems that occur in society related to drug abuse. There is a tendency that some people do not care about the increasing prevalence of drug abuse in their environment. The case in Nagari Air Bangis, Pasaman Barat Regency, is that people are used to letting a group of young people smoke marijuana in a food stall in the middle of a residential area. People are only worried if a crime is committed by drug users that may threaten their safety and security. This is due to the high number of criminal cases such as murder and domestic violence perpetrated by drug users. Open spaces and schools abandoned during the Covid-19 pandemic have become safe places for meth users at night.

One of the factors in the increasing drug abuse in the community is the ease of making money from plantation and mining. Oil palm plantations are one of the natural resources potentials as a source of livelihood for residents in Pasaman Barat and Dharmasraya. According to the Head of Dharmasraya Kesbangpol, frequently young people steal palm oil fruit in their plantations to get money to buy drugs. Palm oil theft is also common in Pasaman Barat Regency. The stealing of 1-2 bunches of palm oil fruit is common. Palm oil plantation companies usually give up and are reluctant to investigate the palm oil theft. This is done to avoid bigger losses, such as cutting down palm trunks if the company investigates the case of palm oil fruit theft.

In addition to palm oil plantations, gold mining which is traditionally cultivated along the Batanghari river is a source of income for the community in Dharmasraya Regency. In general, gold miners consume methamphetamine to increase their stamina and endurance to dive up to 6 hours using a compressor. The gold miners easily get methamphetamine supplied by dealers from Muaro Bungo via the Batanghari River. Drug transactions are carried out at night on the banks of the river, such as night markets and nightclubs. Several criminal cases, such as stealing hunting dogs are also common in Dharmasraya, especially by users who have been forced to use drugs while not having the money to buy them. Hunting pigs with dogs is a hobby for Dharmasraya people. This activity is routinely carried out at certain times. Hunting dogs are animals that have a high selling value, a minimum of Rp. 2 million.

Drug abuse in West Sumatera has entered all walks of life regardless of age, from younger generation to community leaders and government officials. West Sumatera Police in 2021 successfully revealed 902 drug cases with 1,278 suspects, consisting of 5 civil servants, 25 police officers, 369 private sector individuals, 359 entrepreneurs, 63 university students and 200 unemployed people (Catra.com, 2021). Based on the findings of several cases in West Sumatera, many cases of drug crimes are committed by government officials from the village level to the provincial level. In a regency, there are families of the highest regional government head and members of the Regional House of Representatives who are involved in drug crimes. This affects the drug abuse countermeasure programs and policies as it seems that the programs receive less attention from regional

leaders. On the other hand, this condition affects the public's skepticism towards the drug countermeasure program in this area. Regional governments need to think about efforts and strategies to overcome drug problems from the community level to government officials.

D. Drug-free Village: Drug Abuse Countermeasure Strategy in West Sumatera

The drug trafficking and abuse countermeasure program in West Sumatera Province refers to the central regulation which is in accordance with the mandate of Law No.35 of 2009 concerning drugs. Article 64 of the Law states that BNN is established to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The eradication requires joint synergy between Ministries, Institutions and Regional Governments to overcome the complexity of the threat of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Each Ministry, Institution and Regional Government is given legal certainty as stated in Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020. Similar to the central level, the main tasks of West Sumatera Provincial BNN are related to P4GN including prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

The Division of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) of West Sumatera Provincial BNN has made various efforts to make the Drug Threat Response Area synergize with Drug-free Village by embracing various stakeholders from government agencies, the private sector and the community. Activities undertaken to create districts/cities that are responsive to drug threats (KOTAN) are: 1) increasing skills (life skills) in the form of training for Catfish Farming in Tarpaulin Ponds to drug-prone community groups, 2) establishing and hosting training for 585 anti-drug activists during 2021, 3) embracing West Sumatera Education stakeholders in educational sector by implementing a Cooperation Agreement with West Sumatera Provincial BNN, 4) carrying out screening and urine tests for 660 samples throughout 2021 (West Sumatera Provincial BNN, 2021).

Meanwhile, in the field of rehabilitation, West Sumatera Provincial BNN has carried out rehabilitation for 269 outpatients in Primary Clinic; 2) reinforcement in 13 Rehabilitation Institutions; 3) implementation of Field Intervention Screening Program for 105 people. This program

is carried out to help and build understanding to people who are still worried about the negative stigma regarding the rehabilitation program and for people who have limited access to services to participate in the rehabilitation program at Payakumbuh Primary Clinic owned by Regency BNN; 4) implementation of the Community-Based Intervention Program (IBM) by establishing 33 Recovery Agents in West Sumatra Provincial BNN, Payakumbuh Regency/City BNN, Sawahlunto Regency/City BNN, Solok Regency/City BNN and Pasaman Barat Regency/City BNN. In 2021 there were 92 clients facilitated by the Recovery Agent to obtain rehabilitation services; 5) provision of SHKPN (Certificate of Narcotics Examination) services to 360 people); 6) implementation of the Community-Based Intervention Program program in collaboration with PT Bintang Toedjo to foster red ginger cultivation for former drug addicts and/or the community in Rawang Village as a drug-free village (West Sumatra Provincial BNN, 2021).

Drug-free Village

The Drug-free Village is a P4GN activity of West Sumatra Provincial BNN as one of the drug countermeasure and prevention strategies. In this program, one drug-prone village or urban village is selected as a pilot project for the implementation of the P4GN program to create a village that is free from drug trafficking and abuse. In the drug-free village program, an integrated team is formed from the provincial, regency/city to sub-district levels with *Kesbangpol* as the leading sector.

The implementation of the P4GN Program in drug-free villages aims to create a drug-free society with the resistance to prevent returning to drug abuse. In the field of rehabilitation, there are recovery agents whose function is to assist the community and those who have been rehabilitated to return and be accepted into the community. The recovery agent is the community itself which consists of the head of the neighborhood, community leaders and youth leaders that it leads to a term 'by the community, for the community and back to the community'. This means that the drug-free program involves the community to be responsible for the drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the neighborhood. In one village there are 2 recovery agents according to the available budget. The number of recovery agents could be varied

depending on the budget of the regional government. In this case, BNN has a program that is developed and carried out by the regional government with the support of available resources such as budget support from village funds. This program has been carried out in Nagari Sungai Buluh Selatan Pariaman which allocates a certain percentage of village funds for drug prevention programs by making a pocket book containing information about the dangers of drugs and their prevention, as well as billboards and anti-drug banners. Furthermore, according to P2M (Prevention and Community Empowerment) Coordinator of West Sumatera Provincial BNN, P4GN program in drug-free village also involves activists to support prevention and community empowerment programs in disseminating and conveying educational information about the provincial BNN program to the public.

West Sumatera Provincial BNN in collaboration with the City Government has determined 4 drug-free villages, namely 1) Rawang Urban Village, 2) Gunung Pangilun Urban Village, 3) Nipah Urban Village in Padang City, and 4) Nagari Sungai Buluh in Padang Pariaman. Of the four urban villages/*nagari*, only one urban village was launched in February 2021, namely Rawang urban village, Padang. Rawang urban Village in Padang Selatan subdistrict is a drug-prone area. This area is close to Teluk Bayur Port as the entrance to Padang City (West Sumatera) through sea transportation. It is on the border with a small hill, namely Bukit Putus which is often used as an alternative road to the port. This makes Rawang Urban Village a place for drug trafficking and transactions from the port. As stated by the Head of Rawang Urban Village:

"... the port is a place where all transactions are carried out, including drugs, and it is possible the illicit goods come from the port, the port officials could have prevented it, but there are still some smuggled to the city of Padang via Bukit Putus to Rawang, which is in the border of Teluk Bayur, so when the goods are available and there is demand from the people, there must be a transaction."

The initial step taken is to establish a team of anti-drug volunteer task force or Rawang Rantak Team (Anti-drug Volunteers) to help the government handle drug abuse in Rawang. The Rantak team consists

of various layers of society, namely Head of Padang Selatan Subdistrict, *Danramil*/Commander District Military, District Police Chief, and KUA/Religious affairs office as supervisors from the upper level. At the urban village level, *Rantak team* consists of head of urban village, LPM/Community empowerment institution, Babinsa/Village supervisory non-commissioned officers, and Babinkamtimas/Community Police Officer. At the lower level, there are neighborhood, and Youth Organizations. In an effort to prevent drug abuse in Rawang, it is necessary to maximize community participation to become a member of the *Rantak Team*. In this case, the membership of the *Rantak team* is not mentioned by individual name but by the name of the position, for example Youth. Then, all youth organizations and their members are automatically included in the *Rantak Team* and all are responsible to take part in wars in their area.

BNNP in collaboration with Sidomuncul Bintang 7 provides training on red ginger cultivation to former drug addicts who have undergone rehabilitation and also non-users. The aim is to improve the community's economy and provide activities for former addicts to be ready to return to the community. In addition to training, they are also given the assistance of planting containers (polybags) and ginger seeds. At harvest time, Sidomuncul will buy all the harvests with market price. According to the head of Rawang, apart from keeping former addicts busy, planting ginger is also intended to improve the community's economy.

The training was given by Bintang 7 who also gives the polybag and the seeds, the young man and the former addict just need to take care of it, and at the time of harvest we will report it to Bintang 7 and if it is possible, we will sell the harvest to Bintang 7, but if the residents around Rawang want to cultivate red ginger, it should be possible to be expanded throughout the Rawang urban village. We also hope that Rawang will become the village of ginger, the village that produces red ginger. This red ginger cultivation can actually support the economy as well, it increases the standard of living in the community"

Another program is catfish farming as a program of Padang Office of Fisheries. Fish seeds are provided by the Office of Fisheries while tarpaulin is from Provincial BNN. Seven tarpaulin ponds have been installed and filled with water. In the near future, the pond will be filled

with 1,400 catfish seeds per pond or 8,400 catfish seeds in total from the Office of Fisheries. The Head of Rawang stated:

"... the participants are also former drug addicts, plus our youth who have not been exposed to drugs. Yesterday BNN handed over tarpaulins for seven ponds and they have been installed, and now that they have been filled with water, in the near future, the catfish seeds will be given to the Padang City Office of Fisheries. In one pond, we plan to put 1,400 catfish seeds, so from seven ponds we will have about 8,400 catfish seeds, which is quite large. Then BNN will pay for the feed, we would like to thank them. Until the harvest time, BNN will give pellets"

Meanwhile, drug abuse prevention in the community needs family resilience to avoid possible temptation of drug abuse. For this reason, family resilience training is provided for 10 families, 2 members each, namely mother and children aged 13 years (junior high school age). It is hoped that the anti-drug knowledge gained can be spread to other friends. Therefore, the 10 children who are trained will become anti-drug ambassadors in Rawang. The anti-drug campaign for school children through their friends is more effective than the information provided by the Rantak team which receives no response on the information.

Public understanding, especially members of the anti-drug task force, is adequate. The provision of material for the P4GN program to the community has been good. In the field of rehabilitation, people have the knowledge in handling the addicts to make them accepted in society. It is stated by Head of LPM/Community empowerment institution Rawang:

"Rehabilitation is for those who have returned, we provide training for them, we are afraid that when they return home they will be ostracized by the community while they have no friends, we are afraid that the kingpin will embrace them, of course we have to embrace them in a better way. So if we, the task force and BNN work together. In planting red ginger, we also involve former drug addicts besides the youth who have not been exposed to drugs, there 20 participants in total."

The challenge ahead is the sustainability of a drug-free village according to the plan. Provincial BNN and regional governments need to evaluate the program and monitor P4GN activities to find out to what

extent the drug-free village is effective as a drug countermeasure strategy. As one of the drug countermeasure strategies, BNN has introduced drug-free villages as a pilot project with good concepts. Prevention, empowerment and rehabilitation programs are carried out in targeted vulnerable villages/urban villages by involving Provincial BNNP, regional governments and private sector. Furthermore, the regional government is expected to continue the drug-free village in other village levels with the budget from the regional government. According to the Community empowerment institution Coordinator of Provincial BNN, sometimes there is a misunderstanding that the Provincial BNN is responsible for dealing with drug abuse in the regions. As a vertical agency that is responsible to the central, Provincial BNN coordinates with regional governments to assist in drug abuse countermeasures. Regional governments have budgets and tools such as Office of Social Affairs, Office of Health, Kesbangpol, Office of Education in coordination with Provincial BNN to carry out the P4GN program.

E. Closing

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in West Sumatera is still worrying based on the increasing number of drug cases revealed by Provincial BNN, Regency/City BNN and the Police. Drug eradication has been carried out but not yet optimal. Drug-free village is one of P4GN programs as a strategy in drug abuse countermeasure in drug-prone areas. In the implementation of the program, there are still many challenges. The sustainability of the program is still a question considering that there are no monitoring and evaluation activities of the program. It is necessary to monitor and evaluate P4GN activities in drug-free villages to make the program effective in handling drug abuse.

The regional government is expected to be actively involved in drug countermeasure considering it is done for the community in the respective area. The P4GN program issued by Provincial BNN should be continued by regional governments in collaboration with Provincial BNN. It needs the regional government's commitment to prioritize the budget for drug countermeasures. This can be done by allocating a portion of village funds for drug countermeasure activities. Subdistricts/*nagari* classified as drug-

prone are prioritized to be used and established as drug-free *Nagari*/village to carry out drug countermeasure in all drug-prone areas

In an effort to reduce drug trafficking, eradication still needs to be carried out in coordination with Regency/City BNN. However, the P4GN program needs to be more focused on prevention activities by increasing dissemination and conducting urine tests in a larger scope. Cooperation in urine tests with other parties needs to be improved, such as plantation companies which have employees who are susceptible to drug exposure.

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CHAPTER 5

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ANTI-DRUG VOLUNTEER AND ACTIVIST IN DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURE IN RIAU PROVINCE

Radot Manalu

A. Introduction

Riau Province is located on the island of Sumatra with the capital city of Pekanbaru. Riau Province has 2,000 kilometers of coastline and several ports for sea transportation. Among these ports, there are several “illegal” ports which are also known as “dark” ports or “rat” ports. Such conditions have the potential to be exploited by smugglers to supply illegal goods including drugs from outside Riau Province.

The mode of drug abuse is carried out by deceiving fishermen who are used as couriers for drug delivery in the middle of the ocean by giving the drugs from one fisherman to another (relay). Likewise, shipments after arriving on the mainland are carried out in the same way from one courier to another, making it difficult to trace the origin of the drugs. Based on information, the delivery of the drugs is at least 5 (five) to 10 (ten) relays starting from the dealer to the user ⁴⁹. These fishermen are easily deceived due to having inadequate and uncertain income and low educational background. The fishermen who become couriers are very tempted by the rewards offered because they are greater than their income from fishing. In the interview, resource person “B” at Riau Provincial BNN said, “For example, shipping 1 kg of methamphetamine will be rewarded 1 million rupiah” ⁵⁰.

⁴⁹ Interview with resource person “B” (Riau Provincial BNN), on 6 September 2021

⁵⁰ Interview with resource person “B” (Riau Provincial BNN), on 6 September 2021

Meanwhile, the government has made great efforts in handling drug abuse, both in terms of policies and action programs. In the policy perspective, since the Dutch colonial era, the policy on drugs in Indonesia has been regulated by a law (Verdovende Middelen Ordonantie) which came into force in 1927 (State Gazette No.278 Juncto 536). Since the establishment of the Indonesian state, many laws on drugs have been issued and have been amended several times. The recent one is the issuance of Law No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as the latest law in the war on drugs.

In 2020 the government's attention to drug abuse is increasingly being carried out with the slogan **"WAR ON DRUGS"**. Then Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) is issued as the legal basis for implementing an action plan to countermeasure drug abuse. In addition to updating policies as a legal basis in accordance with the needs, various efforts are continuously being made by the government to countermeasure drug abuse. However, despite that it is very clear and firm to take preventive, persuasive and repressive measures from a legal perspective, it seems that drug abuse in Indonesia, especially in Riau Province, is still increasing.

B. Drug Abuse in Riau Province in 2020-2021

The 2019 BNN-LIPI National Prevalence Survey shows that drug abuse in Indonesia is 1.8% (3,419,188 people out of 186,616.874) of the population aged 15-64 years. Meanwhile, the prevalence rate in 2019 in Riau Province is 0.90% for ever used and 0.50% for past year use (BNN-LIPI, 2020). The prevalence of drug abuse in Riau Province in the period 2020-2021 can be seen in Table 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1. Number of Drug Abuse in 2020-2021 Riau Provincial BNN

Type	2020 Drug case report:28 File:40		2021 Drug case report:10 File:14		Note
	evidence/gr/ pills	M/F	evidence/GR/ pills	F/M	
Methamphetamine	74,068.05 gr	M:34	3,286.88 gr	M: 10	
Ecstasy	38,317 pills		-		
Marijuana	3,978.49 gr	F:4	145.72 gr	F: 4	
LSD/2 CB			1.26 gr		
Suspected drugs	5,069.95 gr				

Source: Riau Provincial BNN (2021)

The data in Table 5.1 shows that in 2020 based on Drug Case Report (LKN) there are 28 drug cases. Based on the number of files, there are 40 cases consisting of 74,068.05 grams of methamphetamine, 38,317 ecstasy pills, 3,978.49 grams of marijuana and 5,069.95 gram of suspected drugs. Meanwhile, in 2021 there are 10 drug case reports and 14 cases consisting of 3,286.88 grams of shabu, 145.72 grams of marijuana, and 1.26 grams of LSD/2 CB. The arrest in 2020-2021 involves not only men but also women consisting of 34 men and 4 women and 10 men and 4 women in 2021.

The number of suspects in drug cases in 2020 and 2021 based on the number of files handled by Riau Provincial BNN is illustrated by the following diagram:

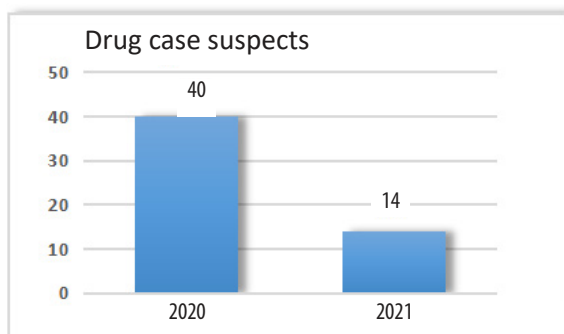


Figure 5.1. Number of Drug Case Suspects based on Files in Riau Province Provincial BNN

Source: processed from secondary data Provincial BNN 2020-2021

Meanwhile, the number of cases based on the data handled by the Directorate of Drug Investigation of Riau Provincial Police is shown in Table 2. The number of these cases is different from cases handled by Riau Provincial BNN.

**Table 5.2. Number of Drug Case in 2020-2021
Directorate of Drug Investigation Riau Provincial Police**

Type	2020 Drug case report:1,747 suspect: 2,250		2021 Drug case report: 1,181 suspect: 1,710		Note
	evidence/gr/ pills	M/F	evidence/gr/ pills	M/F	
Methamphetamine	602,611.79 gr	M: 2,347 M: 147	331,907.89 gr	M: 1,601	
Ecstasy	-		-	F: 109	
Marijuana	158,023.65 gr		17,660.54 gr		
XTC	151,676 pills		75,297pills		
Happy five	12,846 pills		18 pills		

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation Riau Provincial Police (2021)

Table 5.2 shows that in Riau Province in 2020 there are 1,174 police reports and 2,250 suspects involving 602,611.79 grams of methamphetamine, 158,023.65 grams of marijuana, 151,676 XTC pills and 12,846 Psychotropic happy five pills with the number of 2,347 male and 147 female. In 2021 there were 1,181 reports, 1,710 suspects, 331,907.89

grams of methamphetamine, 17,660.54 grams of marijuana, 75,297 XTC pills and 18 psychotropic pills involving 1,601 male cases and 109 female cases.

The suspects in drug cases in 2020-2021 based on the number of suspect data handled by Riau Provincial Police can be described by the following diagram:

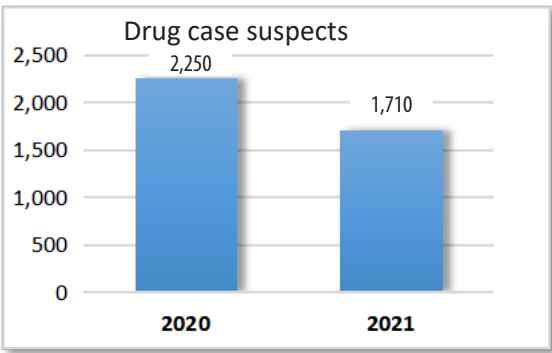


Figure 5.2. Number of Drug Case Suspects

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation Riau Province Police, Secondary Data 2020-2021 (processed)

In addition, at the time of collecting data and information there are important findings, namely 2 drug cases who are currently under investigation and put in jail at Riau Provincial BNN, namely the initials “W” and “S”. “W” as a user who was first arrested on August 5, 2021 after there was information that goods had entered Pekanbaru City. After being investigated, it turned out that “W” is a friend of “S” as a dealer. Then “S” was arrested and both were put in jail in Provincial BNN detention room⁵¹. For the time being, the two female suspects are put in jail in Provincial BNN detention room that is uninhabitable due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the detention room for women is not available. The data in Table 1 and 2 above show that there has been a drastic decrease in drug abuse in 2020-2021. However, this does not mean that Riau Province is considered not to be drug-prone because at any time it can increase again.

Untuk itu tetap diperlukan peningkatan perhatian dan kewaspadaan dari pihak yang berkepentingan. Kewaspadaan semFor this reason, it is

⁵¹ Interview with resource person “A” (Riau Province BNN), on 6 September 2021.

still necessary to increase the attention and vigilance of related parties. Vigilance is needed more because currently the circulated drugs are no longer only methamphetamine, ecstasy and marijuana, but new types of narcotics such as XTC, happy five psychotropics, and LSD/2 CB have been circulated which have been identified as more dangerous. In addition, there are also types of illegal goods that have not been identified and are suspected of being narcotics. In general, the increasing drug abuse in Indonesia can be said as a lifestyle for users. This is reinforced by statements from several sources who said that the prevalence of drug abuse in Riau Province is high because using drugs is considered as a lifestyle with the following statement:

".....Well, for example, regardless of what you ask, maybe it's a lifestyle, yes, sir, first is a lifestyle". .⁵²

In addition to being a lifestyle for users, in the opinion of "AR" as a resource person, environmental factors also greatly influence the prevalence of drug abuse in Riau Province with the following statement:

"...In my opinion, it's the environment, if it's contaminated with drugs, even straight people will be likely tempted as well." "From what I see, Riau is quite prone to drugs....."⁵³

The emergence of the phenomenon that drug abuse is considered a lifestyle for users of course will affect the increase in supply and demand. On one hand, the war on drugs continues to be intensified, but on the other hand the supply chain for illegal goods has been formed due to the high demand so that the level of supply is also increasingly higher. This is a crucial national problem and very worrying because when viewed from the aspect of educational background and work, it has penetrated all levels of society. In addition, another concern is that drug abuse no longer looks at age, from children, teenagers, to adults. Of course, this must be taken seriously because the increasing prevalence of drug abuse today will have an impact and be very risky in the future. The impact of drug abuse will be felt in the long term from generation to generation which will hinder growth and development in various aspects (economy, social, culture, politics, defense and security) and of the future generations of human resources.

⁵² Interview with resource person "DM" in Riau Province, on 7 September 2021.

⁵³ Interview with resource person "AR" in Riau Province, on 8 September 2021.

The increasing technology update and mastery, especially information technology at this time also provides opportunities of drug abuse for dealers and users. In addition, based on information from informants, the weaknesses of officers who lack dedication and integrity in carrying out their duties, both officers at the Correctional Institution or Prison and eradication officers in the field, also adds the opportunities and flexibility of dealers to launch their actions. This is supported by the results of an interview with resource person “J” who said that on the other hand there are still individuals involved in backing up drug abuse. The statement is as follows:

*“There are two things that are contradictory, sir, we educate the prevention, but on the one hand there are people who are backing up. This is the contradiction and there are many.....”.*⁵⁴

In addition, the increasing drug trafficking in Indonesia is due to global trade factors. Indonesia has shifted from being a transit country to being a destination country for illegal drug trafficking. It means that Indonesia has become a target market for drug trafficking (Herindrasti, 2012). In line with that, Faturrachman (2020) said that Indonesia is categorized as the final destination country for drug smuggling. This is due to the large number of Indonesian people who still depend on drugs and live a consumptive lifestyle. Geographically, Indonesia’s location is very supportive because it is located between two continents namely Asia and Australia as well as two Oceans namely Pacific Ocean and Indonesian Ocean. This condition is used by smugglers to distribute drugs in Indonesia. The description above shows how complex the problem of drug abuse increases in Indonesia, especially in Riau Province due to the influence of many factors.

In such conditions, various efforts and strategies for overcoming drug abuse are needed in Indonesia, especially in Riau Province. The government, in this case Provincial BNN, in coordination with BNN involves Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists as partners through collaboration with institutions such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Private/Industrial, Government Institutions, Educational Institutions, etc. The involvement of Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists

54 Interview with resource person “J” in Riau Province, on 8 September 2021.

is aimed at educating the public, especially young people, through action programs. Then, to strengthen the competence of the Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists, capacity building is carried out. However, it has not run optimally. According to the writer, capacity building for Volunteers/Activists needs to be increased in the hope that drug abuse in Riau Province can be controlled or at least minimized.

C. Capacity Building Concept

In general, according to Ratnasari (2013), the concept of capacity building can be interpreted as a process of building the capacity of individuals, groups or organizations. Then, according to Horton, et.al (2008) in Merinoa Susana S. (2012) said that capacity is related to certain objects or goals of change. Furthermore, Enemark & Ahene (2002) in Merinoa Susana S. (2012) defines capacity building as the development of human resources (knowledge, skills, individual and group attitudes) for the purpose of developing and managing certain areas in society. Furthermore, Ratnasari (2013), said that capacity building can also be interpreted as an effort to strengthen the capacity of individuals, groups or organizations through the development of abilities, skills, potential and talents as well as mastery of competencies so that individuals, groups or organizations can survive and able to cope with the challenges of change that occurs quickly and unexpectedly. In addition, capacity building can also be interpreted as a creative process in building an unseen capacity. In addition, UNDP (2007) defines capacity building as the process by which individuals, organizations and communities acquire, strengthen and maintain the ability to set and achieve their own development goals over time.

The process of increasing the ability of individuals or groups of course must be done through learning or education. According to Milly Mildawati in Fahrudin A (2021), basically the importance of capacity building is to educate a person to grow and develop so as to empower themselves and in turn empower the community. In line with that, according to Sakroni in Fahrudin A (2012), education functions as a means of empowering individuals and communities to face the future. The emphasis in non-formal education is on the affective aspect, followed by the skills and cognition aspects. The implementation of non-formal education strategies

is to take advantage of new opportunities that may occur in the future to empower the community.

Furthermore, Kivington (2007) in Johansson (2013) has grouped the elements of capacity building into: learning and thinking; group participation and interaction; and social or institutional elements. Furthermore, Kivington (2007) says that the social or institutional elements include the management of the decision-making process, the level of structural openness and institutional arrangements that support open exchange and knowledge building. In addition, UNDP explains that there are 4 (four) aspects in capacity building which are the domains of institutional capacity where most of the changes in capacity include: institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge, and accountability. It is emphasized that this aspect is a core issue to encourage capacity building. Therefore, capacity building should at least consider these four issues (Whittle, 2012). Furthermore, Whittle (2012) argues that any organization or institution must consider 5 (five) basic capacities, namely: competent (qualified and experienced) people, relevant programs, efficient organizational structures, adequate resources, and effective working methods.

From the various descriptions and opinions above, it can be said that capacity building aims to increase the competence or ability of individuals, groups and organizations or institutions. This shows that capacity development is not only limited to individual or group capacity building, but is also related to institutional capacity which includes management activities and decision-making processes by considering competent people, relevant programs, efficient organizational structures, adequate resources, and effective working methods.

The results of the research on Community Empowerment in Optimizing the Role of the Anti-Drug Youth Task Force show that capacity building has proven to be effective as a companion program in institutional strengthening to create a drug-free village in Grogol urban village, Limo district, Depok (Ritanti, 2021). The importance of a person's capacity building is to help them grow and develop so that they can empower themselves and in turn empower the community. According to Johansson M (2013), social learning has the greatest value as a practical framework

for exploring the critical elements of solving complex problems, especially issues with a socio-ecological dimension.

D. Capacity Building Stages

According to UNP (2007) there are 5 (five) steps in capacity building, namely: a). Engage stakeholders on capacity, b). Assesses capacity assets and needs, c). Formulate a capacity development response, d). Implement a capacity development response, and e). Evaluate capacity development, as shown in Figure 5.3.

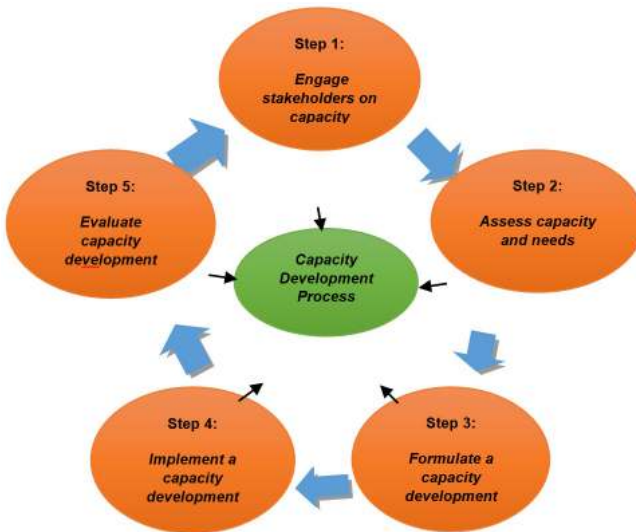


Figure 5.3. Capacity Development Process

The steps for capacity building can be described as follows:

- a) *Engage stakeholders on capacity*
Involve stakeholders and provide opportunities to get input in capacity building. This is intended so that the parties involved have the same commitment, contribution and responsibility for the decisions that will be made. Assess capacity assets and needs.
- b) *Identify and assess assets as needed to achieve the goals or targets to be achieved;*

- c) *Formulate a capacity development response.*
The results of identification and assessment of various problems are formulated into one core problem and one action for capacity building;
- d) *Implement a capacity development response*
Implementation is an integral part of implementing capacity building programs. The process of implementing capacity building through pre-determined thought and planning;
- e) *Evaluate capacity development*
Evaluation is carried out to find out changes with clear evidence of performance achievement in achieving goals

E. Capacity Building for Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist in Drug Abuse Countermeasure in Riau Province

Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists are people, both groups and individuals who are willing to volunteer as agents to make changes in their environment that is free from drug abuse and illicit trafficking. An anti-drug volunteer/activist is someone who is willing to serve sincerely and selflessly without being rewarded and has the ability and concern as a driver for disseminating information about the dangers of drug abuse (BNN RI, 2017). Volunteers/Activists may be assigned by BNN, Provincial BNN and Regency/City BNN to carry out drug abuse prevention activities in accordance with programs run by Regional Work Units (SKPD) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or other agencies. The legal basis for the formation of Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists is Law No.35 of 2009 and the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia No.2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for 2020-2024. The Presidential Instruction action plan emphasizes the establishment of an Anti-Narcotics Task Force/Volunteer and Narcotics Precursor. The Decision Letter on Appointment of Volunteers/Activists is coordinated by BNN. The appointment or recruitment of anti-drug Volunteers/Activists is carried out by Provincial BNN or Regency/City BNN under the coordination of BNN. The recruitment process for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists can be described in the following chart:

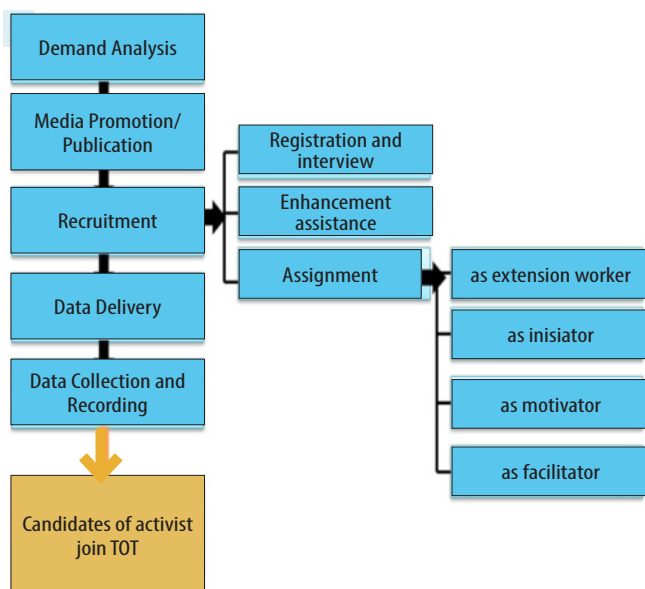


Figure 5.4. Recruitment of Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist

Source : BNN RI (2017)

The volunteers/activists in drug abuse countermeasure and prevention are as follows: a). Extension worker: Disseminate information on the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). b). Initiator: initiate programs and activities for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). c). Motivator: give motivation to families, workers, students and community regarding the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). d). Facilitator: Provide assistance in the implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) programs or as a liaison between the community and BNN.

Furthermore, in carrying out their duties, Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists have a function which in essence is that government partners are the spearhead to establish communication with the community in the context of overcoming drug abuse. The functions of the Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists include: a). As a community extension agent who provides knowledge and understanding through dissemination of the dangers of drugs. b). As an initiator who designs and implements prevention programs independently. c). As a motivator that moves

the community to be actively involved in prevention efforts. d). As a facilitator who connects BNN with all stakeholders.

To improve the competence or ability of the Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists, the government in this case Riau Provincial BNN carries out various capacity building in collaboration with institutions as stakeholders, both government, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). In capacity building for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists in Riau Province in the last two years in 2020-2021, Riau Provincial BNN collaborates with the Office of Youth and Sports, PTPN V and several NGOs such as Community Organization Forum (Fokan), Musicians Village, Anti-narcotics Movement (Granat) and several private and public schools. These institutions are institutions that foster Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists. The contribution of these anti-drug volunteers/activists is expected to be able to bridge the government as an agent to educate by disseminating information on the dangers of drugs to the community in their respective environments and even to the wider community.

The programs carried out by each institution are more in preventive and persuasive actions before the existence of drug abuse. It means that the public is educated before being exposed to drugs through dissemination about the dangers of drugs. Capacity building for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists is carried out through workshops, counseling, training, mentoring and others related to increasing knowledge and skills. Some examples of the implementation of workshops in the context of capacity building are as follows:

5.1. Workshop for Capacity Building of Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist in Private Sector in Prime Park Hotel Pekanbaru, Riau on 13 August 2021

The P4GN workshop was held on 13 August 2021 in a private sector with a total of 30 participants at the Ballroom of the Prime Park Hotel Pekanbaru. P4GN workshop activities in the context of developing the capacity of anti-drug activists in the private sector



Figure 5.5. Workshop for Capacity Building of Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist in Private Sector in Prime Park Hotel Pekanbaru, Riau

Source : <https://riaulink.com/news/detail/14865/kembangkan-kapasitas-penggiat-anti-narkoba-bnnp-riau-gelar-workshop-p4gn> (16th October 2021)

5.2. Workshop for Capacity Building of Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist at the Ballroom of Prime Park Hotel Pekanbaru, Riau on 27 August 2021

The workshop took place for several days for volunteers/anti-drug activists from government agencies, private sector, mass organizations, legal experts, PWI journalists and several village heads. It is aimed at developing the capacity of anti-drug activists in government agencies, private sector, educational environment and community .



Figure 5.6. Workshop for Capacity Building of Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist at the Ballroom of Prime Park Hotel Pekanbaru

Source: <https://www.potretperistiwa.com/2021/08/ka-bnnp-riau-buka-workshop-p4gn-fokan.html>, (14 September 2021)

5.3. Training of Trainer and Extension on Extension of the Dangers of Drugs in Bono Hotel Pekanbaru, Riau Province on 15 September 2021

In addition, the Office of Youth and Sports held an Anti-narcotics Training on Training (ToT) on 15-17 September 2021 at the Bono Hotel which was attended by 120 participants. This activity is carried out continuously through a youth organization for the Anti-Drug Youth Core Cadre (KIPAN). The 2021 ToT and Drug Dangers Extension activity was attended by 145 participants consisting of 80 students from 10 high school/vocational schools in Pekanbaru City and 65 youth organizations from 12 regencies/cities throughout Riau Province. This activity is a very good momentum to increase the role of volunteers/activists on the problem of drug abuse, especially for youth in Riau Province.



Figure 5.7. Training of Trainer and Extension on Extension of the Dangers of Drugs in Bono Hotel Pekanbaru, Riau Province

Source : <https://riaupos.jawapos.com/olahraga/17/09/2021/257877/dispورا-riau-gelar-training-of-trainer-dan-penyuluhan-bahaya-narkoba.html> (18 Oktober 2021).

Capacity building for anti-drug volunteers/activists in Riau Province has been going on for a long time and is sustainable. The participants who have attended the workshop are expected to become anti-drug agents who make action plans and can implement them through dissemination in their respective environments through youth organizations such as youth organizations and schools in villages as necessary. However, it is realized that based on the various activities carried out are still felt to be lacking and limited because they have not been able to reach the entire wider community, especially those in regencies and villages according to the interview with Mrs. “DM” as a resource person who said:

"...policy, sir, starting from the policy of evaluating regulations, so that this program is carried out simultaneously, because if it is only carried out in the province, it seems to be impossible to truly carry out the drug-free slogan." ⁵⁵

The description above explains that capacity building through training, workshops and so on still needs to be improved to be more intense and is carried out not only by Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists at the provincial level but also at the regency level including sub-districts and villages. Regarding policy implementation, it was said by the resource person "DM" that the government at the regency level had not been able to fully translate existing policies into action programs in their respective regions. The interview is as follow:

"....not completely, sir, to translate the program into the main program or the action program". ⁵⁶

Furthermore, the resource person stated:

"It must be linear, sir, for example, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has issued a circular, meaning that the province has implemented it, we really hope that the regency/city will also respond to the same thing, but sometimes, or even worse, the program in the regency does not exist, sir, so we are stagnant.. we are trying our best to establish organization in the regency, but the regency itself does not have programs". ⁵⁷

The dissemination at schools has also not been able to reach the maximum coverage especially schools in villages as stated by a resource person "SR" as follows:

"In my opinion, schools are lacking, not in terms of the dissemination, but the coverage." ⁵⁸

The statement explains that the policies set by the government have not been fully responded to and implemented by the respective regional

⁵⁵ Interview with resources person "DM", on 7 September 2021

⁵⁶ Interview with resources person "DM", on 7 September 2021

⁵⁷ Interview with resources person "DM", on 7 September 2021

⁵⁸ Interview with resources person "SR", on 9 September 2021

governments at the regency level, especially dissemination in schools that have not made a wide range of coverage. Another opinion is that drug introduction needs to be given to children from kindergarten to elementary school because they are exposed to drugs at a young age. Some inputs from resource persons are as follows:

"...I was once sent by the regional government abroad. I joined the drug organization at Melbourne University, I was taken there and they introduced me to the dangers of drugs from an early age."⁵⁹. This is reinforced by the opinion of the informant who said: "...I gave advice in every event that I participated in if the target could be changed. It should be given at kindergarten to elementary school level".⁶⁰

In addition, based on the data and information collected, the community empowerment program through life skills has not had a significant impact, according to the statement of the resource person "DL" as follows:

"...in 2019, one out of ten trainees was successful, he is still running a screen-printing business. In 2020, one out of 15 trainees will be running the business of jengkol chips. Then in 2021, we plan to have barista coffee, we don't know yet. There were 15 trainees...". Some of them managed to run the business but the percentage is very small".⁶¹

The description above explains that the government's efforts have not had a significant impact on tackling drug abuse in Riau Province. Therefore, a strategy is needed to encourage the ongoing programs.

F. Strategy on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Eradication in Riau Province

The war on drugs in Riau Province continues to be pursued. As previously explained, one of the efforts made by the Government in Riau Province is to increase the role of Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists as government's partners or envoy to educate the public about the dangers of drugs so that people have knowledge about the dangers of drugs and

⁵⁹ Interview with resources person "DM", on 7 September 2021

⁶⁰ Interview with resources person "RS", on 8 September 2021

⁶¹ Interview with resources person "DL", on 6 September 2021

are not easily deceived by the dealer. Increasing the role of the Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists is carried out through capacity building.

1. Capacity Building for Anti-drug Volunteer/Activist

Capacity building is not only limited to implementing learning and training programs but also requires the preparation of strategies as a form of action to achieve predetermined targets. The capacity building for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists in Riau Province can be described as follows:

- a) Building public awareness to play an active role in overcoming drug abuse and introduce the dangers of drugs to children from an early age or kindergarten level through Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists;
- b) Expanding the dissemination coverage to the community in village and involving all stakeholders in the program in the context of drug abuse countermeasure in Riau Province;
- c) Recruiting new Volunteers/Activists to maintain the continuity of members and increase capacity building activities through training, workshops, and learning to improve the competence of Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists;
- d) Evaluating the implementation of action programs carried out by Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists regarding the dissemination of the dangers of drugs at the provincial and regency/city levels.

2. Institutional Capacity Building

As previously described, capacity building cannot be separated from institutional capacity building. Therefore, institutional capacity also needs to be strengthened in the context of drug eradication. Institutional capacity building is aimed at taking advantage of new opportunities in empowering the community.

- a) Giving emphasize to the Regency/City Government that the drug abuse prevention program becomes the main program and action program in each Regency/City in accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN);
- b) Strengthening support for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists, such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Government support can be in the form of financial and non-financial support by facilitating the

implementation of workshops, training, etc.

- c) Providing the widest possible opportunity for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to strengthen their institutions in planning and realizing their work programs in accordance with their respective tasks.
- d) Strengthening cooperation with Industry/Companies so that they can play an active role in supporting the implementation of social activities in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- e) Increasing synergy in the form of cross-institutional collaboration to strengthen institutional capacity and ensure that activities carried out by one institution with another do not overlap in the implementation of activities;
- f) Conducting a comprehensive program evaluation related to institutional management.

G. Closing

Based on data and information, Riau Province is classified as a drug-prone area. Efforts to overcome the dangers of drugs in Riau Province have been carried out, but they still need to be improved. Overcoming the dangers of drugs is carried out with preventive, persuasive and repressive efforts.

Capacity building for Anti-Drug Volunteers/Activists has been carried out although the implementation has not been maximized because it is constrained by inadequate resources. Strengthening the capacity of Anti-drug Volunteers/Activists needs to be done more intensely to produce more anti-drug agents so that dissemination of the dangers of drug abuse can be conveyed to the wider community at the provincial level to the village level.

The dangers of drugs need to be introduced to children from an early age starting from the kindergarten/elementary school level. The dangers of drugs can be introduced through mentoring facilitators in schools to appeal to each school regarding the dangers of drugs. This is aimed to make children be familiar with the dangers of drugs from an early age so that they are not easily deceived by users and dealers.

Capacity building cannot be separated from institutional capacity building. The capacity of institutions that act as coaches for volunteers/activators also needs to be strengthened. Synergy and active roles from various parties, including the government, community organizations, and public are the key to the success of efforts in drug abuse countermeasures in Riau Province.

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CHAPTER 6

DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURE IN JAMBI PROVINCE

Lamijo

A. Introduction

Currently, drugs are still a common enemy of all countries and the international community apart from the Covid-19 pandemic. According to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) dated 24 June 2021, around 275 million people in the world used drugs in 2020, and this trend is expected to increase by 11% until 2030. It was stated by Vice President Ma'ruf Amin in his speech at the commemoration of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI) on 28 June 2021. Therefore, drug abuse countermeasure needs synergy at all levels, both national, regional and international ⁶².

As a country with the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia is currently in a state of drug emergency, where the level of vulnerability to drug abuse and illicit trafficking is very high. Based on the 2019 BNN survey, the prevalence rate of drug abuse in productive age in Indonesia is 1.8%, so it can be said that 180 out of every 10,000 Indonesians of productive age are exposed to drugs. The high vulnerability of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia can also be seen from the disclosure of 33,371 drug cases in 2019 with evidence of 112.2 tons of marijuana, 5.01 tons of methamphetamine, 1.3 million ecstasy pills and 1.65 million PCC pills throughout Indonesia involving 42,649 perpetrators ⁶³. Furthermore, up to April 2021, the Directorate General of Customs in cooperation with the National Police and the National Narcotics Board have succeeded in uncovering 422 drug smuggling cases with the evidence of 1.9 tons

66 "Wapres: Pengguna Narkoba Diprediksi Meningkat 11 Persen." Visit <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qveb7u396/wapres-pengguna-narkoba-diprediksi-meningkat-11-persen>. accessed on 11 October 2021.

67 "Sepanjang Tahun 2019, BNN RI Ungkap 33.371 Kasus Narkotika." Visit <https://www.beritajakarta.id/read/75379/sepanjang-tahun-2019-bnn-ri-ungkap-33371-kasus-narkotika#.YYFRkcxwXIU>. Accessed on 23 October 2021.

of methamphetamine. Meanwhile, the National Police themselves until mid-2021 have succeeded in uncovering 19,229 drug cases by arresting 24,878 suspects with evidence worth Rp 11.66 trillion ⁶⁴.

The emergency state for drugs in Indonesia is increasingly worrying with the various modes and patterns of circulation that have changed. Thus, it can be said that almost no area in Indonesia is free from the influence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. According to the Deputy for Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) BNN, Inspector General Police Sufyan Syarif, in 2021 there are more than 2,884 drug-prone areas in the dangerous and alert category in Indonesia. Compared to in 2020, drug-prone areas in 2021 have jumped sharply. According to data from the Indonesian National Police as of June 2020, drug-prone areas in Indonesia can be seen on map 1 below.



Figure 6.1. Map of Drug Prone Area in Indonesia in 2020

Source : <https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/polri-ungkap-peredaran-narkoba-di-indonesia-selama-pandemi>. Diakses 28 September 2021.

64 "Sepanjang Tahun 2019, BNN RI Ungkai 33.371 Kasus Narkotika." Visit <https://www.beritajakarta.id/read/75379/sepanjang-tahun-2019-bnn-ri-ungkap-33371-kasus-narkotika#.YYFRkoxwXIU>. Accessed on 23 October 2021.

From figure 6.1 above, in 2020 it can be seen that Jambi is included in the orange zone of drug abuse and illicit trafficking with 26 drug-prone areas, just below Aceh, North Sumatra, and DKI Jakarta. This data is of course inversely proportional to the status of Jambi which is ranked 26th nationally in the 2019 drug abuse prevalence survey. This is certainly a big question, why is there a difference in contrast between the results of the 2019 drug abuse prevalence survey and the number of drug-prone areas in Jambi which is a huge amount. In fact, the Head of the Jambi Provincial BNN, Brigadier General Police Sugeng Suprijanto, revealed that he was not proud of the jump in Jambi's position from 4th in 2017 to 26th in 2019 due to the fact that there are still many drug cases in Jambi. He further said:

*"...With this jump in rank, I am not proud, I am not satisfied, I am not blaming the research results, don't be lulled... operationally in the field, it is safe... it's if we have this mindset. This is not our way of thinking, right?"*⁶⁵

Based on the description above, several questions need to be answered, such as how exactly the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs in Jambi is, and what the strategy is. We will try to find answers to some of these problems based on the results of field research in Jambi for 22 days from 4 to 25 September 2021, both from the results of field observations and in-depth interviews with several sources.

B. Jambi Drug Problems in Jambi Province

1. Drug Illicit Trafficking

As a province that is very strategically located at the main traffic crossing in Sumatera, Jambi has become a "heaven" for drug dealers because it is often used as a place for drug trafficking from Aceh and Batam, international drug networks, before being spread to Java, South Sumatera, West Sumatera, Lampung, and other provinces. The international drug network that entered Jambi came from China, Golden Crescent (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan), and Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand) via Malaysia. According to Mrs. Tina, the head of Rumah Batik in Legok

⁶⁵ In-depth interview with head of Jambi Provincial BNN, Brigjend. Pol. Drs. Sugeng Prijanto, S.H., on 9 September 2021 at Jambi Provincial BNN office.

Village, Danau Sipin, Jambi City, one of the drug dealers in Legok got drugs from China through a network of Palembang people who often came to Legok to supply drugs ⁶⁶.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Jambi is one of the most vulnerable areas for drugs in Indonesia. Based on BNN RI data in 2019, there are 26 drug-prone areas in Jambi spread over 8 regencies/cities, as shown in table below:

Table 6.1. List of Drug-Prone Areas in Jambi Province in 2019

No.	Name of village/area	subdistrict	Regency/City
1.	Tungkal Dua	Tungkal Ilir	Tanjung Jabung Barat
2.	Pandan island, Legok	Danau Sipin	Kota Jambi
3.	Pulau Kayu Aro	Sekernan	Muaro Jambi
4.	Pelawan	Singkut	Sarolangun
5.	Bathin II	Pelayangan	Bungo
6.	Wirotho Agung	Rimbo Bujang	Tebo
7.	Unit 8	Rimbo Ulu	Tebo
8.	Demang	Limun	Sarolangun
9.	Arang-arang	Kumpeh Ulu	Muaro Jambi
10	Unit II	Sei Bahar	Muaro Jambi
11.	Babeko	Bathin II	Bungo
12.	Muaro Bungo	Muaro Bungo	Bungo
13.	Pelayangan Tanah Bumbu	Jujuhan	Bungo
14.	Aur Cino	Bathin III Ulu	Bungo
15.	Baru	Pelepat	Bungo
16.	Kayu Aro	Kayu Aro	Kerinci
17.	Muara Ketalo	Bathin VIII	Sarolangun
18.	Mandiangan Dalam	Mandiangan	Sarolangun
19.	Giriwinangun Unit 15	Rimbo Ilir	Tebo
20.	Air Itam	Pauh	Sarolangun
21.	Rambahan	Sumai	Tebo

66 Interview with Ms. Tina, at Rumah Batik, Legok village, Danau Sipin, 11 September 2021.

No.	Name of village/area	subdistrict	Regency/City
22.	Danau Kedap Jambi Kecil	Jambi Luar Kota	Muaro Jambi
23.	Sanggaran Agung	Danau Kerinci	Kerinci
24.	Sei Ulak	Siulak	Kerinci
25.	Pasar Sungai Penuh	Sungai Penuh	Kota Sungai Penuh
26.	Olak Kemang	Pelayangan	Jambi

Source: BNN RI 2019

Land and sea/river routes are the main accesses for drug smuggling and trafficking in Jambi. According to data from Jambi Provincial BNN in 2021 (see figure 6.2), the highway that connects Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, and Jambi is the main access for drugs to enter Jambi via Bungo. The eastern route that connects Aceh, North Sumatera and Riau, is connected to Jambi via Tanjung Jabung Barat. Meanwhile, the waterways that are vulnerable are the ports of Kuala Tungkal, Muaro Sabak, and Nipah Panjang in the regency of Tanjung Jabung Timur and Tanjung Jabung Barat, which have direct access to international waters.



Figure 6.2. Drug Smuggling-prone route in Jambi Province

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021.

Talking about drug problems in Jambi Province cannot be separated from drug trafficking in this province, whose mode is often changed to deceive the officers. This can be seen from the catch of drug cases

revealed by Jambi Provincial BNN. For example, in 2019, the mode of drug delivery was revealed via female couriers using travel services. In the same year Jambi Provincial BNN also succeeded in revealing the mode of drug smuggling at Sultan Thaha airport by inserting methamphetamine into the anus of airplane passengers. Another method that was successfully uncovered in 2020 was sending drugs through the J&T expedition. Meanwhile, the new mode of drug smuggling that was successfully uncovered in 2021 is sending drugs by inserting them into an electric transformer (Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021).

In addition, according to the Head of Jambi Provincial BNN, there are three types of circulated drugs and often found as evidence in Jambi. They are methamphetamine, marijuana and ecstasy. In Jambi, the price for each type of drugs is Rp1.2 million/gram for methamphetamine, Rp2 million/kilogram for marijuana, and Rp250,000-300,000 per pill for ecstasy. In addition, the smuggling of drugs to Jambi through waterways is through the Batanghari River which connects Kuala Tungkal with Angso Duo market in Jambi. The mode currently used is to put methamphetamine in coconut husks that are still intact, from Kuala Tungkal to Angso Duo. This mode is considered new because Tanjung Jabung Timur area is famous for producing coconut and it is supplied to Jambi by boat. This mode replaces the previous mode that was uncovered by the authorities, namely putting drugs into fish boxes that were brought from Kuala Tungkal to Angso Duo, Jambi.

Based on the results of drug trafficking case disclosure in Jambi in recent years, Jambi Provincial BNN mapped the entry routes for drugs to Jambi by air, sea and land, as shown in figure 6.3 below.

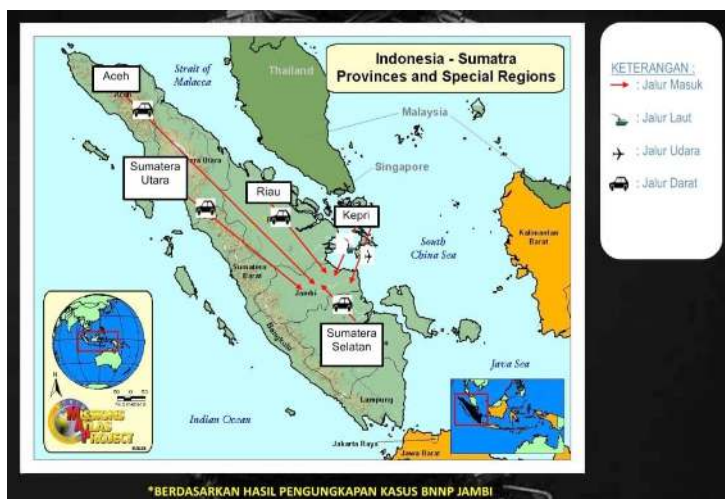


Figure 6.3. Drug Entrance to Jambi Province

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021

The problem of drug trafficking in Jambi can indeed be mapped in terms of the route and mode where the majority of drugs entering Jambi come from Aceh and international waters through ports in Jambi. Although many dealers, abusers and even kingpins in Jambi have been arrested and sentenced to prison, they have not been able to unravel the complexity of drug trafficking which has reached remote areas in Jambi. For example, Mr. A, a resident at the Sahabat Rehabilitation Foundation in Jambi City, shared his experience when he worked at the Bangko illegal gold mine. Almost all of his fellow illegal gold miners use methamphetamine to increase their strength and endurance when they are mining the gold because mining is carried out day and night with a target system. So, it is not surprising that even though the location of the mine is deep in the forest, the drug dealers have arrived in this remote area. Even though it was an illegal mine and many were using methamphetamine, there were no raids. He said:

"We are ordered, summoned, given a summon to meet the police chief regarding the illegal mining, we are asked on how much we want to deposit, we give money when meeting the police chief... when there will be a raid we are told in advance not to mine, if we keep mining they won't be responsible if we are caught during the raid."⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Interview with Mr. A, a client in Sahabat Rehabilitation Foundation, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.

One of the factors that makes it difficult to eradicate drug trafficking in Jambi is that drug trafficking in Jambi is currently controlled through cell phone technology, both outside prison and from inside prison and there is an indication of “cooperation” between abusers/dealers and kingpin. There are even police who have a shabu party with drug dealers ⁶⁸. One example of a clear indication that drug trafficking in Jambi is also controlled from within correctional institutions and prisons is the discovery of 1,192 cell phones in various correctional institutions and prisons in Jambi in 2019 ⁶⁹.

Even though the rules are very clear that no one in a correctional institution and prison is allowed to have a cell phone. This indication is supported by the story of one of the inmates of Jambi City Class II A Correctional Institution who was sentenced to 6 years in prison for being involved in a marijuana-type drug case, for example Mr. B. Mr. B is actually an old acquaintance of mine. Almost 2 years without contact, suddenly Mr. B contacted me via FB messenger and told me that he was being imprisoned in Jambi - he called it the university of life. I was more surprised because he was in prison but how could he access FB and even one night called me with a new phone number. He then told me that in the correctional institution, almost all of his inmates were holding cell phones. He even demonstrated this by making video calls with me and it was clear that in one block he shared with about 40 people, all of them were seen lying down or sitting casually playing their gadgets. He added that there was no surprise inspection at night regarding the ownership of the cell phone. Even if there was a surprise inspection, the warden would notify them, so that they could have time to hide their cell phone. They gave some money to the guards ⁷⁰.

2. Drug Abuse

Based on the prevalence survey of drug abuse in 2017 and 2019, the number of drug abuse and the number of people exposed to drugs in Jambi decreased, from 2.02% (53,117 people) in 2017 to 0.50% (7,271 people) in 2019. Despite the declining prevalence, the fact in the field in 2021 shows a tendency of an increase compared to the previous year. This

68 See <https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/66134/704/diduga-pesta-sabu-6-oknum-polisi-digrebek-polda-jambi-1591852010>

69 “Lapas Jambi Rawan Narkoba, Ribuan HP Napi Disita dan Dimusnahkan”, see <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/539082/lapas-jambi-rawan-narkoba-ribuan-hp-napi-disita-dan-dimusnahkan>. Accessed on 11 October 2021.

70 Online interview with Mr. B, an inmate of Class II A Jambi City, 14 September 2021.

is supported by data on the increasing number of drug cases revealed and suspects arrested by Jambi Provincial BNN, as shown in table 6.2 below:

Table 6.2. Drug Cases Disclosed by Jambi Provincial BNN in 2015 - August 2021

No	Year	Number of cases	Number of suspects	Number of evidence		
				Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Ecstasy
1.	2015	14	28	363.185 gr	2.83 gr	26.97 gr
2.	2016	16	29	1,299.154 gr	79.233 gr	501.914 gr
3.	2017	18	28	4,572.871 gr	1,664.916 gr	96.952 gr
4.	2018	25	29	3,822.632 gr	3.80 gr	1.238 gr
5.	2019	18	37	5,627.97 gr	14,685.24 gr	0
6.	2020	26	51	16,875.115 gr	0	2,160.193 gr
7.	2021	39	60	2,213.87 gr	0	33 gr

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021.

In addition, the high rate of drug abuse in Jambi is also indicated during the drug abuse survey process in 2021 in which among 40% of the 1,820 selected respondents in Jambi Province that have been validated, there are 76 respondents who knew the existence of dealers, abusers, and friends and family who died or being treated from drugs. This proves that at the grassroots level, drug abuse, including people exposed to drugs, is quite high in Jambi. This condition is further strengthened by data on residents of correctional institutions and prisons in Jambi which are dominated by drug cases, as shown in table 6.3 below.

**Table 6.3. Data of Prisoner and Inmate in Correctional Institution
Jambi Province in 2021**

No	Correctional Institution	Number of prisoner and inmates	Number of prisoner and inmates		Number of prisoner and inmates	
			Drugs	%	Non-Drugs	%
1.	Class II A Jambi Correctional Institution	1.324	661	49.90	663	50.10
2.	Class II B Bangko Correctional Institution	368	188	52.20	180	48.90
3.	Class II B Kuala Tungkal Correctional Institution	394	233	59.10	161	40.90
4.	Class II B Muara Bulian Correctional Institution	248	129	52.10	119	47.90
5.	Class II B Muara Bungo Correctional Institution	447	258	57.70	189	42.30
6.	Class II B Muara Tebo Correctional Institution	315	186	59	129	41
7.	Class II B Sarolangun Correctional Institution	358	172	48	186	52
8.	Class B Muara Sabak Correctional Institution	788	634	80.50	154	19.50
9.	Class II B Jambi Female Correctional Institution	165	142	86.10	23	13.90
10.	Special Children Corrections Class II Muara Bulian	149	56	37.60	93	62.40
11.	Class II B Sungai Penuh Prison	182	108	59.30	74	40.70
Total		4,738	2.767	58.40	1,972	41.60

Source: Directorate of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights Jambi, 2021.

From table 6.3 above, it is clearly seen that 58.40% or 2,767 people out of a total of 4,738 detainees and inmates in all correctional institutions and prisons in Jambi Province are involved in drug cases. What is even more concerning is that drug abuse has also penetrated children, where 56 children or 37.60% out of 149 children in the Special Institution for Child Development were involved in drug cases. Therefore, it is not surprising that the head of Jambi Provincial BNN frankly said that he was not proud of the survey results which placed Jambi in the 26th national

ranking regarding drug abuse. The survey cannot be a benchmark for real conditions in the field, because often abusers, dealers, and kingpins will not be honest when interviewed, for example, being chosen randomly as respondents to the survey.

In drug illicit trafficking and abuse, strategic and sustainable steps and planning are needed and should be followed by the cooperation of various agencies, considering that the drug problem is not the task of the National Narcotics Board alone. It is a shared responsibility of all elements of society. Without the cooperation and synergy of various parties, the goal to be free from drugs will only be a discourse.

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategy: Provincial BNN Policy and its Implementation

1. Community Prevention and Empowerment

In terms of regulation, the efforts to prevent drug abuse carried out by Jambi Provincial BNN have been supported by Jambi Provincial government with the issuance of Jambi Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning amendments to Jambi Province Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 dated 2 February 2017 concerning the prevention and countermeasure of drug abuse, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. In addition, the Governor of Jambi has also issued Governor Decision Number 765/KEP.GUB/BAKESBANGPOL-5.2/2019 concerning the formation of an Integrated Team and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors in Jambi Province

Jambi Provincial BNN has implemented several strategies and activities in an effort to prevent drug abuse in Jambi Province. One of the prevention strategies is to carry out communication and education programs to the community on an ongoing basis through social media, electronic media, and advocacy. Some concrete examples related to prevention efforts can be seen in Table 6.6 below.

Table 6.4. Drug Abuse Prevention by Jambi Provincial BNN in 2020-2021

Type of activity			Media		Year of activity	
			2020	Until May 2021	2020	Until June 2021
Communication, information and education	Online	Social Media	Instagram Facebook Youtube	Instagram Facebook Youtube Tiktok	30 posts	608 posts
	Conventional	Talkshow	None	"Vokaland" JEKTV; "IN Jambi" JEKTV; D Radio	None	3 contents
		Mobile KIE	Mobile KIE P2M Jambi Provincial BNN	Mobil KIE P2M BNNP Jambi	92 KIE	36 KIE
Advocacy	Drug extension	Drug dissemination	Staff of P2M extension	P2M extension worker	240 disseminations	9 KIE

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021

In addition, prevention activities in the form of advocacy are also carried out in the form of assistance for anti-drug family resilience in several drug-prone areas, such as in Kayu Aro Village to 4 families and in Legok to 3 families. Other activities related to prevention is a urine test program for 171 employees at 6 government and private institutions from January - June 2021. The six institutions are Customs, Sungai Penuh High Court, Jambi City Religious Court, PDAM Tirta Mayang, KPPN Class 2 Bangko, and PT. Throw MCC. In the previous year of 2020, urine tests were also carried out on 956 employees at 11 government and private institutions, namely the Jambi Provincial Satpol PP, Office of Public Works and Public Housing, Office of Forestry, Jambi Province BPBD, Jambi Provincial Office of Transportation, Provincial Office of Education, Jambi One-Stop Administration System, Office of Agriculture, Regional Office of Finance, community environment, and private institutions (Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021).

Furthermore, the collaboration between the Rehabilitation Sector and Jambi Provincial BNN P2M Division also created the “Jambi Provincial BNN ELOK (Education and Mobile Operational Service) program.”This program is an innovation program of Jambi Provincial BNN in an effort to improve services to the community. This program can be used by all Jambi people, especially those who need a Certificate of Narcotics Examination, education and counseling related to the dangers of drugs, and an explanation of the services available at Jambi Provincial BNN.

As a follow-up to the Circular Letter of the Chief of BNN Number SE/4/KA/PM.01/2020/BNN, starting from 2020-2024, an alternative program was also implemented in drug-prone areas in Jambi. Based on the circular, several alternative empowerment programs and activities will be held for people in drug-prone areas in Jambi in the next 5 years. Drug areas in Jambi that will be intervened and included in the implementation of alternative empowerment for people living in drug areas are as follows:

Table 6.5. Drug-prone Area in Jambi Intervened in 2020-2024

No	Year	Name of Drug-prone Village
1	2020	1. Tungkal Dua, Tungkal Ilir, Tanjung Jabung Barat
2	2021	1. Pulau Kayu Aro, Sekeman, Muaro Jambi 2. Arang-arang, Kumpeh Hulu, Muaro Jambi 3. Unit II, Sei Bahar, Muaro Jambi 4. Danau Kedap Jambi Kecil, Jambi Luar Kota, Muaro Jambi
3	2022	1. Pasar Sungai Penuh, Sungai Penuh, Kota Sungai Penuh 2. Demang, Limun, Sarolangun 3. Pelawan, Singkut, Sarolangun 4. Muara Ketalo, Bathin VIII, Sarolangun 5. Mandiangan Dalam, Mandiangan, Sarolangun
4	2023	1. Air Itam, Pauh, Sarolangun 2. Babeko, Bathin II, Bungo 3. Pasar Muaro Bungo, Muaro Bungo, Bungo 4. Pelayangan Tanah Bumbu, Jujuhan, Bungo 5. Aur Cino, Bathin III Ulu, Bungo 6. Bathin II, Pelayangan, Bungo
5	2024	1. Baru, Pelepat, Bungo 2. Wirotho Agung, Rimbo Bujang, Tebo 3. Unit 8, Rimbo Ulu, Tebo 4. Giriwinangun Unit 15, Rimbo Ilir, Tebo 5. Rambahan, Sumai, Tebo 6. Sanggaran Agung, Danau Kerinci, Kerinci 7. Kayu Aro, Kayu Aro, Kerinci 8. Sei Ulak, Siulak, Kerinci

Source: Circular Letter of BNN Chief No.4 of 2020

2. Eradication

Drug trafficking in Jambi Province still exists despite that Jambi Provincial BNN and police officers have taken eradication in all drug-prone areas in Jambi. As previously mentioned, Jambi Provincial BNN in the period January - August 2021 managed to reveal 39 drug cases with 60 suspects and evidence in the form of 33 grams of ecstasy and 2,213.87 grams of methamphetamine. From the results of the search for the disclosure of the case, it is known that Aceh is the largest supplier of methamphetamine, marijuana, and ecstasy to Jambi Province. Apart from Aceh, drug suppliers to Jambi come from Batam, Malaysia, Medan, Riau and Palembang. In addition, it is also known that the drug route to Jambi is via Aceh, Pekanbaru and then Jambi. Meanwhile, by sea, the route is from Aceh by ship to Tanjung Jabung Barat. Then it will only be circulated throughout Jambi, especially to Bungo, Tebo, Merangin, Sarolangun, and Jambi City ⁷¹.

The latest disclosure of drug cases handled by Jambi Provincial BNN was the arrest of a courier carrying 45 kg marijuana who came from Aceh and was about to be circulated to Java by inter-provincial bus on 4 October 2021. The mode is quite old but with modifications, namely packing marijuana in boxes, then wrapped in a sack and put in the trunk of the bus⁷². He smeared the sack with the smell of salted fish to trick the officers and bus owners. Meanwhile, the Directorate of Drugs of Jambi Police on 2 November 2021 also succeeded in thwarting an attempt to smuggle methamphetamine by three people who were about to be circulated in Lampung weighing 5 kg worth approximately Rp6 billion. The mode is almost the same as that which was revealed by Provincial BNN, in which the suspects wrapped methamphetamine and placed it between the rice sacks carried in their car to trick the officers ⁷³.

According to information from several interviewees ⁷⁴, the large-scale, massive and sustainable eradication of drugs in the late 2019 until the

71 "Lima Kota/Kabupaten di Jambi Rawan Narkotika," see <https://metrojambi.com/read/2020/08/15/55886/lima-kabupatenkota-di-jambi-rawan-peredaran-narkotika>. accessed on 19 October 2021.

72 "BNN Jambi Gagal Penyeledupan 45 Kg Ganja Kering dari Aceh," see <https://atjehwatch.com/2021/10/05/bnn-jambi-gagalkan-penyeledupan-45-kg-ganja-kering-dari-aceh/>. accessed on 19 October 2021.

73 "Selundupkan 5 Kg Sabu ke Dalam Karung Beras, 3 Pengedar Ditangkap Di Jambi," see <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5794274/selundupkan-5-kg-sabu-ke-karung-beras-3-pengedar-ditangkap-di-jambi>. accessed on 3 November 2021.

74 Legok village head, Legok vice head, Ms. Tina, Ms. Ade. With a different time and place of interview, in September 2021.

end of 2020 was done by Inspector General Police Firman Santyabudi, Jambi Regional Police Chief. The continuous day and night raid was done in Legok and Pandan Island in Lake Sipin, Jambi City, which have been known nationally for years as a haven for drugs. As a result, Pandan and Legok islands are now in a much-reduced condition, not as scary as before. However, there are still many abusers and dealers in thus “Texas” area.

3. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is one of the steps to overcome drug abuse so that abusers can stop consuming drugs and return to normal life in society. However, the implementation of rehabilitation often encounters obstacles, starting from the difficulty of obtaining clients, lack of human resources (HR), budget absorption, to remote geographical locations. The implementation of rehabilitation in Jambi Province experienced problems related to the absence of inpatient client services at Jambi Provincial BNN. Rehabilitation at Jambi Provincial BNN is in the form of outpatient rehabilitation. If the client wants to be hospitalized, he will be referred to several rehabilitation centers in Jambi in collaboration with Jambi Provincial BNN or referred outside Jambi, especially to Jakarta, Batam, or Lampung. The existing rehabilitation centers in Jambi and in collaboration with Jambi Provincial BNN can be seen in table 6.6 below

Table 6.6. Compulsory Recipient Institution (IPWL) in cooperation with Jambi Provincial BNN in 2020-2021

Work Unit	2020	2021
Jambi Provincial BNN	Sahabat Jambi Foundation	Sahabat Jambi Foundation
	Pratama Clinic Jambi Provincial BNN	Psychiatric Hospital Jambi Province
	Psychiatric Hospital Jambi Province	IPWL Al Jannah
	Putri Ayu Health Center	Prof. Dr. K.M. Chatib Chuswain General Hospital, Sarolangun
	IPWL Al Jannah	
Total	5	4

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN 2021.

According to the head of the rehabilitation center Sahabat Foundation Jambi, Benny Suse Putra, currently there are 27 inpatients at his place, of which 23 are in the primary stage and 4 are in the detoxification stage. Benny further said that Sahabat Foundation Jambi is a Compulsory Report Institution under the Ministry of Social Affairs and in collaboration with Jambi Provincial BNN. Clients stay here for a maximum of 6 months whether they come voluntarily, delegated from the court/police or are forcibly picked up at the request of the client's family. Hospitalization here used to be free, but since the Covid-19 pandemic, funds from the Ministry of Social Affairs have often faltered, so that starting in 2021 each client is charged around Rp. 1.5 million a month but some are only able to pay Rp. 500 thousand ⁷⁵. Meanwhile, according to data in Jambi Provincial BNN primary clinic in 2020 - 2021, client locations and the number of clients who were given referral letters are presented as follows:

Table 6.7. Data on Referral Location for Rehabilitation Client of Jambi Provincial BNN 2020-2021

No	Tempat	2020	2021
1.	Rehabilitation center, Bogor	5 clients	4 clients
2.	Rehabilitation center Batam	6 clients	5 clients
3.	Lamda Psychiatric Hospital Jambi	8 clients	2 clients
4.	IPWL Al-Jannah (Social Rehabilitasi Sosial)	8 clients	1 client
5.	Inabah Islamic Boarding School Garut	1 client	0
6.	Alyatama Center, Ministry of Social Affairs	3 clients	0
7.	Loka Kalianda, Lampung	1 client	0
8.	Sahabat Jambi Foundation	2 clients	4 clients
9.	Naphtha Installation Sarolangun	0	2 clients
	TOTAL	35	18

Source: Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021.

In addition, in 2020 Jambi Provincial BNN received a total of 246 clients, consisting of 245 voluntary clients and 1 legal client. In 2021, Jambi Provincial BNN target is to accept 200 voluntary clients. However, until June 2021, only 195 clients have been received. Of the 195 clients, 187 were male and 8 were female, with the youngest client aged 14 years

⁷⁵ Interview with Benny Suse Putra, Chairman of Sahabat Jambi Foundation, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.

old and the oldest client aged 50 years old (Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021). To support the prevention of drug abuse, Jambi Provincial BNN also conducts a Field Screening and Intervention (SIL) program, which is a community-based activity to early detect drug abusers through a direct approach to the field to individuals or groups of drug addicts, identify, provide support so that they are willing and able to access health services related to drug abuse disorders. From the target of 40 people implementing Field Screening and Intervention in 2021, until June 2021 Jambi Provincial BNN has 21 clients.

Other programs related to efforts to prevent drug trafficking and abuse are the Community-Based Rehabilitation (RBM) and Community-Based Intervention (IBM) programs. The Community-Based Rehabilitation program is a program that aims to optimize the role of the urban village staff in embracing residents who are indicated to use drugs but are afraid to report themselves for rehabilitation. Through this Community-Based Rehabilitation, drug abusers can be rehabilitated in a location near their place of residence. According to Legok Village Head, Mr. Zulkarnain, from 2020 – now there are 25 people being rehabilitated in Legok Village, with a schedule of rehab twice a week. They are required to do rehabilitation 8 times ⁷⁶. The Community-Based Rehabilitation was first launched in 2020 by Jambi Regency/City BNN in collaboration with Jambi City Government. Until now, there have been 16 Community-Based Rehabilitation spread across various urban villages in Jambi City with the funds from the Jambi City government.

Meanwhile, the new Community-Based Intervention program was launched in 2021 with funding from the central government. Similar to Community-Based Rehabilitation, Community-Based Intervention also focuses on rehabilitation for drug abusers designed by, from, and for the community called Recovery Agents by utilizing community facilities and potential with local wisdom. According to the Head of Jambi Provincial BNN, Community-Based Intervention activities include mapping the situation and conditions of drug abuse in the area as well as identifying drug abusers and the level of their problems. Furthermore, intervention activities can be carried out individually or in groups according to client needs, monitoring and assisting drug abusers, referrals to drug abusers'

76 Interview with village head of Legok, Mr. Zulkarnain, in Legok, Danau Sipin, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.

health and social services, and involving former drug abusers to provide support to drug abusers in their area ⁷⁷. This Community-Based Intervention program aims to provide interventions at the secondary, tertiary, and low-risk levels in the context of rehabilitation, so that the more drug-prone areas that are restored, the easier it will be to monitor other areas. Thus, the drug-prone area is expected to become a drug-free area. Until mid-2021, Jambi Provincial BNN has succeeded in forming at least 4 Community-Based Intervention units in Sijenjang Village, Kasang Jaya Village, The Hok Village, and Pulau Kayu Aro Village (Jambi Provincial BNN, 2021).

Several other activities carried out by Jambi Provincial BNN to support rehabilitation in the range of 2020 - 2021 include Regency/City BNN technical guidance, debriefing the Community-Based Rehabilitation team, Assistance of Recovery Agents, post-rehabilitation supervision of clients, implementation of SKHPN Mandiri, conducting urine tests, and so on.

4. Drug-free Village Program

Drugs are a common enemy. Efforts to overcome drug abuse will not succeed optimally if there is no cooperation from various elements of society. Drug-free village is one BNN P4GN strategy to tackle drug abuse by involving community participation. BNN aims to make Drug-free Village the frontline in efforts to create drug-free Indonesia. For this reason, strong resilience and involvement of the village government are needed to overcome these problems. Through Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 regarding the National Action Plan (RAN) P4GN, the government encourages the Drug-free village Program to be further improved, where one of the special actions in the Presidential Instruction is the Drug-free Village.

Until today, Jambi Provincial BNN in collaboration with the Provincial Government and City/Regional Government in Jambi has succeeded in establishing 16 drug-free villages in Jambi City and 7 drug-free villages in 3 Regencies/Cities ⁷⁸, especially those that already have Regency/

77 <https://benuajambi.com/bnn-provinsi-jambi-resmikan-unit-ibm-intervensi-berbasis-masyarakat-di-pulau-kayu-aromuarojambi/>. Accessed on 29 October 2021.

78 <https://www.klikanggaran.com/peristiwa/pr-1151475485/wagub-jambi-abdullah-sani-apresiasi-program-desa-bersinar-yang-dibuat-bnn-provinsi-jambi?page=all>. Accessed on 29 October 2021.

City BNN. Legok Village in Jambi City, known as a drug den in Jambi, has been used as a pilot project for this program since 2019. Drug-free village in Jambi Province is located in a drug-prone village which has been selected to be given special attention so that it can be free and clean from drugs. Through the assistance of the Family Resilience Program, Jambi Provincial BNN selected several villages that were considered drug-prone to be designated as Drug-free Villages⁷⁹.

The first program that must be carried out by the drug-free village is to carry out communication, information, education, and motivation. The next program from Jambi Provincial BNN related to the drug-free village is to synergize the drug-free village with the Community-based Rehabilitation and Community-based Intervention programs. Other programs carried out to support drug-free villages are the establishment of Screening and Direct Intervention (SIL), Recovery Agents, Anti-Drug Volunteers, and Peer Support Groups (KDS). Although there are many obstacles in the implementation of the drug-free village programs, such as human resource issues, budgets, and so on, several drug-free villages in Jambi Province often receive national level awards and serve as examples for other regions in Indonesia. In 2021, there are 5 drug-free villages in Jambi City that have received awards from BNN, namely Eka Jaya Village, Kenali Asam Bawah, Penyengat Bawah, Tanjung Sari, and Legok. This award was given because the breakthroughs and innovations of Jambi Provincial BNN and Jambi City Government in drug abuse countermeasures were very good and successful.

D. Closing

Drugs as a common enemy of society must be destroyed by involving all elements of society and government officials, from BNN, Indonesian National Police, Customs, the Prosecutor's Office, Regional Government, Village Government, to people living in drug-prone areas themselves. Jambi Province as one of the drug-prone areas in Indonesia needs to put more serious attention and handling to countermeasure drug abuse in this province. Jambi Provincial BNN, with the assistance of three Jambi City BNN, Batanghari Regency BNN, and Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency

⁷⁹ <https://jambi-independent.co.id/read/2021/08/19/14619/bnnp-gelar-asistensi-program-ketahanan-keluarga-/>. Accessed on 19 September 2021

BNN, together with Jambi Provincial Government, Jambi Provincial Police, and various institutions as well as other elements of society have tried to eradicate illicit trafficking and drug abuse maximally.

However, various programs that have been carried out by Jambi Provincial BNN, ranging from prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation, to eradication, have not been able to free Jambi from drug exposure. This is supported by the number of drug cases and suspects arrested every year. Sadly, more than 50% of the inmates in correctional institutions or prisons in Jambi are involved in drug problems. Several important points that must be considered in order to increase the success of overcoming drug abuse in Jambi include: 1) It is necessary to add Regency BNN in Jambi Province, considering the size of Jambi's territory; 2) Provincial BNN and Regency BNN personnel in Jambi need to be added because the current personal conditions are not ideal. Thus, it is very difficult to cover Jambi with lots of land and sea/river access; 3) It is necessary to increase the number of rehabilitation centers so that they can accommodate clients. Therefore, it is no need to send clients outside Jambi for rehabilitation; 4) The synergy between regional organization in Jambi and Provincial BNN needs to be improved because the drug problem is not only the responsibility of the Provincial BNN, but also the responsibility of the regional government and its staff.

E. Reference

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Interview

1. In-depth interview with Head of Jambi Provincial BNN, Brigjend. Pol. Drs. Sugeng Prijanto, S.H., on 9 September 2021 in Jambi Provincial BNN.
2. In-depth interview with Head of Jambi City BNN, AKBP Agus Setyawan, in City BNN office, 8 September 2021
3. Interview with Ms. Tina, di Rumah Batik, Kelurahan Legok, Danau Sipin, 11 September 2021.
4. Interview with Mr. A, a client in Sahabat Rehabilitation Foundation, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.
5. Online interview with Mr. B, an inmate in Class II correctional institution Jambi City, 14 September 2021..
6. Interview with Benny Suse Putra, Chairman of Sahabat Foundation Jambi, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.
7. Interview with head of Legok village, Mr. Zulkarnain, in Ledok village, Danau Sipin, Jambi City, 14 September 2021.

CHAPTER 7

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE TO PRESS TRANSACTIONAL PRACTICES IN DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURE IN SOUTH SUMATERA

Ary Wahyono

A. Introduction

The War on Drugs is a jargon used by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) to commemorate International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI) in 2021. The word war is a term commonly used in the military world which refers to the defense of the state against external enemies, but in the context of the war on drugs, it is an activity that is intentionally carried out to fight human crimes because of distributing drugs that can damage the mental and health of the young generation of a nation. Therefore, drug dealers must be opposed because they are considered violating the law and committing humanity crimes.

The tagline of war on drugs is generally understood as a repressive activity or hard power, namely law enforcement actions or the eradication of drug use which is emphasized more on disclosing illicit drug trafficking, arresting and imprisoning drug dealers to the death penalty. This repressive law enforcement aims to break the chain of drug trafficking in the community so that there is no longer supply of these prohibited goods (supply reduction). However, what is actually meant by “war on drugs” is not only repressive drug abuse eradication but also prevention for citizens who have not been exposed to drugs. Law enforcement or drug eradication is one part of the activities of eradicating the threat of drugs because there are other activities that are also important, namely prevention and rehabilitation (soft power activities).

Law enforcement and prevention activities are inseparable. In the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Narcotics Board No. 5 of 2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 2020-2024, the activities include prevention, eradication, rehabilitation and research, development, data and information (P4GN). Therefore, the war against drugs must be interpreted wholly, namely fighting drugs through a repressive law enforcement approach (hard power) as well as through prevention, rehabilitation, and community empowerment activities (soft power). Or in other words, repressive activities are interrelated with prevention and rehabilitation (Bayu Marhaenjati, Berita Satu, War Against Narcotics, 26 June 2021.23.53).

This paper was taken from the interview section with various informants from the national survey on drug abuse in South Sumatra in 2021. The issue raised in this paper is the issue of settlement through restorative justice to suppress transactional occurrences in law enforcement against drug abusers. This transactional issue in drug abuse is the root of law enforcement problems against drug abusers in the community. This transactional phenomenon causes public distrust of the “war on drugs”. People no longer see the seriousness of various parties to the problem of drug abuse in society

B. Community Empowerment

One of the important pillars of the “war on drugs” is to build strength or social capital in society. Social capital is the main element in building community empowerment. Without community empowerment, it is impossible for the community to fight against drugs. The community inability to fight against drugs are found in people in drug-prone areas. Residents in this drug-prone area usually feel insecure because they are concerned if family members are exposed to drugs. The war on drugs will not be able to be built from the lower level in a drug-prone area without any initiation from law enforcement agencies or the government. Awareness of the dangers of drugs does not necessarily encourage action against drugs. An example is the “Kampung Tangguh” (Tough Village) program. The program initiated by the police is a form of activity to build community resilience in vulnerable areas that was carried out after the raid (post-

repressive). After the raids, vulnerable villages are monitored continuously and fostered with positive activities, including establishing a post guarded by youths who have made an anti-drug pledge. This anti-drug village that has been fostered can also be used as a venue for other activities, such as vaccination, drug counseling, community economic empowerment such as building fish ponds. Similar to other programs, such as the “drug-free village”. This program aims to make the community more empowered to face the threat of drugs.

The lack of community movement against drugs from the lower level of the community shows the inability of the community. Why are people unable to fight the threat of drugs, especially in drug-prone areas? This is because the public cannot do much to face the threat of drugs. People are in a state of fear and silence to fight against drugs. Community members prefer to save themselves and take care of family members, shut themselves off from social interactions, forbid their children to hang out in “*ronda*/security post” or gather with their peers. This method is actually a form of resistance to drugs. People’s fears are actually also triggered by criminal behavior among drug addicts in their area. They have started to run out of money to buy drugs. This social order is added by the low expectations of the public to report to regional government officials and law enforcement. Likewise, community members are afraid to report drug abuse to law enforcement officials, even in areas where drug trading is carried out openly. The fear of reporting drug transactions shows that the community is in a state of inability against the threat of drugs.

C. Transactional

The ignorance to drug abuse grows from the problem of reality in eradicating drug abuse that occurs in the environment. People in drug-prone areas actually become afraid when there are arrests of community members who are suspected of being drug abusers. The community members are afraid of being accused as informants of drug abuse when officers arrest them. But in general, it is the head of the neighborhood who is always accused of being an informant of drug abuse. The head of the neighborhood is the first person who is always suspected of being the person who reports, resulting in the arrest of law enforcement officers. This suspicion is understandable because every raid by officers in their

area, officers will always report to the neighborhood first before conducting searches and arrests. This is a risk as the head of the neighborhood in a drug-prone area.⁸⁰

The reluctance of community members to report drug cases in their area as mentioned above also cannot be separated from the public's knowledge of the reality that community members who are arrested by officers on drug cases are often released again. There is an impression that they are being released by the officers. They are not prosecuted as they give "ransom money". The way out of this legal bondage is known as a "transactional" settlement. For residents in drug-prone areas, this is considered a common thing. It is no longer a secret and is known to the public. The transactional phenomenon has gone viral on social media. We receive the information from interviews with informants.

On social media, there is hot news of a drug raid that took place in Kutalimbaru Subdistrict in North Sumatra in June 2021. The news reported that the wife of a person suspected of possessing drugs was asked for around 30 million rupiah if her husband wanted to be released from detention (Source: Metronunett.com October 23, 2021 "Husband Imprisoned, Wife Abused and Extorted by Two Police Investigators"). Similarly, the author's interview with an informant who was a former courier and drug user who came from a drug-prone urban village in Palembang City told how this informant was not prosecuted because he was caught carrying the illicit drugs due to a transactional settlement. This informant told his experience when he was arrested and asked for money if the case was not proceeded with the legal process. This informant admitted that he had made two transaction settlements in his case so that he would not be legally processed. The first transaction was when he was arrested on the street after buying drugs in one of the drug-prone villages in Palembang. Officers caught him on the street after being stalked in a drug deal. The drugs or methamphetamine that were brought were drugs entrusted by his friends to be consumed together in his village. This courier did not have time to go into custody because at that time there was a redemption transaction with money.⁸¹

80 Interview with head of neighborhood in one of urban villages in Palembang City

81 Interview with former drug courier from Kampung Ilir, Palembang City

To understand the transactional phenomenon, we can look at it from the perspective of the exchange theory proposed by Homans (1950). This theory states that there are four propositions that encourage people to do or not do an action, namely the success proposition, the stimulus proposition, the value proposition, the satiation deprivation proposition and the aggression blessing proposition. The success proposition states that the more the behavior is rewarded, the more people will perform the behavior. Stimulus propositions emphasize rewards. If an action is rewarded, it will encourage others to take the same action. The value proposition states that the higher the value of an action, the happier people will be to do it. The satiation deprivation proposition states that when a person's actions are not rewarded as expected or are not punished, the more likely it is that he or she becomes angry and engages in aggressive behavior and that aggressive action becomes of value to him or her. Based on the exchange theory, people tend not to repeat their actions if they do not get rewards. But on the contrary, they will get punished.

If we listen to the experience of the informants as stated above, it turns out that the transaction is a necessity so that the case is not processed by law despite that they are also drug couriers because they have been observed by officers when they leave the place of buying and selling drugs. To be caught by officers is indeed a professional risk of being a courier. However, they are actually faced with difficulties in providing the money demanded by the officers who arrested them. When they are caught, bargaining usually occurs because they have to spend a lot of money if they can get out of the law. They must provide the money in a short time and must borrow from the family or other means that must be taken so that the agreed money is available. An informant said that when he was arrested, he was forced by the officer to give tens of millions of rupiah to be released from the legal process⁸². All other drug abuser informants who were interviewed told the same thing on how to avoid the legal process. This transactional phenomenon is known to the public. It is no longer a secret. Law enforcement officers themselves are aware of the transactional phenomenon in drug abuse. Transactional phenomena in drug cases occur because there is a demand and supply mechanism. The phenomenon of transactional drug cases is not solely a factor in the low integrity of law enforcement officers but also a factor in the low legal awareness of the community.⁸³

82 Interview with drug courier in Bukit Lama urban village, Palembang city

83 Interview with drug courier in Bukit Lama urban village, Palembang city

The transactional settlement of drug cases is actually one of the factors that makes people no longer have hope for the jargon of the war on drugs. With the occurrence of transactional settlement, it seems that the legal process only applies to those who do not have money. This transactional phenomenon fosters public apathy towards the “war on drugs”. The arrests of drug abusers that occurred in their neighborhood did not have an effect on a group of residents to stop taking drugs. This group of community members who are “labeled” as a group of drug users or couriers are increasingly daring to appear in society. They do not feel as a group that is “ostracized”. They feel that they are increasingly “existing” in their area as a group of drug users who openly consume drugs. This condition causes people to feel “fearful” of a group of drug abusers. Thus, it is not easy to invite the public to speak to a group of drug abusers. Social control of drug abusers is relatively not working, especially in drug-prone areas.

D. Rehabilitation as a legal sanction?

Drug abuse is still categorized as a crime with the sanctions of being imprisoned and/or rehabilitated. However, the time of implantation of the prison sentence for addicts, abusers and victims of drug abuse or the rehabilitation is still a public debate. There is an opinion among experts that drug abusers should not be sentenced to prison but should be treated through rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is the best way to recover drug addicts. Through rehabilitation, it is intended that users do not experience addiction to drugs so they are returning to use drugs. This is different from imprisonment which is intended to scare and deter people from using drugs⁸⁴. There are two types of rehabilitation given to drug addicts, namely medical therapy and social therapy. Medical therapy consists of a detoxification program (removal of narcotic toxins) and symptomatic therapy as therapy according to the symptoms felt by the patient. If the patient has a headache, for example, the medical team will give anti-headache medication. If the patient has a fever, the patient will be given fever-reducing medication, and so on. The social therapy is in the form of therapeutic community (togetherness therapy) ([https:// miratulazizah.wordpress.com/2013/01/07/bnn/](https://miratulazizah.wordpress.com/2013/01/07/bnn/)).

In Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it is stated that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must undergo

⁸⁴ Interview with drug courier in Bukit Lama urban village, Palembang city

rehabilitation. However, a question arises related to the article. Who is referred to as the victim of drug abuse that must be rehabilitated? In the explanation of the article, it is stated that a victim of drug abuse is a person who accidentally uses drugs because he is persuaded, deceived, forced and/or threatened to use drugs. The question that arises then is what about people who are addicted to drugs because they are originally persuaded, tricked, cheated, forced and/or threatened to use drug. Can they be categorized as victims?

In interviews, several informants stated that people who actively seek drugs consciously, even though they originally knew drugs because they were persuaded, tricked, cheated, forced and/or threatened, cannot be categorized as victims. However, several other informants have a different opinion that even though the person intentionally seeks, buys and uses narcotics, they can still be classified as victims of drug abuse if the cause of the addiction is because the person was deceived, cheated, forced and/or threatened in the first-time use. If the first-time use is carried out forcibly and it leads to addiction, then that person also deserves to be called a victim.

Related to Article 54, the problem arises whether the rehabilitation is carried out after legal proceedings or before. In Article 103 Paragraph 1 Letter a there is indeed a provision that a judge examining a drug addict case may decide to order the person concerned to undergo medication and/or treatment through rehabilitation. However, if the person concerned is found guilty of committing a drug crime, then the judge's decision is a verdict or punishment for the person concerned. In letter b, there is a provision that the judge may decide to order the person concerned to undergo medication and/or treatment through rehabilitation if not proven guilty of committing a drug crime. So, the judge's decision is not in the form of a verdict or punishment.

Looking at the provisions in Article 103, it appears that the judge does not have to order the person concerned to undergo rehabilitation because the article says "can". This means that the rehabilitation process does not have to be based on a judge's decision. The confusion in Article 103 has resulted in differences in the implementation of the rehabilitation process among investigators where some are rehabilitated first before being processed by law, and some are legally processed before being rehabilitated. An informant argued that an addict who had been rehabilitated but because of the legal process had to serve his sentence in prison together with other

inmates from different cases makes the rehabilitation ineffective, especially if he gathers with drug dealer inmates. Therefore, there is a suggestion that rehabilitation is carried out after the imprisonment is completed and the initial rehabilitation process is carried out only in the form of detoxification.

In reality, rehabilitation is carried out before and/or after the legal process. Article 103 states that the judge does not have to order the person concerned to undergo rehabilitation because the article says the word “can”. This means that the rehabilitation process does not have to be based on a judge’s decision. As a result, there are differences in the implementation of the rehabilitation process among investigators so that some who are rehabilitated first before being processed by law and some are legally processed before being rehabilitated. Police investigators prefer that the rehabilitation decision be determined by the court as stated in Article 103 that the judge who examines the case of a drug addict may decide or order the person concerned to undergo medication and/or treatment through rehabilitation if the drug addict is proven guilty or not proven guilty of committing a drug crime. From interviews with regional police investigators, it seems that they prefer the legal process in dealing with drug abuse cases because it guarantees legal certainty even though there is the possibility of rehabilitation. In addition, the police investigators also do not want to bother with the Integrated Assessment Team process, which takes a long time to handle drug cases. Police investigators tend to think that the court decides that drug users are guilty and must serve a sentence first and then drug users can undergo rehabilitation after being released from prison.

Article 112 and Article 127 in the Law on Narcotics which both regulate the imprisonment are commonly used by law enforcement officers in catching drug abusers. Article 112 states that any person who without rights or against the law owns, keeps, controls or provides narcotics category I non-plants shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of four years and a maximum of twelve years and a minimum fine of Rp. 800,000,000 at minimum and Rp 8,000,000,000 at maximum. If the drugs weigh more than 5 grams, the threat of imprisonment is a minimum of five years and a maximum of twenty years, and the maximum fine is increased up to 1/3. As for Article 127, it is stated that the maximum imprisonment for abusers is four years for narcotics category I, two years for narcotics category II, and one year for narcotics category III. Comparing the two

articles, it is clear that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse as stated in Article 54 have fulfilled the elements as stated in Article 127, namely as drug abusers. Nevertheless, drug abusers can also be said to fulfill the elements of Article 112 because they also possess, store and control narcotics.

E. Restorative Justice (RJ)

Handling drug cases through rehabilitation is actually in line with resolving cases through restorative justice (RJ). However, the problem is that the police investigators are still strong in carrying out the enforcement of imprisonment. As mentioned above, law enforcement officers tend to leave the decision on rehabilitation to the courts. The condition of law enforcement in drug cases is suspected to be related to the growth of transactional phenomena in drug cases. Therefore, handling drug cases through RJ is expected to suppress transactional occurrences⁸⁵. Restorative Justice (RJ) focuses more on the losses and needs of victims, communities and perpetrators.

The spirit of solving abuse cases through RJ among law enforcers is actually getting bigger. The settlement of cases through RJ has been supported by all law enforcement institutions. The Indonesian National Police, for example, has issued Regulation of the Indonesian National Police No. 8 of 2021 concerning Handling of Crimes Based on Restorative Justice. Likewise, the Attorney General's Office, namely the Attorney General's Regulation No. 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice. The Supreme Court has also regulated the mechanism of restorative justice through the Decision of the Director General of the General Court of Justice No. 1691 of 2020 (Agus Suntoro. Restorative Justice and Reform of the Criminal Code. Kompas.Com, 2021/11).

In the context of the case of drug abuse through RJ, this is also a concern for the leadership of the Police. Because based on the results of the evaluation of drug case law enforcement, it shows that the Police mostly handle drug cases that can be resolved through RJ. As an illustration, the data on drug cases handled by the Narcotics Unit of the Musi Banyuasin Regency Police are 208 suspects, of which most (194 suspects) come from groups of drug dealers and users. Therefore, the importance of resolving

⁸⁵ Interview with the Head of South Sumatera Provincial BNN.

RJ in drug cases is because the criminal system for drug cases seems to no longer create a deterrent effect for drug crimes, the detention center becomes over capacity, and has an impact on the number of drug crimes that occur in the prison or correctional institution⁸⁶. This happens because the weak supervision is not balanced with the large number of drug convicts. Correctional institutions seem to no longer be the right place to re-socialize the inmates, instead it seems as if the correctional institution has shifted its function as an academy of crime, a place where inmates are more “sharpened” in their ability to commit criminal acts.

The handling of drug cases that prioritizes RJ does not conflict with existing regulations. Looking at the provisions in Article 103, it appears that the judge does not have to order the person concerned to undergo rehabilitation because in that article it is stated by the word “can”. This means that the rehabilitation process does not have to be based on a judge’s decision. The confusion in Article 103 has resulted in differences in the implementation of the rehabilitation process among investigators, so that there are investigators who are guided by the steps to carry out rehabilitation first before being processed by law, but there are also those who are based on the legal process before being rehabilitated. Therefore, the settlement of cases through restorative justice (RJ) is one way to resolve drug cases for drug abusers who do not have to go to court but have legal force.

F. Closing Statement and Suggestion

The spirit of resolving cases through RJ has actually received attention from various law enforcement agencies in Indonesia. However, efforts to resolve drug cases through RJ have not been followed up with implementation instructions in the field. Telegram Letter of the Criminal Investigation Unit No. 23 of 2021 regarding the application of RJ is still not sufficient for the settlement of drug cases through RJ because the circular is not a directive for the implementation of RJ⁸⁷. In fact, police investigators still find that they choose the legal process for drug cases.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ Interview with Director of Drugs South Sumatera Provincial Police.

⁸⁶ Interview with Head of Drug Unit Palembang City Police

⁸⁶ Interview with Head of Drug Unit Palembang City Police

Suggestions that need to be done is the urgency of issuing implementing instructions (Juklak) in the application of RJ in handling drug cases so that transactional phenomena in handling drug abuse cases can be prevented. This is part of the “war on drugs” program.

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Fort Marlborough, Bengkulu

Source : [wikipedia.id](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Marlborough)

CHAPTER 8

DRUG ABUSE IN BENGKULU PROVINCE AND ITS COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGY

*M. Saifullah Rohman*⁸⁹

A. Introduction

Bengkulu Province is one of the provinces on the island of Sumatra. Bengkulu is also known as the “Land of Rafflesia” because it is a habitat for the Rafflesia Arnoldi flower. A rare flower which is a giant flower and was first discovered by Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles and Dr. Joshep Arnoldi in 1818. Both were British citizens, and at that time Sir Thomas Standford Raffles served as Lieutenant Governor representing the British empire that ruled Indonesia (Purwanto, 2021). In addition, Bengkulu is also known as a place of exile for several freedom fighters, including the First President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno. It was in Bengkulu City that during the period of exile, Soekarno met Fatmawati, who later became the first lady and played a role in sewing the Red-White flag that was flown during the Proclamation of Indonesian independence. Bengkulu is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has strong historical ties to the Indonesian independence process.

Geographically, Bengkulu Province has 9 regencies and 1 city with the capital city of Bengkulu. Bengkulu Province has an area of 19,788.70 km² with a population of 1,904,793 people. The regional languages that are still used by the community include Malay, Rejang, Pekal, Lembak and Muko-Muko languages. Meanwhile, the various ethnic groups in Bengkulu include Mukomuko, Rejang, Lembak, Serawai, Kaur, Basemah, and Enggano. Bengkulu Province is not as rich as other regions on the island of Sumatra in terms of natural resource wealth, some of the commodities

⁸⁹ A researcher in Community and Culture Research Center, National Research and Innovation Agency

it produces such as CPO, Palm Shells, Coal, processed wood products, and coffee. Bengkulu is a province in Sumatra which is located at coordinates 5°40' – 2° 0' South Latitude 40' – 104° 0' East Longitude with an area of 19,788.70 km² (7,640.46) bordering:

North	: West Sumatra
South	: Lampung
West	: Indian Ocean
East	: Jambi and South Sumatra ⁹⁰

Although it is not a destination area or the main route for illicit drug trafficking, the issue of drug trafficking and abuse in Bengkulu Province should not be underestimated. Drugs as a common enemy and their misuse is one of the national problems that need to be solved from upstream and downstream so that they can be eradicated to the roots. Indonesia has become a target for both national and international network drug dealers because dealers easily sell these goods and have weak supervision and high demand (Hariyanto, 2018: 201-202). Now, drug abuse has entered all circles, from the upper to the lower classes who have been exposed to drug abuse. In fact, drug abuse at a young age is very high and enters through schools, colleges and friendship networks. The national prevalence rate for the past year use shows in 2019 is 1.8% or equivalent to 3,419,188 Indonesians aged 15-64 years exposed to drugs. Compared to the prevalence rate for the past year use in 2017 of 1.77%, there is an increase of 0.03%. This increase occurs because of the high circulation of drugs at the international level and the drug business is a very profitable business because it is not subject to taxes and the influence of inflation (Puslitdatin BNN, 2020: 121-122)

Therefore, the government needs to carry out strategies and policies that can be implemented jointly by both the apparatus and all elements of society. Strategies to control drug trafficking in an area need to be carried out through various sides, namely the supply control and demand reduction strategies, as well as harm reduction strategies (Hariyanto, 2018: 208). The law enforcement institutions in Indonesia that are authorized to eradicate drug supply in the community are the Police and the National Narcotics Board. In Bengkulu Province itself, cooperation across sectors of law enforcement in eradicating drug trafficking has been established

⁹⁹ <https://bengkuluprov.go.id/sekilas-bengkulu/>, accessed on 20 October 2021.

quite well. The Bengkulu Police through the directorate of narcotics and Bengkulu Provincial BNN in the field of eradication have made efforts to arrest and disclose drug cases in the Bengkulu area. Then from the demand side, the top-down P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking) programs also need to be balanced from the side of community social movements to build and increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Therefore, BNN program in 2021 in the form of a war on drugs can run simultaneously because all parties, both the government and the community, have the same concern with the dangers of drugs. This is done as a form of prevention to save the community and the nation's young generation from drugs. This report presents the current situation of drug problems in Bengkulu Province in 2021 and also strategies for drug control through government policies and community participation.

B. Drug Problem in Bengkulu Province: Latest Situation and Drug Illicit Trafficking

The drug problem in Bengkulu Province is indeed not as serious as the drug problem in other major provinces. Commissioner Police Rohadi, Directorate of Narcotics Provincial Police Bengkulu, said that Bengkulu Province is not a crossing route and the main route for drug trafficking, such as Aceh, North Sumatera, Pekanbaru, Jambi, and Lampung (Sumatera route). The pattern of drug trafficking is mostly carried out by land and air routes. The types of drugs circulating in Bengkulu based on police arrests in 2021 include: shabu, marijuana, and gorilla tobacco. The prevalence rate for the past year use in Bengkulu Province in 2019 is 0.90% meaning 13,789 residents in Bengkulu aged 15-64 years were exposed to drugs (Puslitdatin BNN, 2020: 133). This number should not be underestimated because the potential for drug abuse can increase at any time, especially in the digital era which makes it easier for drug syndicates to market drugs in the community.

The pattern of drug trafficking in this digital era has also begun to use social media, such as Facebook and IG (Instagram). This buying and selling process is carried out between person to person by utilizing expedition courier services. For example, a buyer orders an item via Instagram and the seller sends it as a package to trick the expedition. This makes it difficult

for law enforcement officials to dismantle the dealers because the seller and the buyer do not know each other. Usually, the buyer can be arrested by the police because there is a suspected package shipment. The use of social media for drug transactions that was successfully revealed by Bengkulu Police Directorate of Narcotics is the type of gorilla tobacco. Based on information from Directorate of Narcotics Bengkulu Police from the disclosure of drug cases, the distribution pattern and the mode can be mapped based on the types of drugs, such as:

- 1) Marijuana is distributed by the Aceh syndicate through shipping using AKAP (Inter-City Inter-provincial) buses.
- 2) Methamphetamine is distributed through land routes using private travel.
- 3) Meanwhile, gorilla tobacco is distributed using expedition couriers through online buying and selling. In the drug transaction mode, code language is usually used to trick the officer's examination, such as salt for the alias of shabu.

Drug abusers in Bengkulu Province also tend to be dominated by young people. The majority of users based on police arrests in 2021 are the majority in the age range of 19 years to 30 years. They were in the juvenile category and were arrested in boarding houses and residents. During this pandemic period, there has been a change in the trend of drug abuse location in recent times because private or rented residences (such as boarding houses or hotels) have become the places of choice for taking drugs. Several factors that influence drug abuse include; individual factors, environmental factors, and drug availability factors (Royani and Yuri, 2019: 34). In Bengkulu itself, there are 34 drug-prone and vulnerable areas in urban village/villages in 10 regencies/cities. This means that in all areas of Bengkulu there are areas that are categorized as prone to drug abuse. The following is a table of drug-prone areas in Bengkulu:

Table 8.1. Drug-prone area in Bengkulu in 2021

Kota Bengkulu	Kab Rejang Lebong	Kab. Kepahiang	Kab. Kaur	Kab. Muko-Muko
Sawah lebar	Kepala curup	Kampung Pensiunan	Manau IX I	Sibak
Pagar Dewa	Talang rimba baru	Pasar Kepahiang	Manau IX II	Pasar Ipuh
Sumber Jaya	Air Apo	Taba Tebelet	Sukarami 1	Lubuk Pinang
Kandang Mas	Kampung Jeruk	Pagar Gunung	Talang Marap	Pasar Tais
Lempuing	Balai Butar	Kampung Bogor	Baiaik I	
Panorama	Tanjung Aur	Imigrasi Permu		
Kampung Muara Aman	Ketaping	Penanjung Panjang		
		Taba Tembilang		
		Purwodadi		
		Marga Sakti		

Source: Bengkulu Provincial BNN 2021

Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the trend of drug abuse in Bengkulu Province actually decreased. This can be seen from the number of evidence that the Bengkulu Provincial Police managed to reveal was less than in previous years. Several factors have contributed to this, including the limited handling and disclosure of cases, the focus of police activities on handling the pandemic, the implementation of community activity restriction that has reduced drug inspections. Apart from these factors, the trend of drug trafficking has decreased during this pandemic because drug distribution routes have been disrupted by restrictions on mobility and inspections are carried out at every entrance to the area. Then, the police's ability to uncover drug trafficking was shifted because it was recommended to help deal with Covid-19. In addition, several police officers were affected by Covid-19.⁹¹

Meanwhile, the catch made by Bengkulu Provincial BNN in 2021 also decreased. Eradication data that was successfully disclosed by Bengkulu Provincial BNN can be detailed as follows. There were 19 cases from

91 Interview with Directorate of Drugs Bengkulu Provincial BNN, Kombespol Rohadi, S.IK, MH. on 20 August 2021.

January to June 2021 with 43.89 grams of methamphetamine and 149.04 grams of gorilla tobacco. This number has decreased when compared to the results of the eradication in 2020, namely 30 cases with a total of 3,097.27 grams of methamphetamine and 61,000 grams of marijuana ⁹².

From several disclosures of drug cases in Bengkulu Province carried out by Bengkulu Provincial BNN, drugs are distributed by land routes, such as:

- a) First by sending goods in the form of clothes containing gorilla tobacco which are then sent through an expedition company to drug buyers.
- b) Second by traveling with land transportation such as buses and shuttle cars, then putting drugs into the bag that is stored in the trunk of the bus.

From the data, rehabilitation participants also decreased in 2021. The drug abusers/users who were arrested by law enforcement officers from both the police and Bengkulu Provincial BNN were then given assistance. If he is a user and not a dealer then he will undergo rehabilitation. The determination of whether a person will undergo drug addiction rehabilitation through inpatient or outpatient treatment is determined after going through the assistance process. Data from Bengkulu Provincial BNN shows a decreasing trend of rehabilitation participants, namely in 267 outpatients in 2020 as well as 68 outpatients and 35 inpatients in 2021. Bengkulu Provincial BNN has two institutions that serve rehabilitation, namely Bengkulu Provincial BNN Primary Clinic which serves outpatients and Bengkulu Provincial BNN Inpatient Rehabilitation Home which serves inpatients. However, the number of rehabilitation patients has not shown the massive reality of drug abuse due to the limited number of patients who can be served and the awareness of abusers to be rehabilitated. Of course, the rehabilitation participants at Compulsory Report Institution need to be seen as a form of public awareness to undergo rehabilitation and a desire to recover. The following is Bengkulu Provincial BNN data on participants undergoing rehabilitation at Bengkulu Provincial BNN.

⁹² Data source Bengkulu Provincial BNN 2021.

**Table 8.2. Outpatient and Inpatient Client Data at Bengkulu Provincial BNN
January – August 2021**

Institution	Description									Gender/Age			Types of drugs	Client sources	Ket
	Stu dent	Univ		POL RI	PNS	Com group	Pri vate	ente preneur	unem played	M	F	Age			
pratama clinic Bengkulu Provincial BNN	24	4	-	-	2	2	8	26	2	2	66	16-42 years old	Meth, Marijuana, Gonila, & drugs	Voluntary & Compulsory	68 client
inpatient rehabilitation center Provincial BNN	3	-	-	-	2	-	25	1	4	4	35	15-56 years old	Meth, Marijuana & drugs	Voluntary & Compulsory	35 client

Source: Bengkulu Province BNN 2021

From the data on rehabilitation participants who undergo rehabilitation at the Bengkulu Provincial BNN rehabilitation institution above, it can be seen that students and college students are the highest drug abusers in Bengkulu. A number of 24 students and 4 university students undergo outpatient treatment while 3 students undergo inpatient treatment. Based on gender, there are more male than female drug abusers in Bengkulu. During this pandemic period, many students and university students become drug abusers due to several factors, such as having a lot of free time as the school is closed. They go to school just to collect assignments. After that they usually hang out with friends because they haven't seen each other for a long time⁹³. It is at these times that students are vulnerable to drug abuse and the number has increased during this COVID-19 pandemic. The results of research from Arfianti and Hermiati (2019) also show that there is a relationship between gender, family, school, and community on the risk of drug abuse in junior high school students in Bengkulu City (Arfianti and Hermiati, 2019: 30). When students are in drug-prone areas (schools, families, and communities), they are also vulnerable to be exposed to drug abuse. Therefore, groups of students and university students need to intervene early on by disseminating the dangers and negative effects of drugs.

Efforts to prevent drug abuse have been carried out optimally. However, of course, there are many obstacles in the field faced by Provincial BNN and the police. These obstacles are national classic problems and are faced by

93 Interview with Dedy Haryadi, Chairman of SANS Bengkulu. On 21 Augustus 2021

law enforcement institutions in the eradication of drugs. According to the head of Bengkulu Provincial BNN ⁹⁴, among the problems are:

- a) The issue of the limited number of human resources and personnel in the field of drug eradication is a classic problem in every region that needs solutions because drug abuse is increasingly massive and enters Indonesia in various ways.
- b) Facilities and infrastructure. The limited support for infrastructure in the disclosure of drug cases in the regions needs to be improved, especially in the field of technology because the kingpin and drug syndicates have taken advantage of technological sophistication.
- c) Budget. This budget-based activity seems to limit movement in the disclosure of drug smuggling cases. The number of case disclosures is based on budgeting and this is not effective where drug syndicates take advantage of this.

Problems above indirectly become obstacles in efforts to eradicate drug abuse. Therefore, synergy and collaboration between stakeholders from both government and community elements is needed. Drugs are a common enemy and need to be fought with synergy between the government and the community. Eradication of drug abuse needs to be carried out from upstream to downstream by using hard power (efforts to eradicate by law enforcement) and soft power (prevention efforts) ⁹⁵. Bengkulu Provincial BNN has two main tasks in law enforcement against drug dealers and syndicates and prevention of P4GN programs. However, it cannot be optimal without the participation, synergy and collaboration between government and community institutions in the war on drugs in Bengkulu Province.

C. Creating Synergy Between Stakeholders in Drug Abuse Countermeasure in Bengkulu Province

Handling drug problems in Indonesia must be done holistically, including in Bengkulu Province. Bengkulu Provincial BNN as the leading sector of drug countermeasure in Bengkulu has begun to establish cooperation and synergy between the government and the community. Efforts to cooperate with the Indonesian Army and The Indonesian Police in law enforcement of

⁹⁴ Interview with Supratman S.H, Head of Bengkulu Provincial BNN. On 19 Agustus 2021.

⁹⁵ Interview with Supratman S.H, Head of Bengkulu Provincial BNN. On 19 Agustus 2021.

drug abuse are increasingly being enhanced to deal with problems at the upstream level. In addition, strengthening P4GN in the community is done by directly involving the community as a preventive effort to overcome problems at the downstream level. However, regional government policies in the form of regulations or regional regulations on drug countermeasure in Bengkulu do not yet exist. The head of Bengkulu Provincial BNN in an interview with the researcher said that one of the first tasks he carried out during his time as head was to recommend strengthening regional regulations with the aim of increasing commitment and real action in the field by each institution/stakeholder in drug control efforts in Bengkulu.⁹⁶

Bengkulu Provincial BNN’s effort as the main stakeholder in drug countermeasure in the soft power program and function of P4GN is *Desa Bersinar* (drug-free program). This program is a national program from BNN, but the implementer of this program is Provincial BNN. The provincial BNN acts as a facilitator and companion of the drug-free program. *Desa Bersinar* is an abbreviation of “Drug-free Village”⁹⁷. This program is prioritized to be carried out in drug-prone areas and plays as an approach to regional governments to be actively involved in drug countermeasure. In Bengkulu Province, the drug-free program in 2021 has been carried out in 5 urban villages with the details of the coaches/facilitators as follows:

Facilitator/Coach	Drug-free Village/Urban Village
Bengkulu Provincial BNN	Sawah Lebar urban village
Bengkulu City BNN	Padang Serai urban village Pasar Bengkulu urban village
Bengkulu Selatan Regency BNN	Lubuk Ladung village Darat Sawah village

Source: Bengkulu Provincial BNN 2021

The Drug-free Village is indeed a top-down policy program by targeting drug-prone areas and making them free from drugs. Therefore, in Bengkulu Province itself, there are still few drug-free villages that become community-

96 Wawancara dengan Supratman S.H, Kepala BNNP Bengkulu. Tanggal 19 Agustus 2021.

97 Ibid.

based drug abuse prevention projects. However, the drug-free village can also be proposed by the community themselves by submitting guidance to the nearest Provincial BNNP/Regency BNN. For example, Padang Serai Village, Bengkulu City, asked for guidance from Bengkulu City BNN to become a drug-free village. This means that there are initiatives from residents to make their villages free from drug abuse. Based on the narrative of the Head of Padang Serai, in 2020 the residents of Padang Serai together with the urban village government proposed to Bengkulu City BNN to make the village drug-free. The reason behind the request is due to Padang Serai location that is close to the beach and the port so it is prone to drug trafficking. Padang Serai is a rat route for drug smuggling into Bengkulu City. There are frequent arrests of drug cases in Padang Serai. Many school-age children often hang out for *ngelem* (glue inhalation) as well taking *samkodin* and beef mushrooms⁹⁸. Padang Serai Village was declared as Drug-free Village in early March 2021. With this declaration, the community-based intervention was formed in Padang Serai Village with 10 members from community leaders, religious leaders, educational leaders, and youth leaders. This drug-free village program demands active community involvement in protecting the environment from drug abuse. People become agents of change for their environment from drug abuse. They report to law enforcement institutions if there are indications of drug transactions. They provide education and dissemination to residents about the dangers of drug abuse.

The positive results from the existence of the declaration of drug-free villages such as in Padang Serai, including news and reports about arrests for drug cases are reduced. Children have begun to reduce their habit of hanging out at night. They no longer hang out for negative purposes. They usually play online games). Therefore, the positive aspects from the declaration of the Drug-free Village need to be disseminated more widely to all regions in Bengkulu Province so that it can be adopted and imitated on the initiatives and awareness of citizens to propose a drug-free village with mentors from Provincial/Regency BNN. If the synergy between the government and the community through drug-free villages is successful, then the drug abuse countermeasure will become lighter because it is a shared responsibility

⁹⁸ Interview with Bambang Irawan, Padang Serai village head. On 26 August 2021.

Besides drug-free villages, other efforts made by the community to prevent drug abuse are the formation of SANS (School Anti-Drug Task Force) and PUPAN (Young Anti-Drug Activists). These are volunteers, agents, and anti-drug activists who provide dissemination and education about the dangers of drugs, especially to the younger generation. Dissemination about the dangers of drugs is an important thing to do, especially for teenagers, in this case school students, who are also seen as agents of change. An approach that is considered effective enough to provide education about the dangers of drugs is effective education which emphasizes the interpersonal and social development of adolescents to increase their understanding of themselves through counseling and improving life skills (Yuliati, et al., 2015: 128).

In 2017, SANS (School Anti-Drug Task Force) was born in Bengkulu at the initiation of Inspector General of Police Coki Manurung, who was then the Bengkulu Police Chief. The noble goal of SANS is to become an organization that fortifies students in schools from drug abuse, and provides education to students about the dangers of drugs before they enter campus. Then SANS developed and in 2018 it has entered and has branches in 9 regencies and 1 city in Bengkulu Province ¹⁰⁰. SANS is engaged in education and dissemination on the dangers of drugs among students and has full support from the Governor of Bengkulu, Rohidin Mersyah. The governor sees the importance of the youth movement for the prevention of drug abuse because the majority of abusers are teenagers. Therefore, SANS also receives regional government budget support from Regional Budget to carry out its activities and programs. As part of the strategy for cooperating with regional governments, each regional head acts as the foster father of SANS. The dissemination method carried out by SANS is the peer group method, in every school there is a task force that monitors their friends from drug abuse and addictive substances. A heart-to-heart approach is also used when there are students who are indicated as users. The role played by SANS in drug control is a preventive function with material on the dangers of drug abuse delivered to students through various social media platforms, such as IG, podcast, tiktok and youtube.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid

¹⁰⁰ Interview with Dedy Haryadi, Head of SANS Bengkulu Province. On 21 August 2021.

SANS is a place for students to carry out positive activities so that they can avoid various threats of drug abuse. When many students are involved in this activity, it is hoped that they will be able to minimize the potential for drug abuse among students. However, some of the obstacles that are often experienced by SANS usually come from parents of students who do not understand SANS activities. There is an assumption that if joining extracurricular activities, there will be additional costs. In addition, SANS activities which are often held on Saturdays and Sundays make parents worry that the children are just hanging out ¹⁰¹. However, when parents are supportive and see positive activities of SANS, they will usually support their children's activities at SANS, especially after knowing the dangers and threats of drug abuse among students.

SANS targets school students, while PUPAN targets university students in disseminating the dangers of drug abuse. PUPAN is an anti-drug activist organization originally from Bengkulu. PUPAN was founded by Nuche Marlianto, an employee at Bengkulu City BNN, with the aim of creating a role model for anti-drugs youth. Therefore, the main requirements to become a PUPAN member are not to use drugs and not to smoke. Then there are other requirements to become a member, such as P4GN knowledge test, interview, and talent. PUPAN is the agent of BNN in the community, especially among youths to disseminate promotive, preventive and rehabilitation actions ¹⁰². As an anti-drug activist, PUPAN has a vision and mission that is reflected in their jargon "Stop Drugs, Continue to Achieve, No Frustration, Together We Can ". One of the interesting things about PUPAN's activities is that each member has a social pilot project based on their respective interests and talents, such as counseling on drugs among street children and sex workers, making animations with the theme of the dangers of drugs, and so on. There are various motivations that lead the members to join PUPAN and the majority relate to the dangers of drug abuse. Dion ¹⁰³, for example, has the motivation to join PUPAN because he lives in a smoker's environment and is worried that he will fall into a smoker and even a drug user. Then Dimas ¹⁰⁴, for example, has the motivation to join

101 Interview with Dedy Haryadi, Head of SANS Bengkulu Province. On 21 August 2021.

102 Interview with Nuche M, Founder of PUPAN Bengkulu. On 24 August 2021.

103 Interview with Dion, member of PUPAN Bengkulu. On 24 August 2021.

104 Interview with Dimas, member of PUPAN Bengkulu. On 24 August 2021.

PUPAN because drug cases are increasing and BNN is often considered scary. He also feels a call from the soul because he is used to being active in organizations.

Community involvement in efforts to prevent drug abuse as carried out in the drug-free village, SANS and PUPAN is a positive signal in establishing synergies between stakeholders. Dissemination and education activities about the dangers of drugs are a preventive effort and part of the soft power of the war against drugs at the downstream level. If people understand the dangers of drugs, especially among the younger generation, it is hoped that the demand for drugs will decrease so that the number of abuses will also decrease. Therefore, joint synergy needs to be increased to work on areas that have not been reached by Provincial BNN, Regency BNN, SANS, PUPAN, especially in preventive efforts through dissemination and education.

In addition, rehabilitation efforts in the community also need support from the government, both in terms of policies and budgets. The Bengkulu Provincial Government is ready to support and synergize with the BNNP of Bengkulu Province in eradicating drug trafficking and abuse. The synergy is prioritized on the user side, namely how to stop the supply of drugs and rehabilitation efforts ¹⁰⁵. Drug abusers are victims. Therefore, they need help from the government and the community so that they can be empowered and accepted by the community. Thus, they will not fall into drug abuse for the second time. Bengkulu Provincial BNN has two types of rehabilitation services for drug abusers, namely outpatient services and inpatient services. Outpatient services are carried out at Bengkulu Pratama Clinic, while inpatient services are inpatients at Provincial BNN Rehabilitation Center. Due to the limited budget and rehabilitation facilities, not all people who need rehabilitation services can be served by Bengkulu Provincial BNN.

Therefore, the participation of non-governmental organizations engaged in the rehabilitation of drug abusers is highly expected. In Bengkulu Province, there are 3 foundations that provide rehabilitation

105 Pemprov Bengkulu. 2021. Pemprov Bengkulu Siap Support BNNP Berantas Narkoba. In an online news: <https://bengkuluprov.go.id/pemprov-bengkulu-siap-support-bnnp-berantas-narkoba/>. Accessed on 3 November 2021.

services for drug abusers, both as IPWL (Compulsory Report Institution) and inpatient rehabilitation.

a) KIPAS Foundation

KIPAS is an abbreviation of the Addiction Empowerment Information Media. It was founded in 2005 by former drug users and HIV/AIDS patients who are motivated to change. KIPAS philosophy is to give people peace. KIPAS is only available in Bengkulu and there are no branches in other locations. The Director of KIPAS said that the drug problem in Bengkulu is quite complex, especially related to rehabilitation. Public awareness in Bengkulu to access rehabilitation is still low because families still perceive rehabilitation as a punishment for the person concerned and rehabilitation is only as a “workshop” to improve someone and without family support. This can be seen from the number of rehabilitation participants at KIPAS, of which only 7% were escorted or accompanied by their families. The main problem in running the rehabilitation program is that the family has not been properly educated so that negative stigmas still arise. In addition to rehabilitation, KIPAS also works in communities to disseminate and educate about the dangers of drugs.

b) PESONA Foundation

PESONA Foundation started as a community organization. In 2014 a legal entity was created to get funding support. Then in 2016 it officially became an IPWL (Compulsory Report Recipient Institution). As an institution that provides rehabilitation services for drug addicts, PESONA has begun to receive support from Bengkulu Provincial BNN from 2020 until now. As a social institution engaged in drug problems, it has received less attention from the government. However, this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the anti-drug activists and volunteers at PESONA. The scope of PESONA’s activities includes drugs, HIV/AIDS, children and poverty, the elderly, children and drug abuse¹⁰⁶. Negative stigmas against victims of drug abuse are a separate obstacle in the dissemination of rehabilitation programs.

As a non-governmental organization, there are costs that must be incurred by rehabilitation participants at PESONA Foundation. The

106 Interview with Rinto H., Director of PESONA Bengkulu. On 2 September 2021.

amount of fees charged also adjusts to the economic conditions of the rehabilitation participants and the length of the program. Some are free and some are charged 2-6 million/three months for rehabilitation costs. Indeed, this amount is quite expensive for those with low economic levels. However, rehabilitation is one of the efforts to reduce the demand side for drugs besides having to stop it from the supply side by increasing law enforcement. The collaboration and synergy were built with the Provincial BNN/Regency BNN Bengkulu, Office of Social Affairs and Office of Health Services Bengkulu Provincial Government, as well as Bengkulu University as a joint effort to prevent drug countermeasure.¹⁰⁷

c) Dwin Foundation

Dwin is an abbreviation of Dharma Wahyu Insani. It has branches in three regions, namely 1) Palembang 2) Curup, Bengkulu, and 3) Bangka Belitung. Dwin Foundation focuses on the field of rehabilitation with the aim of developing the role of abusers in society by providing provisions, not only knowledge about drugs but also economic provisions. Dwin Foundation is located in Curup, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu Province. It is the only rehabilitation institution in Bengkulu that accepts female patients. The main challenge as a non-government rehabilitation institution is that many foundation staff come from other regions. Thus, they need to understand the character of the local community who carry out rehabilitation. There are still many patient families who are not cooperative. There are also financial constraints including costs for rehabilitation.

D. Closing

Drugs are a common enemy that must be eradicated comprehensively. The BNN tagline “war on drugs” implies that the dangers of drugs have become a national problem and demand the participation of all elements of the nation and citizens to participate in efforts to eradicate drug abuse. For some people, the phrase “war on drugs” seems less humane towards users or victims of drug abuse, but its essence is about comprehensively eradicating drug abuse from upstream to downstream.

¹⁰⁷ Interview with Rinto H., Director of PESONA Bengkulu. On 2 September 2021.

The situation of drug abuse in Bengkulu Province can be seen from the number of drug-prone and vulnerable areas, amounting to 34 areas in 10 (ten) regencies/cities. Then the level of abusers in Bengkulu Province has penetrated to junior-high school students. In 2021, Gorilla Tobacco also began to enter Bengkulu besides methamphetamine and marijuana. Drug dealers have begun to utilize information technology and social media. The smuggling pattern still uses the conventional pattern by using land routes via buses, shuttle, or expeditions. Meanwhile, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the trafficking has decreased due to restrictions on Bengkulu entry routes, a declining economic level, as well as budget allocations and the focus of law enforcement officials to assist in handling the pandemic.

There are still many challenges in preventing drug abuse, ranging from regulation, political support, infrastructure, as well as community participation. Therefore, good synergy and collaboration are needed among stakeholders and all elements of society in the “war on drugs” both in terms of eradication in the legal field and in prevention through dissemination and education. Bengkulu Provincial BNN together with Bengkulu Provincial Police have increased cooperation in the field of eradication, but support from the regional government is also needed to make regional regulations. The synergy with community elements is carried out by Bengkulu Provincial Bengkulu with various non-governmental organizations engaged in rehabilitation, such as KIPAS Foundation, Pesona Foundation, and Dwin Foundation. The existence of youth organizations as anti-drug activists is a form of participation of the younger generation in preventing drug abuse in Bengkulu. SANS (School Anti-Drug Task Force) and PUPAN (Youth Anti-Drug Activists) can be a forum for Bengkulu’s young generation to be actively involved in drug abuse prevention programs among students.

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Pahawang Island, Lampung

Source : [wikimedia.id](https://www.wikimedia.org/)

CHAPTER 9

P4GN PROGRAM AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN LAMPUNG SELATAN REGENCY

Sudiyono

A. Introduction

Drug abuse in Indonesia has been alarming. The impact is very broad, touching all aspects of people's lives. At the same time, Indonesia is faced with the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. These two problems have multidimensional, social, political, economic and cultural impacts. Facing this problem, the government does not remain silent. Various efforts to reduce the number of drug trafficking and abuse have been carried out. Referring to BNN research with the Center for Community and Cultural Research of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (PMB – LIPI), the prevalence rate of drugs in Indonesia in 2019 fell to 1.8 percent from the previous 2.4 percent in 2011 (Kompas 27 June 2020).

The decline in the prevalence rate is, of course, the result of hard work involving many parties and deserves appreciation. However, it should not make us satisfied. In fact, the number of drug abuse from year to year continues to increase. The data from the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in 2017 showed that there were 3.37 million people aged 10 – 59 years in Indonesia who were involved in drug abuse. This number increased to 3.6 million people in 2019. These data indicate that the increasing number of drug trafficking and abuse is still existing. Cases of widespread drug trafficking in several areas can be demonstrated by the results of drug confiscations carried out by various relevant agencies, such as the police, BNN, the Directorate General of Customs, and the Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla).

In Jakarta during May – June 2020, the Police Special Task Force revealed the circulation of 1.2 tons of methamphetamine, 35,000 pills of ecstasy, and 410 kg of marijuana. In Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province, the police have confiscated a total of 1.3 kg of methamphetamine from a dealer that are targeted to be distributed to palm oil plantation workers. Furthermore, the Head of the National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency, Commissioner General Listyo Sigit Prabowo (current Chief of Police) revealed that 1.2 tons of narcotics can damage 6 million people if one person consumes 0.2 grams. As many as 35,000 ecstasy pills can destroy the lives of 17,000 people assuming a person consumes 2 pills. While 410 kg of marijuana can damage 820,000 people assuming a person uses 0.5 grams

Meanwhile, in January – September 2021, Lampung Provincial Police revealed drug cases with evidence of tens of kilograms of marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, other drugs, and gorilla tobacco. The disclosure within 9 months is an effort by Lampung Provincial Police and its officers in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as said by Head of Public Relations of Lampung Police, Commissioner Police Zahwani Pandra Arsyad in Bandar Lampung. The details of several cases revealed included 284,974 kg of marijuana, 227.34 kg of methamphetamine, 121 grams or 18,328 ecstasy pills, 2,362 other drugs, 399.48 gorilla tobacco, and Rp 121 million in cash. In addition to securing evidence, Lampung Police also handled 1,414 cases with 1,925 suspects from the collaboration between the police and the community.

Based on data obtained at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Lampung Province, there are 8,919 prison inmates with 4,305 of whom involved in drug cases, 1,045 users, and 3,260 dealers. The large number of drug abusers and trafficking in Lampung Province urged the Governor of Lampung Arinal Djunaidi to hold a coordination meeting with the Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Lampung Province along with other legal apparatus for law enforcement in Lampung Province. The meeting was held at the Novotel Hotel Bandar Lampung September 29, 2021. Synergy between law enforcement officials is expected to provide legal certainty in carrying out drug eradication tasks (Republika <https://m.republika.co.id/amp/qzah62349>). Based on the classification of the level of vulnerability as

measured by 8 indicators and 5 supporters¹⁰⁸, in 2021 there are 24 areas in vulnerable level, 349 areas in hazardous level, 556 areas in alert level, 1282 areas in standby level, and 453 areas in safe level..

In an audience in Lampung Selatan held at the Lampung Selatan Regent's Official House (29/3/2021), Assistant Commissioner Police Ikhlas Nawawi as the Head of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN revealed that 31,811 people clients or participants will be rehabilitated in Lampung Province. A number of 165 clients/year can be rehabilitated in rehabilitation centers. This means it will take 200 years to rehabilitate all clients. In this regard, Regency BNN requests assistance from all parties to work together in making the P4GN program a success. As a follow-up to the implementation of the P4GN program, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN has carried out counseling, urine tests in schools, and dissemination about the dangers of drugs. Regency BNN also launched the drug-free village program in three villages, namely Taman Agung Village in Kalianda, SukaMulya Pallas Village, and Bakauheni Village (<https://lampungpro.co/post/32826/audiensi-ke-bupati-nanang-bnn-canangkan-five-villages-clean-drugs-in-lampung-south>)

At almost the same time, Lampung Provincial BNN arrested two drug couriers who were carrying 6,969 ecstasy pills from Aceh to Lampung, revealed 821 kg of methamphetamine on 19 May 2020 in Serang Banten, and 402 kg of methamphetamine on 3 June 2020 in Sukabumi. The two cases were revealed by the Police Special Task Force in collaboration with the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Metro Jaya Police. In Bali at almost the same time, Denpasar Police Drug Investigation Unit and the Anti-Transnational Crime and Organized Crime Task Force, Bali Police also revealed cases (Kompas July 3, 2020). Still in the same month, Kompas published a report on one of the former inmates at the Salemba Prison, revealing the practice of buying and selling drugs in the prison, as well as the rampant illegal levies. These are classic problems that always arise because it is triggered by the prison's overloading capacity. (Kompas July 14, 2020)

108 Data on eight indicators and five supporting indicators of drug-prone areas are complete. Head of P2M unit Provincial BNN in an interview on 7 September 2021 said that he remembered the indicator including the existence of kingpin, drug case, general crime, entry point, drug courier, drug abuser, boarding house as illicit trafficking place and production place. Lately, this classification creates an issue and is being questioned by the society regarding the frequency of the occurrence in one area and another. The unclear data and transparency are questioned by the society.

In Medan in early March 2020, Kompas reported that the police had confiscated 123 kg of methamphetamine. On 9 March 2020, the police again managed to confiscate 22 kg of methamphetamine and 11,000 pills of ecstasy. Still in the same month in Lampung, Lampung Provincial BNN managed to uncover a network of methamphetamine dealers involving Lampung Police officers who acted as a broker, dealer liaison, and buyer (Kompas 19 August 2020). One month later in early April 2020 the National Police in collaboration with the National Narcotics Board, the Director General of Customs at the Ministry of Finance, the Director General of Corrections at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and assisted by the Drug Enforcement Administration, again seized the smuggling of 2.5 tons methamphetamine from Afghanistan. This smuggling involves an international network (29 April 2020).

The worsening Covid-19 pandemic does not seem to reduce the circulation of these illicit goods. Along with the paralysis of the night entertainment industry, many drugs cannot be circulated to these places. These items are still stored in the apartments. This was proven by the arrest of a psychotropic pill dealer at Kalibata City apartment, South Jakarta. A total of 20,500 pills were confiscated, consisting of 15,000 ecstasy pills and 5,500 happy five pills (Kompas, July 16, 2020).

There are more other drug trafficking cases. The handful of events seem clear enough to illustrate that drug trafficking cases are still quite high. What is even more concerning is that the groups most prone to drug abuse are in their productive age, between 15-35 years. Information from the Head of General Affairs of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN says that the average age of drug abusers is not much different, namely in the age range between 20-35 years. A total of 70 percent of the assisted residents who undergo inpatient or outpatient treatment are young people (Interview with the Head of General Affairs of the BNNK South Lampung, August 25, 2021). This trend is certainly very alarming for the Indonesian people because it can threaten the demographic bonus, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1930) and *Indonesia Maju* 1945.

However, ironically, cases of drug trafficking and abuse in some areas actually involve community leaders. DN, a member of Palembang City Regional House of Representatives from Golkar party faction, was

arrested by BNN on 22 September 2020. DN is a member of Commission I of Palembang City Regional House of Representatives from the Golkar Party faction for the 2019-2024 period (Kompas 23 September 2020). In Makassar, it was reported that four Makassar City Government Officials were arrested by the police for drug cases (Kompas 25 April 2020). In Lampung, an officer of Lampung Police was involved in a drug trafficking network. This case also involved a village head.

The high number of drug trafficking, the wide distribution area, and the extent of the impact have received special attention from the government. As a follow-up to this concern, the government issued Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the Action Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN). The Presidential Instruction instructs all ministries and institutions to take P4GN national action. At the national level, the government issued the REAN.id (Antinarcotics Education House) platform as a medium to build interaction and information among millennials. In addition, BNN has also launched a complaint site for State Civil Apparatus (ASN) for drug abusers and dealers, namely aduannarkoba.go.id. Furthermore, BNN also inaugurated an integrated service, BNN One Stop Service, free drug rehabilitation, urine test, and drug-free certificate. At the international level, previously in 2019, BNN has collaborated with the United Nations (UN) related to Narcotics and Drug Crime and has implemented the "Family Resilience Intervention Module" program (Kompas, 27 June 2020).

In connection with these problems, this paper will focus on the implementation of the P4GN program in Lampung Selatan Regency. Lampung Selatan Regency was chosen purposely because it is included in the category of areas prone to drug trafficking and abuse. Lampung Selatan Regency as a transit point to Java Island and big cities in Java with dense population is also a target for a lucrative drug market..

B. P4GN Action Program in Lampung Selatan

The P4GN program in Lampung Selatan Regency had actually been carried out before the issuance of Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of

Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. In carrying out the P4GN program, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN focuses more on prevention and rehabilitation according to the available personnel. Prevention is done by disseminating the importance of making the wider community aware of the dangers of drug abuse. However, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN also provides the widest possible opportunity for abusers/addicts to get free rehabilitation services. Meanwhile, the field of eradication is still being handled by the police.

1. Dissemination

1.1. Declaration of Drug-Free Village

Disseminations on the dangers of consuming drugs were carried out in several areas as the target of the drug-free village program. On Tuesday, 31 August 2021, at the request of Sukamulya Village, Palas Subdistrict, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN (Section Head of P2M, Head of General Affairs, Head of *Kesbangpol*) conducted extension activities related to the dangers of drugs. This extension activity was attended by 15 participants from peer groups, anti-drug volunteers, village officials, *Babinsa*, village health cadres, and youth organizations. According to Sukamulya Village Head, in daily activities, the importance of disseminating the success of the drug-free Village program in order to build a tough family is carried out directly by the village head by involving several existing village institutions. They are, among others, Family Welfare Education (PKK), Dasa Wisma Group, Youth Organization, Women Farmers Group, Joint Business Group (KUBE), *Posyandu*, Ta'lim Assembly Contact Agency (BKMT), village anti-drug volunteers (anti-drug task force), recipient of Family Hope Program, peer groups, and so on. This dissemination was carried out for each group carrying out activities, especially when receiving government assistance, such as fertilizer assistance, livestock assistance, Family Hope program assistance, cash transfer program, and groceries assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this dissemination is to educate about the importance of knowledge related to the impact of drug use. The hope is that after realizing it, they can convey it to the wider community. However, when someone knows the risks of using drugs, people will not directly tell their close neighbors or other people. Most people prefer to be quiet for their safety because the delivery of information related to drug problems involves sensitive issues. It may create misunderstanding. People will be

relieved if they do not involve their family. (Interview with Mr. Sumarman, Head of P2M Lampung Selatan Regency BNN 31 August 2021).

Observing the dissemination and participant background from all elements of society as members of various organizations, anti-drug dissemination goes into every line of life so that it can be said that there are almost no gaps that allow cases of drug trafficking and abuse to occur. Nevertheless, one or two cases still occur. Recently, two people who were suspected of being involved in illicit drug trafficking were arrested. The perpetrators were outsiders. They were not residents of Sukamulya Village. Because there are dealers, of course, there are consumers in this village. However, the residents involved in drug abuse were finally found. The Sukamulya Village Head also acknowledged that the dissemination activities had not been able to change the public's perspective that the threat of drug use had not yet become a social problem that urgently needed to be addressed immediately. The community still views that reporting to the officers for rehabilitation for a family member who consumes drugs is exposing the family's disgrace. The social impact can defame and demean the dignity and social status of the family. In addition, it also raises a bad judgment from the public that reporting to officers can lead to allegations of being involved in legal problems. As a result, family members who are victims of drug use can be ostracized by the community. There is still a fear to report the victims of drug abuse as they assume that it will involve legal process (Interview with Muljadi Village Head Sukamulya 31 August 2021).

In the same fiscal year, several drug-free village programs have been launched, including Taman Agung Kalianda Village and Rejemulyo Village. In addition to the declaration of the drug-free Village program, Lampung Selatan Regency government together with Regency BNN have announced that several villages are included in the category of drug-prone areas, including Merak Batin Village and Pemanggilan Village. For these two villages, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN has even carried out an empowerment program to improve life skills by handing over 15 units of sewing machines. One more village, namely Bakauheni Village, has even been declared to be one of the villages that needs urgent handling because it has been included in the national priority category. Previously in 2020, the drug-free village program had also been carried out in Sidomulyo Village, Sidomulyo Subdistrict.

In the declaration of the drug-free village, the regional government welcomed the plans that had been designed by Lampung Selatan Regency BNN. To follow up the Lampung Selatan Regency BNN program, the Lampung Selatan Regency government has formed eight small teams consisting of regional government agencies to help solve the drug problem in Lampung Selatan Regency (<https://lampungpro.co/post/32826>).

1.2. Dissemination in Educational Environment

Apart from the drug-free village program, dissemination program related to the dangers of consuming drugs is also carried out through education. This dissemination was carried out especially during the orientation of new students at the high schools. Regency BNN officers are often invited to give the briefing. The dissemination materials include the impact of health, family socioeconomic, security, and the importance of inculcating social and religious values in students. To find out whether students have ever consumed drugs, the school also conducts a urine test. In addition, counseling in schools is carried out through ceremonies on Mondays and by inviting Regency BNN to act as ceremony inspectors. In Regency BNN speech, a message on the importance of avoiding drugs and getting involved in illicit drug trafficking is inserted.

A school that has received dissemination program is SMAN 1 Sidomulyo. The dissemination was followed up with the formation of the Anti-Drug Student Organization in 2020. Similar thing was also done at SMK Yaditama Sidomulyo. The principal of SMAN 1 Penengah Hariri welcomed the P4GN program. This support was followed up in the form of inserting material on the dangers of drugs to students. Hariri also stated that his school is forming an anti-drug task force and already has a school code of conduct that prohibits drug abuse. The same support was also conveyed by one of the anti-drug volunteers from SMK Yaditama. It was stated that the school had formed a task force and had implemented the P4GN program. The activity will be followed by class representatives and student organization administrators (<https://lampungselatankab.bnn.go.id>)

Previously, on 20 September 2019, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN carried out dissemination related to the dangers of drug use at Kalianda Muhammadiyah Vocational School. This activity was attended by around 60

cadres of the Indonesian Muhammadiyah Student Association (IPMI). The dissemination was guided by the Head of P2M, Sumarman SE, MM. In his presentation, Sumarman delivered material with the theme “Healthy Youth Without Drugs”. In front of IPMI cadres, Sumarman said that a healthy lifestyle without drugs is a way to reach a golden future for youth.

Sumarman further explained the definition of drugs, types, and their effects on the body where drugs can affect the nerves of the brain and if consumed continuously can damage the nerves of the brain permanently. Thus, the long-term impact can affect the future of the nation’s next generation. It is emphasized that drugs can damage the brain’s nerve centers. Consuming drugs can damage the brain’s nerves permanently. In the end, drugs can also cause death (<https://lampungselatankab.bnn.go.id>).

Located at the Rawa Selapan Village Hall, Candipuro subdistrict, on 18 September 2019, the Head of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN disseminated P4GN information through a Talk Show in front of 50 high school and junior high school students from the entire Candipura sub-district. During the event, discussions were held regarding the dangers of drug use. The discussion presented speakers Practitioner Susilowati, S Sos., M.IP and moderated by Sumarman Section Head of P2M Lampung Selatan Regency BNN. On that occasion, Sumarman advised that knowledge related to the dangers of drug use be conveyed to relatives, close neighbors, and the community (<https://lampungselatankab.bnn.go.id>).

Dissemination was also carried out by means of dissemination in MTs Negeri 1 Kalianda. In the 2019 budget year, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN has also organized information dissemination with several activities, including talk shows, stop drug campaigns, installation of billboards, print media, and online. This dissemination activity was carried out at the BNN Primary Clinic, Lampung Selatan, under the coordination of the Section Head of P2M Sumarwan SE MM. In carrying out this activity, it is hoped that many people will obtain information related to the P4GN program. In 2019 Lampung Selatan Regency BNN targeted 7% of productive age residents from the total population of Lampung Selatan. The target exceeded up to 7.9%.

In the following year, on 11 November 2020, led by Assistant Commissioner Police Ikhlas, S.p., M.H.. The dissemination was held in MTs

Negeri 1 Lampung Selatan and was attended by around 50 teachers and staff. On that occasion the Head of the Lampung Selatan Regency BNN, Assistant Commissioner Police Ikhlas, S.p. M.H. revealed the seriousness of the drug emergency condition in Indonesia, especially in Lampung Province and especially in Lampung Selatan Regency. According to him, the dangers of drug abuse for health and the severity of the threat of punishment urge the strategic role of teachers in preventing drug use, considering that the millennial generation has become the main target of drug kingpin and dealers. This dissemination received a positive response. The Principal of MTsN 1 Lampung Selatan, Yayuk Dwi Wahyuni conveyed the support for the program carried out by Lampung Selatan Regency BNN in anti-drug prevention efforts in Lampung Selatan (<https://lampungselatan.bnn.go.id>)

That is the information of P4GN program disseminations carried out by Lampung Selatan Regency BNN in the educational environment. Of course, there are more dissemination activities in the educational environment. It is unfortunate that the dissemination at school stops during the Covid-19 pandemic these last two years, either through face-to-face or virtual counseling.

1.3. Dissemination and Reinforcement of Correctional Institutions Officers

The involvement of correctional institution officers in drug abuse and illicit trafficking has been widely reported in the mass media. This fact is ironic. Officers are supposed to carry out eradication and legal action, but in reality, many of them are involved in disgraceful actions. This incident is actually understandable considering that officers are in the social environment of dealers, kingpin and abusers. Such conditions can be tempting for correctional officers. Therefore, it is important for Lampung Selatan Regency BNN officers to always remind them not to be tempted into drug use or become dealers or kingpins.

Efforts to reinforce correctional officers in Kalianda, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN held Reinforcement of Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 25 March 2020. In collaboration with Lampung Selatan Regency BNN, Head of Kalianda Correctional Institution, Dr. Tetra Destoire said that the reinforcement was aimed to strengthen Kalianda correctional officers, especially in the guard section who dealt

directly with the Correctional Inmates. The hope of this reinforcement is that correctional officers will avoid the temptation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking by considering the dangers to health and the severity of the punishment.

On that occasion, the Head of Regency BNN, AKBP Ikhlas, advised that after knowing the existence of drugs, it must be reported to the officers. We must not involve or even become the dealer or producer because the risk is clear and the death penalty awaits. The reinforcement at Kalianda Correctional was accompanied by conducting a Urine Test. The result showed that none of the correctional officers were positive for drugs (<http://lapaskalianda.kemenkumham.go.id>).

1.4. At Work Place

Anti-drug dissemination is also carried out in private companies. On 15 June 2021, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN held a Working Meeting on the Anti-Drug Community Empowerment Program in the private sector. The event was held at the State Hall Baru Resort Kalianda. This activity aims to build communication networks and stakeholder concerns through meetings to increase the synergy of the network of cooperation between the government and the private sector in carrying out the P4GN program. In the dissemination, the Head of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN AKBP Ikhlas stated that currently drug abuse has become a threat in all aspects of life, not only the younger generation and also to law enforcement officers. Drugs have entered all community groups, ranging from farmers, government officials, to law enforcement officers. Lampung Selatan Regency has been used as an entry point for drug trafficking by kingpins and dealers. This is possible since Lampung Selatan has two entry gates for goods and people from Sumatra to Java, and vice versa.

In front of the meeting participants, it was explained that currently Lampung Province is ranked the 8th nationally out of 34 provinces in terms of drug trafficking and ranked the 3rd in Sumatra Island. Seeing the rank, AKBP Ikhlas invited the participation of the community and other stakeholders to jointly fight against drugs. The aim is to create a society and work environment that is free from the interference of illicit drug trafficking.

On that occasion, Sumarman as the Head of P2M Coordinator, pointed out that in Lampung Selatan Regency there are three areas categorized as drug-prone areas, namely Merak Batin Village, Pemanggilan Village in Natar Subdistrict, and Bakauheni Village, Bakauheni Subdistrict. According to Sumarman, drug users have penetrated elementary school children. Most of them use glue and thinner because they cannot afford drugs. Unfortunately, the role of the community is still minimal in disseminating the dangers of drug use. Even though they have been repeatedly explained about the dangers of using drugs which can lead to death due to a ruptured brain nerve, they do not want to spread this information to the surrounding community. Meanwhile, at the same time, various types of drugs continue to be created to avoid legal snares. It was explained that in the world there are 892 types of drugs. In Indonesia, there are 76 types of drugs of which 71 among them have been recorded in the Ministry of Health No. 20 of 2018 which are classified as drugs prohibited to be used and circulated (<https://www.retorikaonline.com>).

1.5. In Government Office

To follow up Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor and to make drug countermeasure in Lampung Selatan Regency effective, the regional government through Lampung Selatan Regent has issued a policy instrument in the form of Lampung Selatan Regent Regulation No.29 of 2020 concerning Facilities for Prevention of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors in Lampung Selatan Regency. This Regent Regulation was then followed up with the issuance of Circular Letter Number.9 of 2021.

The provisions in Regent Regulation have regulated the regional government's commitment in drug problem countermeasure. Article 8 Part Two concerning the Duties of Regional Apparatus Organizations, paragraph 1 says that Regional Apparatus Organizations are obliged to make efforts to prevent the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors in their work units. Paragraph 2 says that the efforts as stated in paragraph 1 are formulated in the form of a Regional Action Plan. Paragraph 3 says that the preparation of the Regional Action Plan is facilitated by the Regional Apparatus Organizations which handles

the National Unity and Politics as the Secretary and concurrently as the chairman of the Daily Executive of the Integrated Team.

Through this Regent Regulation, the regional government has assigned the Integrated Team to carry out P4GN dissemination and increase the participation of the community, educational institutions, religious institutions, community organizations, youth organizations, NGOs, traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth, students, and university students in P4GN. In relation to the ranks of OPD, the Integrated Team is tasked to improve the state civil apparatus' knowledge on the dangers of drug abuse. The team is tasked to improve the quality of primary clinic services in carrying out rehabilitation for drug addicts. The team is tasked with formulating regulations and law enforcement, carrying out dissemination, counseling and technical guidance on the dangers of drugs to youth, students, workers, and other community components. The team is tasked with providing reporting on the implementation of the P4GN program. The team is tasked with carrying out early detection of drug abuse by conducting urine tests for prospective state civil apparatus and contract workers in the regional government. All the tasks of the integrated team are regulated in Article 9.

Dissemination about the dangers of drug use is reaffirmed in Article 13. Article 1 states that government-owned business enterprises as well as both public and private and educational institutions are required to conduct dissemination and early detection of drug abuse in their environment. The dissemination as referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by the Integrated Team. The team is also obliged to report their duties to the Regent. The empowerment and community participation in the P4GN program are facilitated by the Integrated Team. This provision is regulated in Article 16. Regarding the source of funding for the P4GN program, it is regulated in Article 21. Paragraph 1 states that OPD should allocate budget/set a work plan for P4GN dissemination/counseling and early detection of drug abuse within the work unit. Paragraph 2 says that preparation of the work plan as referred to in paragraph 1 is assisted by the Integrated Team. Paragraph 3 says that the financing as referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, can be allocated from the Regional Budget and/or other legal and non-binding sources of financing.

At the regional government level, both at the provincial and regency levels, the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is not yet perceived as an urgent problem to be addressed because the direct impact of taking drugs is not endangering the life of the users. The regional government still considers there are more other problems to be urgently addressed. An indication of the low regional government support can be seen in the absence of follow-up to Presidential Instruction No.2 of 2020 concerning the P4GN National Action Program in the form of Regional Regulation as a legal umbrella in implementing the P4GN program. In Lampung Selatan district, there is a new Regent Regulation related to the implementation of the P4GN program. The Regency BNN itself has been trying to urge the regional government to immediately make a regional regulation, but it has not yet received a response. The low political will of regional governments to carry out the P4GN program can also be seen during coordination meetings involving government agencies in carrying out the P4GN program. The meeting is usually not attended or attended by few participants. It is even worse that these coordination meetings are only attended by invitees who do not have the competence and do not have the authority to make policies. The low commitment from a number of government agencies in carrying out the P4GN program is also evident in the budget allocation which does not allocate the budget for the P4GN program. Thus, it is very rare to find P4GN activities in several government agencies. More often, we ask Regency BNN to invite several government agencies to participate in P4GN program activities that we organize. They make no P4GN planning, not even placing banners or billboards (Interview with Mr. Wayan Suartha Antara Head of the General Section of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN on August 25, 2021). Meanwhile, Regency BNN itself is always faced with a classic problem that has never changed from year to year, namely the limited budget and human resources, both in terms of quality and quantity. It is similar for the private sector. Lampung Selatan Regency is the center of industrial activity, but no private sector is called to allocate its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget to fund P4GN program activities. (Interview with AKBP Ikhlas, S.p. M.H. Head of Lampung Selatan Regency 31 August 2021)

Observing the regulations related to the implementation of the P4GN program in Lampung Selatan Regency, it is actually quite clear the obligations that must be carried out by all elements of society. However,

the implementation in the level of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN and Provincial BNN as well as the commitment and political will of the regional government are still considered low in carrying out the P4GN program in accordance with existing regulations.

2. Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation activities were carried out at the BNN Primary Clinic, Lampung Selatan Regency. This health service activity is free of charge. This activity is carried out by 1 doctor, 1 nurse, and 1 counselor. In 2021, there are a total of 23 people who have to undergo outpatient treatment, by undergoing 8 counseling meetings. From this number until August 2021, 17 people have finished undergoing outpatient treatment for 8 meetings, and a total of 8 other people are still undergoing outpatient treatment. Outside the target of 23 people, there were 6 people who dropped out. Out of these 6 patients, 2 of them are working in other areas according to information from their families who are already working. But after being contacted directly by the officer via telephone, the number is not connected. Another drop out patient is outside the area and was caught by the police with the same case as an abuser. Other 2 police officers have been transferred to another area. Meanwhile, the existence of the last 1 person is not known.

Judging from the average age of outpatients, most (70%) on average are still in the productive age, between 20-35 years. Based on their work background, they are generally agricultural and factory workers who are still single and not married. They have an average education equivalent to high school. Most of them undergo outpatient treatment because of the encouragement/coercion of the family. There are a small number of others who report themselves, and generally out of a number of outpatients who can recover and be productive are those who come alone. Based on gender, there are six female patients. The reasons they take drugs are quite diverse and are largely determined by the background of the client's socioeconomic status. A number of these factors include the workplace environment. For example, the workers at the port, they use drugs because it is to increase stamina. The drivers take drugs to stay awake. Fishermen take drugs to increase stamina and withstand the cold. In the family environment, members who are unemployed feel that their presence is not considered. In the educational environment, they feel stressed because they cannot

follow lessons. There is a lot of homework and it is so depressing. In the social environment of school children/university students in boarding houses, they are considered “*cemen*” if they do not dare to try and then they feel challenged. Due to family economic problems, they were forced to involve themselves in illicit drug trafficking. There are many other factors. However, of these many factors, the social environment among young people is the dominant factor. (Interview with Mr. Dadang Kurniawan, Rehabilitation staff of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN on 6 September 2021). The implications of drug use, especially methamphetamine, can also encourage a person’s sexual libido. The negative impact is the proliferation of prostitution and the development of HIV-infected diseases. The high number of HIV sufferers in Lampung is strongly suspected to be highly correlated with the increase in the use of methamphetamine (Interview with Mr. Napos in Health Promotion/Health Counselor at Sidomulyo Public Health Center, Lampung Selatan Regency, 6 September 2021)

The rehabilitation program had also been carried out several years earlier. In 2019, for example, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN has successfully rehabilitated 15 people. Simultaneously in carrying out the rehabilitation program, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN always conveys an appeal so that people whose families, relatives and neighbors are drug users can help them to get out of drug dependence by inviting them to join the rehabilitation program. It is more grateful if the addicts come to Lampung Selatan Regency BNN by themselves and it’s free.

C. Problems

1. Dissemination and Empowerment

Various activities, methods and resources, as well as their limitations have been carried out by Lampung Selatan Regency BNN. In its implementation, BNN both at the regency and provincial levels are faced with various problems, including:

1. The drug-free village program is not running sustainably. In Sidomulyo Village, which was launched in 2020, for example, there is almost no trace of the activities of the drug-free village program. There are no billboards, banners, or brochures found as the signs of a drug-free village. Even more saddening is that Community-Based Rehabilitation

activities are not running. In fact, it is ironic that those who should have been involved in carrying out the rehabilitation did not know about the program (interview with Mr. Napos for Promotion/Health Counselor at Sidomulyo Health Center, Lampung Selatan Regency, 6 September 2021). This condition is very different from the launching of the drug-free Village in Sukamulya Village, Palas subdistrict, Lampung Selatan Regency on 31 August 2021, which looked attractive and the lively dissemination activities were attended by all levels of village community organizations. Likewise, the village atmosphere also looks lively which is decorated with banners and billboards which were easily found in almost every corner of the village. The problems faced in the drug-free village program are related to funding taken from village funds. When the following year the village did not allocate a budget for the drug-free village program, the activities practically stopped. There are doubts regarding the issue of budget accountability, whether there is compatibility between Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors, village fund budgeting regulations, and the policy for Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) level 4 in the Province of Lampung has an impact on the cessation of P4GN program activities because the budget cannot be disbursed. Thus, travel cannot be carried out. In villages that have been declared as drug-free villages, such as Sidomulyo Village, monitoring cannot be carried out..

2. Community empowerment programs in drug-prone areas are also unsustainable because they are not in accordance with the educational background, profession, desires and needs of BNN fostered residents. In determining the choice of life skill activities, a determination of specialization has been carried out for the residents/assisted residents, but due to the limited human resources of the National Narcotics Board in handling empowerment programs, there are not many ongoing and sustainable training activities. The options were only limited to providing assistance with sewing machines, screen printing, and hydroponic farming. In addition to the limited choice, they are also faced with the problem of the absence of a market.
3. The P4GN dissemination program in the educational environment is routinely carried out during the new school year, as well as certain events such as the flag-raising ceremony every Monday. The

dissemination activity was completely stopped in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic situation. In terms of drug crime, it is included in the category of extraordinary crime which requires extra handling that is not routine.

4. The efforts to encourage community participation through the establishment of various anti-drug organizations have led to various anti-drug volunteer/activist organizations in the community, education and higher education circles, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). At least there are several anti-drug activist organizations that Mr. Edy Marjani remembers as Head of P2M Lampung Provincial BNN, including: GANAS (National Anti-Drugs Movement), GEPAN (Anti-Drug Movement), BMN (Brantas Anti-Immoral Drugs), Department of Anti-Drugs, LIN (Drug Investigation Agency), LAN (Anti-Drug Institute), and many more. At the same time, the spirit of building anti-drug activities is not matched by the ability to provide guidance and supervision, resulting in the phenomenon of the existence of volunteers whose activities are not clear. Even more sadly, there are volunteers from anti-drug organizations who abuse them to ask for help from several companies on behalf of the National Narcotics Board to fund its activities. In reality it is only used for personal gain. There are also volunteers who take vigilante action by carrying out arrest operations on drug abusers and dealers. This over-acting has damaged the bad image of BNN officers (interview with Mr. Edy Marjani, Head of the P2M Division of Lampung Province, 8 September 2021).
5. Another case that has a negative impact on the image of law enforcement and BNN is the involvement of a number of law enforcement officers as abusers and in illicit drug trafficking. There are elements of the police and village heads who act as anti-drug volunteers. (Interview with Mr. Edy Marjani Head of P2M BNNP Lampung 8 September 2021). At the Pratama Clinic, Lampung Selatan Regency, two police officers were also found undergoing rehabilitation (Interview with the Head of General Affairs of the Lampung Selatan Regency BNN, Mr Wayan Suartha Antara, 26 August 2021). In Mesuji there are police women from the Drugs Unit who go viral on social media when they consume drugs (<https://regional.inews.id>). They should be an example for the community, but it is ironic that they do the opposite. Cases like this have very fatal consequences, which can undermine the mental, moral and spirit of officers who are directly involved in handling drug problems.

6. The formation of an integrated team tasked with driving the P4GN program in every line of society, government, and private sector also did not work as expected. Weak coordination and budget constraints are the main obstacles. The implementation of PPKM in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic completes the powerlessness of the Integrated Team institution.
7. The categorization of the classification of vulnerable, hazard, alert, stand by, and safe areas has been questioned by the public, especially those with the predicate as vulnerable areas. The problems are in terms of who makes the category, community involvement in the categorization, transparency and data related to the number of cases, as well as absence of comparison between one region and another. In Lampung, the designation of Drug-free village and the classification of vulnerable areas strongly suggest that there is discrimination among the community, between an area which is predominantly inhabited by indigenous Lampung people and the majority of an area inhabited by migrants from Java.
8. The absence of a Checkpoint Area for urine tests and drug checks at the Bakauheni ferry port is a factor that contributes to the high number of drug trafficking in Lampung. If this Port Check Point Post has been functioning, it is predicted to be able to suppress drug trafficking by 40% (Interview with Head of BNNP Lampung, 9 September 2021)..

2. Rehabilitation

In carrying out the P4GN program in the field of rehabilitation, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN internally faced a number of problems, including the limited number of medical personnel, both in terms of quantity and quality. As an illustration, for example, at Lampung Selatan Regency BNN Primary Clinic, there are only 1 doctor, 1 nurse, 1 candidate for chancellor who does not have a chancellor expert certificate, and 1 administrative staff. For counseling guidance, they are served by rehabilitation staff (prospective counselors) who do not yet have a counselor expert certificate. Externally the problem comes from the community itself. Drug abusers generally still feel afraid when they report for rehabilitation. The fear is a sense of concern that his actions will result in dealing with the law. The clients are also worried that the results of the medical examination will have to be hospitalized and separated from their family. The client himself has a sense of fear when he

has to undergo therapy as an inpatient. The client also does not know the environment and friendships in the location of the hospitalization. Some clients also still do not fully understand how the therapy is carried out in the rehabilitation center. This ignorance has given rise to fear among the victims of drug abusers. Meanwhile, from the community itself, there is a wrong perspective that excessive use of illegal drugs which can lead to dependence on certain types of drugs is still considered a disgrace and not as a social problem, especially health. In addition, there is also a misunderstanding in the community that dealing with BNN/Police officers is synonymous with being involved in cases of violating the law which the consequences can be fatal and will be excommunicated from the community (Interviews with Mutia Fahmi Hidayati and M Kharisma Insani P2M BNNK South Lampung staff 6 September 2021).

3. Lampung Selatan Regency BNN

Internally, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN itself is still faced with a number of limitations, including regarding the number of adequate human resources. As an illustration for example in the Rehabilitation Sub-Coordinator, there is only 1 doctor, 1 nurse, 1 prospective counselor and 1 administrative staff. Similarly in the field of Prevention and Community Empowerment, there is only 1 P2M extension officer, and 3 P2M administrative staff. At certain times, such as the flag ceremony on Monday morning, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN officers are often invited by several schools to become instructors. Likewise, during the new school year at Student Orientation period, Lampung Selatan Regency BNN is often invited to conduct dissemination about the dangers of drug use and conduct urine tests in schools. In such conditions, every BNN employee must be able to do double work. An administrative staff, for example, must be able to become an extension worker. A prospective counselor who does not yet have a counselor certificate, must act as a psychologist who must serve counseling from clients. P4GN activities also require adequate budgeting and work infrastructure, and these are very limited so that they become a separate obstacle that is routinely faced every year. (Interview with Mr. Sumarwan, Head of Sub Coordination of P2M BNNK South Lampung 31 August 2021).

D. Conclusion and Policy Implication

Efforts to deal with drug problems through the P4GN program have not yet become an anti-drug movement. An anti-drug movement will be born if there is a common awareness, a common vision, a common enemy, and joint actions. The fact is that even though there is a Regent Regulation and a Regent Circular, which appoints all elements of society and the government to participate in implementing the P4GN program, there are still some communities and government officials who have not put the P4GN program as a priority program. There are still other programs that are considered more important. The problem of drug abuse is still considered a disgrace, not only by the family, but also by the government at every level, because it has been felt to degrade the image and dignity of the regional government.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the P4GN Program in its implementation has been able to increase the understanding of all elements of the nation and society about the dangers of drugs. This is indicated by the widespread activities of coordination meetings that discuss the dangers of drug use. However, the participation that appears has not been able to explore the principle of community self-reliance in carrying out the P4GN program. The P4GN program in its realization is still limited to sitting together, discussing together, and finding solutions for joint handling involving stakeholders. However, this shared awareness has not been able to realize real actions together. The initiation of the P4GN activity program has generally been dominated by the role of BNN. Lampung Selatan Regency BNN is still asking for commitment, sincerity and the seriousness of the community, businessmen and local governments in carrying out the P4GN program. The low commitment is shown in the reluctance to include in the budget of each OPD in carrying out the P4GN program. The meeting held by Provincial and Regency BNN is often attended only by people who do not have the competence related to understanding the problems of the P4GN program and policy making.

Although the implementation of the P4GN program is still faced with various problems, the role of BNN still occupies a very important role. In the future, to make the P4GN program effective, it is necessary to strengthen Lampung Selatan Regency BNN by increasing the budget, number of

personnel, both in quality and quantity, and supported by adequate infrastructure. This suggestion applies to BNN at both the Regency and provincial levels. Following up on these suggestions, it must also be followed by the establishment of BNN offices in all regency so that they can reach all remote areas of the Lampung area. No matter how strong the enthusiasm for running the P4GN program, the results will not be optimal without a policy to strengthen BNN.

The effectiveness of the P4GN program will also be largely determined by the political will and regional leadership at every level which can influence and mobilize its staff to seriously place the problem of drug abuse and trafficking as a top priority. Without the capacity and strong political will of the regional government, the P4GN program is unlikely to run effectively. So far, the political will of the regional government in carrying out the P4GN program by Lampung Selatan Regency BNN is still being questioned. Repeatedly in every opportunity for hearings with regional government officials, the Head of Lampung Selatan Regency BNN, AKBP Ikhlas, asked to immediately create a legal umbrella to implement the P4GN program through Lampung Selatang Regency Regional Regulation. It is unfortunate that the long-awaited regional regulation has not been enacted.

The spirit of encouraging community participation in carrying out the P4GN program in Lampung should be appreciated. But it must be remembered that there are many anti-drug activist organizations which without being balanced by guidance and strict supervision has the potential to become part of the problem of drug use and illicit trafficking itself. Thus, it requires guidance, supervision and control so that efforts to involve the community in dealing with drug problems become more effective. The construction of the Passenger Check Point Post at the Bakauheni ferry port continues to be encouraged to reduce the number of drug trafficking in Lampung. The spirit and moral example of the leaders and law enforcement officers will determine the effectiveness of P4GN program implementation. With exemplary capital and leadership commitment at every level, public trust will grow. Finally, related to the categorization of vulnerable areas, the appointment of drug-free village, so as not to cause inter-ethnic discrimination, needs to be carried out by involving the wider community transparently and taken through public consultation.

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———, 3 Juli 2020, Mei – Juni, Sabu 1,2 Ton Disita

———, 23 September 2020, Anggota DPRD Palembang Residivis Ditangkap BNN

———, 25 April 2021, Empat Pejabat Pemkot Makassar Ditangkap

———, 29 April 2021, Napi Kendalikan 2,5 Ton Sabu, <https://lampungpro.co/post/32826/audiensi-ke-bupati-nanang-bnn-canangkan-lima-desa-bersih-narkotika-di-lampung-selatan>. Audiensi Ke Bupati Nanang BNN Canangkan Lima Desa Bersih Narkotika di Lampung Selatan. Diakses 29 Agustus 2021. Accessed on 14 Oktober 2021.

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Wawancara dengan Bapak Moeljadi, Kepala Desa Sukamulya, Kecamatan Palas, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan 31 Agustus 2021.

Wawancara dengan Bapak Wayan Suartha Antara, Kasub Bidang Umum BNNK Lampung Selatan 25 Agustus 2021.

Wawancara dengan Bapak Edy Marjani, Kepala Bidang Pencegahan dan Pemberdayaan (P2M) BNNP. Propinsi Lampung 8 September 2021.

Wawancara dengan AKBP Ikhlas Kepala BNNK Lampung Selatan 31 Agustus 2021.

Wawancara dengan Bapak Dadang Kurniawan Staf Rehabilitasi BNNK Lampung Selatan 6 September 2021.

Wawancara dengan Mutia Fahmi Hidayati dan M Kharisma Insani, staf P2M BNNK Lampung Selatan 6 September 2021.

Wawancara dengan Kepala BNNP Provinsi Lampung Irjen. Pol. Drs. Edy Sawsono 9 September 2021)

CHAPTER 10

STRATEGY OF BANGKA REGENCY BNN IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

Ratna Indrawasih

A. Introduction

The news about the arrests of kingpin/dealers and drug users in Indonesia by the Police, Indonesian Army and BNN is increasingly appearing in the mass media almost every day with a large amount of evidence. Drug abuse data does show that from year to year there is an increase. In Rahmawati's writing (2016) quoted from BNN and PMB-LIPI (2019), the Head of BNN for the period 2015 to 2018 said that the number of drug users in June 2015 had reached 4.2 million people. Even the number in November 2015 has increased to 5.9 million people. From these figures, it shows that in 5 months there has been an increase of 1.7 people. Even the vice president (Ma'ruf Amin) at the National Anti-Drug Day on June 26 2021, stated that in 2017 the number of drug abuse reached 3.3 million, and in 2019 it increased to 3.6 million (<https://www.cnnindonesia.com> 26/06/2021). If it is assumed that 2018 is the same as 2017 which is 3.3 million people, it can be estimated that the number of drug users in Indonesia until 2019 has reached around 15.8 million people. This number is spread across 34 provinces in Indonesia which includes urban and rural areas. From the available data, drug abuse in Indonesia is carried out both among children, adolescents and adults (parents). As stated by BNN based on data in 2017, it is done by those among the age group 10 -59 years (<https://bnn.go.id>)

This is very alarming since the impact of drug use is very damaging to mental and physical health and even takes the life of the user. Therefore, President Joko Widodo at the commemoration of International Anti-

Drug Day at the palace on Friday, 26 June 2015 declared “War on Drugs” because it can damage the character and physical health of humans and in the long run can interfere with the competitiveness and development of the nation (<https://antaranews.com> 26 Juni 2015). The war on drugs must continue to be carried out not only by BNN as the focal point in the field of prevention and eradication of drug abuse and trafficking (P4GN), the Police and the Indonesian Army, but also all relevant agencies from the central to regional levels, village governments including the community, private sector/company and education.

As the results of the study show, drug abuse and trafficking in Indonesia spreads throughout Indonesia, covering 34 provinces. One of them is the province of Bangka Belitung Islands (BNN and PMB-LIPI, 2019). Governor Erzaldi stated that the Province of Bangka Belitung is an archipelago with approximately 490 islands consisting of 50 occupied islands and 440 empty islands. This condition is a big opportunity as a transit point for drug trafficking. In addition, the Bangka Belitung archipelago has many small ports which are used by drug dealers. So, it is suspected that it is an area prone to drug abuse (<https://babelprov.go.id.7/9/2020>).

It was also stated by several informants in interviews with qualitative data collection in the field activities of the Drug Abuse and trafficking Prevalence Survey in August 2021 that Bangka Belitung is a transit area for transnational drug trafficking due to its strategic location bordering Karimata Strait (Malaysia) and the Java Sea (Jakarta), Sunda Strait (Singapore) and South Sumatera. Kingpins from South Sumatera travel to Jakarta by sea transportation via Bangka Belitung.

As a cross-border drug transit area, it is possible for Bangka Belitung to become an area with a high level of drug abuse and trafficking. From the data of the Directorate of Drug Investigation, it is known that the cases of drug abuse and trafficking in Bangka Belitung Islands from year to year continue to increase (see Table 10.1 below). When viewed from the number of inmates who inhabit the correctional institution, drug cases are ranked first (highest) compared to other crimes, reaching 67% (1377 inmates) of the total correctional inmates in Bangka Belitung Province (see graph below). Therefore, the war on drugs must be increased with all strategies in accordance with the capacity and ability of each stakeholder in the

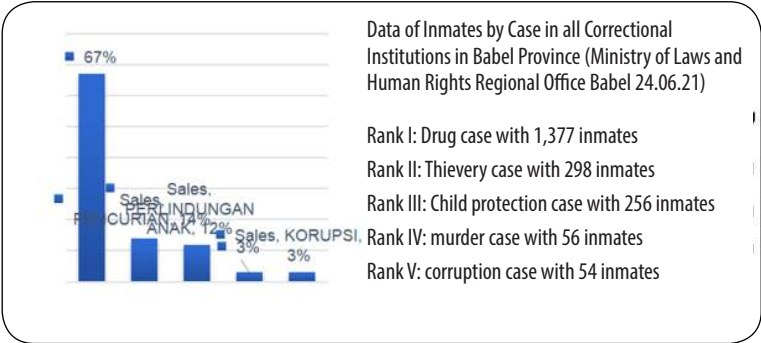
area, both by the provincial government to the village level, educational institutions, private sector/companies, NGOs and the community.

TABLE 10.1. RECAP OF CASES AND SETTLEMENT IN DIRECTORATE OF DRUG INVESTIGATION OF BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCIAL POLICE IN 2019-JULY 2021

No	Unit	Year 2019				Year 2020				Year 2021	
		Number of suspects		No. of cases	Crime verdict	Number of suspects		No. of cases	Crime verdict	No. of cases	Crime verdict
		M	F			M	F				
1	DITOF DRUG INVESTIGATION BABEL	96	4	95	84	95	10	100	87	74	46
2	PKP REGENCY POLICE	64	6	55	55	98	4	70	70	50	49
3	BANGKA REGENCY	73	2	48	48	69	4	50	50	44	40
4	BATENG REGENCY POLICE	33	3	26	26	29	3	28	28	18	9
5	BASEL REGENCY POLICE	48	9	49	48	62	4	55	44	48	41
6	BABAR REGENCY POLICE	41	2	21	21	22	2	21	21	19	10
7	BELITUNG REGENCY POLICE	12	1	12	12	15	3	13	12	10	12
8	BELTIM REGENCY POLICE	8	0	7	5	7	1	8	10	7	4
9	TOTAL	375	27	313	301	397	31	345	310	202	132

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Bangka Belitung Island Police

Figure 10.1. Data of Inmates in Babel Correctional Institution



Source: Presentation by Head of Bangka Belitung Provincial BNN at the Training of Data Collection on Indonesian People Lifestyle Survey at Swissbell Hotel on 13-15 August 2021

The number of prisoners is the result of handling drug criminal cases from all regency/city Police and the Bangka Belitung (Babel) Provincial Police. From the case recapitulation data and settlement of the Directorate of Drugs at the Provincial Police of Bangka Belitung, it appears that the highest number is cases handled by Babel Drug Directorate Unit (Table 10.1 above). It was stated by the informant that drug abuse and trafficking cases will continue to increase done by these drug convicts inside the correctional institution through the means of cellphones that are successfully thrown using drones when the inmates are carrying out joint activities outside the detention room, for example skills training activities and religious activity. This occurs due to the lack of human resources (correctional officers), namely supervisory staff, which may also be related to the lack of funds. Related to the limited funds, the correctional space is currently in very poor condition. The informant stated that the current correctional institution with a capacity of 600 people is filled with almost 1 400 inmates

The table shows that in addition to an increase in the number of suspected drug abusers, the number of criminal offenders also increases due to evidence. Among the eight Provincial and Regency Police Units, it seems that Bangka Regency ranks the 3rd regarding the number of suspected drug cases being handled and ranks the 1st at the regency level. Therefore, it is interesting to know what are the factors that cause Bangka Regency to be a drug-prone area as well as the strategy of Bangka Regency BNN.

This paper discusses the Bangka Regency BNN Strategy in drug abuse and trafficking countermeasures in its area. The data source of this paper is primary data collected through in-depth interviews with informants (officials) who were visited both at Bangka Belitung Province (Provincial BNN, Provincial Police, High Prosecutor's Office, Kesbangpol, Office of Health Service), drug correctional institution and regency level (Directorate of Drugs of Regency Police, District Attorney, Regency BNN, Office of Health Service/Mental Hospital), and Jada Bahrin Village Office, Merawang subdistrict as well as drug convicts and villagers involved in drug-free village program activities, and counselors from one of the existing drug abuse rehabilitation foundations in Bangka Belitung. In addition to primary data, secondary data also obtained from informants and electronic media in the form of news and journals.

Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Bangka Regency

Bangka Regency is one of the regencies located on the island of Bangka and one of six regencies/cities in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. It has a land area of $\pm 295,068$ Km² and an ocean area of $\pm 196,002.8$ Ha (Profile of Bangka Regency) with a population of 318.56 people in 8 (eight) subdistricts. One of them is Sungailiat subdistrict which is divided into 14 (fourteen) urban villages while 7 (seven) other sub-districts are divided into 67 villages. Bangka Regency has very rich natural resource potential. As it is known that the mainland of Bangka Island is very famous for its tin mining resources as well as pepper and palm oil plantations. Similarly, its waters are also full of tin mines, in addition to its fishery resources

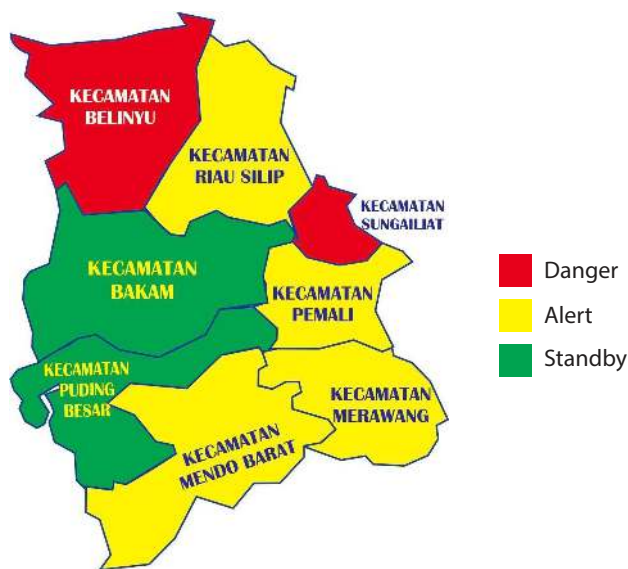
The high potential of natural resources on Bangka Island allows its residents to utilize natural resources in their livelihood activities, either by gardening, planting pepper and palm oil, or mining tin. According to informants, it is very easy for the community to get money from tin in Bangka Belitung Islands. The informant said that it is so easy for an elementary school child to get Rp200,000,- up to Rp300,000,- just by going to the garden after school to find 1 kg of tin in a short time. With the ease of obtaining money, there is a tendency to easily spend it, both for basic and non-essential needs, including buying drugs. Several informants stated that the ease of getting money tends to make people easily influenced to buy drugs, especially when they feel addicted. After accepting the offer of a friend or other person to try the drug, for free, and being addicted, they finally try to buy. Interestingly, the informant (a prison inmate in Pangkalpinang who came from Bangka Regency) admitted that his income from palm oil plantations was still sufficient to buy drugs and according to him it was not wasteful. The reason is that the dose is still small, He only bought Rp150,000, to Rp250,000, - for one to two weeks consumption

This condition causes the increasing drug abuse and trafficking cases in Bangka Belitung Province, including Bangka Regency. In fact, according to the Deputy Director of Drugs at Bangka Regency Police, perpetrators of abuse and drug dealers in their assigned areas have been increasing during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the midst of this covid pandemic, it is alleged that many people use drugs to distribute drugs, namely persuading people who are stressed due to reduced income/losing their jobs to try

taking drugs. It is hoped that afterward they will be addicted and buy drugs. It was also stated that Bangka Police handled 42 cases in 2020 and 47 cases until August 2021. It has exceeded the Police target of 44 cases.

In relation to vulnerable areas, written data and information from the Head of Bangka Regency BNN, from 8 (eight) sub-districts in Bangka Regency, two sub-districts are drug-prone areas in the “Dangerous” category. Four sub-districts are in the category of “Alert” and two sub-districts are in the category of “Stand by” (see map image below)

Figure 10.2. Map of Drug-Prone Area in Bangka Regency



Source: Presentation by head of Babel Provincial BNN at training on data collection of Indonesian people lifestyle survey in SwissBel Hotel 13-15 August 2021

Based on the information of the informants (Babel Provincial BNN and Bangka Regency BNN) and the references, the determination the Dangerous, Alert or Stand by category is based on the drug vulnerability indicator which consists of two elements, namely the main element consisting of 8 (eight) items and supporting indicators consisting of 5 (five) items (see Table 10.2). With these indicators, an area can be said to be a dangerous area for the Dangerous category if it has many main indicators and many supporting indicators as shown in Table 10.2. As an illustration shown in Table 10.3, it appears that Sungailiat and Belinyu sub-districts

are vulnerable areas that are included in the list of Dangerous categories based on the presence of the most basic and supporting indicator items. The main indicators are the number of drug crimes, the number of drug users, evidence and the presence of couriers, all of which are relatively large compared to other sub-districts. This is because Sungailiat is a sub-district within the city which has facilities to support the behavior of its citizens to abuse and distribute drugs, such as places of entertainment, boarding houses and residences that have high privacy. Likewise, Belinyu sub-district, which also has quite a number of supportive places, such as in Sungailiat.

In addition to the presence of entertainment venues and boarding houses, in the area of the two sub-districts there are also ports that make Bangka Regency a transit area for the entry of drugs from outside Bangka Island by sea, considering that Bangka Regency is bordered by the sea (Natuna Sea) in the north and east. In addition to the official ports in Sungailiat and Belinyu, the informant also said that the Bangka Regency area is bordered by the sea, so there are many illegal ports that are difficult to control. The existence of supporting facilities and infrastructure both in Sungailiat and in Belinyu, such as this, affects the high cases of drug crime, drug abuse and the presence of couriers who help circulate drugs in the area. This makes the two sub-districts fall into the category of drug-prone areas (at the category of dangerous).

Table 10.2. Indicator of Drug Vulnerability in An Area

No	Main Indicator	No	Supporting Indicator
1	The occurrence of drug crime	1	Entertainment places
2	The occurrence of criminality/violence	2	Boarding house and residence with high privacy
3	The occurrence of drug kingpin	3	High poverty rate
4	The occurrence of drug production	4	No public facility
5	The occurrence of drug abuser	5	Low community social interaction
6	The occurrence of drugs as evidence		
7	The occurrence of drug Entry Point		
8	The occurrence of drug courier		

Source: Blueprint of Community Empowerment, accessed from <https://bnn.go.id>>2019/10

Based on existing data and information from several informants through in-depth interviews, the majority of drug abuse is carried out by people in the age group between 18-40 years, which is included in productive age. From the information of the informants and from the news in the media, the majority are among workers, namely tin workers and palm oil workers. As it is known that the work environment of the two business fields, namely the tin business and palm oil plantations is in a rural environment. They use drugs, especially methamphetamine because it can increase stamina. It is informed that drugs are generally divided into three groups, namely stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens. Stimulant drugs have the effect of stimulating the body to be more excited and not easily tired. Several types of drugs that fall into this group are methamphetamine, cocaine and ecstasy (<https://www.klikdokter.com>, drugs 25 Nov 2020)

Table 10.3. Drug-Prone Subdistrict in Bangka Regency

No	Main Indicator	Subdistrict							
		Mendo Barat	Merawang	Puding Besar	Sungailiat	Pemali	Bakam	Belinyu	Riau Silip
1	Drug crime	4	2		39	10		12	3
2	Criminality/ violence								
3	Drug kingpin								
4	Drug production								
5	Drug abuser	5	4			4	2	10	2
6	Drugs as evidence	5.21 Gram meth 1.115,76 Gr marijuana	7.52 Gram of meth		535.23Gr marijuana 76,89Gr meth	30,,71 Gram meth		16.83 Gram meth	3.51 Gram meth
7	Drug Entry Point				Belinyu port			Belinyu port	
8	Drug courier	4	2		39	10		12	3

No	Supporting Indicator	Subdistrict							
		Mendo Barat	Merawang	Puding Besar	Sungailiat	Pemali	Bakam	Belinyu	Riau Silip
1	Entertainment places				22	2		7	
2	Boarding house and residence with high privacy	1			15			5	
3	High poverty rate								
4	No public facilities								
5	Low community social interaction								

Note



It was explained by several informants and admitted by two inmates in Pangkalpinang that the work activities in tin and palm oil are indeed quite heavy and require physical strength. They started using drugs because they wanted to try it after being offered by a fellow worker. From the information, it can be assumed that for someone in the community of tin workers and palm oil workers, information from friends who have used methamphetamine and seeing the condition of their friends who have used methamphetamine appear stronger and cause them to be tempted to try it. An inmate who works in palm oil plantations confessed that the reason he uses drugs is because he has a heart disease so that he is weak/not strong enough to work in managing the gardens. And after using methamphetamine, he became strong. He also confessed that he was caught because he was trapped by the dealer. He felt he was made a victim, but in the end he felt grateful to be able to go through rehabilitation so he felt calmer and confessed that he regretted having used drugs which had an impact on his family. Meanwhile, drug abusers from young people who do not work are likely to join friends in association or to follow the lifestyle of a developing community in Indonesia, including in Bangka Regency

From the information and confessions related to drug abuse, it can be seen that those who use drugs are influenced by various factors, namely needs, environmental influences, lifestyle and economic conditions. Interestingly, drug abusers who carry out rehabilitation based on SIRENA (Rehabilitation Information System) Bangka Regency BNN 2019 data (Table 10.4) come voluntarily with their families. They generally carry out rehabilitation on an outpatient basis. From the frequency of rehabilitation, SIRENA data in 2019 and 2020 says that is only once, but the data in 2021 says it is carried in three periods. It is suspected that those who have been using it for a long time and in a severe category may use drugs again after the first rehabilitation. Thus, they need to be rehabilitated again

Table 10.4. Drug Abuse and Trafficking in Bangka Regency

NO	DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING	SIRENA BANGKA REGENCY			BANGKA REGENCY POLICE		
		2019	2020	to July 2021	2019	2020	Jan to Agt 2021
1	Crime scene						
	Sungailiat subdistrict	14	33	19	21	23	27
	Mendo Barat subdistrict	0	0	1	1	0	1
	Belinyu subdistrict	0	0	5	6	9	14
	Merawang subdistrict	26	4	0	6	6	1
	Pemali subdistrict	0	3	7	8	7	2
	Riau Silip subdistrict	0	0	3	3	2	1
	Bakam subdistrict	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Puding Besar subdistrict	0	0	0	2	1	1
	outside Bangka	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	Gender						
	Male	38	35	31	73	67	62
	Female	3	5	4	2	4	3
3	Age						
	<18 years old	5	11	1			
	19- 40 years old	34	29	33			
	> 40 years old	2	0	1			
	14-19 years old				10	0	2
	20-24 years old				18	17	14
	25-29 years old				12	18	11
	>30 years old				35	36	38

NO	DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING	SIRENA BANGKA REGENCY			BANGKA REGENCY POLICE		
		2019	2020	to July 2021	2019	2020	Jan to Agt 2021
4	Education						
	Not graduated from elementary	3	1	7			
	Elementary	11	13	5			
	Junior high school	20	15	8			
	Senior high school	7	11	15			
5	Status						
	Not married	33	23	20			
	Married	6	10	14			
	Widower	2	4	1			
	Widow	0	3	0			
6	Occupation						
	Day laborer	20	15	25	22	45	27
	Private sector	1	4	4	13		4
	Entrepreneur	0	1	0		14	
	Housewife	0	1	0			
	Merchant	0	0	0	17	7	12
	Student/university student	2	10	1			
	Driver	1	2	0			
	Fisherman	1	0	3			
	Unemployed	4	7	1			
	Farmer	12	0	0			
	Honorary worker	0	0	1			
	Others				23	5	22
7	Type of drugs/evidence						
	Methamphetamine	9	29	33	92,32 gr	145,35 gr	1315,94 gr
	Marijuana	26	0		:49,85 gr	: 42,53 gr	80,52 gr
	Inhalant	4	10	2			
	Ecstasy	0	1		14 butir (4,26 gr)	: 34 butir	1642,52 gr
	Drugs	2	0				

NO	DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING	SIRENA BANGKA REGENCY			BANGKA REGENCY POLICE		
		2019	2020	to July 2021	2019	2020	Jan to Agt 2021
8	Status of rehabilitation						
	outpatient	41	38	33			
	inpatient		2	2			
	Rehabilitation 1 X	40	39	2			
	Rehabilitation 2 X	1	1	33			
		41	40	35	75	71	65

Source: Bangka Regency BNN and Bangka Regency Police 2021

From the data in the table, it can be seen that most drug abusers are daily laborers (in this case in Bangka, they are tin workers), while only a few are fishermen. This is due to few fishermen being caught during the urine test and the evidence was only a small amount. On the other hand, head of Bangka BNN Regency, there are also many fishermen who use meth to increase stamina when they have to go out to sea all night or for several days.

Perpetrators of drug abuse and even dealers are not only men, but also women. For those who are involved as dealers or couriers, apart from being able to use them without having to spend money to buy them, they are also tempted by the ease of getting large amounts of money in a short time and much easier than mining tin whereas mining tin is also considered easy to earn money. From the information obtained by dealers, some of them were carried out in disguise while selling cakes to the tin workers as well as to the palm oil workers. According to information from the Head of Women Correctional Institution Order unit, one of the convicts in the trafficker case admitted that he became a dealer because he was forced to fulfill the needs of his family. This was also conveyed by the Head of Aspidum (General Criminal Assistant) of Bangka Belitung High Prosecutor's Office, when handling the case of a mother who was convicted for being involved in a drug courier amounting to 1 Kg. The convict confessed to being forced to meet economic needs. She thought it is very easy to earn money by being a drug courier despite knowing that the work is prohibited.

B. Strategy of Bangka Regency BNN in the War on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

As stated by the informants, the most important strategy in the war on drugs is to prevent abuse and distribution. Efforts to eradicate drugs carried out by the BNN of Bangka Regency as the agency whose main task is to deal with drugs in Bangka Regency area are to increase efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and trafficking. In this case, it refers to the concept of a demand reduction strategy, namely breaking the chain of users to prevent abuse and supply reduction by breaking the supply chain of drugs from the producer to the distribution network in order to eradicate drug trafficking. In addition, it also uses the concept of soft power and hard power strategies. Soft power is done by promoting action and rehabilitation in collaboration with Forkopimda and other relevant agencies according to local wisdom. Hard power is law enforcement against couriers, dealers and drug networks in Bangka Belitung and the application of money laundering crimes to couriers, dealers and networks of these illicit goods.

1. Prevention, Education and Dissemination

Prevention efforts are carried out by the Division of Prevention and Community Empowerment to fight against drugs in Bangka Regency through information sharing, dissemination and education programs on the dangers of drugs and their countermeasures. Information is shared in printed media, electronic media, and other media (online, social media, etc.). Dissemination and education are carried out on a mobile basis, both within the agency (regency government offices and private sector), the educational environment (schools and universities), and the community. Education about various kinds of drugs and their dangers as well as appeals for the community to help in war on drugs by daring to refuse, daring to report, and daring to rehabilitate (doing what is specifically done in extension activities held by Regency BNN, as well as inserted in community activities such as meeting activities held by the village head, PKK and youth organization, sports activities (gymnastics) as well as in religious activities. Similarly in the educational environment as well as the agency environment, there are special activities held by Regency BNN, or inserted in certain events that are carried out by each of them (for example in universities during student orientation, in agency offices

when there are national commemoration activities, etc.). It is intended to build the courage to refuse if someone offers, courage to report if there are abusers/distributors anywhere and anyone including family, and courage to rehabilitate in BNN if they already use drugs.

In dissemination or education, training is also given on how to do a urine test to detect whether someone is using drugs or not. It is intended that each environment, both government agencies (Regional Government Work Units/SKPD and private sector, schools/colleges, and communities/villages) hold periodic independent urine tests to prevent drug abuse and not Regency BNN. As stated by the Head of Bangka Regency BNN, SKPD actually has several programs with the support of Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN), and the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning the facilitation of the prevention and countermeasure of the abuse of narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances. SKPD also has a budget that can be used to carry out activities related to P4GN. For example, the prevention of drug abuse in schools is the responsibility of the Bangka Regency Education Office, while in higher education it is the responsibility of Bangka Belitung Provincial Education Office. They are also expected to hold dissemination not only in their respective environments but also in the community.

The Head of Bangka BNN stated that every year there is a program for the formation and training of anti-drug activists in 4 (four) environments, namely Families in the Community, Education, Government agencies and Private sector. Every year they change locations and participants, such as employees at regency, sub-district and village government offices, laborers, and private company employees. The existence of activists in the environment is expected to help Regency BNN in carrying out the P4GN program. In each environment, they are asked to issue a policy, for example requirement of drug-free certificate in employee recruitment in an agency/office environment and regular urine test every 6 (six) months or once a year. In the school environment, there is an anti-drug task force, anti-drug community/Anti-Drug Youth Group (KERAN). They are also equipped with knowledge about the types of drugs, rehabilitation, and knowledge

of legal cases so that they already know if offered types of drugs such as methamphetamine or marijuana and others. For the community environment, the village is expected to carry out dissemination with facilitation from the sub-district or village funds. Through PKK, mothers are expected to disseminate the information to their family members.

2. Law Enforcement in Eradication

According to information from the Head of the Eradication Division of the Bangka Belitung Provincial BNN, the task of the eradication division is to carry out early investigation and investigation on narcotics and narcotics precursors crimes, disclose narcotics crime cases, coordinate with relevant stakeholders (Bangka Belitung Police, Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Immigration, Customs, Attorney General's Office, Angkasa Pura and Expedition Companies), Supervision of airport and port routes in Bangka Belitung island.

Abusers and kingpin/dealers/couriers who were caught by both BNN and Provincial/Regency Police are then processed in trial by the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT). This is in accordance with the Joint Regulation between BNN, Supreme Court, Police, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Office of Health Service, and Office of Social Service, namely PerBer/01/III/2014/BNN concerning the Handling of Narcotics Addicts and Narcotics Abusers into Rehabilitation Institutions. TAT consists of a team of doctors including doctors and psychologists and a legal team consisting of elements of the National Police, National Narcotics Board, the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. If an abuser is caught, then a urine test and trial will be carried out by the TAT. For those without evidence or with a weight below 1 gram of methamphetamine and max 5 grams of ecstasy (8 pills) and are not involved in the circulation network, it is decided to be given outpatient or inpatient rehabilitation at public health centers. Compulsory Reporting Institutions (IPWL), namely public health centers, are appointed directly by the Indonesian Ministry of Health for rehabilitation of drug abusers, or clinics under the auspices of Regency BNN that have received BNN recommendations. For those who have evidence or do not have evidence but there are indications that they are involved in the circulation network, further legal processes will be carried out by the legal team.

It was stated by the informant (Head of Bangka Regency BNN) that for drug abuse cases that require criminal action, after TAT at Regency BNN carried out further investigation, it is submitted to the legal team/investigator from the Regency BNN does not have the fund. Next it is processed by prosecutors and courts. The strategy taken by Regency BNN to create a deterrent effect for drug dealers/kingpin/couriers is to implement law enforcement on crime of money laundering and impoverish them by confiscating all assets including money in banks. It was further stated by the Head of Bangka Regency BNN that in the context of war on drugs, as in the field of prevention, the field of eradication also cooperates with units of members of the Subdistrict Police, Bhabinkamtibmas, Babinsa and Satlinmas as well as the community in conducting surveillance at locations suspected of being places for drug abuse and transactions.

3. Rehabilitation

The Rehabilitation Sector is carrying out its duties through programs including SIL (Field Intervention System), which is two people every night monitoring locations where there are frequent gatherings. If there is nothing suspicious or there is only mild abuse, coaching/dissemination is given. However, if severe cases are found, they will meet the parents of drug abusers for interviews and then rehabilitation is given. For the rehabilitation of abusers, Regency BNN is in cooperation with the Bangka District Health Office. With this collaboration, health facilities under the health department, such as health centers and mental hospitals, also accept drug abuse patients as well as patients with other diseases with social security facilities.

From the information, there are eight health centers in Bangka Regency that open rehabilitation services for victims of drug abuse. The eight health centers that open the rehabilitation services are Sungailiat Health Center, Kenanga Health Center, Baturusa Health Center, Pemali Health Center, Petaling Health Center, Belinyu Health Center and Bakam Health Center. There are two categories for drug rehabilitation health centers, namely the Compulsory Reporting Recipient Institution (IPWL) which is directly appointed by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and Non-IPWL based on a Decision from the Health Office and the Provincial BNN. Indicators for the appointment of public health centers

to receive rehabilitation for drug patients include the availability of trained officers and supported by complete facilities and infrastructure. Since the preparation of the public health center that serves the rehabilitation of drug abusers, there have been ten patients who have come for consultation. For severe cases that require hospitalization, Regency BNN will refer to a drug rehabilitation foundation, some are referred to a mental hospital, namely for severe drug patients who experience mental disorders.

Based on information from informants from the administration of the Drug Rehabilitation Room at the Mental Hospital in Bangka Regency that before the issuance of a new regulation stating that the Mental Hospital no longer served inpatient rehabilitation for drug abusers with BPJS, many drug addict patients came for inpatient rehabilitation at the Bangka Mental Hospital. However, with the issuance of a new regulation from BPJS which no longer provides inpatient drug rehabilitation services, it becomes rare for drug rehabilitation patients to be hospitalized. Data from the Drug Rehabilitation Room of the Mental Hospital shows a decrease in rehabilitation patients, namely 14 patients in 2019, 3 patients in 2020 and 5 patients in 2021. Since the decline in 2020, they have only been rehabilitating outpatients. This is due to the high cost of inpatient rehabilitation.

In addition to collaboration with the Health Service, Rehabilitation division at Bangka Regency BNN also invites stakeholders such as Arsani Hospital, Sungailiat Health Center, Village Empowerment Social Service, Ministry of Religion, Hamidah Clinic, Bukit Semut Prison, several Islamic boarding schools and other related agencies to disseminate the free of charge-rehabilitation for addicts. Regency BNN deliberately invited Bukit Semut Correctional Institution to convey and explore information related to drug abuse cases in the correctional environment (<https://wowbabel.com/2019/04/19/>). Abusers who are given therapy in rehabilitation are not only those who have gone through the TAT trial. There are also those (who come alone or with their families) who voluntarily report to Provincial/Regency BNN

4. Community Empowerment and Establishment of Drug-Free Village

Community empowerment, which is a program in the field of

prevention and empowerment, is carried out by providing guidance/training for livelihood activities. Various kinds of training are provided such as agriculture, plantation, fisheries, workshops and others that are in accordance with the potential of the environment and the ability of the community to be fostered to improve the skills they already have or provide new skills as alternative livelihoods. With the provision of these skills/expertise improvements, it is hoped that those who are entangled in drug trafficking can escape and switch to these positive livelihoods. The empowerment activities also involve related regional government work units (SKPD). For example, women's empowerment activities also involve the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, BKKBN, Dukcapil, Health Service (Puskesmas).

In addition to the empowerment program mentioned above, there is also community empowerment that directly provides debriefing to the community to participate directly in the fight against drugs, namely through the Drug-free Village program. As stated in the Collective Work Agreement Number: PKS/73/XII/2018/BNN and Number: 5/HK.07.01/XII/2018 regarding the Implementation of a Drug-free Village (Desa Bersinar) dated 5 December 2018, Drug-free Village is an area unit at the Village level that has certain criteria where there is a massive implementation of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) programs that are carried out on a large scale. This Drug-free Village is planned, implemented and evaluated by and for the community, regional government, village government, non-government and private institutions to play a role in facilitation, mentoring and coaching.

Before determining the villages to be declared as drug-free villages, Bangka Regency BNNK in 2018 held a dissemination of the drug-free village program and formed activists by inviting village officials, namely village heads and officers in village apparatus organizations (OPD) from around 12 villages including drug-prone villages. In the meeting, two villages were then selected that are ready to become the pilot project for the drug-free village, in the sense that the village head supports with his village funds and is ready to become an activist for the drug-free village. Then on 21 December 2018, the two villages, namely Jada Bahrin Village, Merawang Sub-district and Bukit Layang

Village, Bakam Sub-district were proclaimed to be Drug-free Village. Then in 2020 they re-launched Jurung Village and Balunijuk Village, Merawang subdistrict. It is hoped that in 2021 they will be inaugurated as Drug-free Villages.

With the declaration of being a drug-free village, dissemination by village officials who have received dissemination, and approaches to people suspected of being drug abusers, in 2019, especially in Jada Bahrin Village, 28 villagers were found as drug abusers. Furthermore, Regency BNN held dissemination activities to make an approach to abusers and their families (parents), with separate meetings to direct the abusers to be willing to go to rehabilitation. In addition to abusers and their parents, dissemination is also given to the wider community. After the dissemination, regency BNN approached village officials and community members who were in charge of drug-free village activities. Finally, 24 drug abusers agreed to be rehabilitated, while the other 4 people later moved out from the village of Jada Bahrin. Facilitated by transportation provided by the village, they attended a rehabilitation meeting at Regency BNN Clinic in Bangka Regency. The rehabilitation was carried out in 6 (six) meetings with doctors and psychologists from Bangka Regency BNN.

In carrying out activities towards the drug-free Village, with guidance and training from Bangka Regency BNN, the Village Head Jada Bahrin has formed Anti-drug Volunteers, Recovery Agents in Post-rehabilitation Programs in the village, Anti-drug Activists, Community-Based Recovery Cadres in the Village, and Community-Based Intervention Recovery Agents. With the operation of the drug-free Village, there is a significant decrease in drug abusers in Jada Bahrin Village. From the information obtained, in 2020 only 2 people were found and in 2021 until October they have not been found again. This shows that there is an indication that Jada Bahrin Village has become a Drug-free Village

C. Closing

The description above shows that many areas of Bangka Regency are prone to drug abuse and trafficking. Drug abuse, especially methamphetamine (stimulant drugs), is mostly done by tin and palm

oil workers, namely to increase stamina. Therefore, for them drugs are considered a necessity. The existence of needs and economic conditions, among others, are personal factors that influence a person to buy goods (Kloter, 2002 in Prasetyo and Bodroastuti, 2016). Economic condition in this case is the ease of getting income. Meanwhile, the need causes demand. Factors that cause demand include the size of the community's income and the intensity of needs (<https://money.kompas.com> March 13, 2021). In this case, the demand for drugs is used by supply providers (kingpin) to supply drugs, including people who want easy money by becoming drug couriers, without thinking about the consequences of what they do that violates the law and damages health and well-being. community life. In addition, the condition of the Bangka Regency area which is bordered by the sea with many rat ports (far from the reach of the apparatus' supervision) has become a strategic place for drug trafficking. This condition makes it difficult to break the chain of drug abuse and trafficking.

Regency BNN's efforts in the war on drugs have also been carried out with various strategies. But it seems that they have not been able to overcome drug abuse and trafficking. In addition to the geographical condition as an archipelago that is difficult to reach the attention and supervision of the apparatus, there are also limited funds to support activity programs. The offices or SKPD at the provincial and regency levels as well as the private sector have not fully supported drug-related activities. Although there is already a Provincial Regulation including a Bangka Regency Regulation specifically related to drugs, it seems that activities by SKPDs and private sector/companies are limited to preventing drug abuse and trafficking among their respective employees and not the community. Similarly in the drug-free village program, BNN has not fully provided a budget for the drug-free Village pilot project. Although the rug-free Village program is a community empowerment program that can use village funds, village funds are prioritized for assistance related to community needs in connection with COVID-19 pandemic.

In order to increase efforts in the war on drugs, Bangka Regency already has a regional regulation, namely Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning the facilitation of the Prevention and Countermeasures on the Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances. However, it is necessary to follow up by drafting a Regional Head Regulation

(PerKaDa), namely the Regent's Regulation, as an implementing regulation of the Regional Regulation. This is as regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, article 246 paragraph (1), which states that in order to implement a regional regulation or under the power of legislation, the Regional Head stipulates a Regent Regulation. It is also necessary to form an Integrated Team consisting of offices (SKPD) under the coordination of Regency Kesbangpol. In addition, to follow up Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors in 2020-2024 by establishing an RAD. In implementing RAD, it is necessary to collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, namely local government agencies (all SKPD), BNNK, Provincial Police, Regency Police, private sector and education (universities, schools). Each agency allocates funds to develop plans to implement the RAD. Collaboration of all stakeholders in preventing and eradicating drug abuse and trafficking is not only in their respective offices, but together with the community and NGOs and religious institutions in an integrated manner to reach areas prone to drug abuse and trafficking. It is important to conduct intensive dissemination to workers among tin and palm oil workers by involving local religious leaders who have influence in the community to provide an understanding that although methamphetamine drugs can provide strength, they are dangerous goods and are prohibited to be consumed. In addition, it is also necessary to give dissemination/education about other ways to increase stamina which is safe for health as a substitute for methamphetamine.

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UU No 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah

CHAPTER 11

SYNERGY FOR DRUG PREVENTION, CURATION AND ERADICATION IN RIAU ISLAND PROVINCE

Dundin Zaenuddin

A. Introduction

This qualitative report is expected to be a complement to the national survey of drug abuse in Riau Islands with samples from three *Balais*, namely Batam City, Tanjung Pinang City and Bintan Regency. Meanwhile, other regencies in Riau Islands such as Anambas, Lingga, Natuna and Karimun regencies are excluded from the 2021 national survey. Lingga and Karimun at the beginning of the research design, actually had become survey centers but due to refocusing which resulted in a significant reduction in funding, these two regencies were canceled as survey centers.

The survey and in-depth interviews with key informants were carried out by a PMB-LIPI researcher assisted by *Balail* partners from Riau Islands Provincial BNN and Balail researchers, lecturers from Riau Islands University (UNRIKA), three field coordinators and twenty-one enumerators with the status of lecturers, lawyers and a small number of UNRIKA students.

Officially, this in-depth interview and survey was carried out from 12 August to 2 September 2021. However, due to limited accessibility to locations, the survey was completed on 10 September 2021. The survey was conducted on a household basis randomly and determined respondents from each household through listing by system. However, to further explain and complete the quantitative primary data from the distribution of questionnaires totaling 1,620 respondents for the City of Batam, Tanjung Pinang and Bintan Regency, each of which 540, in-depth

interviews were also conducted with a number of key informants such as the Head of Riau Islands Provincial BNN, Head of Administration of Provincial BNN, Coordinator of Prevention and Empowerment (P2M) at provincial BNN, Head of Intelligence for Eradication, Directorate of Drugs, Activists of Embun Pelangi Non-Governmental Organization, elements of civil society and Activists for Prevention of Drug Trafficking, Company management who is active in prevention efforts, as well as community leaders.

B. Findings

This report only contains qualitative information related to the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking from various sources, both individual and institutional sources as mentioned above as well as direct field observations and secondary data obtained by researchers during data collection visits. This report does not include information from quantitative data from digital questionnaire collection (CAPI).

1. Dynamics in Drug Abuse

Riau islands is the outermost province bordering Singapore and Malaysia. This province has a number of 2000 islands with 98% of sea area ¹⁰⁹. However, of these islands, Batam, Tanjung Pinang and Bintan are *Balaisi* with relatively large drug traffickers. In these three areas there are a number of villages in the category of dangerous and alert. Therefore, it is important to understand this island more detail. Batam is an island as well as being the administrative city of the Batam city government. The city of Batam or Batam Island is surrounded by a group of islands that make up the administrative area of the Riau Island with the capital Tanjung Pinang on Bintan Island. The administrative city of Batam itself consists of a number of nearby islands around it. This confirms the position of Batam as an area with archipelagic characteristics. The demographic characteristics of these islands have caused, among other things, the circulation of illicit drugs in this city so that its movements are relatively difficult to detect, especially when entering from neighboring countries, especially Malaysia and from border areas with other provinces in Sumatra and Java.

109 FGD with Kepri Provincial Development Planning Office in Tanjung Pinang on 26 August 2021. According to head of the research unit, the 98% area is based on the latest survey done by Bakorsurtanal.

Table 11.1. Drug-prone area 2021

No	Category	Number of villages
1	Normal	207
2	Standby	55
3	Alert	97
4	Danger	33
	Total	393

It has become public knowledge that Riau Islands, especially Batam, is one of the most vulnerable areas for drugs in Indonesia with a series of arrests for abusers and dealers and the discovery of evidence. As shown in Table 11.1 above, there are 97 villages and 33 urban villages categorized as alert and dangerous in Riau Islands. During the pandemic, it can be said that efforts to eradicate drugs are still being carried out with relatively low catches compared to previous periods. The community activity restriction has restricted people from traveling out of the house to go to entertainment venues and simultaneously consuming drugs. So far, there has been no arrest on a drug dealer with a fantastic amount weighing more than 1 tons. The evidence is in the amount of under 10 kilos.¹¹⁰

The type of drug trafficking handled by BNNP was mostly methamphetamine weighing 53,699.4 grams, followed by 40,000 pills of ecstasy and 211.8 grams of marijuana. Until August 2019 there was an increase with a total of 71,076.56 grams which was only handled by Provincial BNN. The number of ecstasies also increased to 43,467 pills.

The handling of drug trafficking handled by the Regional Police, as shown in Table 2 below, shows a different pattern. There has been a decline for marijuana, methamphetamine and ecstasy. However, there has been a nearly doubling in 2020 compared to 2019 for methamphetamine. This methamphetamine has been widely circulated in the community and is also used for other purposes such as increasing enthusiasm for work and other activities. While ecstasy is consumed by the public when they are having fun in the night clubs, in hotels and even in boarding houses. However, there is an increase for psychotropic types, especially happy five in 2021 compared to the previous two years.

¹¹⁰ Interview with Section head of Intelligence Kepri Provincial BNN, 18 August 2021

Despite being a place for drug abuse and illicit trafficking, a destination and also a transit center for drug trafficking to other areas, there is a positive side of Riau Islands in terms of rehabilitation. Riau Islands has become a place for user recovery with the presence of a rehabilitation institution, namely Riau Islands Rehabilitation Center as one of rehabilitation centers is Sumatera. Here, ex-users are fostered so that they can be released from the dangers of drug abuse and given skills so that in the future they can carry out positive activities and not be tied to work related to the drug trafficking business. Synergy is also carried out by the Rehabilitation Center, namely in the form of activities where outstanding students are invited to provide some kind of experience and lectures regarding the need of achievement for residents during daytime visits. These activities are part of the social rehabilitation provided by *Balai*.¹¹¹

Table 11.2: Evidence from drug illicit trafficking suspect 2019-2021

No	Year	Evidence						
		Narcotics				Psychotropics	Drugs	
		Meth	marijuana	Ecstasy		Happy5	Key	Cosmetic
		gram	Gram	Gram	pill	pill	Gram	Type
1	2019	15829.91	303740.84	13316.75	1980.85	1668	20.56	75
2	2020	23184.67	196056.12	916.29	37.13	639	411.6	
3	2021	1239.67	50759.80	474.25		5967		
Total		40254,25	550556.76	105420.0	2017.98	8274	432.18	75

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Kepri Police

Drug trafficking in an area can at least be seen from two sides, the entry side and the exit side. In the context of Riau Islands, Batam is the most prominent entry point because drugs generally enter from the border with neighboring countries by sea. Then it is circulated to other areas in Sumatera, especially Java and Madura by air. Riau Islands, especially Batam, is a maritime territory directly adjacent to Singapore and Malaysia. Among the many islands in the Riau Islands region and Batam itself, Tanjung Balai Karimun, the capital of Karimun Regency, is the most frequent and potential transit area for drugs from neighboring countries. Previous news of the discovery of methamphetamine in Batam in large

111 Interview with Coordinator of Rehabilitation Center Kepri, Acep, 1 September 2021

quantities amounting to 3 tons is strongly suspected to have come from a neighboring country, Malaysia. Malaysia's position in terms of smuggling into Batam can be seen from two positions, first as a country of origin for drugs to Indonesia (Batam) and secondly as a transit country from countries of origin China and Taiwan. Riau Islands and Batam with their geographical characteristics of the islands are strategic areas for the entry of drugs from outside. This is because of the involvement of *Balail* fishermen who are financed by a big owner. These fishermen have a large speed boat that cannot be caught up by the speed boat owned by the apparatus.¹¹²

Besides Tanjung Balai Karimun, Belakang Padang island which is part of the administrative area of Batam City, is also a potential place to become a transit area before the smuggled drugs from outside reach the mainland of Batam City/Island. Although there are certain islands that are strategic transit areas, drug smuggling from outside does not apply in various modes. The characteristics of Riau Islands and Batam as an archipelago island allow dealers to search and find certain remote and hidden places as “rat” routes to trick law enforcement officers. They did not hesitate to land their boat quickly and hide when being chased by the authorities.

The Riau Islands itself also has a dual function of circulation. First is as a destination for the entry of drugs and second is as a transit area like Malaysia for circulation outside Batam to other parts of Indonesia. Delivery of drugs outside the territory of Indonesia is mostly done by air. The air route is more dominant due to time considerations so that the goods, especially drugs, can quickly arrive at their destination addresses.¹¹³

Riau Islands, especially Batam as a destination area is undeniable. The number of arrests of perpetrators of abusers and dealers confirms this. The existence of red areas such as the village of Aceh confirms the number of users. The pattern of illicit trafficking to the wider community in its own territory is varied. Transactions from sellers to buyers, both abusers and other dealers, usually occur at nightclubs in hotels and discotheques. This place is especially for the middle and upper classes. Batam Center and the Nagoya trading area are two places where hotels, cafes and discotheques

112 Interview with Ali, Head of Administrative Unit Provincial BNN, 18 July 2021.

113 Interview with Head of Provincial BNN, 18 August 2021

become the main places for drug transactions by dealers and abusers. However, there are many “black” areas prone to drugs in Batam due to their unexplored and functional conditions that open up opportunities for the establishment of illegal houses as illegal settlements for residents. The existence of these illegal houses is among other reasons why Sei Beduk and Batu Aji sub-districts are two drug-prone areas. Kampung Aceh, Muka Kuning, Tanjung Piayu and Simpang Jam are some areas in these two sub-districts which have always been considered drug-prone areas. These areas are put in the alert and danger category.¹¹⁴

On the other hand, the assumption that drug trafficking is mostly regulated and controlled inside the correctional institution is true. In fact, there are officers involved in the trafficking. The existence of dealers’ omission is something that is known to the public because of the ‘deposit’ enjoyed by individuals. With the involvement of these correctional officers, the rehabilitation program in correctional institutions, including Bareleng correctional institution, was completely abolished/discontinued based on a policy taken explicitly by Commissioner General police Budi Waseso while serving as Chief of BNN. This policy has not been changed or remains in effect until now. The basis of this policy is rational because according to the findings of the BNN investigation more than 51 percent of illicit drug trafficking on the market is controlled by inmates from behind the prison. They are free to do so because of conspiracy with correctional officers.

Recently, drug transactions are more dominant in the type of methamphetamine, both for the Riau Islands in general and in Batam, Tanjung Pinang, Bintan and other regencies. This is done directly between sellers/distributors and buyers/abusers. However, buyers/abusers sometimes use other people as couriers. Sellers/dealers are generally not stupid, careless and reckless. Therefore, communication links between the two parties can be done by telephone or through couriers who already know each other. Likewise, based on experience, a person’s body language in the eyes of a dealer is easy to identify whether the person who wants to buy drugs from him is a real buyer or an undercover officer. One of the “clues” or codes that are common among dealers and buyers is the use of the word “goods” to refer to drugs. Another body language is by highlighting the thumbs on the ribs/waist in a standing position.

114 Clarification by Kepri Provincial BNN, statement by P2M coordinator, interview on 18 August 2021 and secondary data.

For the Riau Islands community, drugs are not just a matter of abuse and illicit trafficking. The drug abuse and illicit trafficking raises a critical question in the community whether circulated drugs are fully imported from outside or some produced in Riau Islands? The same question has also caught the attention of Provincial and City BNN. Although it is very logical that there are so many drugs in Batam, it is impossible that none of them are made in Batam itself. Until now, Provincial/City BNN as well Riau Islands Police have not found the facts.

Compared to other areas, more arrests for drug trafficking are found in Batam. A month ago, in Tanjung Pinang, 5 kg of crystal methamphetamine was discovered. An amount of 38 kg methamphetamine was found in Batam. Meanwhile, there was no arrest in Bintan Regency. However, Bintan Regency is not completely free from the use and circulation of drugs. In this area there is also drug trafficking and abuse, such as in Lancang Kuning¹¹⁵ prostitution area, but the quantity is far below the two cities. In addition, some villages and urban villages in this regency are categorized as alert and dangerous. Six villages/urban villages such as Kijang Kota, Tanjung Uban Kota, Sri Bintan Pengudang, Seboi Lagoi, Berakit and Teluk Sasak are included in the danger category.

2. The Influencing Factors and Impacts of Drug Abuse

Various factors that cause drug consumption (abuse) cannot be separated from the characteristics of the Riau Islands community which are in the process of developing in various sectors, especially the characteristics of trade and industrial cities. One of the cities that is growing rapidly in terms of trade and industry is the city of Batam. This city is one of the transit cities for drug trafficking as well as a place for drug abuse. As a transit city with archipelagic characteristics, Batam City is actually a city that is wide open for citizens to come and go from various regions in Indonesia. However, the mobility is limited due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has closed official routes and ports to and from Singapore and Malaysia. However, its basic characteristics are that as a border area it still opens up space for the entry of foreigners and will especially become crowded again after the Restrictions on the Movement of Community Activities (PPKM) are abolished, which seems

¹¹⁵ It was confirmed by the village head, interview on 27 August 2021.

to be happening in the near future. The territorial feature of Batam and other cities such as Tanjung Pinang and Bintan is that drug abusers are relatively diverse from their social, religious and ethnic backgrounds. The population consists of various ethnic groups from the archipelago, such as Riau Malays, Javanese, Bataknese, Chinese, Minang, Acehnese, Madurese and so on. Abusers and dealers are permanent residents and migrants (seasonal) from all ethnicities and religions.

Drug abuse has targeted people from various ethnicities and social statuses. It can be seen that many of them have been in contact with the dark world of drugs since their teens when they were still in junior high school or even in elementary school. Data from Riau Islands Provincial BNN says that 22,361 students in Batam were exposed to drugs¹¹⁶. Workers and housewives are also inseparable from drug entanglements. Their socio-economic background is also diverse. Some of the families are quite well off and not a few are from poor families. Thus, drugs have been abused by all levels of society in which both their socio-economic backgrounds and various influencing factors. For people with adequate economic capability, having excess or sufficient money is a trigger because parents always give school fees and pocket money in sufficient amounts, especially if they live in a city different from the city where their parents live. This is the practice of former users. This sufficient living expenses is what makes a person motivated to try drugs as experienced by rehabilitation residents. On the other hand, poverty is also a contributing factor that should not be taken lightly. For dealers who are sometimes also users, poverty pushes them into the world of drugs because it opens up opportunities to increase their income or improve their standard of living. Another factor from the family side that causes someone to fall into drugs is because of the treatment of their parents/members towards their children/siblings in the household. The psychological factors of being not strong enough to withstand the burden of life and being depressed also trigger the involvement in drugs. Being consumptive and hedonist seem to play an important role. In the observation of an NGO, the involvement of drug abuse due to a hedonic lifestyle is already worrying. There have been many schoolgirls who have been involved in online prostitution to fulfill this hedonistic life which then leads them to further involve in drug abuse.¹¹⁷

116 https://kepri.bnn.go.id/maraknya-penyalahgunaan-narkoba-di-kalangan-remaja/#_ftn1, accessed on 15 August 2021.

117 Interview with Embun Pelangi NGO activist, 20 August 2021.

In addition, according to the Rehabilitation resident, there were those who were initially involved with drugs because they could not afford the college fees and had to take time off. At that time, an old friend from high school who was an accomplice to a drug dealer came to offer a way out by becoming a courier and drug dealer. Another reason is that the poor economic life of the parents has pushed them to become users only for a moment to get out of the pain of life.

However, the family's economic factor was not the only cause. The family factor is also seen from the attitude and treatment of potential users. A resident admitted that he fell into drugs as a protest and an escape from the attitude and unfair treatment of parents towards their children. His parents have business capital for the first and third child. But the person concerned as the second child actually feels neglected. All of these are external factors from the family environment that is not conducive, both economic conditions and treatment. One former user stated that he became a drug user as a way to find peace from feeling depressed due to not being able to accept the reality of his parents' death. There is also pressure because they failed the thesis exam five times. Another story is when someone receives a negative attitude from his own brother who often lowers his dignity and self-esteem because his economic life is nothing compared to the success of his brother. Another case is due to disharmony in relationships with partners. Thus, psychological factors become one of the important factors in leading someone to become a drug abuser.

The facts above show that drugs involve cross-border, cross-ethnic, cross-social status. External conditions in terms of family socio-economic life as well as internal psychological conditions and one's own mentality are the dominant factors that encourage someone to fall into drug problems. If we look closely at the experiences of the Rehabilitation residents and correctional inmates, the cause of someone falling into drugs is not a single one. Another aspect that plays a role and even becomes the real trigger is the environment, both the physical environment they live in that is in its circulation routes as well as the social environment of friendship and kinship.

The description above has briefly mentioned the role of friends as the cause of someone falling into drug problems. The influence of friends and relatives is not instantaneous. In carrying out the trap, initially friends only

provide information about drugs and their positive effects. Seduction is also played by saying that drugs give physical and mental comfort to feel like in a dream or in "heaven". Another provocation is by consuming drugs, generally methamphetamine, will increase physical energy to be able to work overtime so that work targets are easily achieved. At first, there were residents of Rehabilitation and prison inmates who did not believe it, but were still curious about the truth. In the end (prospective) victims are crushed and trapped deep into this black world after being provoked by false persuasion from friends, challenged to prove, motivated by unfavorable external factors, and given for free.

From the facts of the experience of former abusers, their involvement in the world of drugs is very deep. There is only one or two of them who happen not to be tempted to become users, but they also lose their defenses to become users. The reason is because all the positive effects and the 'heavenly' pleasures seem to be proven. It is addiction that then makes them dependent by always multiplying their consumption. In the end, their lives and futures are destroyed

Furthermore, the abusers do not have the certainty of the success rate and time of whether they will actually be able to fully recover from the effects and negative effects of drugs and when it can be achieved. They have to undergo a period of therapy and recovery for months. After leaving the rehabilitation center, there is no guarantee that they will fully recover and return to normal life because they are very vulnerable to being tempted again when seeing and hanging out with old friends who caused them to be addicted to drugs. The risk factor for success or failure of rehabilitation therapy is very dependent on the intention and sincerity. However, this self-awareness still needs to be developed because in general, the abusers who are rehabilitated are more of a family initiative. Therefore, ways to generate motivation by inviting outstanding students to the Rehabilitation Center can be the right way to curate drug abuse, especially among teenagers.

Meanwhile, the impact of drug abuse has been proven to be very harmful to the user, both for health, economy and social relations. Indeed, there are those who claim that at the beginning of drug use, they can provide a stimulus to physical energy in addition to a certain level of comfort. However, it did not last long because it proved very difficult to control

the dose. If it is continuously consumed with a high tendency to always increase the dose from time to time, the drug has a bad impact on the user or abuser. Consciously or not, this feeling of comfort always encourages abusers to continue to increase their drug dose to achieve peak comfort. At the same time, dependence on drugs is unavoidable. Over time, without realizing it, the person concerned will experience a process of self-injury because of its direct impact on health. If not resolved immediately, it could lead to the destruction of his future and his own life, beside his family.

There are at least three bad impacts that will be experienced by abusers in terms of health, economic life and social interaction. From a health perspective, acute drug abusers can be identified by their physical condition and the way they speak. Generally, they look sluggish. Their minds are not clear because they are not focused. Thus, they talk slurred. They talk to themselves that surprises those around them. Drugs can also weaken the memory and make them forgetful. Other clinical disturbances are abnormal heart rate, aches all over the body, stomach pain, sleeping disorder, headaches/migraines, and drastic weight loss up to 10 kg. The emotions become unstable so that they get angry easily. It is sometimes accompanied by rude behavior even to those closest persons, such as wives.

The economic impact will be felt after the abuser is already in the dependency stage. No drug is free except for a trial in the early stages of abuse as an inducement for someone to become a regular abuser. Therefore, drugs are an industrial business. Its economic value is quite high with fantastic figures. Millions of abusers will spend their money to get drugs that have become their vital needs, both money from parental gifts, salaries/income or other ways that violate such as stealing and selling family belongings. The trade-off and balance between spending and income are very relative. However, the high cost of certain types of drugs such as ecstasy and cocaine will certainly drain the pockets of the abuser, which will have an impact on the family economy.

There is absolutely no happy ending story about drugs. All of which lead to the economic destruction of themselves and their families. Even though selling/trading drugs can bring in a lot of money in a short time, in the end the money will run out and make the person concerned suffer

as well. Drugs are the enemy of society. It is a common enemy that has become a common concern, especially the apparatus in preventing, eradicating and taking action against them. Therefore drugs, if traded, is a high-risk business. The legal sanctions are no joke, from imprisonment to death penalty. Business activity in the world of drugs is a deprivation of productive times to become a noble generation.

From the social impact, drug abusers and/or dealers as well as ex-convicts often receive stigma from the society and the environment as unstable persons and involved in crime. The experiences of abusers/dealers as the rehabilitation resident and the inmates in Riau Islands are almost the same. They tend to be shunned by their fellow abusers if they have “repented”. Before becoming abusers, it is not uncommon for them to be made fun of by their friends who are abusers/dealers as being “less sociable” and not following the lifestyle of young people and so on. It is the way of demoralizing them to become abusers. It of course requires a strong personality to fight the demoralization. However, the biggest obstacle felt by the abuser/dealer who is aware in terms of social relations with fellow friends and neighbors actually comes from oneself. Realizing that he had been an abuser and/or dealer, the person concerned immediately became uncomfortable and lost his confidence because he thought about the possibility that his friends and neighbors would act cold and cynical, even though that is not necessarily the case.

Not all of them who have “repented” are immediately shunned by friends or neighbors. After the abuser/dealer was found to have quit this bad habit, some of his friends tried to persuade him to return to the world of drugs. Thus, the most important thing needed in facing this temptation is “self-defense” so as not to be affected. The family of the abuser/dealer is certainly an important entity in providing support for the recovery of the child/family member, both those who are undergoing the recovery process in a rehabilitation institution or those who are struggling through the beginning and the remainder of their imprisonment term.

3. Synergy in Drug Countermeasure

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking have been very disturbing to the wider community and have a negative impact on the economy of oneself and family, physical and mental health and social relations, especially the

younger generation. Therefore, efforts to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking are a must.

The first step to prevent someone from being involved in drugs is by looking at the influencing factors. As explained above, family, friends and the surrounding environment are the dominant factors. Therefore, the relationship between family members must be built in such a way that it creates a sense of comfort and security. There should be no attitude that discriminates against treatment, especially from parents to their children. The atmosphere of a harmonious family is the main fortress to avoid drug problems. Families must not only play a role in building a harmonious family atmosphere but also be wise in nurturing, monitoring and responding to their children's association with friends and the environment. Affection should not be expressed in the gift of excessive material. Excessive material without good supervision from parents can push them to fall into drugs.

Prevention and curation can also be carried out by the community. The limited funds and manpower from the government require the active involvement of the wider community. The provincial BNN, regency and city governments as well as the business sector are aware of it. Therefore, this year, a program that accommodates community involvement was launched, namely the Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program. People from various backgrounds are involved in prevention and rehabilitation programs. However, the rehabilitation is limited to social rehabilitation that does not require medical action. Meanwhile, rehabilitation that requires medical treatment is still being carried out at the Rehabilitation Center.¹¹⁸

In addition to IBM, Provincial BNN also implements the Drug-free Village Program, a foster village whose residents are expected to actively participate in preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Due to limited funds of Riau Island provincial BNN, there are only 14 villages out of 36 villages that will be the target of the program. The programs by Provincial BNN are delayed from planning due to community activity restriction in the pandemic era which limits the activity and increase in bureaucracy since every activity requires permission from the Covid Handling Task Force¹¹⁹. Further explanation about drug-free village is as follows:

¹¹⁸ Interview with P2M Coordinator, Provincial BNN, 18 August 2021.

¹¹⁹ Interview with P2M Coordinator, Provincial BNN, 18 August 2021.

*"The villages start a program. Indonesia would be free from drugs. So, it starts from the smallest unit. Now, the priority activities, both family resilience and adolescent self-restraint, are carried out in the village, so they work from the smallest unit, namely the family, neighborhood to village level, then sub-district to regency level."*¹²⁰

IBM is one of the activities in P4GN carried out by the Riau Islands BNN which is characterized by synergy in the triple helix between state institutions, society and industry. At the state institutional level, synergy has occurred between BNN and the regional government or city government. In this regard, for example, the Head of the Batam City BNN said that his party together with the City Government and related agencies continue to strive to minimize drug abuse in Batam. One of them is through increasing the capacity of Human Resources (HR) involved in the P4GN Program (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking). Realizing the need for support from all parties, Regency BNN collaborates with various groups including political parties and the business sector.¹²¹

Synergies are also built with the community. There is awareness between the stakeholders that the war on drugs needs to involve various elements, including civil society organizations such as Muhammadiyah and NU. One Muhammadiyah figure, for example, really welcomed these forms of synergy in local community development, including in overcoming the drug problem¹²². However, his party proposes that the synergy is also carried out as early as possible from the planning to the budgeting (participatory budgeting).

Community involvement is a synergy strategy that is currently being intensively implemented, as stated by one of the apparatus at the Riau Islands Provincial BNN:

"The four environments involved are government agencies, private sector, education and the community environment, including NGOs, mass organizations. They were trained for 2 days, then confirmed to be anti-drug activists. so that later it is hoped that their environment will be able to carry out the P4GN activities independently."

¹²⁰ Interview with P2M Coordinator, Provincial BNN, 18 August 2021.

¹²¹ Interview with Head of Batam City BNN, 20 August 2021

¹²² Interview with community leader Muhammadiyah, rector UNIBA, 1 September 2021.

Furthermore, the importance of community elements in drug handling activities is emphasized, as follows:

*"... we at P2M form volunteers or activists, ... we used to be cadres, sir, P4GN cadres. Now the name is anti-drug volunteers. In my division, there is prevention, there is community empowerment. For empowerment, the community forms an anti-drug activist".*¹²³

This synergistic effort carried out by various parties has indeed given new hope. The results of the latest research put Riau Islands Province at number 16 of all provinces in Indonesia with the most abusers. According to Batam Regency BNN's record, this is a better condition because it has dropped drastically from the third highest position¹²⁴. This synergy with the city government can be seen from the activities which were attended by eight Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) at Batam City level, each from the City Manpower Service, the Transportation Service, the Youth and Sports Service, the Culture and Tourism Office, the Fire Service, the Women's Empowerment and Protection Service, Child Population Control and Family Planning, Satpol PP Service and Batam City Research and Development Planning Agency.

Meanwhile, the P4GN program among workers is also carried out by Riau Islands Provincial BNN. Similar to Regency BNN, the form of activity is dissemination which involves a lot of government employees as well as dissemination to private employees. In addition, dissemination is also carried out at schools to target students, taking into account that they are a vulnerable group to drugs, at least as abusers

Synergy is also carried out with Family Planning Agency, as follows:

...the family planning village has now changed its name to qualified village. So it has something to do with family health, the problem of drugs is also included in that, sir. So we have an MOU with the Family Planning Agency, so we have synergies. because in the Presidential Instruction, the Family Planning Agency also carries out generation planning activities, sir. So, in the planned generation program, there are health issues, including sex, drugs, and stunting.

¹²³ Interview with P2M coordinator Provincial BNN, Lisa M, 18 August 2021

¹²⁴ Haluan Kepri.com, downloaded on 9 August 2021.

Prevention really needs innovation both in its design and real advocacy in the field. For the purpose of preventing and eradicating drugs, anti-drug activists have been formed and nurtured both in Batam, Tanjung Pinang and Bintan Regency as a form of community involvement to prevent the increasing drug abuse and trafficking. The involvement of these activists is expected to provide community resistance (immunity) in cases of drug abuse. These activists consist of elements of the community, both mothers, fathers and youth. Among them there are even former abusers. Their involvement is needed to gain experience on how they get involved, the dynamics of the abuse and how to escape from drugs. Broad knowledge about the types of drugs and their in-depth experience of abuse will further convince the public that drug addiction has more negative impacts on physical health, social and economic impacts.

A former abuser who is now an active activist told how she began to be exposed to this drug abuse network. Her place of residence which is a drug-prone area around the bus terminal has made him acquainted with drugs from an early age. She has a boyfriend who is a bus driver and a drug abuser when she was still in junior high school. Since then, she has been involved in free sex and obtained drugs from her boyfriend for free and regularly to satisfy her youthful desire. Until one day she realized that she is very thin due to consuming drugs. Until finally she had to be rehabilitated in Lido Sukabumi for about three years due to her severe condition. After recovering, she rose and was wholeheartedly determined to be at the forefront of prevention and to be actively involved in the rehabilitation of the former. She is now married and lives in a drug-prone area. Because of her determined determination not to be involved as an abuser or dealer, she is no longer tempted to consume drugs despite being offered by the people around her neighborhood. In fact, she is now active as a preacher and an activist for the moslem assembly in her neighborhood.

At a glance, the narrative of a former drug addict shows that since decades ago drugs have indeed been a threat to young people. Of course, the current condition is even worse because various new methods have been developed by kingpins, couriers or dealers as a lucrative illicit business. It is a temptation because as experienced by former abusers and dealers, it is very easy to get large sums of money. The condition is different when he decided to end his past. He does feel that his current

financial condition has greatly deteriorated even though he is involved in various social activities as an activist. But one thing he got was the peace of life that he never experienced when he was still involved as an abuser and dealer who at that time was full of illicit money.

In the view of abusers, family harmony is very important to prevent involvement in drug abuse. Even the position of the family is also important when someone has become an abuser and wants to get out of his bad habits. Therefore, family support is very important and has been institutionalized in the program implemented by the Rehabilitation Center. To implement the importance of family presence in this rehabilitation process, the Rehabilitation Center has formed what is known as a family support group (FSG). One of the important ideas in the management of this FSG is that there should be no discrimination against every child, although flexibility is still considered depending on the differences in the character of the child. So there must be individual counseling according to the character of the child. Parenting is important for children. Parents should not force children to make choices in their lives, including choosing a major at university or in choosing a career. Meanwhile, FSG for adults is dealing with psychological shocks, for example divorce.

This Rehabilitation Center is important as part of P4GN program because this rehabilitation is indeed located in a Rehabilitation Center, not a correctional institution, unless the correctional institution is able to declare that it is free from drug trafficking ¹²⁵.

Meanwhile, despite that P4GN in correctional institutions is no longer carried out by BNN, the correctional institution continues a similar program. It is unavoidable since correctional institutions are a target of drug business. The smuggling is done in food or anus. In Balerang Correctional institution Batam, the criminal convicts in drug cases are 70% of 1350 inmates.

The programs carried out are in the form of sports, worship, carpentry training, welding and furniture making. Furthermore, a special task force has also been formed to deal with drugs with the task of conducting searches. In addition, a coalition has also been formed which is commanded regionally in the form of controlling security and order in (DILKAMTIB).

125 Many cases reveal that a number of inmates make drug factories inside the correctional institution.

An important prevention effort is to make the community more productive with activities that can generate or increase family finances. Riau Islands Provincial BNN, for example, is active in fostering women to be able to increase family income with handicraft activities while at the same time Provincial BNNP facilitates the marketing.

Another form of synergy between Provincial BNN and mass media is collaborative activities with Batam City Newspaper and RRI (Indonesian radio) in disseminating the dangers of drugs. With this collaboration, RRI, for example, is always ready to provide space and time for talk shows about the dangers of drugs. Forms of dissemination certainly need to be created innovatively and creatively to be able to reach targets more effectively

D. Conclusion

Riau islands is one of the provinces that has become a place of drug abuse and illicit trafficking due to the large number of consumers in various regions. The geostrategic conducive factors and the characteristics of the islands have made Riau Islands a target for major drug business destinations. In addition to the availability of 'comfortable' places for drug abuse activities such as 'red hotels', discotheques, bars and others, Riau Islands also has open sea routes from Malaysia and Singapore which are difficult to control by the security forces due to limited technology and means of sea transportation ¹²⁶.

In addition, Riau Islands is also a strategic transit area for drug trafficking because of its geographical location that connects the border area with Malaysia which is a source of drugs with other regions in Indonesia. From the Riau Islands, drugs are circulated to other areas in Indonesia such as Sumatera, Java and Madura. As an area surrounded by thousands of islands, Riau Islands is vulnerable to drugs due to the existence of routes that are difficult to detect by security forces.

Drugs are a nightmare for the life of anyone who has come into contact with them illegally, both in abuse and trafficking. Drug abuse and illicit

¹²⁶ A different thing happens in Singapore waters. In the area, very sophisticated surveillance technology is installed so that the security apparatus can detect every movement in the sea area and its ports and can easily catch criminals because of these very sophisticated facilities. Interview with the Deputy Director of Narcotics at the Riau Islands Police, 20 August 2021.

trafficking in Riau Islands can be considered to be at a fairly critical level shown by the disclosure of cases of arrests of suspected abusers and traffickers with the fantastic amounts of evidence sometimes amounting to tons for methamphetamine and hundreds of thousands of ecstasy pills.

All age groups are threatened in terms of their quality of life and even their souls if they become users. However, what needs to be considered is the existence of the young generation who are vulnerable to become victims of drug abuse and trafficking since the future of the nation will be in their hands. The involvement of school children in drug abuse, as indicated by an NGO, shows the urgency of handling this problem at an early age by involving parents, teachers and the wider community in education that strengthens mental self-defense in the 'war on drugs'.

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is the responsibility of all parties. Therefore, the synergy of various parties is the only way to handle drug problems properly. There should be no sectoral ego in carrying out its prevention and curation activities. There must be mutual trust, solidarity, solid cooperation, and of course good faith and sincerity so that the synergy can run effectively and sustainably.

E. Recommendation

With field findings based on the results of observations and information from in-depth interviews, several recommendations are presented to attract the attention of various parties.

- a. The importance of mapping by Provincial/Regency BNN and the police on areas that are considered vulnerable/very vulnerable among the existing islands as well as mapping of potential routes of entry and exit of drugs from and out of Riau Islands.
- b. The importance of building public trust in the officers by increasing the professionalism and integrity of the officers. In order to build public trust, the destruction of confiscated drugs, for example, needs to be carried out transparently in public with the exact same amount or volume so as not to raise public suspicions about the possibility of fraud committed by unscrupulous individuals
- c. Strict action is needed against officers involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Firmness also needs to be done when the person

concerned becomes a backing in drug trafficking, but also treats when the apparatus is caught as an abuser whether it is more appropriate to be placed in the Rehabilitation Center or in correctional institution according to the level of guilt to avoid discriminatory treatment.

- d. A solid synergy based on mutual trust and a solid network between government agencies, together with the community and the private sector will make the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking tangible results
- e. The dissemination of P4GN programs still needs to be increased to reach areas that are somewhat remote and far from city centers. They expect the government to do this in the form of audio-visual shows such as short films, banners, pamphlets and stickers containing anti-drug messages for them to be posted and pasted in public spaces, including households.
- f. Prevention efforts can be carried out by families by instilling early religious values, mental strength and a comprehensive understanding of the dangers of drugs that can be used as a firm grip and self-strength to avoid involvement in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- g. It is necessary to increase family harmony because this can prevent family members from being involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- h. Families need to pay attention to the basic rights of children and fair treatment to every member of the family. Such conditions are proven to provide preventive conditions for drug abuse and illicit trafficking
- i. The community needs to fully support the recovery of the abuser by eliminating the stigma while maintaining vigilance and accepting him back as a member of the community who can get along and act productively.
- j. Calling on law enforcement officers to be professional and with integrity in clearly distinguishing between abusers and dealers in taking/stipulating legal action in order to avoid wrong actions that can harm a longer life

References:

In-depth interview with head of Riau Island Provincial BNN

In-depth interview with head of administrative unit Riau Island Provincial BNN

In-depth interview with P2M Coordinator Riau Island Provincial BNN

In-depth interview with section head of intelligence for eradication Riau Island Provincial BNN

In-depth interview with head of Batam City BNN.

In-depth interview with Deputy Director for Drug Investigation Directorate Kepri Regional Police

In-depth interview with Manager of PT JSM and Muslimat NU Management

In-depth interview community leaders

In-depth interview with coordinator for social rehabilitation of Riau island rehabilitation center

In-depth interview with Muhammadiyah management

FGD with resource persons from development planning office in Tanjung Pinang

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Haluan Kepri com, downloaded on 16 August 2021.

<https://www.okezone.com/tag/narkoba-batam>



Bunderan HI, Jakarta

Source: goodnewsfromindonesia.id



PART II

WAR ON DRUGS IN JAVA ISLAND



Ujung Kulon Wildlife Park, Banten

Source : goodnewsfromindonesia.id

CHAPTER 12

SOFT POWER APPROACH IN DRUG-FREE VILLAGE PROGRAM IN BANTEN PROVINCE

Erma Antasari and Plamularsih Swandari

A. Introduction

Drugs are a global problem throughout the world that pose a fundamental threat to the security and stability of the country. UNODC reports that in 2020 a number of 275 million people worldwide have used drugs. This number has increased by 22 percent in a decade. Drugs have killed nearly half a million people in 2019. Drug abuse is predicted to continue to increase. UNODC projects that the number of people who use drugs will increase by 11 percent worldwide and by as much as 40 percent in Africa by 2030.ⁱ This increase in the number of drug abusers is likely to be offset by an increase in international drug production and trafficking

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the drug business was able to survive when several countries imposed restrictions on access to enter and exit the country. Online drug transaction dark web is increasing during the pandemic. The online drug transactions in the past year valued around USD 315 million.ⁱⁱ This is a new challenge for every country in the fight against drug trafficking. Socio-economically, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused more than 100 million people to fall into extreme poverty due to unemployment and high social gap. The International Labor Organization (ILO) noted that 114 million people lost their jobs in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemicⁱⁱⁱ. This creates conditions that are more vulnerable to drug abuse, illicit trafficking and production.

In line with global conditions, Indonesia is also experiencing similar problems. As a country with the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia is a lucrative market for drug producers. Currently, Indonesia is a destination country for international drug trafficking.^{iv} This is proved by the large number of drug case arrest by the National Narcotics Board and the National Police involving foreign nationals. In 2020, 73 foreigners from 24 countries were involved in drug crimes in Indonesia. The total number of drug cases that were revealed throughout 2020 was 45,231 cases with 58,764 suspects. This number increased compared to in 2019 with 40,801 cases and 52,709 suspects.^v

PThe increasing case and the number of drug abusers every year shows that eradication and rehabilitation alone are not enough to reduce the number of drug abusers. It needs a continuous comprehensive effort to reduce drug abuse. BNN as the focal point for drug problems in Indonesia declared the war on drugs. The implementation of the war on drugs promoted by BNN emphasizes 3 methods, namely the hard power approach, soft power approach and smart power approach. In the soft power approach, BNN makes preventive efforts to increase self-defense and community deterrence against drug abuse. The flagship program currently being run by BNN is the drug-free village program known as *Desa Bersinar*.

This paper is part of the field findings in the 2021 national survey of drug abuse conducted by the National Narcotics Board in collaboration with the National Research and Innovation Agency. The focus of this paper is the prevention of drug abuse in Banten Province. Prevention is an interesting issue to be raised, given the low level of community involvement in the prevention program implemented by BNN. The results of the 2019 BNN research state that community involvement in prevention programs implemented by BNN is still very low of less than 25%.^{vi} There is a need for synergy between the government and the community in supporting the program to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Indonesia, especially in Banten

B. Drug Abuse in Banten Province: The Case and Vulnerability

Banten Province, as the province that supports the capital city, reports a high number of drug crime cases. From the geographical, social and economic aspects, Banten Province has the potential to become a drug trafficking area. The crime rate of Banten Province increases every year. In 2020 the crime rate in Banten Province increased to 54 (per 100,000 population) from 49 (per 100,000 population) in 2019.^{vii} Geographically, Banten Province is located at the western tip of Java Island, precisely bordered by DKI Jakarta and Sunda Strait. It has 133 villages at coastal areas and 61 small islands^{viii}. The length of the coastline of the province of Banten reaches 499.62 km² with a total population of 12,927,316 people in 2019.^{ix, x, xi} In addition, there are many industries, tourist sites and Merak Port as the entry and exit point for the people to and from Java Island. It increases the opportunities for drugs to enter the Banten area..

Banten province has 24 illegal ports that are prone to being used as routes for drug smuggling into Java.^{xii} In 2020, Banten Police found the smuggling of 40 kg of methamphetamine and 4 packages of 20 ecstasy pills from a fishing boat in the Cilegon, Banten.^{xiii} In the same year, the smuggling of nearly 1 ton of methamphetamine from Iran via one of the beaches in Banten was successfully thwarted by local authorities. The suspect has carried out the smuggling of illicit goods for the past 2 years by using illegal ports in South Banten such as Bayah and Tanjung Lesung^{xiv}. This proves that drug trafficking in Banten is increasing and requires serious attention from the local government.

The National Narcotics Board noted that there were 19 drug-prone areas in Banten consisting of 1 area with dangerous status and 18 areas with alert status. This is the following details:

Table 12.1. Data of Drug-Prone Area in Banten Province 2021

NO	LOCATION	STATUS
1.	Kel. Sangiang Jaya Kec. Priuk Kota Tangerang	Danger
2.	Kel. Pondok Benda Tangerang Selatan	Alert
3.	Kel. Benda Baru Tangerang Selatan	Alert
4.	Kel, Pondok Cabe Tangerang Selatan	Alert
5.	Kel. Jombang Tangerang Selatan	Alert
6.	Kel. Sawah Baru Tangerang Selatan	Alert
7.	Kel. Mekarsari Kota Cilegon	Alert
8.	Kel Serang Kota Serang	Alert
9.	Kel Kagungan Kota Serang	Alert
10.	Kel. Benda Kota Benda Kota Tangerang	Alert
11.	Kel. Cikokol Kec. Tangerang Kota Tangerang	Alert
12.	Kel. Rahan Sukasari Kec Tangerang Kota Tangerang	Alert
13.	Kel Tanah Tinggi Kec Tangerang Kota Tangerang	Alert
14.	Kel. Cibodas Sari Kec Karawaci Kota Tangerang	Alert
15.	Kel. Karawaci Baru Kec Karawaci Kota Tangerang	Alert
16.	Kel. Cibodas Kec Karawaci Kota Tangerang	Alert
17.	Kel. Cipondoh Makmur Kec. Cipondoh Kota Tangerang	Alert
18.	Taman Royal Kel Poris Plawad Utara Kec Cipondoh Kota Tangerang	Alert
19.	Kel Cipondoh Kec Cipondoh Kota Tangerang	Alert

Source: Indonesia Drug Report 2021¹⁴

In Banten Province, the situation of drug trafficking and abuse during the Covid-19 pandemic shows an increasing trend as shown in the following chart:

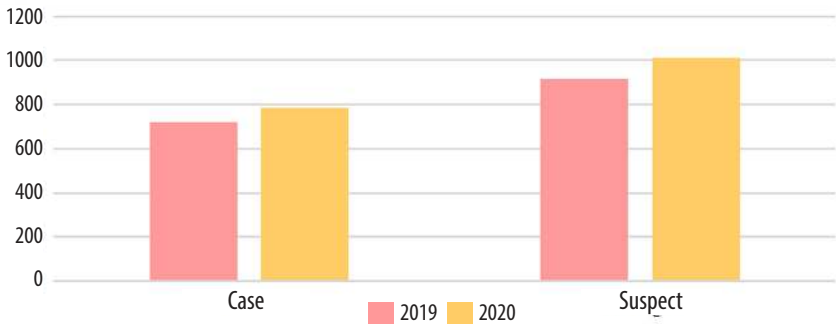


Figure 12.1. Drug Case and Suspect in Banten Province

Source: Indonesia Drug Report 2019 and 2020

In 2019, the Provincial BNN and the Banten Police revealed 722 drug cases with a total of 916 suspects. In 2020 the Provincial BNN and the Banten Police managed to uncover 785 drug cases with a total of 1,010 suspects. The number of drug detainees in Banten Province has also increased significantly, from 5,674 in 2019 to 6,469 in 2020. The increase in drug cases in Banten is also illustrated by the number of drug evidence that was seized, as shown in the image below:

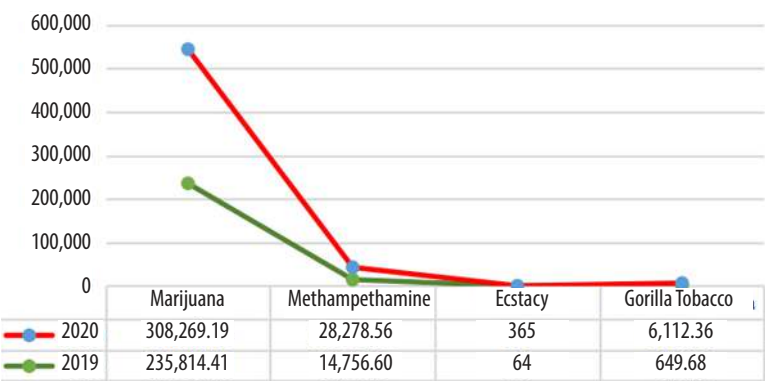


Figure 12.2. Amount of Drugs as Evidence in Banten Province

Source: Indonesia Drug Report 2019 and 2020

Based on the results of an interview with Banten Police, the top 5 substances circulated in Banten are methamphetamine, marijuana, gorilla tobacco, ecstasy and drugs (pills). The average age of drug users is between 18-35 years with the majority status of students and workers.

The trend of drug trafficking and transactions has changed during the pandemic from direct transactions to online transactions via online motorcycle taxis and expeditions. In addition, locations for drug use have also changed from drug-prone locations such as nightclubs and hangouts to more private places such as boarding houses, rented houses and private homes. The increase in the number of drug abuse in the Banten area is allegedly triggered by high economic, psychological and social pressures during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is used by drug dealers to expand the drug distribution network by recruiting new dealers and abusers.

C. Strategy in Drug Countermeasure

One of the soft approaches promoted by BNN in the war on drugs is drug-free village program (Bersinar). The drug-free village program is expected to be implemented in all villages in Indonesia gradually until a drug-free Indonesia is realized. The drug-free Village Program began to be echoed in 2019. The drug-free Village is an area unit at the village level that has certain criteria and implements the P4GN program. In the process of forming the drug-free village, an area that will be used as the location of the drug-free Village needs to pay attention to the mandatory requirements that must be met, namely: 1. Availability of accurate population data. 2. The support and commitment of the regional government and the active role of all government agencies/work units in providing support for the implementation of programs and activities that will be carried out in drug-free Village and providing services to the community in accordance with the duties of their respective agencies to increase community resilience from the dangers of drug abuse drugs and improve people's standard of living. 3. The active role of the community in the implementation of the drug-free village program is carried out sustainably in order to increase the community's resistance to the dangers of drug abuse. 4. Meet the criteria for coastal areas and borders (borders with cities or suburbs, industry, tourist areas).^{xv}

Banten Province has one Provincial BNN and two Regency/City BNN, namely Tangerang Selatan City BNN and Tangerang City BNN, which annually provide guidance to one village to become a drug-free village. Apart from the drug-free village program, there is a similar program carried out by the police in Banten which is called the tough village. The two programs are a form of continuous and synergistic effort between the National Narcotics Board and the National Police in eradicating and preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Banten Province.

Drug-Free Village Program in Banten Province

One of the areas that received guidance from BNN to run the drug-free village program in 2021 is Pinang Village. It received guidance from Tangerang City BNN. From the description of the drug-free program in Pinang Village, which has only been around for 3 months, it can be seen the active role of young leaders. The activity, which was led by young people

from Pinang Village, seeks to reach out to existing stakeholders from government officials, community leaders and private companies around Pinang area to get involved and support the drug-free village program through Community Based Intervention (IBM) activities.

Youth as Activist

Based on the decision the Head of Tangerang City BNN No. 35 of June 2021, the determination of a community-based intervention unit (IBM) and the appointment of a recovery agent in Pinang, Tangerang City, was stated in the context of implementing community rehabilitation for addicts and narcotics abusers by placing them in a rehabilitation unit for treatment and medication, it is necessary to set up an IBM unit and a recovery agent as a service provider. Based on decision letter No. 354, in June 2021, Pinang Village, Pinang subdistrict, Tangerang City has appointed a community-based recovery agency team consisting of 10 representatives from health center doctors, community leaders and youth leaders. The recovery agency was formed in order to assist the implementation of the P4GN program in Tangerang City. The function is to expand the reach of rehabilitation services for drug users, facilitate access to rehabilitation services, early detection of drug problems and give referrals for rehabilitation services at the village level.

Early detection of narcotics abuse can be carried out by professional officers at health facilities, or through Community Based Intervention (IBM) activities by the drug-free Village Integrated Team consisting of Community Based Recovery Cadres (PBM), Recovery Agents (AP), Volunteers and Anti-Drug Activists, as well as Village Facilitators and/or Local Village Facilitators in the community.

The involvement of young people who are members of youth organizations or ordinary children is usually seen when we meet them during the dissemination of IBM activities in a beautiful saung in the middle of a teak plantation in front of Pinang village, Tangerang City. Around 15 young people are involved as recovery agents and anti-drug activist volunteers. The dissemination of community-based intervention activities is to disseminate the dangers of drugs as well as to inform places for young people who seek help to get rid of dependence on drugs.



Figure 12.3. Recovery Agent of Pinang Bersinar



Figure 12.4. Dissemination of IBM

Bang Zigo, A Recovery Agent – Drug-free Pinang

One of the recovery agents we met was named Nur Alqomah, or known as Bang Zigo. He is youth figure who is active in the organization, skilled and has an artistic spirit. Bang Zigo is active in carrying out IBM activities as a recovery Agent. This former drug user, hopes to help teenagers in his environment to rise from drug addiction.

"...As a team to eradicate gambling, AIDS, and drugs. That's from KNPI, I happen to be the administrator of KNPI, so from the national committee of Indonesian culture before 2015 I already declared anti-drugs, now this spirit is strengthened by the presence of BNN"

Bang Zigo, told that his desire to fight against drugs had existed since he joined KNPI management. It is then getting stronger with the support from BNN to fight against drugs through the IBM- Pinang Eksotis program. The meaning of the slogan of Pinang Exotis is that it is a village called Pinang with the slogan of expressive, creative, social, optimistic, tough, innovative, smiling. So it is hoped that later Pinang area will become a creative, tough



and friendly area in the fight against drugs. The hope is that it will become a drug-free area and be able to help young people who are involved in drug abuse.

"We're making a new history. With regard to users, I'm just kidding, are you still hooked on (drugs)? He's already grinning.. let's just make it soft, just mean, I'll be strong.. if you need information, let us know. Then they will come on their own. .. I said we would give education to friends about the dangers of drugs. Not only education, we also provide solutions..we have the forum in the IBM program.. (Z, 35 years old)

Community Based Intervention Activity, Drug-Free Pinang Exotic

IBM's activities are carried out to improve the quality of life of drug abusers. Apart from the main activities of dissemination and education to reach victims of abusers, it is also planned to provide rehabilitation facilities and various supporting service facilities. The planned activities include soccer schools, badminton clubs, learning packages and MSME units as efforts towards independence.

The development of IBM's activities is currently affected by the situation related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently, the new activities are carried out at the stage of dissemination and regular discussions with various groups of young people about drugs, advocacy to local government, religious leaders and the community. Positive responses were obtained from various parties, where as many as 30 young volunteers have joined the recovery agent as drug activists. Recognition and support from the local government for the recovery agent is shown by the issuance of

a Decision Letter of Pinang village. In addition, support was obtained from community leaders and local government for the development of activities in the form of providing advocacy assistance to company:

"...we are still building communication with the local government so that we can also synergize later, because we are ordinary activists, finally we walked with BNN the decision letter issued from BNN and from the village... we have legality now, the name is Pinang Bersinar."

Exotic Pinang received support from the local government (village) to build a rehabilitation facility on an abandoned vacant land owned by a private company as a form of corporate social responsibility program for the social environment where the company is located. With facilitation from the sub-district and village, it is planned that the land can be used as a means of youth activities, including rehabilitation facilities and productive business activities to build the independence of former addicts through agricultural activities, animal husbandry, screen printing studies and the production of t-shirts.

"... Rumah Pinang Eksotis is the name of the place, it is a place for rehabilitation and a place for the youth. We will build fish ponds. The water from the river is cloudy. We will find out how to make it a little clearer. Now, we have human resources, friends, who usually do it. We will work on the water distillation, we will make a mural in 2 kilometers long wall, a joint mural community in collaboration with several companies. It is a CSR."

In addition to advocacy and dissemination on the dangers of drugs in youth groups, currently the recovery agent is also planning to make murals in several corners of the village. Bang Zigo and anti-drug activists made an art platform to convey messages about the dangers of drugs. The mural with the theme of war on drugs was made in a strategic location, passed by many people and involved young people who were embraced to be involved in IBM Pinang activities. Using murals as a means of education also considers the potential for artistic talent of young people.

"People are sensitive now, if they are advised they will fight ... we will use our brain to make murals containing messages about the dangers of drugs. If the image that he sees every day enters his mind, I hope it will serve as a reminder... Around this city of Tangerang, there is no mural that conveys about the War on Drugs" (Z, 35 years old,)



Figure 12.5. War on Drug Mural- created by anti-drug activist of Pinang Bersinar

The drug-free Exotic Pinang activity is still in the process. Support from youth organizations as well as officials at the local level and companies in the region is a big capital to achieve its goal of realizing a drug-free village. As stated by Bang Zigo at the end of our discussion "departing from exotic Pinang, then moving to drug-free Pinang, my friends and I have the principle that we are not a threat. We are a solution"

D. Closing

In the context of drug abuse and trafficking countermeasures, the National Narcotics Board carries out various countermeasures to all levels of society through the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit

Trafficking (P4GN). Strategies in efforts to overcome drug abuse, both promotive, preventive and curative, continue to be carried out. Promotive efforts by holding education programs through counseling need to be intensified. The purpose of counseling is not only to increase awareness of the importance of supporting the prevention of drug abuse but also to introduce the available drug addiction treatment and medication services.

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Monas, DKI Jakarta

Source : travelinkmagz

CHAPTER 13

SOFT, HARD AND SMART POWER APPROACH IN COUNTER-MEASURING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND DRUG ABUSE IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

Dwi Sulistyorini and Sri Haryanti

A. Introduction

Illicit trafficking and drug abuse are becoming a national problem as they cause moral damage to the nation, particularly young generations. The increasing cases of illicit trafficking and drug abuse from time to time have caused various health, physical, economic and social effects. The national prevalence rate of drug abuse in 2019 was 1.8 percent or equivalent to 3,419,188 people who abused drugs within the last one year, spreading throughout Indonesia (National Narcotics Board, 2020b). The condition is a matter of concern to the government, various parties and all lines of society. It is indeed even more surprising that in accordance with the existing data both research and statistics, drugs are not only rampant in urban communities but also in rural areas (National Narcotics Board, 2020a)

Drug abuse emergency should be taken care seriously with various measures and strategies. The Government represented by BNN as the leading sector is striving to set appropriate and up to date approaches and methods to tackle the drug abuse issues. By using the slogan of 'war on drugs', BNN continues struggling to deal with both illicit trafficking and drug abuse. Since the commemoration of the International Anti-Drug Day 2020, BNN has made several efforts to deal with drug abuse by using three approaches such as soft, hard and smart power approaches (Raimzhanova, 2015). These approaches have different goals and targets and these differences are expected to encourage drug countermeasure

through a more focused and right on target Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program.

The abovementioned strategies and approaches should be certainly accompanied by initiatives and real actions conducted in every region. One of the regions that seriously responds to the issue is the Capital City of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta). By having five municipalities and one district with a population of 10.56 million people (based on Statistics Indonesia of DKI Jakarta Province, 2021), Jakarta as the capital city with its social and economic dynamics should be having a quite high drug abuse level. The diversity of the community, the number of nightlife places and drug-prone areas are among the reasons why the condition happens. This article will describe anything related to drug problems in DKI Jakarta as well as various innovative measures of Jakarta Provincial BNN (Jakarta BNNP) and stakeholders in counter-measuring drug problems through soft, hard and smart power approaches.

B. Drug Problem in DKI Jakarta

The dynamic of complex social life is often related to social deviation phenomena that happen in an area. One of them is drug abuse which appears to be a “solution” or escape from social problems and failures experienced by urban communities. A survey carried out by the Center for Research, Data and Information of BNN cooperating with the Center for Community and Cultural Research of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2019 stated that people living in urban areas have a higher tendency to be exposed to drugs than those living in rural areas. Not quite different from the national condition in 2019, it was noted that 3.3 percent of DKI Jakarta population in the age of 15 up to 64 years old were drug abusers within the last one year and 4.9 percent admitted to having used drugs (National Narcotics Board, 2020b)

The high rate of drug abuse in DKI Jakarta is accompanied by a large number of illicit drug trafficking. Data on drug crime cases revealed by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and BNN within the last 3 (three) years starting from 2018 to 2020 in DKI Jakarta still shows high numbers although there is no increase in the number of cases. The National Police, with a focus on disclosing small to large scale cases, revealed that from

2018 to 2020, they succeeded in revealing 5,857, 5,860 and 4,738 cases, respectively, involving 7,181, 7,091 and 5,836 suspects. Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP) of DKI Jakarta within the period of 2018 to 2020 had successively revealed large-scale cases in a number of 23, 25 and 11 cases involving 31, 38 and 30 suspects (Table 13.1.).

Table 13.1. Disclosure of Drug Crime Cases and Suspects 2018 up to 2020

TAHUN	CASE		SUSPECT	
	POLRI	BNN	POLRI	BNN
2018	5,857	23	7,181	31
2019	5,860	25	7,091	38
2020	4,738	11	5,836	20

Source: Processed data

The very large number of cases involving thousands of suspects within the last three years above shows that DKI Jakarta is in a state of drug emergency. Furthermore, the description of the drug emergency condition in DKI Jakarta can be seen by the proportion of the number of inmates for drug crimes which is greater than the number of inmates for other crimes:

"This is something that we often heard that the inmate is 300% over capacity in Jakarta. Then the second, that drug inmates are 70% of the total number of inmates in penitentiary. The total number of inmates in DKI Jakarta Correctional Institution in 2020 were around 15,144 inmates, while 2,615 turned out to be narcotics convicts. There were 84 percent of 12,000 who are retailers or dealers or about 8,000 or 8,900, while the remaining 3,625 are drug users." (Informant Interview 1, 23rd August 2021)

The confiscated evidence (BB) was very large and varied. Drug crimes in DKI Jakarta within the last 3 years are marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy and gorilla tobacco. Marijuana is the main drug commodity that is often disclosed in DKI Jakarta, from 2018 to 2020 the Police succeeded in obtaining 3,093 kg of marijuana, 1,303 kg and 1,400 kg of marijuana, plus the results of BNN disclosures of 37 kg, 204 kg and 5 kg. The second BB that was widely disclosed was methamphetamine, from 2018 to 2020 the Police managed to seize 2,020 kg of methamphetamine, 601 kg and 1,705 kg respectively, while BNN managed to seize as much as 1,713 kg,

601 kg and 3 kg. The third evidence that was successfully revealed by the Police in 2018 to 2020 in a row was ecstasy for 242,048.30 tablets, 184,581 tablets and 129,133 tablets, while BNN managed to reveal 2,747 tablets, 44,920 tablets and 274 tablets. There is also one type of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) that is increasingly circulating in DKI Jakarta, namely gorilla tobacco. Based on the results of the Police disclosure, it was found 613.7 grams (2019) and 109.831.29 grams (2020) (Table 13.2.).

Table 13.2. Confiscated Evidence of Drugs in DKI Jakarta 2018 up to 2020

YEAR	MARIJUANA (gram)		METHAMPHETAMINE (gram)		ECSTASY (tablet)		GORILLA TOBACCO (gram)	
	POLRI	BNN	POLRI	BNN	POLRI	BNN	POLRI	BNN
2018	3.092.606,25	37.036,71	2.019.822,63	1.712.568,58	242.048,30	2.747,00	-	-
2019	1.302.768,42	203.804,07	600.974,23	16.814,10	184.581,00	44.920,00	613,7	0
2020	1.399.610,13	4.858,96	1.705.350,05	3.213,0,4	129.133,00	274	109.831,29	0

Source: Processed data

BB's findings above are corroborated by several statements from informants who stated that the high level of drug abuse in DKI Jakarta is closely related to the existence of nightclubs and the types of drugs used. Ecstasy is widely used in nightclubs, while methamphetamine and marijuana are used in different places. The distribution per city area is also different, East Jakarta is rampant with marijuana, North Jakarta is *putaw* or heroin, while West Jakarta is ecstasy and shabu (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021). The type of drug circulating depends on the location. Marijuana dominates the illicit trafficking of drugs in Jakarta, especially from Sumatra Island. Smuggling is carried out with several *modus operandi*. Nightclubs are very rampant with ecstasy, besides that, there is also a lot of shabu circulating and not being influenced by the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. Drug trafficking during the pandemic is increasingly rampant through gorilla tobacco (Informant Interview 8, 30 August 2021).

The number of drug-prone areas have also contributed to the level of drug trafficking and abuse in DKI Jakarta. The Deputy for Community Empowerment of BNN has routine activities to map drug-prone areas in 34 provinces. There are 2,884 drug-prone areas ratified in the Circular Letter of the Head of BNN Number 65 of 2021 concerning Data on Drug Prone Areas of 2021 as a Reference for the Implementation of Synergy Activities

within the BNN (National Narcotics Board, 2021b), while DKI Jakarta has 77 drug-prone areas. The data continues to grow, as of this writing, it is known that there have been 8,000 areas identified as drug-prone areas throughout Indonesia. The drug vulnerability condition is based on the results of an analysis that considers the existence of drug vulnerability indicators which includes 8 main indicators and 5 supporting indicators, as follows (National Narcotics Board, 2019):

Table 13.3. Drug Vulnerability Indicators

No	MAIN INDICATOR	No	SUPPORTING INDICATOR
1.	1Drug crime cases	1	Many nightclubs
2.	The rate of crime/violent acts	2	Boarding and residential places with high privacy
3.	Drug dealers	3	High poverty rate
4.	Drug production activities	4	The absence of public facilities
5.	Number of drug users	5	Low community social interaction
6.	Drug evidence		
7.	Drug entry point		
8.	Drug courier		

Source: BNN, 2019: 13

Drug-prone areas are also affected by the presence of entry or smuggling routes into the area. Drug smuggling into Jakarta involves domestic and foreign networks such as Aceh or “Malays” and China. The Aceh network is eyeing the land route via intercity inter-provincial buses that go through the Medan route or disguised as delivery of other commodity goods (Informant Interview 8, August 30, 2021). The mode of smuggling carried out by Chinese networks is usually tricked with green tea packages (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). Another mode is through online transactions by ordering drugs from abroad such as from America and the Netherlands. The mode is carried out by Indonesian citizens (WNI) who have studied abroad and used to buy legally and then sent to Indonesia. This mode is considered safer than buying from domestic dealers (Informant Interview 8, 30 August 2021). The existence of drug networks is very influential to the high level of illicit drug trafficking, it is also closely related to the level of exposure to drug abuse, although not all the incoming drugs are consumed in Jakarta. Transportation and communication facilities are very complete and sophisticated, often causing Jakarta to be used as a crossing route

to other provinces, especially the closest ones. The number of retailers or resellers in Jakarta is quite large compared to other provinces (Informant Interview 8, 30 August 2021).

Weak law enforcement and the Correctional Institution system in Indonesia have contributed to the high level of illicit drug trafficking, this is indicated by the fact that drug crimes are found to be controlled from within the Correctional Institution (Lapas). Unscrupulous inmates control the sale and purchase of drugs from within the Correctional Institution, which means that the guidance and supervision system is still very weak. Once encountered a drug inmate who is serving a sentence and can freely leave the Correctional Institution and drive a car to meet family and colleagues. This was known by the informant that it happened 2 times at different times (Interview of Resource Persons 10, 6 September 2021).

The above mentioned data and facts show that the drug problem in DKI Jakarta is still serious. Various efforts and approaches were carried out by BNN and stakeholders ranging from preventive to persuasive approaches with two focuses, namely supply reduction and demand reduction in order to save the younger generation from the threat of drugs. Efforts to overcome drug problems with these various approaches do not immediately reduce the level of illicit trafficking and the increased rate of drug abuse prevalence for more than a decade. It absolutely becomes a challenge for all parties, especially BNN to be able to make efforts with innovative approaches and can touch the root of the drug issue, because it is not only related to health and legal issues, but also to social and economic

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategies

Under the leadership of Petrus Reinhard Golose, drug countermeasure was rebranded with the slogan of “war on drugs” (BNN Public Relations, 2021) or the war against drugs replacing the slogan “100% healthy life”. The replacement was due to the fact that previously the echoed slogan was more of an invitation to healthy living in general and was considered not to be explicitly related to the drug problem. The war against drugs here is not only in the aspect of eradicating illicit drug trafficking but also in the context of preventing and rehabilitating drug addicts. This is different from the slogan of war on drugs commonly used internationally

which only focuses on the problem of cracking down on illicit drug trafficking (Informant Interview 5, 25 August 2021). This policy is carried out with three approaches, namely soft power, hard power and smart power approach through four programs, namely prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication. The following describes the various innovations carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN and stakeholders in materializing those three approaches

I. Soft Power Approach: A People-based Approach

Community dynamics and very high population mobility not only encourage development progress but also become a big challenge, including the drug issue. To address this problem, an approach that aims to increase individual and environmental resilience is needed to fight against the dangers of drugs. Individual and environmental resilience is very important considering that the involvement of one of the family members in drug abuse or illicit trafficking will affect the whole family or the closest environment as well. Increasing family and environmental resilience is carried out through various activities such as increasing knowledge, awareness and skills. These activities should be considered to enable the surrounding environment to have an early prevention of the dangers of drugs

The soft power approach in drug countermeasure is an approach that focuses on preventive activities with the aim that the community has self-defense and deterrence against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The soft power approach has two main objectives, namely: (Ridwan, 2021)

- a. Preventing people who have not been exposed to drugs to have the ability to refuse the offer/temptation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- b. Preventing people who have been exposed to drugs from re-abusing drugs (relapse) and can be productive and accepted back into society as before.

Efforts and strategies carried out in the soft power approach include cross-sectoral coordination, issuance and implementation of anti-drug regulations in the region, involvement of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the establishment and active role of agents of change through a program called Drug-Free Village (Bersinar) and Community-Based Intervention (IBM) and rehabilitation

1. Koordinasi Lintas Sektoral dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Narkoba

Drug issue countermeasure efforts will not work optimally without the support of all parties, including cross-sectoral support. In accordance with Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan (RAN) for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors (P4GN) for 2020-2024, all elements, including regional governments should coordinate to establish a task force of P4GN implementation. Through this Presidential Instruction, ministries/agencies and related agencies including all village level are involved in the implementation of RAN P4GN. Parties involved in the implementation of P4GN in the region include the Community Self-Awareness Forum (FKDM), City Police (Polres), District Police (Polsek), village supervisory non-commissioned officers (Babinsa), community police officer (Babinkantibmas) and Head of Village which are confirmed by a Decree of the District Head or Head of Village.

The effectiveness of coordination is controlled regularly by holding regular inter-agency meetings and informal meetings. Regular formal meetings are held either in person or virtually. Coordination is carried out to support cooperation with local governments. The main emphasis is on convincing various parties to support the implementation of P4GN at least in their own environment. The collaboration carried out during the pandemic was to include anti-drug content in the Covid-19 vaccination invitation (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021). Other content that is inserted with anti-drug messages is the content of defending the country, the target is the younger generation through an activity of state defense camp. However, not all anti-drug messages are just inserted, the State Unity and Politics Office (Kesbangpol) has started to specifically budget for drug prevention activities for youth through extension and counseling activities (Informant Interview 3, August 24, 2021)..

2. Penerbitan dan Implementasi Regulasi P4GN

The implementation of P4GN will not be effective when there is no regional regulation that covers it because based on the confessions of several sources, the village does not have the authority to change the budget allocation unless there is a regulation. DKI Jakarta is very proactive by issuing regional regulations regarding the Integrated and Facilitation Team of P4GN Implementation (Informant Interview 3, August 24, 2021)

The issuance of DKI Jakarta Governor's Decree Number 625 of 2020 concerning the Membership Structure of the Integrated Team for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors is very influential for the regional initiatives to support and facilitate P4GN activities in their respective region. The existence of regulations certainly strengthens the Regional Government (Pemda) to include anti-drug content into activities or even specifically budgeting for anti-drug activities with certain targets. One of the successes of the coordination carried out by the North Jakarta City BNN (BNNK) with the City Government of North Jakarta is the issuance of two regulations, namely:

- a. The Mayor of North Jakarta Administrative City's Instruction Number 11 of 2019 concerning Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Precursors in North Jakarta Administrative City.
- b. The Mayor of North Jakarta Administration City's Decree Number 228 of 2019 concerning the Establishment of a Team for the Prevention and Eradication of the Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors in the North Jakarta Administrative City Area.

The two regulations above were used by the Mayor of North Jakarta to facilitate P4GN activities and form an anti-drug task force in his administrative area. This regulation is the key to the smooth implementation of P4GN activities in the North Jakarta area, compared to other cities and regencies that do not yet have anti-drug regulations. Through these two regulations, the village heads, especially the village which is designated as Drug-Free Urban Village, do not hesitate to allocate or facilitate P4GN activities in their areas. The village heads also tend to be afraid to refuse to carry out P4GN activities in their areas since the two regulations were issued.

The success of P4GN activities at the village level can be seen in Ancol and Sunter Jaya villages. This regulation has also become an impetus for the growth of trust from all parties, including CSR such as PT. Sera to support P4GN activities in Sunter Jaya Village such as the placement of informative banners (Informant Interview 10, 6 September 2021), and PT Telkom which assist mosque construction and business assistance (Informant interview 2, 23 August 2021). The success of the North Jakarta BNNK in encouraging the North Jakarta City Government to issue anti-drug regulations at the city level is expected to be a driving force for other BNNKs.

3. The involvement of CSR in P4GN Activities

The main focus of the soft power approach is the growth of community independence to carry out drug countermeasure efforts which cannot be separated from the various efforts and motivations of the community. The results of coordination and collaboration with various parties carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN and its ranks have generated the interest of several parties to support P4GN activities as CSR. For example, the successful collaboration with PT. Telkom is shown by the large amount of financial support for the construction of 11 mosques which are used as centers for disseminating anti-drug information in vulnerable areas (Interview with Resource Person 2, August 23, 2021)

Another apparent independence in DKI Jakarta is the production and display of anti-drug banners and posters in several locations by CSR and related agencies. The banners and posters were displayed simultaneously with the commemoration of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI) and there were also agencies that displayed anti-drug banners independently all the time without waiting for the HANI commemoration. Banners and posters were put up by Polres, Polsek and Camat in almost all locations in DKI Jakarta. The DKI Jakarta Regional Government also provides a free videotron to display anti-drug content (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021).

CSR is not only to support physical development, but also to strengthen vulnerable groups by providing training and support for business capital. The skills and effort given are bonsai tree cultivation, frozen food making and handicrafts. The provision of capital is accompanied by efforts to assist BNNP and BNNK. Business capital support is given to a group of former addicts who have started their business in vulnerable areas such as Johar Baru, South Bahu City, Boncos Village, Menteng Tenggulun, Pegangsaan, Kampung Bali Tanah Abang, then Ciracas, Muara Bahari, Pasar Baru, Gempol and Kampung Pertanian. (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021).

Other support is provided to encourage positive activities such as *Warung Inspirasi* which consists of former addicts to make screen printing crafts, music bands, baristas, and *lenong betawi*. The provision of capital assistance by CSR is prioritized for groups of former addicts who are already running the business so that they are expected to be a magnet for

other former addicts. Increasing economic independence and not being influenced by drugs is the target of BNN and State Unity and Politics Office (Kesbangpol). The economic resilience is improved in drug-prone areas in DKI Jakarta, so they can switch professions to conventional business sectors that are not against the law (Informant Interview 3, August 24, 2021).

Economic capacity and the opportunity to work in a conventional manner will automatically prevent former addicts and former dealers from being re-involved in drug trafficking and abuse networks. The target was carried out by the head of the village in the Drug-Free Village. Skills training, provision of capital and opportunities to work in certain companies are activities carried out to prevent former addicts and dealers from being involved in drug trafficking networks (Informant interview 10, 6 September 2021).

4. P4GN's Agent of Change

Public awareness and independence in fighting the dangers of drugs is the key to the success of P4GN activities. Community independence can be seen from independent efforts to prevent, such as the anti-drug campaign carried out by community leaders. BNN only carries out capacity building and strengthening for community leaders or volunteers, then they disseminate information independently. The training carried out is like a "hook" that will be used to find a prey. So, BNN only forms volunteers or agents of change who come from the community (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021). The selected agent of change is expected to be able to carry out five elements of change action, namely causes or social goals to foster trust; change agency or form formal/informal organizations to make changes; change targets or able to identify change targets; channels or the ability to transmit changes between change agents and targets; and the change strategy or basic model adopted to influence the change target (Haryanti, 2017).

A real example of the agent of change formed by BNN is the cadre in the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space (RPTRA) who conducts anti-drug dissemination and organizes positive activities for the younger generation who gather at RPTRA such as painting on walls or known as murals. FKDM as one of the forums built by Kesbangpol is also empowered to convey anti-drug messages either directly or through the media of posters and

banners. Until this research is conducted, DKI Jakarta has 3,000 FKDM members, which means that DKI Jakarta has a lot of human resources to spread the anti-drug message evenly. In addition to RPTRA officers and FKDM members, the Municipal Police (Satpol PP) is also empowered to supervise the possibility of drug crimes, especially in public facilities and nightclubs (Informant Interview 10, 6 September 2021).

The DKI Jakarta Regional Government has an integrated P4GN team up to the district level consisting of the head of village and Regional Organizations (OPD). The communication mechanism built by BNN is the formation of volunteers/activists who are appointed as the agents of change and then they penetrate the environment to disseminate anti-drug information and form new networks. The head of Ancol and Sunter Jaya Village are two agents of change who have successfully carried out P4GN activities independently in their areas. They have been trained with knowledge about the dangers of drugs from the North Jakarta BNNK, then they independently provide knowledge to all urban village employees, including all RPTRA managers so that they can carry out initial screening and prevention for any possible drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the surrounding environment, and take the initiative to carry out P4GN activities.

Drug crime is a unique crime because drug abuse can be categorized as a victimless crime because the crime committed by the perpetrator does not take any other victim except himself. For this reason, sometimes empowering former addicts as agents of change is one of the ways for prevention actions, so that people who have not been exposed will not be interested in abusing drugs. For example, Sunter Jaya Village appointed former addicts to motivate and mobilize the community to prevent and eradicate drug problems in the surrounding environment. Former addicts who become role models are ex who have recovered after following rehabilitation. Empowerment of former addicts is a process of eliminating stigmatization and restoring the productivity of former addicts in the community. Empowerment is carried out without using the attributes of the BNN, which tends to spur the distance mechanism between officers and the community. This is also considered an effective strategy to convey an anti-drug message and encourage public openness to complain about the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the surrounding

environment. This former addict in Sunter Jaya Village is said to have been very successful in staying away from drug abuse, he became the head of a youth organization, trusted by the environment and has a permanent job. This position is used to teach the community to do early screening when an incident of drug abuse occurs, and to invite people who have been exposed to drugs to access and participate in rehabilitation (Informant Interview 10, 6 September 2021).

As the agent of change, the head of Ancol invites the community, stakeholders, from neighborhood (RT/RW) management, Family Welfare Development (PKK) cadres, and other parties in their environment to collaborate. Having effective communication and minimizing the gap between officers and the community is the basic principle for the successful implementation of P4GN in their environment. Even with this authorized capital, the head of the village can convince various parties, including one company, to provide financial support and other support for the smooth running of P4GN activities (Informant Interview 9, September 6, 2021). Improving the ability of the community to disseminate, counter-measuring, identify, pick up, handle and map the drug abuse prone-areas is the target of agents of change to enable the smooth implementation of P4GN (Informant interview 10, 6 September 2021)

The activities initiated by BNN to facilitate the function of agent of change in a concrete and organized manner are the Drug-Free Urban Village and Community-Based Intervention (IBM).

a. Drug-Free Urban Village

DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN responds to drug vulnerability conditions with several creative breakthroughs in all sectors. The focus in the field of prevention is to promote community-based activities and community self-reliance. The creation of community independence through activities aimed at strengthening the community and coordinating cross-agency, one of the programs carried out is the establishment of the Drug-Free Urban Village. This is an area in the level of urban village that has certain criteria where the P4GN program is massively implemented (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021)

The Drug-Free Urban Village emphasizes the need for strong resilience from the village to tackle drug issues. The Ministry of Villages

recorded that as of May 2019, Indonesia has 74,950 villages and 8,479 urban villages (National Narcotics Board, 2021a). If all levels of society and regional/village governments take action and are involved in preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking, it is believed that the prevalence rate will be reduced. BNN strives to make village/urban village as the frontline to create an Indonesia that is free from drug abuse and has the power of deterrence against the dangers of drugs.

The Program of Drug-Free Urban Village was initiated to fulfill the requirements in the provisions of Minister of Home Affairs' Regulation Number 44 of 2016, which states that any programs and activities that can be budgeted in the Village Budget should be included in the list of village authorities, especially the authority right of origin and village-scale local authority, while the drug problem has not yet become the village authority. Through the Program of Drug-Free Urban Village, BNN encourages Regents and Mayors to issue Regent/Mayor Regulations concerning the Inventory List of Authorities Right of Origin and Village-Scale Authorities. The stipulation of these regulations will be the basis for the Stipulation of Village Regulation (Perdes) concerning the Authorities Right of Origin and Village-Scale Authorities, which serves as a guideline for determining the Village Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMDes), Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), and budgeted in the Village Budget. The success of this program depends on the existence of Communication, Information and Education (KIE) activities, the formation of Anti-Drug Volunteers and Anti-Drug Activists, and the formation of Community-Based Interventions (IBM).

The anti-drug dissemination process in the Drug-Free Urban Village is not only carried out through formal activities but also echoed through informal meetings such as the *"Si Mang Jangkung"* forum or stands for "Sunday Night Gathering for Protecting the Environment". Informal forums are maximized to build public trust for the apparatus and the stigma of "arrest officers" for the Police and BNN can be reduced so that people are willing to report and access rehabilitation services (Informant Interview 9, 6 September 2021). Effective communication is also carried out to prevent the younger generation who have not been exposed to drugs from being exposed to drugs and those who have started to abuse drugs can stop and want to join the rehabilitation

program. The method used is heart-to-heart communication and does not look at the status of officials or ordinary people (Informant Interview 10, 6 September 2021).

b. Community-Based Interventions (IBM)

Rehabilitation activities have been carried out since 2020 by involving the community. The community is invited to become a rehabilitation agent starting from conducting initial screening to recovery activities for former drug addicts. IBM activities are carried out by involving elements of the community without exception to support the implementation of rehabilitation in the surrounding environment. IBM consists of community leaders who have or have not attended BNN training and were confirmed by the Village Head's Decree on the Formation of the IBM Team. IBM is meant to increase public awareness, openness and willingness to join drug rehabilitation for communities classified as beginner or regular drug abusers. IBM is in accordance with the explanation of the World Health Organization (WHO) that informal services in the form of self-care and community care are types of services that do not require large costs. IBM is designed from the community, for the community, and by the community through the Recovery Agent by utilizing the facilities and potential of the community in accordance with local wisdom (National Narcotics Board, 2021a).

IBM is carried out by recovery agents by providing assistance to mild drug users or those who need further development, or it can be said that IBM is a means of drug abuse early handling. Recovery agents carry out tasks ranging from mapping, outreach, initial identification, providing services according to client needs, further development, making referrals, and involving ex-addicts in community activities. IBM was established from the Community Protection Unit (Satlinmas Desa), Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK), and youth organizations. Several IBMs that have been formed and successfully implemented are IBM Ulujami, Lubang Buaya, Pulo Gadung, Pulo Gebang, Manggarai Selatan, Ancol, and Pademangan Barat (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021).

The existence of a role model in the implementation of IBM is the key to IBM success and increases public trust to be more open discussing drug problems in their environment (Informant Interview 7, August 27, 2021). Effective communication and collaboration are two methods used in IBM implementation. The challenges in the implementation of IBM are the difficulty of finding human resources who voluntarily spend their time and the lack of budget which often hinders field implementers

5. Drug Rehabilitation

The Soft Power Approach does not only cover people who have not been exposed to the dangers of drugs, but includes any efforts to recover former addicts and prevent them from abusing drugs anymore through rehabilitation programs. The main goal of rehabilitation is to reduce the relapse rate and restore the productivity of former addicts (Informant Interview 4, August 25, 2021). In 2021, DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN succeeded in carrying out rehabilitation not only for the wider community but also for addicts who are in a Correctional Institution. Of the 3,625 addicts, there remain 798 people who have not followed rehabilitation. In addition to the rehabilitation process, the assimilation process was also carried out and then a work contract was made for former inmates by using a company under the supervision of the Social Service (Informant Interview 1, August 23, 2021)

Cooperation in the field of rehabilitation is carried out with the Health Office and Social Service to supervise the implementation of rehabilitation at the community health center (Puskesmas) and social welfare institution (LKS) that have been appointed as Compulsory Report Institution (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021). The target for rehabilitation of the DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN is not only the public community, but also inmates who are serving their sentences in prisons. Rehabilitation is carried not only for recovery, but also to reduce overcapacity:

"...assessment at the beginning and end of the program, the rehabilitation program in Correctional Institution in 2020 was targeted at 1,700 and this year was for 2,900..." (Interview with Resource Person 4, 25 August 2021).

The implementation of rehabilitation is not a simple and easy thing to do, there are many challenges and obstacles, including:

- Rehabilitation policies, especially those that go through legal processes, are often used by officers to make money during the process of issuing recommendations issued by the Integrated Assessment Team. This condition resulted in the community's reluctance to carry out rehabilitation because it was considered an "expensive item".
- Licensing of rehabilitation institutions can only be carried out by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs, which should be further considered. This is certainly a challenge as the coordination should be cross-institutions.
- The quality of rehabilitation workers must be monitored regularly to ensure the quality of the rehabilitation services provided. Many are found to be incompetent human resources, so the rehabilitation process is not implemented based on the clients' needs.
- The absence of standardized rates for rehabilitation such as assessment, urine tests, counseling and other stages of rehabilitation is another problem that causes differences in costs incurred during rehabilitation. This condition is sometimes used by unscrupulous officers or rehabilitation institutions to collect high fees and cause people to be reluctant to participate in rehabilitation.

II. Hard Power Approach for Eradicating Drug Illicit Trafficking

The second approach is hard power which focuses on eradication and measurable law enforcement (Ridwan, 2021). This approach is taken when prevention and community empowerment efforts fail to succeed (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). Drug trafficking is such a serious crime that the perpetrators should be dealt firmly, such as shooting on the spot. However, at the implementing level, there are still doubts about whether shooting on the spot can be carried out in the big city of Jakarta. To anticipate this, eradication division of DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN carried out several innovations:

- a. Assistance or "guarding" the legal process up to the sentencing, so that the verdicts handed down are in accordance with the charges and prevent the possibility of a legal mafia trying to lower the charges (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021). This assistance was carried out because it was often found that the verdicts handed down by

judges were much lighter than the initial charges, even though quite a number of evidence had been confiscated;

- b. Regular meetings or coffee mornings every two months with the criminal justice system (CJS) starting from representatives of the police to the judiciary with a permanent team so the progress is measured (Informant Interview 1, August 23, 2021). This meeting was held to coordinate and evaluate the implementation of criminal justice for drug crimes so all elements of CJS can work together to eradicate drugs abuse;
- c. A joint raid on nightclubs, but during the Covid-19 pandemic the intensity was reduced due to the closure of many nightclubs (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021);
- d. Coordination with customs, related to monitoring the possible entry of drugs along with goods originating from abroad (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). Coordination is carried out because customs is the institution having the authority for goods' export and import. The cooperation enables the customs officers to hand over to BNN or the police when they found goods suspected of being drugs or smuggled drugs;
- e. Coordination and cooperation with delivery services such as TIKI, JNE, Gojek, to find out if there are drug shipments through expeditions and data will be used as case development material (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). Goods expedition is one of the fleets used by drug offenders in sending goods. The cheap shipping rates and weak inspection of shipments are one of the opportunities used by criminals to distribute drugs;
- f. Participate in the dissemination of "war on drugs" and distribute its logo at nightclubs (Interview with Resource Person 5, August 25, 2021). Eradication is not just taking action and pursuing criminals, anti-drug dissemination is also carried out to prevent illicit drug trafficking;
- g. Combining the use of technology and HR capabilities of DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN investigators to improve investigative capabilities (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). HR capabilities related to case development and undercover buy;
- h. The use of X-ray and K-9 machines in disclosing drug smuggling cases or drug storage warehouses (Informant Interview 8, 30 August 2021);
- i. Training to increase HR competence in the field of eradication both domestic and abroad (Interview with Resource Person 8, 30 August 2021).

III. Smart Power Approach: Technology Utilization for P4GN

The third approach as a supporter of the two previous approaches is the smart power approach or an approach that focuses on the maximum use of information technology in the digital era in supporting P4GN efforts (Ridwan, 2021). The use of technology is carried out in all fields to improve the quality and extension of the targets, especially during the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. Efforts that have been made by the DKI Jakarta Provincial BNN include:

- a. The use of information technology (IT) for intelligence activities, through a network system, until now the use of technology has become the main element. This is known from data in 2021 which states that out of 14 files only 2 files are the result of human intelligence (Informant Interview 8, August 30, 2021).
- b. Virtual rehabilitation services are carried out starting from assessment to counseling with *zoom meetings* platform or video calls both individually and in groups (Informant Interview 4, August 25, 2021).
- c. Virtual anti-drug dissemination and counseling activities are carried out by using zoom meeting platforms and social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and Tiktok (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021).

D. Challenges and Obstacle in Counter-measuring Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The very complex drug problem is not easy to handle, there are many challenges and obstacles in carrying out drug countermeasure efforts. Challenges and obstacles experienced in DKI Jakarta, among others:

- a. a. Disclosure of budget-based drug crimes is a challenge for BNN (Informant Interview 1, 23 August 2021). The lack of budget often hinders case disclosure, because the targets given are very small and when the budget runs out, the team cannot move to carry out tasks in the field.
- b. The need to improve communication and collaboration capabilities of BNN personnel and officials in order to carry out program synchronization with relevant agencies (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021). Effective communication and negotiation skills are things that officers must have to convince all parties to be involved in P4GN efforts.

- c. Growing self-awareness of officers to take time outside of working hours to disseminate and approach the community and addicts, because formal meetings often are not successful (Informant Interview 2, August 23, 2021).
- d. The need for electronic investigation management to facilitate monitoring of the investigation process (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021).
- e. The lack of technological support in the field of eradication is an obstacle in the process of developing and disclosing cases (Informant Interview 5, August 25, 2021). The need for shot x-ray equipment to make it easier to detect items containing drugs, interception devices, wiretapping devices (Interview with Resource Person 8, August 30, 2021).
- f. The need for intensive provision or rewards for volunteers, cadres, activists, recovery agents, task forces will be one of the motivations and drivers of P4GN activities in the community (Informant Interview 7, 27 August 2021).
- g. It is necessary to increase the capacity of human resources in the field of eradication, especially the ability to intercept internet networks (Informant Interview 8, August 30, 2021).

E. Closing

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking is still a problem in DKI Jakarta. The number of nightclubs and drug-prone areas is the cause of the high level of drug issue. The difference in the distribution of drugs in each city should be a serious concern for regional governments in carrying out prevention and supervision. Jakarta is not only a location for drug trafficking but also a route for drug smuggling from nearby provinces and abroad. The encountered modus operandi of drug trafficking included smuggling by land and air transportation, online transactions, and shipping via expeditions. The drug networks that mostly operate in DKI Jakarta are the Aceh, Malay, and Chinese networks.

For more than a decade, BNN has made various efforts to reduce supply and demand for drugs through prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation and eradication activities. In 2020, BNN began to promote

the “war on drugs” through soft, hard, and smart power approaches. These three approaches are carried out to enable the programs run by BNN and stakeholders to be more focused and spread to all targets. Technological support, such as the use of IT tools and social media, is an important asset for the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Soft power must continue to be promoted to prevent the larger spread of drug exposure. Hard power must be more assertive and indiscriminate.

The smart power approach is carried out by prioritizing effective communication and collaboration through prevention, community empowerment and rehabilitation activities such as the Drug-Free Urban Village and IBM. The hard power approach is carried out by balancing the capabilities of IT intelligence and human resources to enable them in disclosing drug networks. IT support in all fields is the key in the smart power approach so the P4GN program can be implemented more evenly

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CHAPTER 14

DRUG ISSUES IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE AND ITS COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGIES

Siti Nurlela M dan Temara S

A. Introduction

The development of drug abuse in Indonesia can be seen from the development of the prevalence rate of drug abuse. To obtain prevalence rate data, the National Narcotics Board in collaboration with other Ministries/ Institutions has conducted an Annual Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey on a regular basis (every 2 years). This is in line with Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 which launched the National Action Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program 2020-2024.

The results of the national survey on the prevalence of drug abusers for the 2019 fiscal year (BNN Cooperation with LIPI) reported that the estimated number of drug abusers was for 3.4 million people or about 1.8% of the total Indonesian population aged 15-64 years who are at risk of being exposed to drugs. Other information presented in the report includes, among others, the types of drugs used, social problems in the neighborhood and the whereabouts of community members involved in drugs.

The most widely abused types of drugs are marijuana, methamphetamine and ecstasy. The potential for drug abuse is due to social problems in the neighborhood. When people say that their social environment has drug problems, it is assumed that the social environment is already vulnerable to the dangers of drugs. Drug trafficking does not only occur in urban areas, but has also reached rural areas. This can be seen from the rural youth who migrated to the city, experienced free urban associations and were vulnerable to drug abuse that eventually brought back this new lifestyle

to their village. One of the provinces in Indonesia having a fairly dense population is West Java Province.

West Java Province with an area of 35,377.76 km², according to BPS data of West Java Province, is inhabited by a population of 48.68 million people. This population is spread over 27 regencies/cities, 626 districts and 5,962 villages/urban villages. Strategies for handling drug abuse need to be carried out considering the area and population distribution.

In dealing with drug problems, BNN is currently inviting all levels of society to support a campaign of “War on Drugs”. Handling drug abuse and illicit trafficking has been the focus of President Joko Widodo since the beginning of his leadership era. In line with the President’s statement, namely Indonesia’s Drug Emergency, the National Narcotics Board (BNN) as a state institution that carries out the P4GN task is working harder to get out of the emergency.

The strategic steps taken by BNN in the “war on drugs” are through the soft power approach, hard power approach, and smart power approach. The program that has been campaigned by BNN since 2019 is the Drug-Free Village (*Desa Bersinar*). Currently, the Drug-Free Village has been developed in 553 villages/urban villages. BNN synergizes with stakeholders to build self-defense in the smallest scope, namely the family so that they are able to ward off the threat of drugs. Drug-Free Village is an area in the level of urban village that has certain criteria where P4GN program is massively implemented. Drug-Free Village as a priority program aims to foster the birth of many villages bearing the title of Drug-Free Village, which incidentally is ground zero for efforts to combat the dangers and threats of drugs.

The movement from the village then expanded to the city until finally materializing Drug-Free Indonesia. In 2020, the Drug-Free Village in West Java has been implemented in 19 regencies/cities out of 27 regencies/cities. The activities include making regulations in each urban village, providing rehabilitation, counseling and empowerment, as well as disclosing cases in the village.

Even so, in its implementation there are still many obstacles faced by almost all agencies. The call for War on Drugs is expected to synergize all

agencies, so that the War on Drugs can be felt by all stakeholders and even the community

B. Drug Problem

West Java Provincial BNN revealed as many as 118 cases of drug abuse throughout 2020. Of all the numbers, the evidence seized was 27,959.68 grams (27.96 kg) of crystal methamphetamine, 108,695.6 grams (108.7 kg) of marijuana, 3,000 pills of ecstasy, and 560.4 grams of gorilla tobacco. In addition, 11 pills of subuxone, hexymer, 2,116 pills of trihexyphenidyl 900 items, dextro 1,166 pills, and double L 3,162 pills were also confiscated. (Media Indonesia, 2021)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as a world agency dealing with drug problems noted that at least 271 million people worldwide or 5.5% of the global population of the world with an age range of 15-64 years have consumed drugs, at least the person had consumed drugs in 2017. In addition, UNODC also released a global phenomenon until last December 2019 that there are more than 950 types of new substances. Meanwhile in Indonesia, based on data from the BNN Laboratory, currently 83 NPS (New Psychoactive Substances) have been detected, 73 of which have been included in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 22 of 2020.

The development of illicit drug trafficking in West Java Province during the Covid-19 pandemic continues to increase. The factor that causes the increase of drug abuse is due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many people feel bored and finally try to use drugs (Tribun Jabar 2021). The dealers are lured by small capital, but large income, so they try to establish a small network. This is proven because of the hundreds of suspects who have been arrested, most of them are new faces, especially for drug users. Based on data from the Directorate of Drugs, it can be seen in Figure 1 that from January to July 2021 there were 1035 cases with 1307 suspects. If we compare this condition with the data in the previous year from January to July 2020, there were 967 cases with 1211 suspects. So, the number of cases and suspects increased.

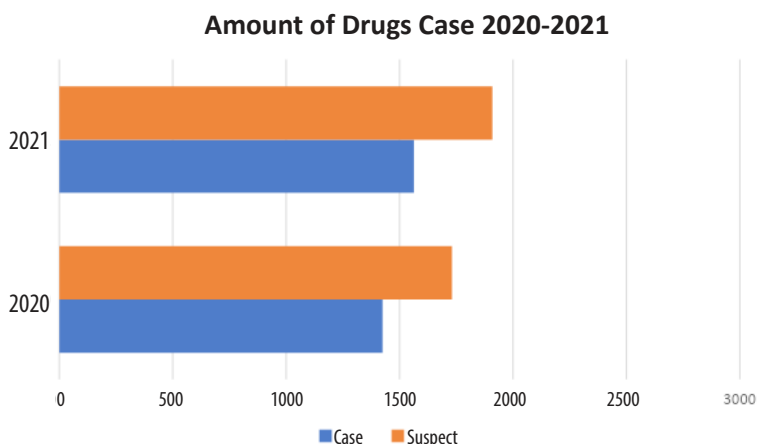


Figure 14.1. The Case Data of West Java Police Department 2021 – 2021

This condition is in line with the results of the arrests of the West Java Provincial BNN, based on Figure 14.2, it can be seen that in 2020 the West Java Provincial BNN has a target to uncover 37 drug cases. While in the field, the West Java Provincial BNN succeeded in uncovering 71 drug cases, and 70 cases with P21 status. Continuing in 2021, until August 4, 2021, the West Java Provincial BNN has revealed 45 drug cases, and 35 cases that have P21 status. While the target cases given to the West Java Provincial BNN were only 22 cases.

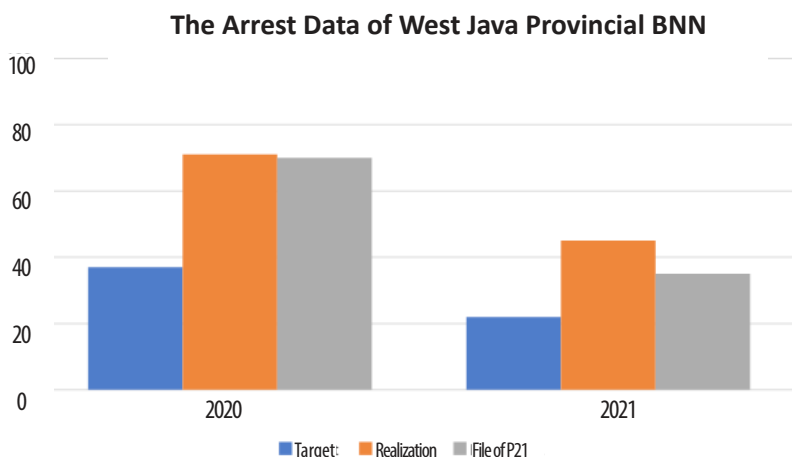


Figure 14.2. The Arrest Data of West Java Provincial BNN, January – December 2020; January – July 2021

From these cases, it is evident that the West Java Provincial BNN has uncovered more drug cases than the set target, and is considered an over case. Where the disclosed cases exceed the given target

According to the Head of the West Java Provincial BNN, the most dominant type of drug abuse in the Greater Bandung area is drug abuse with syringes.

"Syringe and gorilla tobacco are currently dominating the market because the price is quite cheap but the effect is quite dangerous...."

From the above quote, it can be seen that the use of syringes and gorilla tobacco is currently still the highest use on the market. This is because drugs are cheap but the effects of their use are more effective than other drugs, so there is no need to buy expensive drugs. This is in line with the admission of a drug abuser through interviews that many young people are currently injecting liquid subuxone. Other types of drugs that are currently rife are methamphetamine, marijuana and gorilla tobacco.

"...This is enough as it makes me feel better.... I consume subuxone and benzo.... but I don't use gorilla tobacco because it's too hard.... While methamphetamine makes me hyper...."

For the deployment route to enter West Java, there are land and sea routes. Harvested cannabis from Aceh enters West Java by land and is traded in Bogor, Cianjur and Sukabumi, while methamphetamine is from Jakarta via Karawang and Cirebon. Based on interview excerpts.

"...methamphetamine and marijuana are especially common in West Java. Marijuana will be distributed when Aceh is harvested, then Bogor, Cianjur, and Sukabumi will be the market. While methamphetamine is coming from Jakarta via Karawang, Cirebon."

In terms of drug abuse, in 2020 the West Java Provincial BNN has rehabilitated abusers, of which 595 men and 46 women went to rehabilitation services from the Provincial BNN and Regency BNN in West Java in collaboration with local health centers, clinics and PKM. For those under the age of 18, there were 46 men and 2 women, while for those over 18 there were 535 men and 40 women. Then there are 332 men and 47

women who work, while 131 other men do not work as well as 21 other women. Then students are 70 boys and 16 girls (Figure 14.3).

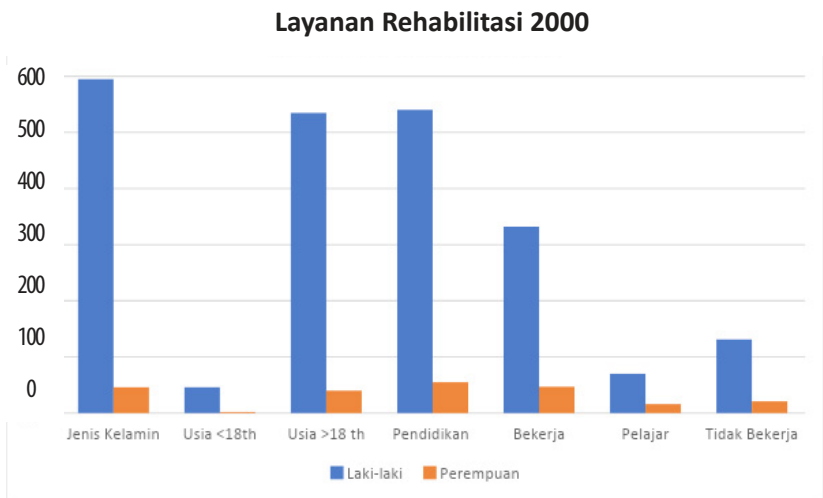


Figure 14.3. Rehabilitation Service Data of West Java Provincial BNN, 2020.

The high number of drug cases and the number of abusers participating in rehabilitation is directly proportional with the current condition of the Correctional Institution (Lapas). As of August 2021, the number of inmates in Banceuy Correctional Institution was 939 people. The number of inmates with drug cases was 767 people or about 81 % of the total number, while the other residents were from general criminal cases.

Most of the inmates in drug cases are abusers. This situation will affect other inmates because the inmates who were originally dealers will also be abusers when imprisoned. On the other hand, the inmates who were originally just abusers will be dealers. In this condition, the rehabilitation process in the Correctional Institution is very necessary, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers in terms of prevention and rehabilitation

This is the special problem faced by Correctional Institution in eradicating drug trafficking and abuse, because Correctional Institution have limited human resources and budget, as quoted from the results of an interview with the Head of Banceuy Correctional Institution Security, as follows:

".. in my opinion, we couldn't work alone to fight against drugs. We need other parties such as BNNP, BNN and even Health Agency. This happens because we lack of budget such as the needs for medicine or counseling. I can give you an example that during the rehabilitation process, we spend our own budget for that. We need to support the law enforcement officers as we lack of human resources. We have 900 people inside and the guard officers are only 11..."

Another cause for the high number of drug cases and drug abusers is the lack of understanding of the community in fortifying themselves from the dangers of drugs. In addition, there was a statement from the Head of Banceuy Correctional Institution Security that some visitors to the Correctional Institution were drug couriers, the goods were entrusted to be given to the inmates. Based on the above incident, this behavior is closely related to a program that has long been developed by BNN, namely the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program.

The main problem in the implementation of the P4GN Program is regulatory issues. In this case, the West Java provincial government has issued a circular letter (SE) of the Governor as the legal basis for formulating P4GN regulations at the City/Regency level. For the City of Bandung, there is still no regulation related to P4GN, this was directly conveyed by the Head of BNN Bandung City during an interview. The implementation of the P4GN program in the city of Bandung are still being discussed between government officials.

The same thing happened in Indramayu Regency where the preparation of regulations regarding P4GN was hampered due to the transition of the State Unity and Politics Office (Kesbangpol) status where currently there was a transition from "office" to "agency" status. In addition, for the last 3 (three) years, the Head of Kesbangpol has been occupied by the Acting Head, so he does not focus on planning as well as processing the formation of the regulation. Governmental changes have also affected the P4GN program, where the new Regent or Mayor has new policies and steps so they are still fumbling about which policy should be approved first, as quoted in an interview with the Acting Head of Kesbangpol Indramayu Regency, as follows:

"Generally, the functions could be implemented by using a concept, program and activity. Encouraging the implementation of a program is quite hard here. But, that's fine as the condition moves towards a process. We also grateful to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Police Inspector General for supporting and encouraging us. However, in my opinion, the encouragement should also be directed to the head of regional government as they could instruct us to formulate such regulation and plan any strategies needed. It will also involve the role of regional Kesbangpol"

Another problem in the implementation of the P4GN program is based on the results of interviews with academics. There are still ego-sectoral among government agencies, starting from misunderstandings in the implementation of the P4GN program, where almost all stakeholders consider that the drug problem is only BNN business. Hence, the difficulties in running the P4GN program are hindered by misunderstanding or differences in understanding government agencies that participate in running the P4GN program. Actually, the implementation of the P4GN Program must be carried out by all government agencies, not only BNN. In this term, BNN is the driving force of P4GN to be realized in each region. The following is a statement from the academics of the Anti-Drug Higher Education Volunteer Alliance (ARTIPENA)

"In general, head of regional government considers P4GN as the task and duty of BNN. This is the main challenge I see, which means that the support of head of regional government is limited and depending on the commitment of the region. There are still plenty of heads of regional governments who do not fully understand the P4GN program even though it has been regulated in Presidential Regulation and Minister of Home Affairs' Regulation."

This stigmatization makes it difficult for BNN to achieve support for regulatory approvals and budgets from regional governments so that there are still many cities/districts that have not implemented the P4GN program. The regional government also considers the condition of human resources (HR), which is also another obstacle in the implementation of the P4GN Program. The availability of human resources has also affected the running of the program to be slow and not optimal, resulting in the loss of public interest.

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategies

- **Regulation Related to P4GN**

Regulations related to the P4GN Program, especially in West Java Province, are stated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 12 of 2019. This Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs is a derivative of Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 6 of 2018 concerning the National Action Plan (RAN) P4GN for 2018 – 2019. Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 for the National Action Plan (RAN) P4GN Year 2020 – 2024 has also been issued.

Based on the Permendagri, all regional governments are required to implement the P4GN Program, including the West Java Province. The Governor of West Java became one of the predecessor provinces that was engaged in making P4GN regulations by issuing Circular (SE) No. 354 Year 2019.

Majalengka Regency is one of the regencies that has issued a regulation on P4GN where the Majalengka Regent has issued Regulation Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of P4GN. The Majalengka Regent's move should be appreciated considering that Majalengka Regency has not yet formed a Regency BNN. With the issuance of this Regent's Regulation, it is expected that all districts and villages can implement the program as well as its budgeting. This is in line with what was conveyed by the Head of Kesbangpol Majalengka Regency, as follows:

"...well, it's true that it has been regulated here and will be formulated. This is the legal basis for us to formulate the derivative regulation at the level of district and village. ..."

As another strategy in strengthening the implementation of the P4GN Program, West Java Province is also preparing an Integrated P4GN Team consisting of the West Java Regional Secretary, the West Java Provincial BNN, the State Unity and Politics Office (Bakesbangpol) of the West Java Provincial Government, Heads of West Java Provincial Government Agency and Heads of the West Java Provincial Government Service, which will be strengthened by the Governor's Instruction for the period of 2021-2025.

In addition, the West Java provincial government also instructed the Regent/Mayor and the relevant Head of Regional Apparatus to materialize the mission in Circular (SE) No. 354 of 2019 and report the results of the implementation of the P4GN Regional Action Plan for 2021-2025 to the Governor through the Head of the West Java Province BNN every fiscal year.

- **Building Partnership**

Based on the study results of the cooperation between BNN and UNPAD in 2020, it was known that the synergistic partnership model of the P4GN action plan is the synthesis of the mapping of strategic actors implementing the P4GN RAN, including policy networks. BNN synergizes with stakeholders to build self-defense in the smallest scope, namely the family so that they are able to ward off the threat of drugs. The movement from the village then expanded to the city until finally materializing Drug-Free Indonesia. Through the soft power approach, BNN takes preventive measures to create a community having self-restraint and deterrence against drug abuse. This program helps people in vulnerable areas to have skills that can be used to improve the economic level of people in vulnerable areas. In addition, BNN also carries out rehabilitation efforts for addicts or victims of drug abuse and also empowers the community.

In the Drug-Free Village Program, the West Java Provincial BNN also established a Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program which aims to solve the problem of drug abuse with an inter-community approach. In this IBM Program, the problem of drug abuse is tackled by increasing community participation through intervention to people who have used drugs. In West Java Province, IBM was formed into several groups with several cadres or members, in which the number of IBM groups was 56 groups with 560 members.

Still in the soft power approach, the West Java Provincial BNN has made many breakthroughs, especially in building partnerships in handling drug problems. According to the research results of Diani Utami Nafisah, et al (2019) that the handling of drug problems can be done through evaluation steps, such as stakeholder engagement or the involvement of key stakeholders in the implementation of program evaluation. West Java Provincial BNN is currently striving to synergize activities between government agencies by involving academics. The West Java Provincial

BNN has also formed a forum, namely the Anti-Drug Abuse University Volunteer Alliance (ARTIPENA) by MoU signing with colleges in West Java.

This academic involvement aims to provide input to all institutional stakeholders related to the implementation of the P4GN program through scientific studies. The strategy carried out by the West Java Provincial BNN was welcomed by stakeholders through FGD activities. ARTIFENA academics are assigned as the evaluators for the implementation of the P4GN Program. In the results of the FGD, each agency finally understood how to implement the P4GN program and its budgeting.

In terms of smart power approach, West Java Provincial BNN implements a strategy by using information technology to publish “podcasts” and develop content on social media. This effort is made to foster self-restraint of adolescents in addressing the dangers of drugs. There was a significant change from the additional number of followers on the social media of BNN West Java Province, initially amounting to 2,400 followers. However, after various kinds of War on Drugs content such as seminars and discussions as well as collaboration with universities, the number of social media followers rose to 12,000 followers. In addition, the West Java Province BNN also received the achievement of “Record Breaking for Online War on Drugs Declaration, Most Anti-Drug Volunteer Students and Colleges in Indonesia”.

Through this strategy, the West Java Provincial BNN is striving to raise an understanding of the dangers of drugs through podcasts that are currently popular with children and young people, as quoted in an interview with the head of BNN:

“I am developing podcasts. Even when it is not allowed to carry out offline activities, I am striving to achieve people’s sympathy through podcasting activities”.

BNN synergizes with stakeholders to build self-defense in the smallest scope, namely the family so they would be able to ward off the threat of drugs. Another strategy is building partnerships with policy makers in the region, such as the development of the Drug-Free Village. This was stated by the Head of the West Java Provincial BNN as follows:

"I have seen the example of Drug-Free Village development in Haurgeulis district. There, what we observed was that previously there were many drug users in the Haurgeulis district. Then I went there to carry out community empowerment activities, followed by training on making tools. Some of my colleagues are businessmen who assist us with sawmills to make photo frames, sculptures and handcraft. Thankfully, these new findings and activities attract more people and the head of the district started to pay more attention to the productive activities."

The explanation above is one of the community empowerments carried out by BNN in Indramayu Regency, Haurgeulis District, where the Drug-Free Village program could provide training to make figures, statues and other forms of wood crafts. BNN directly participates in this activity; from vulnerable drug abuser villages to providing facilities such as tools for training in Drug-Free Village. The obtained results are quite satisfactory, and the head of district also pays attention to this Drug-Free Village program.

In terms of hard power approach strategy, the West Java Provincial BNN has also built partnerships with law enforcement officials in eradicating illicit drug trafficking. One of the programs that have been carried out since 2015 is "Integrated Interdiction" which is carried out for security at official ports. The security agencies consist of Immigration, Customs, Police, Port Offices as stated by the Head of the West Java Provincial BNN *Berantas*:

"There was an integrated interdiction program in 2015, which aimed for prevention. We are still coordinating with the integrated interdiction team, which is a combination of several work units to prevent illicit goods from entering.."

In terms of eradicating drug abuse, BNN is not the only one carrying out the Drug-Free Village program, but the Police Department is also having the "*Kampung Tangguh Narkoba*" program. The partnership pattern of these two programs has the same goal, which is fortifying the resilience of the community

Building partnerships with other government officials such as the local Health Service and Social Service will impact the increasing number of qualified human resources. The series of P4GN programs in its

implementation require skilled human resources in each field, such as the health sector in health checks and the social sector in counseling, so the community is supervised and has the power to prevent drugs. Therefore, cooperation between government officials in each region will have a major influence for the program implementation, so that the program can be carried out optimally and effectively.

- **Maximizing Village Budget**

The strategy in overcoming budget problems is by using the income source based on the provision stated in the Law on Village Number 6 of 2014. The village has income source consisting of village original income, regional tax revenue sharing and district/city regional levies, part of the balancing fund from central and regional finances received by the Regency/City, budget allocation from the State Budget, financial assistance from the Provincial Budget and the Regency/City Budget, as well as grants and donations that are not binding from third parties.

The village is considered capable of implementing the Drug-Free Village program by using this source of income. BNN will be the driving force and assist the early stages of program implementation and will only supervise and follow up if there are drug abuse cases for the purpose of its sustainability. The cooperation and the same understanding among the Village Apparatus and the BNN are the key for the sustainability of the Drug-Free Village program in the future.

Based on an interview with the Head of the West Java Provincial BNN, it was stated that by using an approach to policy makers, several districts have budgeted for Drug-Free Village activities for all villages in their area by using village funds. Here's the quote:

"The Drug-Free Village Program in the city/district BNN is supported by the Regent, the Mayor. Well, yesterday I proposed to the village head of Cianjur, to achieve a reward on Anti-Drug Day, and we finally got it. It is absolutely a good achievement and will inspire other regions in West Java. West Java – Cianjur could do it, why don't we? I always endorse it everywhere. Cianjur with its Drug-Free Village is something that stands out to show off. The Regent of Cianjur has budgeted 50 million for each village to carry out the Drug-Free Village program."

By using the budget for 50 million to participate in Drug-Free Village, Cianjur has succeeded in achieving the goals of Drug-Free Village. The award for the Regent is an encouragement for the Regent and the regional government to keep the spirit of running the Drug-Free Village to eventually materialize Drug-Free Indonesia. Furthermore, other regencies/cities in West Java can imitate and be inspired by Cianjur to participate in the Drug-Free Village program in their region. You can follow the example of Cianjur Regency from formulating the regulations to village budgeting.

D. Closing

West Java as the Leading Region in the Drug-Free Village program and P4GN Regional Action Plan 2016-2020, became one of the pilot provinces in tackling drug abuse. During the 2021 National Survey on Drug Abuse in West Java Province, researchers found various obstacles in the implementation of the P4GN National Action Plan. Starting from the slow making of City/Regency level regulations, partnerships between government agencies and the lack of budget for the implementation of the P4GN program.

However, researchers also found strategies to overcome these obstacles. In terms of slow and ego-sectoral regulation-making, researchers seek to have discussions between agencies to equalize perceptions of P4GN run by an integrated team as stated in SE No. 354 of 2019. So that agencies understand their respective duties and can monitor each other's developments in the P4GN program regulations, prepare work plans and budgets according to their respective fields.

Another strategy is to build partnerships with relevant agencies. This has been carried out by the West Java Provincial BNN, starting from the implementation of program evaluations and future action plans involving academics. In addition, the podcast program has received enthusiasm from the public, especially students, to be more aware of drug trafficking and abuse for themselves and the environment.

Strategies in terms of budget, such as the development of the Drug-Free Village, the program must be pursued to continue running. The strategy that can be done is to use the village budget. As explained above, the village

gets a budget from the State Budget and assistance from the Regional Budget, so that the village can be independent in every government work program implemented in the village. Therefore, the budget is no longer an obstacle in the work program.

Several other obstacles that occur in the field are one way to evaluate future work and programs. These obstacles are not something to be afraid of and covered up, but strive to be overcome and resolved, so that in the future these obstacles will not be repeated. The researcher hopes that the above efforts can be implemented as soon as possible for the current P4GN program and become a reference for efforts for future work programs.

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CHAPTER 15

DRUG COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGIES IN CENTRAL JAVA: A SYNERGY IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS

Novita Sari and Sri Lestari

A. Introduction

The drug abuse problem in Indonesia is not a new problem addressed by this nation. From a historical perspective, the use of opium-type drugs has long been known in Indonesia, long before the outbreak of the second World War during the Dutch colonial era. In general, the users of opium (opium) were Chinese. The Dutch government gave permission to smoke opium in certain places and the supply was legally justified by law. The Chinese at that time used opium traditionally by smoking it through a long pipe. This applied until the arrival of the Japanese Government in Indonesia. The Japanese occupation government abolished the Act and banned the use of opium

After independence until now, drug abuse still occurs a lot, even with the mode and pattern of use as well as the pattern of circulation that continues to grow. This problem is a very serious concern for the Government and the public who are aware of the dangers of drug abuse. The high rate of drug abuse in Indonesia, as the results of a survey conducted by the Data and Information Research Center of BNN in collaboration with the Center for Community and Cultural Research LIPI in 2019 showed that the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia reached 1.8% or equivalent to 3,419,188 people at 15-64 years old who abused drugs (National Narcotics Board 2020a). Looking at the data illustrates how worrying the problem of drug abuse in Indonesia is

Drug abuse is also a serious problem because it has reached all levels of society, both parents, teenagers, and children. Cities and villages, crowded places and educational institutions are the targets of dealers and drug dealers to market their products. It can be said that it is very difficult to find an area in Indonesia that is not vulnerable to the dangers of drugs. The threat of drugs continues to overshadow people's lives, causing parents to worry about the safety and security of their children's future (Inggar Saputra 2017).

Likewise, conditions that occur in Central Java Province, one of the provinces in Indonesia located on the island of Java, which is the most populous island in Indonesia because it is inhabited by 60% of the total population of Indonesia. The province, with the capital city of Semarang, is directly adjacent to West Java Province, the Indian Ocean, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java and the Java Sea. In addition, Central Java Province also includes Nusakambangan Island and the Karimunjawa Islands. With a population of 36,516,035 people and a density of 1,113.00 people/km² (BPS 2021), Central Java Province is considered to be densely populated.



Figure 15.1. The Map of Central Java Province

Considering the population density and geographical location of Central Java Province, it is very possible for drug trafficking to occur in the Central Java region. Moreover, Central Java Province is squeezed by 2 big cities, namely Surabaya and Yogyakarta which are the center of the economy and community activities, especially students who come from various regions.

This is a condition where serious attention is needed, both from the Central Java Provincial Government and the community. There needs to be a shared commitment for war against drugs, the same slogan currently proclaimed by the Head of BNN Petrus Reinhard Golose, namely “War on Drugs”. In addition, there is a need for synergistic efforts between the National Narcotics Board of Central Java Province, as the agency is given special authority in handling drugs, with the Central Java Provincial Government and all stakeholders involved and the entire community.

B. Drug Problem in Central Java Province

Administratively, Central Java Province consists of 29 regencies and 6 cities. The distribution of the population is generally concentrated in urban centers, either regencies or cities. Residential areas that are quite dense are located in the areas of Semarang Raya, Salatiga Raya, Solo Raya, and Tegal – Brebes – Slawi. While geographically, Central Java is a crossing transportation route with the north coast line and the southern route, and the construction of the Trans Java toll road makes Central Java often passed by people from west to east and vice versa.

Because of its location on this crossing, the number of drug abuse in Central Java is quite high. This is as data obtained from the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Central Java Police as follows

Table 15.1. Data on the number of drug cases tackled by Central Java Police

NO	AREA	2018		2019		2020	
		CASE	SUSPECT	CASE	SUSPECT	CASE	SUSPECT
1	DITRESNARKOBA	235	266	201	237	206	233
2	RESTBES SEMARANG	291	369	255	345	205	260
3	RESTA SURAKARTA	116	137	138	150	139	169
4	RESTA BANYUMAS	55	75	37	49	77	91
5	RES SALATIGA	31	33	42	47	45	47
6	RES DEMAK	48	53	27	35	44	48
7	RES KENDAL	26	36	52	84	37	45
8	RES SEMARANG	40	66	74	88	49	71
9	RES CILACAP	46	69	51	68	49	56
10	RES PURBALINGGA	19	20	21	32	36	51

NO	AREA	2018		2019		2020	
		CASE	SUSPECT	CASE	SUSPECT	CASE	SUSPECT
11	RES BANJARNEGARA	15	20	18	20	23	27
12	RES PEKALONGAN KOTA	54	65	55	61	64	74
13	RES PEKALONGAN	30	30	28	31	28	33
14	RES TEGAL KOTA	25	25	28	28	37	37
15	RES TEGAL	21	31	21	25	18	26
16	RES BATANG	42	65	60	101	60	91
17	RES PEMALANG	27	28	21	24	28	35
18	RES BREBES	23	30	27	35	29	41
19	RES PATI	36	47	33	46	39	56
20	RES KUDUS	22	23	23	29	20	27
21	RES JEPARA	28	32	36	40	47	56
22	RES REMBANG	13	17	17	21	16	19
23	RES BLORA	14	22	13	17	14	17
24	RES GROBOGAN	22	29	24	28	32	38
25	RES SUKOHARJO	40	56	35	46	38	57
26	RES KLATEN	49	63	63	75	59	75
27	RES BOYOLALI	33	44	34	53	44	56
28	RES SRAGEN	42	50	43	53	50	64
29	RES KARANGANYAR	40	62	33	52	42	56
30	RES WONOGIRI	24	26	44	45	25	26
31	RES MAGELANG KOTA	33	37	39	43	26	29
32	RES MAGELANG	22	26	39	47	44	58
33	RES WONOSOBO	18	18	21	21	23	24
34	RES TEMANGGUNG	19	21	20	25	27	30
35	RES KEBUMEN	23	27	35	40	28	32
36	RES PURWOREJO	14	14	17	17	17	17
	TOTAL	1636	2032	1725	2158	1765	2173

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Central Java Police

The above number of cases shows that the rate of drug abuse in Central Java is quite high. There has been an increase in the number of cases and suspects every year. Similar increase applies to data on rehabilitation clients who participated in the outpatient rehabilitation program at Central Java Provincial BNN (BNNP). The obtained data shows that the number of rehabilitation clients is quite large, this indicates that the number of drug

abusers in Central Java is also quite high. The existence of this rehabilitation client shows the high level of public awareness of the importance of self-recovery for drug addicts. The data for the rehabilitation clients are as follows:

Table 15.2. Data on client of drug abusers in the Central Java Provincial BNN Rehabilitation Sector

YEAR	NUMBER OF CLIENT	GENDER	
		MALE	FEMALE
2020	73	68	5
2021 up to August 2021	46	42	4

Source: Central Java Provincial BNN

In addition, based on urine test activities that have been carried out by the Central Java Provincial BNN and its staff, it also showed a fairly high number of drug abuse. This can be seen from the number of drug test participants with positive results. Based on data from the Research Center for Data and Information of BNN (Research Center for Data and Information 2021) that Central Java is included in the top 10 provinces with positive drug test results, namely from 1,145 participants, 6 positive results were obtained. These results indicate that many people in Central Java have been exposed to drugs because the actual number could be much higher than the facts found (the iceberg phenomenon)

As in other areas, the circulation of drugs in Central Java Province is partly due to the high price of drugs circulating in the community. As stated by the Head of Central Java Provincial BNN that:

“The selling price of drugs in Indonesia is higher than in other countries, such as the price of methamphetamine in China, Palestine, Pakistan, not up to 100,000/gram, but in Indonesia it reaches 1.8 million - 3.8 million/gram.” (Interview on 13 August 2021)

This is one of the causes of the high number of drug trafficking, because the kingpin and the dealers will continue to try to market their wares to the public because of the promising profits.

Drug entry routes to the Central Java region include land, sea and air routes. On land routes, drug shipments are usually carried by cars, buses,

trucks, and trains. The land route includes the north coast route (from the west from Jakarta and Sumatra to the cities of Semarang, Jepara, Solo, Surabaya), and the southern route (from the west from Bandung, Tasikmalaya, Sumatra to Banyumas, Cilacap and Yogyakarta, and from the East comes from Surabaya to Solo). The construction of the Trans Java toll road facilitates the distribution of drugs by land. On air route, generally using public aircraft to A. Yani Airport, Semarang and Adi Soemarmo Boyolali, Solo, originating from Jakarta, Medan and Malaysia. By using the sea route through Tanjung Mas Port, Semarang originating from China, Pontianak, South Sulawesi and unofficial ports such as Jepara.

Most drug cases in Central Java are transit cases as they are located at crossing lanes. Semarang is often used as a transit point as the actual destination for drug shipments was Surabaya, but because Tanjung Perak has x-ray device, the goods were diverted to Tanjung Emas, which has no x-ray device.

The types of drugs circulating in Central Java today are methamphetamine, marijuana, gorilla tobacco (synthetic marijuana), ecstasy, abused drugs, and psychotropic substances. A new trend of drugs that are currently starting to circulate in Central Java is synthetic marijuana (gorilla tobacco) and drugs. In 2020, the Central Java Police Drug Research revealed the production of synthetic marijuana (gorilla tobacco) at home in the Bandungan area, Semarang Regency. Even though the price of gorilla tobacco is more expensive than marijuana, the effect is twice the effect of marijuana, therefore its circulation is widespread among young people and truck drivers who pass through the northern coast and the southern route. Likewise with the increasing use of drugs among students because the cost is relatively cheaper. As stated by the Head of Magelang BNNK that:

During the pandemic, many narcotics, psychotropic and illicit drug abusers turned to drug abuse, especially children/students because it was cheaper. Like the abuse of trihexyphenidyl (cow pill) which is taken once with 5-12 pills (1 plastic bag contains 10, the price is 25,000). The effects are hallucinations and sleepiness." (Interview on August 25, 2021)

These drugs are very easy to obtain because many pharmacies sell these drugs without having to show a doctor's prescription. The circulation of these abused drugs should be a very serious concern of all parties. There must be control on its circulation. However, this is still very difficult to implement because the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) only exists at the central level, as stated by the Head of Batang BNNK as follows:

"Supervision of the circulation of these drugs is very lacking because BPOM does not have branch office in all regencies/cities" (interview on 23 August 2021)

The findings in the field related to the ease of obtaining drugs and affordable prices are in sync with the results of research on "Factors Associated with Drug Abuse Behavior in Adolescents aged 15-19 Years in North Semarang District, Semarang City" that the percentage of respondents who stated that drugs were easy to obtain are higher for 54%, while respondents who consider drugs are cheap are also higher for 56% (Maharti 2015).

The difficulty of controlling the circulation of abused drugs is as difficult as controlling the circulation of drugs from within the penitentiary. It is undeniable that the circulation of drugs is still largely controlled from within the penitentiary, in which inmates act as operators. This is as stated by the Sub-Coordinator for Eradication Division of Central Java Provincial BNN that:

"The majority of drug trafficking in Central Java is controlled from the Correctional Institution (Kedungpane, Pati, Nusa Kambangan). The involvement of the Correctional Institution network was disclosed when interrogating the person carrying the goods led to the inmates inside the Correctional Institution" (interview on August 16, 2021).

One of the efforts made to break the chain of drug trafficking and reduce excess capacity in Kedungpane Correctional Institution, 58 drug inmates were transferred to a number of regional Correctional Institution and detention house in the Central Java region. A total of 18 inmates were transferred to the Karanganyar Correctional Institution, 15 inmates were transferred to the Batang Detention House, 15 inmates were transferred to the Slawi Correctional Institution, and 10 inmates were transferred to the Brebes Correctional Institution. There were also inmates who were moved

to Nusakambangan. The stages of transferring inmates are still carried out with the applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) (Merdeka.com 2021).

Another problem also faced by Central Java Province in synergizing the handling of drug problems is that P4GN activities have not become a priority activity for the Regional Government. The lack of budgeting for P4GN activities is a reflection that this program has not become a priority for the Regional Government even though there has been a Presidential Instruction regarding the P4GN National Action Plan. As stated by the Head of Kesbangpol Batang Regency that:

“...we have difficulty in budgeting because it has not become a priority for the regional government. It doesn't mean that we consider drug handling is not important, but because there is already a special agency that handles this, so what we have done so far is synergizing. We should synergize if there are joint activities, but the budget is not optimal. We are holding a coordination meeting on the handling of drug abuse in Batang Regency.” (Interview on August 24, 2021)

C. Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursor (P4GN) Strategies in Central Java Province

The problem of illicit trafficking and drug abuse is quite high in Central Java Province, encouraging the Police, BNNP, Prosecutor's Office, Courts, Regional Government and the entire community to work together to fight against illicit drug trafficking in the Central Java region. Various efforts have been carried out and yielded significant results. Several efforts in terms of eradicating illicit drug trafficking that have been carried out by Law Enforcement Officials include (1) preventing the drugs entry by establishing “Kring Serse” in the region, coordinating with Customs, Angkasa Pura, Pelindo, etc.; (2) cooperating with inquiry and investigations, coordination with Asperindo, supervision of the production and distribution of legal drugs (pharmaceuticals and pharmacies) with BPOM, coordination of money laundering offenses with PPATK, coordination with goods delivery services in an effort to monitor circulation through delivery services, raids and tests urine in penitentiary, nightclubs, schools, offices, etc.; (3) establishing intensive coordination with the Regional Office for Law and Human Rights and Correctional Institution in conducting investigations of Correctional

Institution network; (4) utilizing information technology in supporting inquiry and investigations; (5) optimizing the existence of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) in an effort to fulfill the rights of suspects

As part of an effort to prevent drug abuse, several prevention programs have been implemented, such as:

- Creating rehabilitation programs for drug addicts, both outpatient and inpatient, monitoring services and rehabilitation assistance, and community-based intervention programs. However, currently there is no special rehabilitation center for drug addicts for hospitalization, even though many people hope that the Central Java region has a special rehabilitation center for drug addicts.
- Conducting urine tests for Civil Service in Central Java Province. Until 2020, urine tests have been carried out on 6,498 Civil Service in 121 activities.
- Carrying out counseling about the dangers of drugs to the public, both face-to-face and through electronic and printed media. Until 2020, the Central Java Provincial BNN and its staff have disseminated the dangers of drug abuse to 388,512 people from various groups, including community groups, workers, and students in the Central Java region.
- Forming volunteers and anti-drug activists in the Central Java region. From 2018 to mid-2021, the Central Java Provincial BNN has succeeded in forming 1,766 volunteers and 3,217 anti-drug activists.
- Central Java Provincial BNN in collaboration with the Work Training Development Center (BBPLK) Semarang to facilitate communities in vulnerable areas to participate in free training. Some of the vulnerable areas in Central Java Province include the city of Semarang (Banyumanik, Salaman Mloyo, Bandarharjo, Tlogosari Kulon, Tembalang, Krobokan, Palebon, Gabahan, Jagalan, Kuningan, Kalibanteng Kulon), Batang Regency (Denasri Kulon, Kauman), Banyumas Regency (Teluk, Ledug), Temanggung (Temanggung II, Jampiroso), Magelang Regency (Mertoyudan), Cilacap Regency (Sidakaya), Kendal Regency (Sumberejo).
- Encouraging the formation of a Regional Regulation on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursor (P4GN) as a realization of the implementation of Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan of P4GN for 2020-2024. Currently, there is only 1 Provincial Regulation and

4 District/City Regional Regulations that have been formed, namely:

- a. Central Java Provincial's Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning P4GN Facilitation.
- b. Banyumas Regency's Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning P4GN.
- c. Blora Regency's Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning P4GN.
- d. Kudus Regency's Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2017 concerning P4GN Facilitation in Kudus Regency.
- e. Magelang City's Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning P4GN.

These efforts have been regularly carried out every year. However, there is a need for new breakthroughs in efforts to combat drugs, especially during a pandemic where community activities are limited to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. There are several new breakthroughs that have been implemented in P4GN's efforts as follows:

1. Encouraging the formation of the Drug-Free Village in order to create safe and orderly conditions for the village/urban village community so that the village community is free from drug abuse. The Drug-Free Village is also one of the efforts made to enable the community to play an active role in protecting their territory from the dangers of drug trafficking. Currently, there are 10 Drug-Free Village in Central Java Province, namely Sekayu Urban Village (Semarang), Sumber Rejo Village (Kendal), Kecepak Village (Batang), Gandasuli Village (Purbalingga), Gombolharjo Village (Cilacap), Manding Village (Temanggung), Karang Tengah Village (Banyumas), Kraton Urban Village (Tegal), Blondo Village (Magelang), and Balurwati Village (Surakarta).
2. Establishing *Kampung Tangguh Atensi Bersinar* (Drug Free Rehabilitation Assistance). This program is a P4GN program implemented by the Police in collaboration with BNNP, especially the Central Java Provincial BNN Rehabilitation Sector. As the pilot project, the *Kampung Tangguh Atensi Bersinar* was launched by the Central Java Police Chief in Pati Regency (Addarjo Village). This village was chosen as a pilot village because of the high number of drug abuse cases.
3. Campaign against drugs using local wisdom.
4. Increasing the use of electronic media such as podcasts and social media in conducting counseling on the dangers of drugs.

5. Facilitating the rehabilitation services by creating simple applications for reporting rehabilitation and consultations (online and face-to-face).
6. Create a PIE (Educational Information Center) facility that is adjusted to the environmental conditions and latest update, as was done by the Magelang BNNK by making the “*Ngopi Bareng* (Smart Chat Gathering)” program, making video counseling, dissemination through “*Taman Pintar*” (*Taman Puspa Bersinar*) by also providing a library, and making a play (Consultation Service), which is the collaboration of P2M, Rehabilitation and Eradication through mobile cars.

The strategies that have been implemented by the government and the community to prevent and eradicate drug abuse have shown significant results. The results of P4GN strategy are the increasing number of people participating in the rehabilitation program and the increasing public awareness of the surrounding community to be free from illicit drug trafficking. This is similar to the results of other studies related to “Effectiveness of the Implementation of P4GN by the Central Java Provincial BNN” that the P4GN program implemented by the Central Java Provincial BNN is quite effective in tackling drug abuse, but is still not yet optimal considering the increase number of abusers every year. Dissemination on the danger of drugs needs to be maximized and more broadly to the community, not only focusing on schools/universities (Latifah 2020).

However, the problem that has yet to be resolved is the overcapacity of the Correctional Institution occupancy. Based on data obtained from the Law and Human Rights Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, that from the total number of inmates and prisoner in Indonesia, the number of drug inmate in Detention House/Correctional Institution in 2018 was 46.89% of the total 247,267 prisoner/inmates in Indonesia. (Law and Human Rights Research and Development Agency 2019). This percentage is very large when compared to all types of criminal and civil acts that occur in Indonesia. Similarly, data obtained from the Research Center for Data and Information of BNN (Research Center for Data and Information 2021) that based on the number of inmates and prisoner of drug cases in Indonesia, Central Java Province ranks 3rd with the highest number of prisoners and inmates of drug cases, namely 878 prisoners and 297 inmates. The data shows that the concepts of decriminalization and depenalization as outlined in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

with the creation of alternative punishments in the form of rehabilitation have not been optimally applied. The concept of justice that is trying to be built through 2 (two) types of court decisions, namely prison sentence and rehabilitation, still mostly leads to prison sentences.

The problem of overcapacity of the Correctional Institution occupancy can be resolved if the judge's decision does not always lead to a Correctional Institution sentence, especially for drug abusers who are not involved in illicit drug trafficking. The application of articles imposed on perpetrators of drug crimes by APH (Law Enforcement Apparatus) should be able to distinguish between perpetrators of drug abuse and perpetrators of illicit drug trafficking. As the results of interviews with several APH in Central Java Province, currently they are still applying the same article between drug abusers and drug traffickers. So that the received punishment is the same between the perpetrators of abuse and the drug illicit trafficking. This will be counterproductive in law enforcement. Because the purpose of being punished is not merely to retaliate the actions that have been done, but there is a responsibility of the state to provide guidance and provide treatment to the perpetrators. This is necessary to provide certainty and a sense of justice to the community.

APH in using the laws and regulations related to drugs is still guided by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but the law has not yet become an umbrella act in dealing with cases of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Therefore, APH needs to pay attention to the provisions of laws and regulations that have been issued by other law enforcement agencies. This is necessary to create synergy and integration in dealing with drug cases.

To increase the number of rehabilitation sentences, one of the solutions needed is to apply Article 127 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics single-handedly by APH, but this has not been widely implemented due to several considerations. As stated by the Director of Drugs at the Central Java Police that:

"It is rare to apply single article 127 because prosecutors often ask for multiple articles so the suspects can be detained, because if they apply single article 127 there is no guarantee for the suspect not to run away." (Interview on 18 August 2021)

In addition to the consideration that the suspect cannot be detained if only imposed a single Article 127, another thing that is also considered is the limited number of inpatient rehabilitation facilities in Central Java Province which will be used as a reference if the convict is sentenced to rehabilitation by the judge. As stated by the Director of Drugs at the Central Java Police that:

"Rehabilitation facilities in Central Java are very limited, so it's a bit difficult if the judge's decision is to undergo rehabilitation. If the rehabilitation is carried out at the RSJ (Mental Health Hospital), the obstacle faced is that no one dares to guarantee that the convict does not escape" (interview on 18 August 2021)

Due to these concerns, the best solution is to increase inpatient rehabilitation facilitation specifically in Central Java Province. This needs serious attention from the Regional Government to make it happen.

The APH has not yet implemented Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics on drug abusers, which will result in legal repercussions such as overcapacity in penitentiary. It happens when a perpetrator of a drug crime in a drug abuse case has the criteria as an abuser, but is given a prison sentence. There needs to be a common perception among APH to be able to apply single Article 127. This is meant to provide information and knowledge to APH that drug abuse could be given alternative punishments in the form of rehabilitation in the event that the abuser considered having categories and criteria that can be given rehabilitation.

D. Closing

Central Java Province is one of the provinces that has a fairly high number of drug trafficking and abuse, because this province is an area that is a crossing route between several big cities in Indonesia. This can be seen from the prevalence rate of drug abuse in Central Java Province in 2019 which was 1.30% or equivalent to 195,081 people for a year of use, and 2.30% or around 341,392 people for ever using drugs (National Narcotics Board 2020b). In overcoming the drug problem in Central Java Province, the regional government, private sector, and the community have worked hand in hand to combat drug trafficking in the region. Many results have been achieved from the P4GN strategy that has been implemented, including: (1)

increasing public awareness of the vulnerability of their living areas to drug trafficking; (2) the higher public trust to BNN in carrying out P4GN efforts; (3) more regional government involvement in P4GN efforts; (4) more regional regulations are used as legal umbrellas for the implementation of P4GN; and (5) more regions are participated as pilot projects for drug-free areas.

Even with the success, there are still several challenges for the maximum implementation of P4GN in the Central Java region. Those challenges include (1) limited infrastructure for P4GN such as drug laboratories, operational vehicles, fingerprinting equipment, detention rooms, and rehabilitation facilities; (2) there is disagreement from APH in the application of the article; (3) the contents of regulations that have multiple interpretations; (4) the slow process of entering the NPS type into the regulations; (5) lack of supervision over the distribution of drugs that can be abused; and (6) P4GN activities have not become a priority activity for the Regional Government. Information related to the challenges encountered by researchers are in line with the results of research on "Effectiveness of Prevention of the Central Java Provincial BNN in Handling Drug Problems in Central Java Region", that the challenges in the prevention of the dangers of the drugs was caused by the fact that not all agencies and institutions realizing that the drug problem is a problem. A joint synergy is needed to tackle it. The limited regulations regarding P4GN and not yet comprehensive dissemination of P4GN to regencies/cities are among the other reasons why regional governments have not been able to budget P4GN activities independently (Amrullah, M.Tha'at 2020).

The drug problem in Indonesia is a common problem. There needs to be cooperation and synergy between all ministries/agencies and the community in dealing with it. The P4GN program should be one of the priorities of the institution, especially the Regional Government because the drug problems are different from one region to another and this is influenced by the living culture of the local community. Regional governments need to increase their capacity in policy making through the development of a prototype "policy capacity coaching center" per province. This is expected to increase the decision-making capacity of regional heads, regional secretaries and key decision-making actors in the regions in organizing data such as determining the target beneficiaries of P4GN programs in the regions through the use of selected data. The provision of selected data

can involve the head of the neighborhood at the RT/RW level who better understands and recognizes the characteristics of the community and its area. In addition, it is necessary to use a data network system through formal and informal partnerships. This network system can be used to place P4GN issues on the priority issues of RPJMD (Medium-Term Development Plan of Regional Government). So, the budget problem in P4GN collaborative activities can find a way out by involving the Regional Government Budget Team (**BNN 2021**).

Improvements in regional policies/regulations should also be balanced with improvements in national regulations. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which is the highest legal umbrella in the implementation of P4GN, needs to be revised immediately according to the latest condition to overcome the overcapacity of Correctional Institution occupancy. Several clauses that need improvement include (1) grammatical arrangement; (2) revision to the formulation of Articles 111, 112, 114, and 127; and (3) arrangements related to the Integrated Assessment Team. There should be a double track system in handling Drug Crimes, where there are two paths in the imposition of sanctions, namely criminal sanctions and action sanctions. It provides opportunities for the application of the decriminalization and depenalization concept for abusers and victims of drug abuse.

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CHAPTER 16

PERMASALAHAN PENANGGULANGAN PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOBA DI PROVINSI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Masyhuri Imron ¹²⁷

A. Introduction

Drugs have been a scourge for Indonesian. Aside from the direct impact felt by its abuser, drug abuse also has a negative impact for the surrounding community. Data in 2018 showed that the prevalence rate of drug abusers among students and college students in Yogyakarta reached 3.80% (junior high school 6.9%, high school 4.70%, university 0.70%) or ranked 5th of all provinces in Indonesia, and from the group of workers for 2.30% or ranked 6th of all provinces in Indonesia (BNN, 2019). The 2019 data also showed that the DIY Province was ranked fifth for drug abuse in Indonesia (BNN, 2020).

According to Garrybaldhi as quoted by Antiprawiro (2014: 143), drugs are not foreign to the people of Yogyakarta as they have been known for hundreds of years under the names of *candu*, *madat*, *apiun* and *opium*. Not only in Yogyakarta, *candu* also was rampant during the 16th – 17th centuries in Java, which was traded by the Verenigde Oos Indische Compagnie (VOC)¹²⁸ who imported and traded raw opium to Java every year. The opium entered the northern coast of Java through the port, and entered the Kasunanan Surakarta and Kasultanan Yogyakarta which were densely populated. According to Garrybaldhi, there were 372 official drug dealers licensed by monopoly holders in Yogyakarta in 1820, such as customs posts and sub-posts, as well as markets in the Kasultanan Yogyakarta.

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¹²⁸ VOC was a joint trade company of Netherland for Netherlands East Indies trade

Ibrahim as quoted by Antiprawiro (2014:143) stated that Yogyakarta once had an important position in terms of management and distribution of candu. In Yogyakarta, there was one out of three candu management offices managed by the government in Indonesia, namely Kantor Depot Regi Candu dan Obat, with a processing factory in Wonosari Gunung Kidul. The supply of half-cooked candu at the Wonosari factory in November 1948 was three tons. The other two were *Kantor Regi Candu dan Garam* in Kediri and *Kantor Besar Regi Candu dan Garam* in Surakarta.

Since the establishment of the DIY Provincial Narcotics National Board (DIY Provincial BNN) in 2011, various efforts have been made to counter-measuring drug abuse, both through preventive and repressive measures, but have not obtained satisfactory results so far. This condition is certainly concerning because it can damage the nation's future. In addition, the DIY region is also inhabited by students and college students who come from various regions in Indonesia. It is worried that the habit of drug abuse in the DIY region will be brought back to their hometown, and could affect the environment of their hometown.

There are three objectives of this paper, namely: 1) analyzing the efforts made by DIY Provincial BNN in counter-measuring drug abuse in the region; 2) analyzing the problems in the implementation of the program carried out by DIY Provincial BNN; and 3) providing alternative solutions for the success of counter-measuring drug abuse in the DIY province. In order to provide an overview of the urgency of the drug problem in DIY, the problem of drug abuse in the area will be explained as follows.

B. Drug abuse in the DIY

Like any other regions in Indonesia, drug abuse also occurs in the DIY Province. The data obtained from the Directorate of Narcotics of Regional Police (Polda) DIY showed that there were 143 drug cases from January to October in 2021, with a total of 565 suspects, consisting of 158 users and 407 dealers. The highest number of suspects came from the DIY Regional Police, Yogyakarta City Police and Sleman City Police, respectively 162 people, 106 people and 99 people. Types of drugs that are widely used are methamphetamine, super tobacco and marijuana. This number increased compared to previous years, as seen in following table 1. The increase of

drug abuse in the DIY Province, as stated by Listyawati and Suprayogo (2017: 56), is in line with the increase of drug abuse nationally.

Table 16.1. Recapitulation of Drug Cases in DIY 2017 - 2020

No	Recapitulation	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of cases	400	481	514	619
	• Narcotics	209	191	255	243
	• Psychotropics	83	144	105	127
	• Dangerous drugs	108	146	153	249
2	Number of suspects	493	587	601	699
	• Narcotics	288	271	319	299
	• Psychotropics	92	158	115	139
	• Dangerous drugs	113	158	167	261
3	Suspect category	419			
	• Abuser		403	410	436
	• Dealer	74	184	190	263
	• Planter	-		1	

Source: Directorate of Narcotics of Regional Police (Polda) DIY 2021

Especially in January up to November 2021, the data from BNN showed that there were 27 drug cases with 33 suspects in the DIY region. Meanwhile, the data from the National Police showed an even higher number, there were 589 cases and 600 suspects. Referring to the view of the World Health Organization (WHO), in one case of drug abuse in the local environment, practically there are about 10 cases of drug abuse in that environment (Padmiati and Kuntari, 2017: 145). This means that the drug problem is an iceberg phenomenon, so the real number of abusers will always be greater than what is revealed.

Drug abuse is evenly distributed in five regency/cities in DIY Province, and some areas are categorized as drug-prone areas. According to the data released by BNNP, areas prone to drug abuse in every regency and city in the DIY Province are as follows:¹²⁹

129 Andi Fairan, 2021. Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba di D.I. Yogyakarta. Presentation material at Training of Field Data Collection for Drug Abuse Prevalence 2021 at 26-28 August in Grand Tjokro Hotel, Yogyakarta.

- 1) City of Yogyakarta: Districts of Tegalrejo, Benner, Terban, Keparakan, Wirogunan, Brontokusuman, Pandeyan and Giwangan;
- 2) Sleman Regency: Districts of Banyuraden, Sindomulyo, Sinduadi, Caturtunggal, Maguwoharjo, Taman Martani, Sariharjo, Wedomartani, and Tridadi;
- 3) Bantul Regency: Districts of Parangtritis, Mulyodadi, Baturetno, Banguntapan and Panggungharjo;
- 4) Kulonprogo Regency: Districts of Wates, Cerme, Giripurwo and Jatisarono;
- 5) Gunung Kidul Regency: Districts of Wonosari, Kepek, Piyaman, Pampang and Karangduwet.

The prevalence of drug abuse in the DIY region is allegedly related to the high mobility of the population in this region. The mobility of the population is reflected in the number of students entering the Yogyakarta area, as well as both domestic and foreign tourists visiting the city. Therefore, according to Antiprawiro (2014: 144), several vulnerable points of drug abuse in Yogyakarta are areas that intersect with campus, nightclubs, and border areas between cities and regencies. In addition, according to Antiprawiro, boarding houses are still a favorite place for drug trafficking because they are considered safer.

There are several ways that dealers do in marketing drugs in the DIY area, with the following modus operandi: ¹³⁰

- 1) carry in small packages;
- 2) insert into the rectum;
- 3) disguise into wooden calligraphy;
- 4) send with wrong address mode;
- 5) put into the pump;
- 6) disguised in food wrappers;
- 7) shipped disguised in coffee grounds, placed in tea packs, or shipped with food packages;
- 8) put in the groin, or glued on the body, or put in the underwear that is worn;
- 9) put on shoe soles, pressed in cardboard walls, or put in pipes.

¹³⁰ Andi Fairan, 2021. *Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba di D.I. Yogyakarta*. Presentation material at Training of Field Data Collection for Drug Abuse Prevalence 2021 at 26-28 August in Grand Tjokro Hotel, Yogyakarta.

Drug trafficking in the DIY region is generally on a small scale. If there are dealers who are caught carrying large quantities, the purpose is not to distribute them in DIY, because DIY is only used as a transit point to go to other areas. In Figure 1, it can be seen that there are two routes for the entry of drugs into the DIY region, namely by land and air. Land routes are generally from cities close to DIY, such as Klaten, Solo, Semarang, Magelang, Temanggung, and the furthest from Jakarta, Karawang, Bekasi and Surabaya. The air routes tend to be from distant areas, such as Medan, Aceh, Lampung, Batam, and even from Malaysia. If you go directly to Yogyakarta from Malaysia, then from Medan, Aceh, Lampung and Batam you can go directly to DIY or through Jakarta. In DIY, drugs are circulated in college student boarding houses, discotheques, hotels, cafes and other places, such as campus and schools.

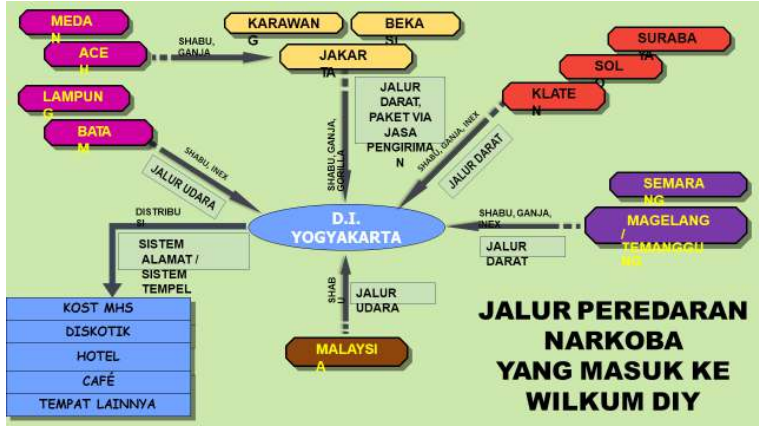


Figure 16.1. Drug trafficking route to DIY

Source: Fairan, A., 2021. Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba di D.I. Yogyakarta. Presentation material at Training of Field Data Collection for Drug Abuse Prevalence 2021 at 26-28 August in Grand Tjokro Hotel, Yogyakarta.

Drug trafficking on campus was once carried out by Badu (not a real name), a former drug user as well as a former drug dealer, who claimed to have been a dealer at a well-known campus for several years. His actions can be easily carried out, because he is also an employee on the campus¹³¹. In addition to campus, drug trafficking also occurs in schools, as stated by Rudi (not a real name). According to Rudi, many school children he knows

130 Interview at 8 September 2021

use drugs, especially in the form of cow pills (Yarindu). Even though they use it at school and show different symptoms from students who do not use it, teachers generally do not know, including Counseling teachers. The use of cow pills is generally mixed with drinks such as ice syrup and others.¹³²

C. BNNP Efforts in Counter-measuring Drug Abuse

In general, there are two ways that DIY Provincial BNN carries out in counter-measuring drug abuse, through prevention and eradication. Prevention is intended to prevent people from abusing drugs, while eradication is carried out through efforts to arrest dealers and drug abusers. Of the two ways, prevention is the top priority.¹³³

Prevention can be divided into two, namely primary prevention and secondary prevention. Primary prevention is carried out to prevent people from being involved in drug abuse. The aim is to protect the public from the dangers of drug abuse, reduce interest in drugs, build resilience of teenagers and youth to refuse drugs, and develop a drug-free lifestyle. The approach taken is to increase public awareness of the dangers of consuming drugs.

If primary prevention is aimed at people who have not consumed drugs, then secondary prevention is aimed at people who have used drugs. The goal is that people who have been involved in drug abuse do not experience dependence (addiction). Therefore, secondary prevention emphasizes more on therapy aimed at individuals, community groups or the wider community who have shown symptoms of drug abuse cases. Usually, secondary prevention is carried out by providing education and counseling, services, treatment, recovery, encouragement for abusers to use services, motivation for abusers to continue the treatment and recovery, and encouragement for families to create a social environment that supports recovery efforts. The goal is to develop a healthy environment and promote health care and recovery.

This paper only focuses on primary prevention, which generally has two ways that DIY Provincial BNN does in counter-measuring drug abuse, namely: prevention and empowerment. Prevention is divided into

133 Interview with Coordinator P2M DIY Provincial BNN at 30 August 2021

two activities, namely information and education about Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) and advocacy. Meanwhile, empowerment is also grouped into two activities, namely community empowerment to counter-measuring drug abuse and alternative empowerment.¹³⁴

Information and education are basically an effort to disseminate information to the public, so they have an understanding about the bad effects of drugs, and try to avoid their use (Buton, 2019: 146). As primary prevention, information and education activities are carried out by conducting extension to the wider community, in order to understand the dangers of drug abuse, and strengthen their ability to refuse drugs (BNN RI, 2004:67). Information dissemination is carried out in several ways, such as: meetings, coordination, discussions and others. Dissemination is not only carried out in closed spaces, but also in open spaces such as during car free days. It is also carried out through art groups in the DIY area, including by holding art performances. Aside from face-to-face, dissemination is also conducted through other media, such as public service advertisements on radio and television, as well as through social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and others. In addition, this is also done through outdoor dissemination by making and installing banners/standing banners and distributing stickers.

Anti-drug dissemination is also carried out by involving culturalists and artists who are members of various art groups. Through art groups, whether live performances or broadcasting via electronic media, BNN often add anti-drug messages in certain sessions, such as in the “limukan” or “goro-goro” sessions at shadow puppet showst.

For the purpose of dissemination, DIY Provincial BNN formed volunteers and activists. Volunteers are leaders in an agency. They make rules and regulations as well as dissemination so the employees in the agency do not abuse drugs. The volunteers come from several groups such as educational institutions, government agencies, and non-government agencies including private companies. In 2020, the number of volunteers in the DIY region was 215 people (DIY Provincial BNN Data, 2021).

134 Interview with Coordinator P2M DIY BNNP at 30 August 2021

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In addition to volunteers, DIY Provincial BNN also formed anti-drug activists. Different from the volunteers who emphasize on making rules in their environment not to abuse drugs, apart from conducting dissemination, the anti-drug activists also mapping out drug-prone areas around them and preparing action plans. So, if volunteers are limited to office areas, the activists are even wider from private workers, students, college students, MSMEs, communities, and others. In addition to dissemination and making action plans, activists also make report if they see drug abuse, and make arrests if the perpetrator is caught red-handed. If the volunteer represents a particular agency/community, the activist is more individual. Anti-drug activists in the DIY region come from several elements, namely: civil servants, members of the Armed Forces, students, college students, Family Welfare Development (PKK) members, private employees, and entrepreneurs. In 2021, there were 120 anti-drug activists in the DIY area (DIY Provincial BNN Data, 2021)

The involvement of volunteers and anti-drug activists refers to Article 104 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which states that the community has the widest opportunity to participate and help preventing and eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors. In addition, Article 105 of the law also states that the community has rights and responsibilities in any efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors. Likewise, it is stated in Article 107, that the public can report to the competent authority or BNN if they know of any abuse or drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors. Thus, the community has a strategic position and great potential in preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Different from the information and education activities, advocacy activities are carried out in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The goal is to encourage related institutions to make policies or internal regulations, by forming volunteers and carrying out activities that lead to drug prevention.

So, advocacy is an effort to embed awareness about the importance of drug abuse countermeasures, and influence the leadership of an institution to be involved in preventing drug abuse. Thus, with the existence of volunteers, activists and advocacy programs in counter-measuring drug abuse, there are three main actors in preventing drug abuse, namely: the government (public sector), business institutions (private sector), and the community (collective action sector).

Advocacy is carried out by providing assistance to schools, campuses, nightclubs and companies, so they can make regulations related to drug abuse in their environment. However, due to the budget constraints, advocacy is prioritized for government agencies and companies. There are two activities related to advocacy, namely counseling before advocacy is carried out, and advocacy (assistance) itself. The counseling material given before the advocacy is the Regional Regulation of DIY Province No. 13 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Countermeasure against Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Advocacy actions are carried out by providing assistance to schools, campuses, nightclubs, companies, by providing direction in formulating school rules, college rules, regulations in the work environment, rental houses, boarding houses, by including the provisions of drug use prohibition, referring to the abovementioned Regional Regulation of the DIY Province Number 13 of 2010.

Advocacy activities are also carried out by rehabilitation officers to assist their inmates who are still undergoing legal proceedings in court. The goal is to relieve the accused rehabilitation participants. By giving the advocacy, the sentence for the defendant is expected to be lighter. Advocacy activities are carried out by providing an explanation to the judge, that the defendant is indeed a user, not a courier or dealer.

Advocacy activities are also carried out in the village government, by establishing a drug-free village, or which is known as the *Desa Bersinar* in Indonesia. Drug-Free Village is an area in the level of village/urban village that has certain criteria where the P4GN program is massively implemented. The Drug-Free Village is planned, implemented, and evaluated by and for the community. The government, regional governments, village governments,

non-governmental and private institutions play a role in facilitating, mentoring and coaching (BNN, 2019). Some of the requirements for establishing a Drug-Free Village are: 1) having accurate population data; 2) there is support and commitment from the regional government, namely from all government agencies/work units, especially the regency/city, district and village governments in providing support for the implementation of programs and activities that will be carried out; 3) the active role of the community; 4) fulfilling the criteria as a coastal area, borderline, border with a city or sub-urban, industrial, and as a tourist destination. (BNN, 2019).

As of early 2021, there have already been two Drug-Free Village in the DIY region, namely the Condong Catur (Sleman) and Bangun Tapan (Bantul) villages. The Condong Catur Village is even the first Drug-Free Village in Indonesia, whose inauguration was carried out directly by the Head of BNN on 8th December 2018. Therefore, the Drug-Free Condong Catur Village is considered the forerunner and pilot of the Drug-Free Village in Indonesia. Several activities carried out by Drug-Free Condong Catur Village were anti-drug campaigns by cycling on long trips to several areas, implementing the Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program, and family resilience programs. For the implementation of activities, Condong Catur Village provided a Village Development and Expenditure Budget for IDR 91,625,000 in 2021. This number has increased from previous years.

By 2021, it was targeted that 26 Drug-Free Village have been formed in the DIY area. Especially in the city of Yogyakarta, the target was 4 Drug-Free Villages. *Kota Tanggap Ancaman Narkoba* (Kotan), or Responsive to Drug-Threat City, was also established in the district/city area to support the Drug-Free Village. In terms of supervision at the community level, an anti-drug task force in several villages has also been formed. The Yogyakarta Regional Police also planned to establish a *Tangguh Village* to support drug abuse prevention activities. The activities are similar to the Drug-Free Village

The establishment of an anti-drug task force in the community is intended to increase public participation in counter-measuring drug trafficking and abuse. Community participation is important, because the community is a big force that can support the success of a program. This is in accordance with a statement by Davis (1967: 128), which defines participation as “mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group

situation which encourages him to contribute to group goals and share responsibility in them”.

In regard to community participation, there is an alliance movement supporting the prevention and rehabilitation of drug victims in Yogyakarta. This movement comes from the community of drug victims, both who are still addicted and former addicts. The movement carried out is not limited to overcoming drug abuse, but also fighting for themselves to obtain the right to rehabilitation services and recognition of the law as good citizens (Gunawan, Sugiyanto, & Roebiyanto, 2013). One of the community movements for drug victims is ARMETH (All Recovering Addicts and Metadoners). The community of drug victims who are members of ARMETH not only aims to fight for the interests of its members to obtain rights (exclusively), but this institution is also a forum for educating the wider community to fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Antiprawiro, 2014: 147-148)

Community empowerment activities are carried out to increase community participation, which eventually create a healthy environment and free from drug abuse. A healthy community environment free from drug abuse has a very positive impact for supporting a conducive environment productivity (Puji Lestari, 2013). Through the empowerment program, the community is given the authority to overcome the problems they face starting from planning, implementation and up to the evaluation stage (Bahransyaf, 2011:21). Or as quoted by Umam from Bryant and White's opinion, community empowerment is an effort to grow more authority and power to the community through built-in mechanisms (Umam, 2013: 32).

In contrast to community empowerment, alternative empowerment is more economic in nature, which is carried out in certain places considered vulnerable. Ife, as quoted by Huda, stated that empowerment is aimed to increase the power of disadvantaged groups (Huda, 2009: 270–273). In this case, those who are categorized as less fortunate and given alternative empowerment are former drug users. Skills are given to enable them to have a productive business. By having productive businesses, it is expected that they will not repeat abuse drugs. The initial funding for this economic development was obtained from BNN, but for further development was directed to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

D. Drug Abuse Countermeasure Problem

The various efforts that have been made by DIY Provincial BNN are certainly very positive in counter-measuring drug abuse. However, there are some problems in its implementation. The following article describes the problems in counter-measuring drug abuse in DIY and alternative solutions to improve the policies implementation in the future.

Dissemination about the dangers of drugs is an important thing carried out by BNN, considering the impact of drugs not only to the perpetrators, but also to the surrounding community such as the emergence of social disturbances by abusers. Saputra (2017: 80) for example, mentioned various social problems arising as a result of drug abuse, namely: 1) causing various criminal problems and negative behavior; 2) mental deterioration of the younger generation; 3) the safety and comfort of the community will be disturbed; 4) victims of drug abuse become unable to solve their life problems

One thing that needs to be considered to support the success of dissemination is that the skills of the counseling workers should be improved. The results of an interview with the Coordinator for Community Prevention and Empowerment DIY Provincial BNN ¹³⁵. The number of counseling workers is currently not in line with the demand. BNNP data shows that currently there are only seven drug counselors and not all of them have functional drug counselors. It is necessary to increase the number and quality of drug counselors to make it not only sufficient in number, but also professionals.

The benchmark for successful dissemination is mainly the distribution of information or the number of people who have been disseminated. The more people who have been disseminated; the dissemination program is considered successful. However, these two criteria are not enough as the purpose of dissemination is to make people understand the dangers of drugs and avoid or stop using drugs. Therefore, apart from seeing the number of people who have participated in the dissemination, the success of dissemination (especially face-to-face dissemination) should also be

¹³⁵ Interview with the Coordinator for Community Prevention and Empowerment DIY BNNP on 30 August 2021.

considered from: 1) the understanding level of the dissemination materials related to the danger of drugs and drug abuse; 2) for those who have not used drugs there is no desire to use them; and 3) for those who have used it, want to stop using it or even want to do rehabilitation. Therefore, participants are required to fill out a questionnaire after the completion of the dissemination

BNNP also established an anti-drug task force in the community to increase community participation in drug abuse countermeasures. Conyers (1991: 154-155) mentioned the importance of community participation, among others, as a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs, and attitudes of the local community and the community will have more sense of ownership of the program being implemented.

Mikkelsen (2009: 64) divided participation into six meanings, namely: 1) voluntary contributions from the community without participating in decision-making; 2) sensitizing communities to increase their receptivity and ability to respond to development projects; 3) communities engage voluntarily in self-determined changes; 4) people have the initiative and use their freedom to do so; 5) strengthening dialogue between local communities and staff who carry out the preparation, implementation, monitoring of programs/activities, to obtain information about the local context, and its social impacts; 6) the community is actively involved in self-development, their lives, and their environment. To make it work effectively, participation should be conducted not only in implementation, but also in decision-making and evaluation (Cohen and Uphoff, 2013:10)

In counter-measuring drug abuse in schools and colleges, the establishment of an anti-drug task force in every school and college is a strategy that deserves appreciation, considering the number of drug abuse in this group is quite large. Based on an interview with Rudi (not a real name), many of his friends at school use drugs ¹³⁶. By the formation of the Task Force it is expected to be able to disseminate and map out drug abuse cases in their school or campus environment. In addition, the school or university Task Force can also report if there is drug abuse in their environment.

¹³⁶ Interview at 10 September 2021

Although there have been many anti-drugs task forces in schools and universities, their implementation still has several problems, especially related to funding for the task force's activities. This is because the existence of the task force is not supported by adequate funding. As a result, some task forces are only named, without having any activities to do. Due to lack of funding, some activities carried out by the task force were limited to meetings, get-togethers, with no concrete follow-up. Of course, the funding problem for task force activities in schools and colleges cannot be fully expected from BNNP as it also has the same problem of limited funds. Therefore, it is necessary for the school and Education Office to allocate the budget for task force activities.

The problem of drug abuse in schools and colleges will not be solved if we only involve the task force as we also need to involve the leaders and teachers. As a movement, there are several components that must be fulfilled, as stated by Sztompe quoted by Antiprawiro (2014: 151), including collectivity and the same goal. As part of an effort to fulfill these two elements, aside from establishing a task force, teachers and administrators including leaders in schools and colleges should also be involved, at least by providing knowledge so they recognize the characteristics of people who use drugs. This needs to be done because there are many cases of drug use committed by students, but educators are not aware of it. In fact, according to an informant who has used drugs, a drug user will be very easy to recognize from his daily behavior ¹³⁷. Teachers, including Counseling (BK) teachers are not aware of that as they do not have any knowledge of drug user characteristics. By having adequate knowledge about the characteristics of drug users, an educator will be able to detect drug abuse earlier. In fact, urine tests in schools are very effective in detecting drug abuse among students. It is unfortunate that this activity cannot be carried out due to budget constraints. To overcome this, there needs to be back-up funds from the provincial government, so schools and workplaces are facilitated to conduct random urine tests.

Community empowerment is intended to enable the community to counter-measuring drug abuse in their environment. Ife, as quoted by Huda (2009: 273) revealed that there were three strategies in empowering

¹³⁷ Interview at 10 September 2021

a community, namely: policy and planning, social and political action, and education and consciousness raising (Huda, 2009:273). Those three strategies should be applied in community organizations' approach in counter-measuring drug abuse (Umam, 2020a: 55).

In addition to empowering the community to be able to counter-measuring drug abuse in their environment, BNNP also conducts alternative empowerment, which is a flagship program for former drug users. Through this program, it is expected that former drug abusers can have independent businesses, so their busy life will prevent them from falling back to drug abuse. In regard to the alternative empowerment related to economic interests, Ife, as quoted by Huda, stated that empowerment is aimed at increasing the power of disadvantaged groups (Huda, 2009: 270–273).

Empowerment is an effort to make people independent. Robert (2003: 8) defined empowerment as *"the user participation in services and to self-help movement generally, in which groups take action on their own behalf, either in cooperation with, or independently of, the statutory services."* This means that alternative empowerment needs to consider three things as stated by Cholisin (2011), namely: enabling (creating an atmosphere that allows the potential of the community to develop), empowering (strengthening the potential of the community) and protecting (protecting the community to be able to compete with other parties).

Several cases show that former recipients of this program did not engage in jobs that had been trained through alternative empowerment, but did other jobs that had nothing to do with the training they had received. Although training is recognized as useful, it is only considered as knowledge¹³⁸. This happened because alternative empowerment is carried out using a top-down basis. This fairly good program will be more effective if the planning is not carried out on a bottom-up basis, but based on the needs of those who will be empowered. For this reason, before determining the type of alternative empowerment that will be provided, an assessment should be carried out to determine the types of skills they need. This is in accordance with the principle of empowerment, which is based on the potential existing in the community.

138 Look at the Center for Research, Data and Information of the National Narcotics Board, 2020 page 223.

The family resilience program owned by BNN and implemented by Drug-Free Village is a step forward in counter-measuring drug abuse. This is because the family is the main place of education apart from school. Therefore, when a harmonious relationship exists in one family, it will create psychological peace for its members to be able to avoid drug abuse

The development of families and their children of 14 years old through initial piloting of five families, is a positive thing. Family is not only a place to give love, support and intimacy, but also to embed moral values ¹³⁹. Internalization of values to children is important because children are at a stage of development to seek identity. If you don't receive a good education in your family at that age, you will easily fall into actions that violate social norms, including abusing drugs.

Through the program for fostering families and their children, parents are directed to be friends with their children, so the children do not hesitate to chat heart to heart, or to share the problems with their families. In addition, parents are also expected to become mentor teachers whose opinions are respected by their children. By involving psychologists and educators, it is highly expected that families will be free from drug abuse. However, it is very unfortunate that the pilots in this program are good families, whose family members are not drug abusers or at least potentially become drug abusers. For the success of the program, a pilot program should be conducted for families with problems, so the success effectiveness of this program can be evaluated.

One of the advantages in DIY Province is the existence of Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 13 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Countermeasure against Abuse and Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances. Even though the regulations are very detailed, their implementation is less intensive. This can be seen in the number of drug cases that occur in boarding houses, but there are no sanctions given to the owners of the boarding houses. In fact, almost no boarding house owners report suspected drug abusers. According to a source who is also the owner of the boarding house, the reluctance of the boarding house owners to make strict rules regarding drug abuse is due

139 Look at Singgih Gunarso in Listyawati and Suprayogo (2017: 59)

to the fact that economic interests are more into their consideration. By carrying out strict supervision of boarding children, even reporting them to the authorities, it is feared that in the future no one will be interested in living in his boarding house.¹⁴⁰

In order to overcome drug abuse committed by students in boarding houses, it is appropriate that the regulation be enforced more strictly. In accordance with Article 14 of the Regional Regulation, the person in charge of the accommodation or dormitory is obliged to do the following :

- a) making regulations for accommodation or dormitories that prohibit the abuse and illicit traffic of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances, and put these regulations in an easy-to-read place;
- b) supervising the boarding house or dormitory he manages to prevent abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances;
- c) participating in carrying out campaigns and disseminating correct information regarding the dangers of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances;
- d) asking residents of the boarding house or dormitory he manages to sign a Statement Letter on stamped paper stating that the act of distributing and/or abusing Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances is prohibited while being a resident.
- e) acting cooperatively and proactively with law enforcement if it is suspected that there is abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances in the boarding house or dormitory he manages; and
- f) immediately report to law enforcement if it is suspected that there is abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances in the lodging or dormitory environment he manages.

The person in charge of the boarding house or dormitory who does not carry out these obligations will be given a first warning letter. If within 14 (fourteen) days since the first warning letter is given, the person in charge of the accommodation or dormitory does not heed it, then the second warning letter is given. If within 7 (seven) days after the second warning letter is given, the person in charge of the accommodation or dormitory does not heed it,

140 Interview with the Head of Task Force Drug-Free Village of Kalurahan Condong Catur, Sleman at 9 September 2021

then the third warning letter is given. If within 3 (three) days since the third warning letter is given, the person in charge of the boarding house or hostel does not heed the third warning letter, the person in charge of the boarding house or dormitory may be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of IDR50,000,000, - (fifty million rupiah). Even though there are regulations governing boarding houses, they are still prone to drug abuse because the supervision of the implementation of these regulations is not going well.

In addition to the weak implementation of the DIY provincial regulation on P4GN, the existence of the DIY Governor's Regulation Number 28 of 2021 concerning Citizen Guard Groups has also not been implemented in tackling drug abuse in DIY. In this case, what is meant by guarding the citizens is an effort to maintain security, peace, order and welfare as well as to regenerate the noble values that exist in society. Thus, the Citizen Guard Group is a form of community participation mandated by the Governor of DIY to maintain public security and order. In regard to efforts to maintain security and order, the community guard groups can be used to tackle drug abuse, by using them as anti-drug activists.

The remaining problem now is that the community guard groups have not been formed evenly in every hamlet/RW/village in the DIY region, as mandated in Article 4 of the Governor's Regulation. Therefore, BNNP can participate in encouraging the formation of citizen guards and use them to participate in tackling drug abuse, either by conducting extension to the community, mapping drug abuse in their environment, preparing action programs and reporting if drug abuse occurs. By doing so, BNNP will indirectly have a kind of "accomplice" in every hamlet/RW/village in the DIY region, then the efforts to tackle drug abuse will be more massive.

Community participation is intended for the community to play an active role in socializing the dangers of drugs, and preventing drug abuse. The importance of community participation in counter-measuring drug abuse is stated in Article 104 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely: "The community has the widest opportunity to participate and help prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors." In addition, Article 105 also states that: "The community has rights and

responsibilities in efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors.”

E. Closing

Drug abuse is currently happening in the DIY Province as it also happens in other areas of Indonesia. The victims cannot be defined based on their class and position as it includes all levels of society. The number of drug abusers has also been an increasing trend every year.

Several efforts have been made by DIY Provincial BNN to counter-measuring drug abuse in its territory, both through prevention and eradication programs, but the results are still not satisfactory. Various prevention activities that have been carried out by DIY Provincial BNN include: information and education activities through information dissemination, advocacy activities, formation of Drug-Free Village, community empowerment and alternative empowerment. To support its programs, DIY Provincial BNN has also formed an anti-drug task force in schools and colleges as well as volunteers and anti-drug activists in the community.

Several problems are still existed during the implementation of the program, hence the right improvements are required to be taken, such as by:

- 1) Increasing the number and quality of drug counselors, so aside from being sufficient in number, field counseling is carried out by professional people;
- 2) Changing the benchmark of successful dissemination by not limiting it only to the number of people who have been given dissemination, but emphasizing more to the decreasing number of drug users;
- 3) The existence of a task force in schools and colleges is very necessary. To overcome the problem of funding for task force activities, BNNP needs to work together with schools/colleges and the Education Office to allocate budget for task force activities;
- 4) To detect drug abuse by students, it is necessary to disseminate information to school/college leaders and educators so they could recognize the symptoms of drug abusers;
- 5) Alternative empowerment programs will be more effective if the

planning is not carried out in a top-down manner, but based on the needs of most of the empowerment participants. For this reason, before determining the type of alternative empowerment that will be provided, an assessment is carried out to determine the types of skills needed;

- 6) The family resilience program is prioritized for families with problems, so the success effectiveness of the program can be evaluated;
- 7) Regular urine tests for students and workers need to be continued. To overcome funding constraints, it is necessary to back up funding from the provincial government, so schools and workplaces are facilitated to conduct random urine tests regularly;
- 8) Overcoming drug abuse in boarding houses, the Regional Regulation of DIY Province Number 13 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Countermeasures against Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances needs to be enforced with strict sanctions for violators. For this reason, BNNP can cooperate with the DIY Provincial Satpol PP;
- 9) Regulation of the Governor of DIY Number 28 of 2021 concerning Community Guard Groups needs to be utilized by BNNP to increase community participation in overcoming drug abuse.

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CHAPTER 17

DRUG COUNTERMEASURE PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES IN EAST JAVA

Dewi Kurniasih, Radityo K. Harimurti, and Anis Khurniawati

A. Introduction

Based on data of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 137 of 2017 concerning the Code and Data of Government Administration Areas, there are 7,724 villages and 777 urban villages spread over 29 regencies and 9 cities in East Java. The areas are potentially vulnerable to drugs. Drug abuse and trafficking are currently happening not only in urban areas but also spreading in remote villages. There is even a tendency that most drug abuse occurs in the village, both abused by the community itself and the village government.

From the data collected in interviews conducted in August 2021, there were 10 parties in East Java Province, especially from the City of Surabaya, Mojokerto City, and Pamekasan City. It was found that the number of drug cases continued to increase every year, even during the covid pandemic. The pandemic has indeed weakened the economy not only in Indonesia but also in other countries. It happened due to the fact that many employees have been laid off, the purchasing power of people for basic commodities has decreased, and some businesses have gone bankrupt due to the lack of buyers. However, there are still people buying and consuming drugs that we know are not cheap. The most widely used is still the same every year, namely methamphetamine aside from other types such as LL and gorilla tobacco.

The high rate of drug abuse was responded with various comments from the resource persons, but all of them had the same agreement that the increasing number of drug abuse was caused by the increasing production of drugs in both domestic and abroad, which eventually makes it easy to obtain. Thus, all resource persons stated that we need to take systematic and planned actions that are carried out jointly by all components of society and stakeholders related to awareness, willingness, and ability to move and be actively involved in making efforts to prevent, eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking in East Java.

In terms of trafficking, drug abuse is supported by increasingly sophisticated communication networks from distributors, dealers, and couriers. The rapid development of information technology makes it easier for drug trafficking as communication can easily take place via the internet, as well as social media between users, dealers, and drug suppliers. This transnational drug trade is known as transnational organized crime which according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2018 is categorized as very dangerous.

Another reason for the high rate of drug abuse is the existence of cross-gender, cross-age and cross-level society, which means that drug users are now increasingly widespread, including men and women, both young and old. It also extends up to various economic classes in society who become users and as distributors. Besides, there is a reduction in funding provided for the police and the East Java Provincial BNN (BNNP) to maximally counter-measuring Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program. The funding is diverted to reduce the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which is currently happening in all countries.

Another factor is in the form of socio-economic factors among the communities, which should be a serious concern. Data obtained from the East Java Police, the Mojokerto Police, and the Pamekasan Police, some of the arrested drug dealers were housewives, farmers, and entrepreneurs. Based on the results of the investigation, this happened because it was triggered by family economic factors, so we found housewives becoming drug dealers. In the Pamekasan region, the result of the investigation showed that the family actually knows what the housewives are doing. Even in their region, some are users and dealers, and they protect each other.

Based on the interview, there was once a tragedy when Pamekasan Police conducted a surveillance and the dealers accused and shouted at the Police of being a thief, which eventually chased by the masses. Another case also occurred when the East Java Provincial BNN was on duty, but the official car was destroyed by the masses due to wrong solidarity to its citizens. According to Paul Johnson (1994) in his book reveals that: Solidarity refers to a state of relationship between individuals and/or groups based on a state of morals and shared beliefs that are strengthened by shared emotional experiences. This bond is more basic than a contractual relationship made on rational agreement, because such a relationship presupposes at least one level/degree of consensus on the moral principles on which the contract is based, while according to Durkheim in Soedijati (1995); Solidarity is a feeling of mutual trust between members in a group or community. If people trust each other, they will become one/become friends, become mutually respectful, become motivated to take responsibility and pay attention to the interests of others.

B. Drug Problems

The interviews carried out with 10 agencies spread across three cities in East Java (East Java Regional Police, East Java Provincial BNN, East Java Bakesbangpol, East Java BPMD, Universitas Negeri Surabaya (UNESA), Mojokerto Police, BNNK Mojokerto, Mojokerto Medika Hospital, Pamekasan Police, Sustik Correctional Institution Pamekasan, Plato Foundation Rehabilitation) showed that the drug problems actually have the same common thread, namely: regarding age factors, economic factors, environmental factors, and the position of drug users as perpetrators and victims which is very difficult to distinguish

1. Age Factor

Adolescence is a period of life where two rapid developments occur, both of which are very important, namely physical growth and psychological development. Physical and behavioral changes also develop rapidly because adolescence is a transitional period, which means that what has happened before will leave a mark on what is happening now and, in the future, (Abrarms, 2011; UNODC, 2018). Adolescence is considered as a period where you have many problems, both from yourself, your friends and family, and adolescence is a time

to look for self-identity, so there are several reasons why teenagers use drugs. These can be grouped as follows: Anticipatory beliefs, which is the assumption that if you use drugs, people will judge themselves to be great, mature, follow fashion, and so on. And relieving beliefs, which is the belief that drugs can be used to overcome tension, anxiety, and depression due to psychosocial stressors (Ridwan, 2018). The factor of peers or playmates is also very influential in the rise of drug abuse. One of them is the increasing number of Facilitative or permissive beliefs, which is the belief among adolescents that drug abuse is a lifestyle or habit due to the influence of the times or changes in values.

This can be addressed by schools providing facilities to channel students' creativity and also improve the ability of teachers to communicate with students to be more open, and also to teach more fun so the students will not be bored and be happy to go to school without being stressed.

Based on data from Kamar Medika Hospital, 50% of its clients come from teenagers, especially those of high school age. This is due to wrong association, trial and error and no guidance from their parents or parenting problems so the clients experience psychological disorders and then run to drugs which are ultimately medically disturbed.

To overcome this, the East Java Provincial BNN cooperates with UNESA in creating a curriculum starting from Kindergarten Education (TK) so the students begin to know about the dangers of drugs. This begins with education about how kindergarten children need to know how to take medicine or avoid strangers. In addition, this program also provides an introduction to the dangers of drugs specifically for teachers and guardians of students, in order to provide a correct introduction to early childhood without being lied to, for example how to take drugs correctly, because this is often the basis why abuse occurs. drugs because children are not accustomed to knowing how to take the right medicine, how to do it, what the impact will be if it is done incorrectly. Likewise, about the importance of introducing children to how to avoid strangers, etc. Which is the basic thing that needs to be known to prevent continued error in the future.

Courtwright (2001) in Dewa (2014) states that other causes of teenagers becoming drug addicts are social errors and pressure in friendships. According to him, it is not easy when someone tries drugs for the first time, but the encouragement of friends, curiosity and desire to match friends makes beginners motivated to try again and when he realizes, he has become an addict.

From the results of interviews obtained from 2 Polres, the Kamar Medika Rehab Hospital in Mojokerto City and the Plato Rehabilitation NGO in Surabaya, it was found that currently most drug abusers are adults. Those who are self-employed workers, farmers and housewives are the age that is currently vulnerable to drug abuse. This is triggered by income uncertainty, causing stress levels to increase and end up taking drugs. This can be seen in the research of Rosenberg and Kaplan (1982) which states that the use of drugs can increase a person's self-esteem and self-confidence. But this feeling is temporary, that is, only when the effect of the drug is still active inside the body. When the effect of the drug is not active, the individual tends to get worse to repeat the use of this drug to regain feelings of pleasure, importance and worth.

The most difficult thing when an abuser is free from the influence of drugs is to return to society. According to sources from Kamar Medika Hospital and Plato's NGO, usually after being free from drug addiction, most of the former users can only work in the non-formal sector with very minimal salaries. Yet they also still face the temptation to become couriers and drug dealers. Until now, the information obtained from the two sources showed that the freed abusers have not yet found work from the formal sector because none of them from this sector are willing to accept them to work.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Health Organization (WHO), for children living with multiple vulnerabilities, drugs are used as a way to find temporary comfort in an unsafe world. The Partnership for Drug-Free Kids outlines eight reasons why teenagers try to use drugs and alcohol, including the influence of others, forms of rebellion, escape and self-medication, and misinformation about drugs.

2. Economic Factor

Economic factors play a big role for someone to use drugs. Qualitative data obtained from various sources in East Java said that most of the people involved in sales were from the lower middle-class economy because the money earned as a drug courier is very large. Meanwhile, drug abusers are not only from the middle to upper economic community as it also happens to lower middle-class economies and everything starts from environmental associations.

According to a resource person from Kamar Medika Mojokerto Hospital, economic factors are one of the reasons why his clients become drug users as well as drug couriers. The current modus for courier is paid with methamphetamine, so the courier does not get money in exchange for the services but gets methamphetamine. He further explained that there are two economic factors, namely a low economy for daily needs and the hedonistic lifestyle of perpetrators who want to live in luxury by selling drugs.

This is in accordance with what was stated by a resource person from the Pamekasan Sustik Correctional Institution that the drug trade whose price per gram is higher than the price of gold is certainly promising for drug traffickers and there is a high market share or demand for drugs. He further stated that prisons are the most comfortable places for drug trafficking. At the Pamekasan Sustik Correctional Institution, more than 10 grams of crystal methamphetamine was smuggled, but the Correctional Institution officers managed to thwart it and immediately followed up with the Pamekasan Police Resort.

The results of the interview with the East Java Regional Police also mentioned that drug trafficking is an easy business because the 'goods' are invisible/not seen by people, but the money is tempting especially for perpetrators who already know the drug links.

The report prepared by the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) - the United Nations agency that deals with the issue of drug abuse - showed that financial conditions have a positive or negative influence on the level of drug trafficking. From an abuser point of view, the financing of drug use is expensive, if you don't have money, you

can't get the goods which eventually encourages abusers to commit crimes such as theft and robbery (Goode, 1999).

Reports and observations showed a growing number of drug-related problems. This is clarified by the number of drug case arrests from the Surabaya Police, Mojokerto Police, and Pamekasan Police. Even though during the pandemic, confiscation evidence of various types of drugs tends to increase.

According to the data from the Mojokerto Police, Pamekasan Police and Surabaya Police, the arrest data reveals that those who have low economic factors are currently more involved in drug abuse. In addition, there is a recruitment pattern (kingpin often provides free drugs or loans to recruit new users through an active user community), then they are forced to work for them. The people involved are appointed as couriers, being lured by high fees.

According to a source person from the Pamekasan Police, there is a 'red area' (vulnerable to drug trafficking) in Madura, in which the circulation of money involved in the drug business is so large. The way the dealers do it is by protecting the local people economically, so the sense of solidarity of the residents towards the dealer is very high. Even the residents are ready to stand up for the dealers if there are police who will eradicate/stop the entire drug distribution chain there. So, this is almost impossible to do only by using the existing police personnel.

Meanwhile, the 'red area' in Mojokerto Regency according to a source person from the Mojokerto Police is actually located in the outskirts/village areas, which is used for drug storage even though the trafficking is in the city. This is because dealers are afraid that BNNK will carry out operations and there will be "Anti-drug Ambassadors" in the city so the drugs are stored in suburban/village areas.

Another quite large arrest by the East Java Provincial BNN in collaboration with customs authorities was a drug supplier from Malaysia heading to Madura. Drug suppliers used a new method/mode by inserting drugs in the used clothes, which were packaged in glass beverage packaging.

The information obtained from the interview showed that there is difficulty from the former drug abuse to obtain a better job. That is why after recovering from rehabilitation, they tend to go back to their previous life and become addicted again. This condition is used by the police to make an agreement by asking them to be the spy. In return, when they get caught again, they will receive a reduced sentence and other deals based on the agreement.

3. Misunderstood Loyalty and Solidarity Factor

Environmental factors can also encourage people to use drugs, especially if the area is very densely populated, the drug trafficking is easier to do. Environmental factors are divided into two categories, namely, individualistic society and peer influence as described above. Individualistic environment triggers a tendency to feel less concerned about others, so everyone only thinks about their own problems without thinking about other people's problems or caring about the people around them. This is the reason why many individuals in society are becoming less concerned with drug abuse which is increasingly widespread among teenagers. There is no positive support from the environment that encourages them not to be addicted anymore. There is also discrimination and rejection from the environment against those who have been users/addicts.

One example of misunderstood solidarity is compromising the purchase of drugs. Sources from the Mojokerto Police and Pamekasan Police confirmed this situation. Due to the high price of drugs, many users buy them jointly so that they can reduce their expenses. The price of the methamphetamine-saving package in East Java ranges from Rp. 200,000 to Rp. 300,000 so a joint-buying is very affordable among teenagers/students. Joint-buying will create a sense of social solidarity between them. Another way that users can maintain their solidarity is by dividing the task, starting from collecting funds to buy drugs, providing tools for consuming drugs, to dividing the task of buying drugs to the dealer.

There was once a tragedy when Pamekasan Police conducted a surveillance and the dealers accused and shouted at the Police of being a thief, which eventually chased by the masses. Another case

also occurred when the East Java Provincial BNN was on duty, but the official car was destroyed by the masses due to a misunderstanding of the residents, which turned out to be evidence of group solidarity in the area when one of its residents was arrested.

This makes their sense of togetherness and solidarity continue to grow and expand. This deviant act of solidarity is called as non-conforming action, namely behavior that is not in accordance with existing values or norms. This is because people think that drug abuse can damage physical and mental health, but drug users still consume it (Johnson, 1994).

To form a strong sense of social solidarity between users, requires a process that will make that solidarity strong, including the joint-buying of drugs. Besides, if someone is caught, they will not report their friend. In order not to get reported by the arrested friend, as a form of solidarity, the kingpin and the dealer will help the family of the arrested friend by giving financial support and other needed assistance. This is the form of solidarity among the drug users, which eventually make them together and have a sense of bonding. The bonding is not something that can be brought into the realm of law if violated, but they should accept social sanctions if they violate the bonding (Azahary, 2017). Meanwhile, Soekanto (1987) said that “social solidarity is the cohesion that exists among members of an association, group, social class, or caste, and among various individuals, groups or classes that make up society or its parts.” This social solidarity produces equality, interdependence, shared-experience, which is the binding element for collective units such as families, groups and certain communities.

4. The status of drug users as perpetrator and victim are hard to distinguish

Based on the interview results, during the arrest process and before in-depth investigation are carried out, it was often hard to distinguish between the status of drug users as a perpetrator or as a victim. The same treatment could not be applied and its countermeasure efforts need to be distinguished. Drug users who are initially guaranteed rehabilitation, based on Article 127 can be sentenced with criminal

penalties, if the results of the investigation prove otherwise. This situation in criminal law is known as “no crime, no victim”, so it can be said that they are the victim of their own crime (Wenda, 2017).

The definition of a user is a person who abuses drugs and sentences for a maximum of 4 years (article 127 paragraph (1)) and if proven to be a victim of abuser or addict, then he should be rehabilitated medically and socially (article 54 and article 127 paragraph (2)). Actually, drug users are considered as self-victimizing victims, namely those who become the victims of their own crimes. This is according to Article 54 of Law on Narcotics of 2009 and Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011, and the Minister of Health Regulation No. 1305 and 2171 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Compulsory Report for victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances (Napza) abuse, stated that abusers will not be sent to prison if proven to have only consumed drugs, and will only receive rehabilitation services.

From the results of the interview, it was found that most parties agree that this regulation should be reviewed because when users know about this article, they always consume and keep drugs under the amount that ensnare them in prison, which eventually lead them to be sent for rehabilitation.

In handling drug cases, sources person from the East Java Police, Mojokerto Police, Pamekasan Police and Pamekasan Sustik Ppenitentiary stated that kingpin with a huge arrest evidence should be punished with maximum sentence, namely the death penalty because Article 10 of the Criminal Code has not been revoked until now. It is meant not only to create a deterrent effect for other perpetrators, but also to create a furious effect or motivation for the authorities to arrest other drug traffickers. However, there are often gaps with the Prosecutor's Office and the Court so that the decision is not optimal. Furthermore, drug cases at the East Java Police are 60% of the total cases handled. Furthermore, a commitment between agencies by eliminating sectoral egos to jointly fight against drugs needs to be launched.

From the interview, we got some interesting things about anyone involved in drug abuse:

1. State Civil Apparatus (ASN) as user

From the Pamekasan Police, it was found that after the results of the investigation, there were ASN teachers who used drugs to make them feel more enthusiastic. Information from the East Java Bakesbangpol, there was a Head of District who usually went clubbing, associated with and had nightlife who was finally arrested due to drug abuse. It all started by becoming a junior dealer, which is then used as an option to pay for the drugs because they have been addicted.

2. School children are used as couriers and dealers

Based on the interviews, it was known that there are many school children who are used as couriers and dealers. The involvement of school children as couriers happened because the children come from a family with a lower economy. By using the lure of a large amount of money, the children are willing to deliver goods, which sometimes they don't even understand what it is. Another case also happened when a father became a dealer, he involved his wife and children to be the couriers. Most of the traffickers who are arrested and have gone through the investigation think that the law process on children will be much more complicated, so the risk of them being caught will be smaller.

Involving children in drug crimes to serve as drug couriers is a series of evil conspiracies because it involves carrying out the illegal trafficking of drugs and using the capacity of children as couriers, which is a matter of huge concern. According to Nasir (2013), children who have had problems with the law are usually handed over to the Court, and ultimately resulting in mental and psychological pressure on the child. This can interfere with normal child development. When giving/imposing a crime on a child should consider their future, because children involved in this criminal act must also be given the rights that must be protected. This is regulated in Law number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection and other regulations relating to child protection.

In addition, the legal regulation on the protection of children as drug couriers is reviewed from law number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system. Legal responsibility for the protection of children who become drug couriers is reviewed from Law No. 35 of

2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System.

Therefore, deviations from unlawful acts committed by a child can be caused by several factors outside the child, for example because of his environment or because of his own family. Therefore, prevention can start with a family approach.

Another case, as told by a resource person from the East Java Regional Police, is that there was a mother who had a child of 11th grade in high school and became a drug abuser. At first, the child was only recruited as a drug courier, then became an active user, until he dared to sell all the electronic equipment in his house even to the point of selling his mother's shophouse. The mother reported this to the local BNNP and finally the child was given rehabilitation.

Other information obtained from one of the patients being treated at the Medika Hospital, there was a high school child who also became a drug abuser due to problems in the family (broken home) and did not get supervision and love from his family, so he finally moved to a wrong friendship/association until finally became addicts.

3. Police officers as dealers

Based on the interview result, there were several police officers who even abused their authority by participating in using and trafficking illegal drugs. This is also no longer a public secret. But from all the findings, if there are police who are users or dealers, they will still be sentenced to a Correctional Institution and be fired. This of course can lead to a loss of public trust to the police who are supposed to provide legal certainty or provide legal protection to the community. According to the Head of Correctional Institution, the Head of the BNNP and the City Police, any efforts to eradicate the police from drugs need to be a priority. This is because the police involved in drug crimes are evenly distributed at all levels, from the lowest rank to the officer. Many police have become users, dealers and even protectors of drug networks. In addition, the tantalizing material value of these sales activities is also the main attraction, causing the police to be willing to sacrifice their career and honor.

4. There are double standards from several agencies

There is a paradigm in handling drug addicts that law enforcement officers should focus on action sanctions in the form of rehabilitation to save their future. But to be able to activate the role of judges in deciding or determining rehabilitation for drug abusers, they need support from other law enforcement officers. Determination to carry out rehabilitation for drug abusers should be based on the mutual understanding and agreement of all decision makers in the agency, that drug abuse is a serious problem for the nation and an enemy of the nation.

Interviews with the Police, BNNP, and Head of the Correctional Institution said that an investigation would be carried out before being sentenced, by forming an integrated assessment team to analyze the role of the suspect in drug abuse. The team consists of a medical team and a legal team, it is expected that this team can facilitate the court process for drug abuse defendants. The assessment team will not reduce the independence of judges in the decision-making process because the assessment team only functions as an initial guideline

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategies

The drug problem can be divided into three interrelated parts, namely: illicit drug production, illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. The danger of drugs and other addictive substances could happen in Indonesia considering the geographical location of the country between two continents and two oceans. This is a traffic lane which can also be a transit area in addition to a good marketing area. The suggestions from the resource person regarding the current drug control strategy are :

1. Involving the head of village and young generations in the formulation of Gebyar Bersinar (GERakan Bersama masYARakat BERSih NARKoba) – a Joint Movement of Drug-Free Community.

In order to carry out the mandate of Article 3 letter d of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors, that one form of facilitation provided by the Provincial Government is community empowerment. So, the East Java Province Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD) initiated the Gebyar Bersinar Activity. The Gebyar Bersinar concept departs from

the concept of a joint movement between the community and the government to support the drug-free village program.

The strategy for preparing the Gebyar Bersinar activity carried out by the East Java DPMD is to communicate information and education (KIE) to the community in the village with various forms of activities such as dissemination, training, mentoring, worship, sports, recreation, promotion of Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS), Social Media, Educational Games and so on, Forming volunteers, anti-drug activists and/or recovery agents by the Village Head from elements of the village community or other elements deemed competent. Other efforts are by establishing and empowering the P4GN Task Force, incorporating this activity into the Village Budget and synergizing among stakeholders, especially those in the village. Data from the East Java Provincial BNN and East Java BPMD said that the formation of drug-free villages that had been carried out in all of East Java provinces amounted to 35 places.

Table 17.1. List of Drug-Free Villages in 2021 in the East Java Provincial BNN

NO	NAMA BNNK /KOTA	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN
1.	BNNP JAWA TIMUR	Desa Telagabiru Kab.Bangkalan , Madura
2.	BNN KAB. SIDOARJO	Desa Bluru Kidul Desa Bungurasih
3.	BNN KOTA BATU	Kelurahan Songgokerto Desa Pendem
4.	BNN KAB. KEDIRI	Desa Gampeng Desa Wonoasri
5.	BNN KOTA SURABAYA	Kel. Jambangan
6.	BNN KAB. GRESIK	Kel. Simomulyo Baru Desa Sidowunggu Desa Hulaan
7.	BNN KAB. PASURUAN	Desa Andonosari Desa Karangpandan
8.	BNN KAB. TUBAN	Desa Sugihan Desa Socorejo
9.	BNN KAB. TULUNGAGUNG	Desa Sawo Desa Gesikan

NO	NAMA BNNK /KOTA	NAMA DESA/KELURAHAN
10.	BNN KOTA KEDIRI	Kel. Mojoroto Kelurahan Ngadirejo
11.	BNN KOTA MOJOKERTO	Kel. Miji Kel. Prajurit Kulon
12.	BNN KAB. NGANJUK	Desa Klurahan Desa Putukrejo
13.	BNN KAB. TRENGGALEK	Desa Widoro Desa Pandean
14.	BNN KOTA MALANG	Kel. Kotalama Kel. Jodipan
15.	BNN KAB. BLITAR	Desa Purwokerto Desa Besuki
16.	BNN KAB. LUMAJANG	Desa Kunir Kidul Desa Purwosono
17.	BNN KAB. MALANG	Desa Sengguruh Desa Mulyoagung
18.	BNN KAB. SUMENEP	Desa Kalim'o'ok Desa Jambu

DB TARGET BNNP = 1
DB TARGET BNNK = 34

➡

TOTAL = 35

2. Involving religious scholars

The results of interviews at the two City Police. Other measure to reduce the number of abuses is by involving religious scholars and community leaders in an environment suspected as a place for drug trafficking. The method is asking religious scholars and community leaders when they gather with the community to discuss a little about the bad effects of drugs on the community and how to overcome them,

so people's mindsets can start to open up a bit..

3. Involving other institutions such as educational institutions, regional government, Correctional Institution, BNN and others.

Another thing that the East Java Provincial BNN has also done as a drug countermeasure strategy is by collaborating with various educational institutions, to carry out prevention/preventive measures, such as collaboration with several colleges in East Java through the introduction of anti-drugs through the Community Service Program (KKN). In addition, suggestions from Kamar Medika Hospital, resource persons from UNESA said that involving parents through parenting by providing knowledge cognitively can help reduce drug abuse among teenagers.

Parenting is needed because the family has many important functions in the growth and development of an individual. The family functions as a moral education and life dissemination for children. The family provides a protection function for each family member. The family provides the function of expressing feelings and giving affection among family members. Serves as a place of education and also the cultivation of religious knowledge and practice. Providing economic needs for family members who have not been able to meet their own needs. Provide the function of love, security, and attention among family members. Recreational function for each family member from various kinds of daily activities. Seeing the importance of various family functions, the approach strategy in overcoming drug abuse starts from the smallest unit of the family.

The world of education plays an important role in improving internal factors regarding self-concept towards good values, which then affects self-confidence, problem solving in dealing with any issues (stress management), assertiveness and negotiation skills. So that someone who sees and knows how to behave towards himself will be very instrumental in determining and directing the development of a person's personality and behavior in his environment. This, according to UNODC (2019), will make a person less inclined to view himself as helpless, weak, unfortunate, failed, disliked, incompetent, and so on. And finally, this condition will make a person to be able to think more positively and not to be 'stuck' with the wrong choice.

One suggestion from the Regional Police of East Java is the involvement of the Regional Government. Part of the Village Budget is set aside for P4GN, which is a BNN program but conducted by the village by using the village budget. One day, the Regional Police found out that the City Police had arrested a drug offender who had a connection with the Correctional Institution, so he had entrance access to the Correctional Institution. Even all this time, due to sectoral ego there is an impression that Correctional Institution is a closed system that is hard to be accessed. However, coordination and communication are currently conducted with correctional institutions, so there is a communication to jointly arrest drug dealers who have connections to correctional institutions. Currently, the East Java Police, BNN, Ministry of Law and Human Rights cooperate and work hand in hand to handle drug cases

4. Rehabilitation Strengthening

P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors), has been intensively implemented by BNN through its representatives in each province. One of the efforts in implementing P4GN is a rehabilitation program for drug users.

According to article 1 number 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code, rehabilitation is the right of a person for obtaining right restoration in ability, position, as well as dignity given at the level of investigation, prosecution or trial because of being arrested, detained, prosecuted or judged without any reason based on law or because mistakes regarding the person or the law applied according to the method regulated in this law. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics divides rehabilitation into 2 namely medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.

- a. Medical Rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from drug addict;
- b. Social Rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, physically, mentally and socially, so former drug addicts can be back to their social functions in community.

From the results of interviews with the NGO Plato, Kamar Medika Hospital and BNNP, the most frequently encountered rehabilitation problems are: Inpatient services intended for drug abuse victims who

have long been addicted and require intensive treatment, most of them voluntarily come for rehabilitation. The coordinator of therapy and rehabilitation for the NGO Plato, Iqbal Nur Iman, was used to be a drug abuser, who had undergone rehabilitation at Lido, so he can apply many things to clients who come for inpatient care. Rehabilitation at the NGO Plato is self-funded for clients, while the amount of assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs always decreases every year. The following is a breakdown of the cost of hospitalization at Plato's NGO, which can be seen in table 17.2

Table 17.2. Hospitalization Rehabilitation Fee

BIAYA REHABILITASI SOSIAL RAWAT INAP TA. 2020

1. UANG SAKU KLIEN MAKSIMAL RP. 1.000.000,-/BULAN, TERDIRI DARI:
 - KEBUTUHAN PRIBADI KLIEN: ROKOK, PERLENGKAPAN MANDI, DLL.
2. BIAYA PROGRAM MAKSIMAL RP. 5.000.000,-/BULAN, TERDIRI DARI:

NO	PERINCIAN	VOLUME	NILAI SATUAN	TOTAL	KETERANGAN
1	Registrasi	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 500,000.00	Rp 500,000.00	Meliputi: Buku kegiatan harian, Kartu konseling, Kartu Tanda Anggota (KTA) rehabilitasi, Kaos, Walking Paper dan Pin/Ganci
2	Recovery Kit	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 200,000.00	Rp 600,000.00	Meliputi: Perlengkapan mandi, ATK
3	Asesmen	1 paket x 2 kali	Rp 150,000.00	Rp 300,000.00	Dilakukan di awal dan di akhir program
4	Konseling	1 paket x 10 kali	Rp 100,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00	Dilakukan satu minggu sekali
5	Psikodukasi	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 500,000.00	Rp 1,500,000.00	Setiap bulan 1 paket @Rp. 500,000
6	Biaya Kesehatan	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 300,000.00	Rp 300,000.00	Termasuk pemeriksaan dan pengobatan kesehatan dasar, nutrisi dan vitamin
7	Tes Urin	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 150,000.00	Rp 450,000.00	
8	Rekreasional	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 300,000.00	Rp 300,000.00	Termasuk <i>character & social outbound</i>
9	Family Support Group	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 200,000.00	Rp 600,000.00	Dilakukan edukasi dan <i>family counseling</i> untuk 1 paket
10	Konsumsi	30 hari x 3 bulan	Rp 35,000.00	Rp 3,150,000.00	Makan 3x sehari dengan standar gizi minimum
11	Sewa Kamar	30 hari x 3 bulan	Rp 65,000.00	Rp 5,850,000.00	Untuk biaya sewa beserta operasional rumah
12	Case Record	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 150,000.00	Rp 450,000.00	Meliputi: Rapor, Sertifikat dan Surat keterangan selesai rehab
TOTAL PER KLIEN SELAMA 3 BULAN:				Rp 15,000,000.00	
BIAYA MAKSIMAL PER KLIEN PER BULAN:				Rp 5,000,000.00	

Outpatient services are intended for clients who are more out of reach, for example educational institutions where drug abuse cases are still high. The NGO Plato works closely with schools and counseling teachers to carry out rehabilitation. Besides, outpatient care is also carried out for clients who are the backbone of the family, so that clients can still work and do rehabilitation at the same time. The cost for outpatient treatment is shown in table 17.3 as follows.

Table 17.3. The cost of inpatient rehabilitation 2020

BIAYA REHABILITASI SOSIAL RAWAT JALAN TA. 2020

BIAYA PROGRAM MAKSIMAL RP. 5.000.000,-/BULAN, TERDIRI DARI:

NO	PERINCIAN	VOLUME	NILAI SATUAN	TOTAL	KETERANGAN
1	Registrasi & Wajib Lapor	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 1,500,000.00	Rp 1,500,000.00	Meliputi: Kartu konseling, Kartu wajib lapor
2	Rajai Kit	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 1,000,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00	Meliputi: Kaos, Pin/Ganci
3	Asesmen	1 paket x 2 kali	Rp 700,000.00	Rp 1,400,000.00	Dilakukan di awal dan di akhir program
4	Konseling	1 paket x 10 kali	Rp 500,000.00	Rp 5,000,000.00	Dilakukan satu minggu sekali
5	Psikoedukasi & Support Group	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 500,000.00	Rp 1,500,000.00	Dilakukan setiap bulan untuk penguatan informasi dan skill
6	Family Support Group	1 paket x 3 bulan	Rp 400,000.00	Rp 1,200,000.00	Dilakukan edukasi dan family counseling untuk 1 paket
7	Tes Urin	1 paket x 12 kali	Rp 200,000.00	Rp 2,400,000.00	
8	Cose Record	1 paket x 1 kali	Rp 1,000,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00	Meliputi: Rapor, Sertifikat dan Surat keterangan selesai rehab
TOTAL PER KLIEN SELAMA 3 BULAN:				Rp 15,000,000.00	
BIAYA MAKSIMAL PER KLIEN PER BULAN:				Rp 5,000,000.00	

Another challenge faced by NGOs is the decreasing subsidies for rehabilitation costs from the Ministry of Social Affairs, so NGO should self-fund rehabilitation for lower class economies. Meanwhile, the community still considers rehabilitation as a taboo subject, as same as prison.

According to information from a resource person at the Mojokerto Medika Hospital, the problem they currently face is the high cost of rehabilitation. Many people around Mojokerto consider rehabilitation as something rich people can afford, so financially underprivileged victims are reluctant to do rehabilitation. The Mojokerto Medika Hospital had asked the Health Insurance Administration Agency (BPJS) about the cost of rehabilitation, but BPJS said that drug abuse was an act of self-injury so it could not be covered by BPJS.

Rehabilitation at Kamar Medika Mojokerto Hospital already has medical equipment and a very adequate special isolation room, which is supported by the location and complete medical examination facilities. The clients are referral clients from BNN and those who independently want to do rehabilitation. However, there are still some obstacles in this rehabilitation problem, one of which is the negative perception of the community towards rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is considered a disgrace so many families of drug abuse victims choose to hide their identities. The victim's family prefers to carry out rehabilitation in secret so as not to be ostracized by the surrounding environment, this situation occurs due to a lack of public awareness about the importance of the

rehabilitation process and the community's lack of understanding regarding the meaning of rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, the results of the interview at BNNP, related to the problems faced in rehabilitation are the minimal costs for training personnel, so there are very few experts for the rehabilitation process. Currently, there are only 1 doctor, 1 Civil Servant's psychologist, 1 PKK psychologist, 1 functional civil servant nurse, and 1 PKK nurse. Rehabilitation workers are still less than the minimum number that should be available, namely 2 rehabilitation workers each. Currently, BNNP is also conducting training to BNNK, government agencies, and also the community regarding rehabilitation. However, there is no such training program for Correctional Institution as it is owned by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which has not collaborated with BNN, so there has not been coordination of training.

Based on the explanation, the Correctional Institution does need special training related to rehabilitation. Pamekasan correctional institution is specifically for drug abuse, but there is only one health worker in Pamekasan who received special rehabilitation training, while the others are self-taught. So, they are not sufficiently mastered the subject of rehabilitation, that they are not optimal in providing rehabilitation services.

Drug countermeasure strategies in terms of rehabilitation can be done by increasing the number of competent personnel in carrying out rehabilitation. Another thing that was revealed from the rehabilitation authorities from both Correctional Institution and NGOs was the lack of competent and certified personnel in carrying out rehabilitation, aside from the lack of funds. The high cost of funds that must be spent during rehabilitation will be a big challenge for abusers.

Drug Use Prevention in rehabilitation will discuss how patients prevent themselves from being affected by drugs anymore, what are the consequences experienced by addict or user because using syringes that are used interchangeably can lead to HIV, also causes lung disease, even someone to commit suicide resulting in death. Then, they will share information with one another during the stage of the consent group.

The first phase of the healing stage will take three months and they will be considered clean and directed to be able to work independently. The next stage is after care, where they are given activities that focus on their talents and help them when they return to their community, for example as carpenters, welders, cooks, and others

5. Formulating a clearer legal umbrella for drug user punishment

Another input from the interview results is to create a clearer legal umbrella for drug user punishment. According to the law, drug addicts are considered both victims and criminals. This ultimately provides an opportunity for drug addicts to be sentenced to rehabilitation, not imprisonment. Law on Narcotics, Article 54 is closely related to Article 127. Article 127 paragraph (2) states that judges must pay attention to the provisions of Article 54, Article 55, and Article 103 of the Law on Narcotics in making a verdict. Even though it is mandatory, the implementation depends on investigators and public prosecutors. When the Public Prosecutor does not use the provisions of Article 127 in the indictment or charge, then placing narcotics users in rehabilitation institutions is difficult, even though this is the last option

6. A shared-commitment among all organizations

Systematic and organized measures are required from all involved organizations such as the police, correctional institution, judiciary, customs, non-government parties including companies and community to influence and encourage incremental changes in public policy, in ending the “war on drugs”.

According to the East Java Kesbangpol, Regional Regulation (Perda) and Governor Regulation (Pergub) regarding P4GN have been issued. State Civil Apparatus (ASN) need to be the pioneer and disseminate P4GN through all their social media and surrounding environment. Furthermore, a Governor’s Decree regarding the P4GN team should be issued. Then the P4GN team could make an action plan and report it to the Ministry of Home Affairs. After all these steps, a dissemination could be given to Regional Organization (OPD) and regency/city agencies to implement the action plan. There should be a strong commitment, communication and regulation for the war against drugs together with all agencies by following the similar instructions from the top-bottom

to avoid sectoral ego. ASN involved in drug abuse should be punished strictly and terminated as being ASN

7. Creating a Better Coordination and Cooperation Pathway

Another important strategy in drug countermeasure is by harmonizing views, approaches, and strategies in counter-measuring the drug problem through consolidation. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen joint efforts in the fields of law enforcement, drafting laws, preventive measures, international cooperation, and increased participation of non-governmental organizations, such as related NGOs. Another input from the NGOs was that we need to involve companies in drug countermeasures as well as the involvement of all governmental organizations starting from the lowest level such as urban village and district.

Conducting extension to the community and knowing the approach to eradicate drugs are also important things to do. Conducting integrated extension physically, mentally and socially to enable addicts to carry out social functions in community. Based on the data obtained from BNNP, there are only 33 certified counseling workers in all of East Java. According to NDCS (2019), early intervention can also be carried out through information media campaigns and good community support mechanisms/public health intervention. This method is expected to be able to change young people's thinking toward a positive direction and increase protective factors as well as reduce drug abuse risks. Drug abuse prevention is also a process that requires changing behavior, culture, and community norms

8. Disseminating decree, especially regulations

One strategy for drug abuse countermeasures is disseminating the regulations related to drugs. This can be done through mass media campaigns, which is the most effective way if it is developed with a coherent, credible and evidence-based message based on behavioral science research related to drug use (NDCS, 2019).

Resource persons from the East Java Provincial BNN, Mojokerto BNNK, and Kamar Medika Hospital suggested us to disseminate more to the public that it would be better for them to self-report the family

involved in drug abuse to BNNP/BNNK in order to receive rehabilitation or conduct self-rehabilitation in appointed places designated by BNNP. In addition, it is necessary to introduce more about the impact of drug abuse, so people understand better and provide social support to families involved in drug abuse (as users) instead of being ostracized in society.

D. Closing

- a. In terms of trafficking, drug abuse is supported by increasingly sophisticated communication networks from distribution parties, dealers, and couriers.
- b. The increasing number of drug abuse due to cross-gender, cross-age and cross-level society, means that drug users are now increasingly widespread, including men and women, both young and old.
- c. Age factors, economic factors, environmental factors, and the position of narcotics users as perpetrators and victims are very difficult to distinguish are factors that are still difficult to decipher
 1. Age factor: currently there is no specific age category regarding users, which means that all ages can be easily exposed to drug abuse.
 2. Economic factors: unclear income while increasing needs, changing lifestyles and the difficulty of former drug abusers in getting better jobs, especially from the formal sector.
 3. Environmental factors: There is no positive support from the environment, and there is loyalty and solidarity which is interpreted wrongly in the environment
 4. The position of drug users: the need for a review of article 54 and article 127 paragraph (2) which is often misused by drug abusers
- d. The right countermeasure model to be carried out in Indonesia at this time is the eradication of drug networks at the oversight level (prevention and eradication/combating drugs abuse).
- e. There is a limited capacity of institutions to rehabilitate victims, and requires support from all elements of society.
- f. Drug control strategies require firmness and good cooperation between all government agencies. The maturity of the social environment needs to be carried out comprehensively and multidimensionally.

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PART III

WAR ON DRUGS IN BALI ISLAND AND NUSA TENGGARA AREAS



Monumen Bajra Sandhi, Bali

Source : pegipegi.com

CHAPTER 18

DRUG ABUSE AND ITS COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGIES IN BALI PROVINCE

Sri Sunarti Purwaningsih

A. Introduction

Drug abuse is one of the big problems that requires hard efforts to overcome, remembering the impact caused by drugs. President Joko Widodo once emphasized that it is important for Indonesia to fight drugs considering its destructive power is extraordinary because it is very detrimental to the community. Therefore, the Indonesian government established drug eradication as one of the national priority agendas because Indonesia is in a state of drug emergency (Supermana, 2015 cited by Satria, 2016). The efforts reflect a change in Indonesia's paradigm regarding drug crime. This is because Indonesia is made as a target market by drug producers and distributors at international level, considering the large market potential (Satria and Tiara, 2016). Indonesia is a potential market because of the very large number of products, especially methamphetamine and marijuana, because marijuana in Indonesia, especially in the Aceh region, is one of the best cannabis's (interview with key informant at Bali Provincial BNN). Being in a drug emergency, a strong effort was formed to combat drug trafficking and one way to do that was by strengthening BNN, which has been playing a role in carrying out this task (Lamanauw, 2015).

Drug abuse in Indonesia is a worrisome condition. Quoting from the statement of the Head of BNN that drugs are one of the extraordinary crimes, in addition to terrorism and corruption crimes. The dangers of drugs require serious handling because if they are not handled immediately, the country will lose a generation because many drugs target the younger generation. This is, of course, very worrying because Indonesia is having a

good opportunity to achieve a demographic bonus where the productive age is greater than the unproductive age. If the productive generations are those abusing drugs, of course it will cause a demographic disaster.

Efforts to tackle drug problems are carried out throughout Indonesia, including in Bali Province. Like other areas in Indonesia, Bali Province is also vulnerable to various threats, including the threat of drugs. As a tourist destination where many people come to visit, the drug abuse problem is unavoidable.

The Bali Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP) is striving hard to make drugs as the main enemy that plays an important role in countermeasure efforts. BNNP invites the community, family members, as professionals, as employers, company leaders from companies to work together to fight drugs. This is because they directly or indirectly contribute to the consumption of and prohibited substances. BNNP as the agency that is given the responsibility to prevent, eradicate and combat illicit trafficking has been started by giving a comprehensive approach to combat.

Bali Province which consists of 9 regencies and municipalities, only has 6 Regency or City BNN such as Tabanan, Jembrana, and Bangli Regencies. Bali Province BNN has limited personnel and budget. According to the Head of the Bali Provincial BNN, the drug countermeasure problem cannot be separated from a sufficient budget for the development of drug abuse.

One of the magnitudes of the drug problem in Bali Province can be seen from the large number of inmates due to drugs. Interviews with the Head and Deputy for Eradication of BNNP and the Head of Kerobokan Bali Correctional Institution obtained information that the Kerobokan Penitentiary, which is the largest Correctional Institution with capacity only for 300 people, had to be filled with 1600 people, meaning its capacity has reached 500%. Of the 1600 people, 70% of the inmates were inmates involved in drug cases. The results of interviews with several key informants indicated that the high rate of drug abuse can be indicated by the full number of existing penitentiaries. As stated by a key informant from Bali Provincial BNN that the Tabanan Correctional Institution has a capacity of 200%. In addition to the large number of inmates due to drug cases, drug problems are also reported in several mass media. News from the mass media (Yoyo Raharyo,

17 November 2021) reported that there was an increase in the number of drug arrests. In 2021, from January to November, the Bali Police revealed 838 drug suspects out of a total of 680 cases. The situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the economy is sluggish, turns out to be quite high in drug cases in Bali.

The high rate of Correctional Institution occupancy due to drug cases shows that the drug problem in Bali requires hard efforts and cooperation from many parties. Therefore, the eradication of drugs is tackled together with the police. In addition, cooperation is also carried out with Correctional Institution and there is a shared commitment that if any officers are found to be involved in drug abuse, they will immediately be processed and if proven, they will be removed. "If anyone gets caught in drug case and in order to set a good example, we will send them to a super maximum-security penitentiary, either to a drug Correctional Institution in Bali or in Nusakambangan, to provide a deterrent effect (interview with the Deputy for Eradication of Bali Provincial BNN). This excess capacity certainly creates its own problems because in Kerobokan Penitentiary, for example, a warden who ideally handles 300 is now handling 1500 people or 1600 people. Dealing with inmates in a Correctional Institution cannot be too hard, as one informant at Kerobokan Correctional Institution said "if you are too hard, the Correctional Institution will suddenly burn down tomorrow"

B. Problems of Drug Trafficking and Abuse

The problem of drug trafficking and abuse in Bali Province is high, resulting in rehabilitation problems provided by the BNNP. Rehabilitation services are also assisted by penitentiary, especially for inmates who will be released on parole. However, if the inmates who participate in the rehabilitation program are still using drugs and positive, their conditional release rights will be revoked.

The data of drug abusers who are rehabilitated under the Bali Provincial BNN are still limited, there were 474 people in 2021. In fact, it is estimated that around 15,000 are drug users (the Head of Bali Provincial BNN). Generally, this is a challenge that must be faced in dealing with drugs in Bali. The drugs used in Bali are methamphetamine and marijuana, it was also reported yesterday that one celebrity was arrested using methamphetamine, but now we have an integrated assessment team that handles drugs.

Before we step into the strategy carried out by BNN. There is an integrated assessment team that involves the BNN, the Prosecutor's Office, the Police, health workers, doctors and psychiatrists so if there is an addict, victim of abuse or abuser who is arrested by the officer, he will be assessed at BNN. The head of the assessment in the province is the Head of BNNP and Head of the Regency BNN, they will be assessed to what level they are if at the time of their arrest there is no evidence or evidence below which has been determined by the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court, for example, methamphetamine is below 1 gram, if the marijuana is below 5 grams, he will assess from the legal side and from the medical side. From a legal point of view, is he involved in a network or a dealer? From a medical perspective, how far is the level of handling low, high, or moderate? So, if he is not involved in the network or the city, he will be recommended by the assessment team for rehabilitation. The results of the integrated assessment team can be used as a basis for investigators for the public prosecutor and the process of taking action by the court to impose a sentence in the form of convicting him is rehabilitation

One of our strategies is that if he is not involved in the network, the sentence will be in the form of rehabilitation. It should be supported because basically a health approach must be taken because a sick person must be treated. An addicted person must be rehabilitated not punished because being sentenced does not eliminate the effects of his dependence. In fact, if no rehabilitation is carried out his dependence will continue to be maintained and will increase to become a dealer because of the nature of the drug. Because of its nature, there are 3 characteristics, one of which is that he will need drugs that are increasing day by day.

The use of methamphetamine can be divided into trials, this is the term used for those who try to use only 0.2 grams. The price in the market for 1 package is around Rp. 200-300 thousand and even then, he can use both. But if he uses it for a long time and continues to be addicted to it, he can use it one day, then he consumes one gram of methamphetamine which is one and a half to Rp. 1 million. In this era of pandemic, there are some people who are no longer working and even become dealers. BNNP has just arrested such cases. Those arrested were those who were originally users. BNNP has caught singers in cafes, DJs, some are even workers and tour guides, some are even surfing coaches. When he used to be an addict

because he worked, but now he doesn't work, his addiction is not treated and overcome so that he becomes a dealer to fulfill their addiction level.

Bali Province is one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia and drug abuse is likely to happen. Moreover, the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic where the government implemented PSBB and PPKM policies had a tremendous impact on the tourism industry in Bali. The policy has affected many people who have lost their job in the tourism industry. Aside from the information received from key informants interviewed in Bali, reports in the mass media regarding the destruction of drug evidence at the Bali Police Headquarters indicate that the number of drug trafficking is high. During 2021, from January to November, the Bali Police revealed 838 drug suspects out of a total of 680 cases (17/11/2021). The report revealed that drug cases estimation had tripled from the previous year.

Drug trafficking is not only happening in urban areas but also in rural areas. Villages located in areas far from the city center are targets for drug dealers. The entry of drugs into rural areas in Bali, allegedly from Java Island. However, informants from Buleleng BNNK said that it was quite difficult to prove this. This is because the illicit goods are usually sent in small and invisible volumes. In addition, the intelligence of the dealers requires accuracy, foresight and adequate detection tools. According to him, these items are sometimes put in sandals so that they are not easily visible, therefore coordination with other parties and facilities such as IT tools are needed. He further stated that actually IT tools to detect drugs in Bali have existed for a long time and should be available at all vulnerable points.

Drug countermeasure problems cannot be separated from technological advances used by dealers. Previously, there were drug detection devices and the availability of bloodhounds, now they are trafficked through cellphone (HP) communication. Therefore, technological sophistication is also needed in overcoming the problems. The communication between dealers and users also needs advanced technology to detect these activities. As stated by an informant from Buleleng that a tool is needed to detect the traffic of the prohibited goods. Thus, it will be quickly and easily known the origin and destination of the goods. If these tools are available, of course, they will be able to reduce costs, for example the use of bloodhounds which require costs for training, care and feeding

Drug abuse among young people has been a special concern for Bali Provincial BNN. Youth is also the main focus of the Youth Empowerment Against Drugs and Substance Abuse efforts which aim to equip young people with the knowledge, decision-making skills and values to stay away from drugs. This is in line with the program carried out by ASEAN where one of the programs is to develop regional cooperation and unity to increase the ability and participation of youth in preventing drug abuse through positive and beneficial activities. In addition, the activity also looks for real-life youth role models who can lead an organized youth movement against drug abuse. Activities will include encouraging the participation of identified drug abusers through community extension strategies, and to provide adequate training for self-esteem enhancement and interpersonal skills development.

Advances in information technology used in drug trafficking are very dynamic. Thus, the prevention of early detection also needs to use the sophistication of information technology. Of course, this effort can also be used in the context of rehabilitation. The rehabilitation process also requires rapid early detection, one of which is by detecting a urine test, then the person concerned will be rehabilitated.

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategies

In order to combat drug abuse crime, BNNP has formulated several strategies in the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program. Various approaches were taken, apart from disseminating about drugs and their effects, they were also carried out by using local values approach. In addition, the countermeasure strategy is using smart power approach through technology-based and hard power approach through eradicating drug abuse.

a) Dissemination through various platform

The drug countermeasure strategy carried out by Bali Provincial BNN is to carry out preventive and rehabilitative activities. Prevention activities are carried out for those who have not been exposed to drugs, especially targeting the younger generation, namely the millennial generation of generation Z.

For the younger generation, BNNP has activated digital-based activities and social media. This is done because they are active social

media users and considering the tendency of the millennial generation to like visual information, beautiful pictures and somewhat does not really like a lot of narration. One form of social media that is actively used is Instagram. At the time of the research, Bali Provincial BNN Instagram already had 18.9K followers (the Head of Bali Provincial BNN, 2021). In addition to extension activities through social media, BNNP also still uses other mainstream media such as television, newspapers, or face-to-face activities. In addition, the activities carried out in P4GN's efforts include a reel competition with prizes of around Rp. 6 million for the first winner. It is expected that through these activities, the message about preventing drug abuse can be disseminated to all communities in Bali. Thus, the contestants will indirectly become anti-drug ambassadors through social media.

Social media platforms are used by BNNP to target young people and the general public. However, the content is different. BNNP collaborates with artists or well-known art community figures in Bali, such as the Wayang Kulit Cenk Blonk. This is because almost all Balinese children know the Cenk Block puppet. By cooperating with Semeton Jero Dalang, it is hoped that it will help BNNP carry out extension activities to the community, especially for supporters of the mastermind Cenk Blonk. In this collaboration, BNNP creates content about P4GN which will be modified by Cenk Blonk so the message can be easily accepted by Cenk Blonk puppet fans.

b). Involving the community

Sangsit Village in Buleleng Regency is one of the Drug-Free Villages in Bali Province. According to a key informant from Sangsit Village, this village has implemented drug prevention activities and already has a Community Based Intervention (IBM) program. Regarding drug prevention in Sangsit Village, there has been synergy with various stakeholders, apart from village officials, the community also with Buleleng BNNK. Due to the pandemic, some activities cannot be carried out optimally. Nevertheless, they continue to work optimally to be able to help the implementation of P4GN. The village is already in the process of implementing activities through dissemination, rehabilitation and also urine tests facilitation for residents who request a certificate of good behavior. The local village secretary said that 2022

is already in the process of preparing a work plan. One thing that will continue to be implemented is helping people who cannot afford to carry out examinations or checks or drug-free tests. Sangsit Village has provided a special urine test kit for people who can't afford it. According to the informant, the policy for having a urine test to find out whether the person concerned is free of drugs or not is quite good, but it will only become a burden for those who cannot afford it. Therefore, the Village cooperates with the district BNN to check the situation, so the village can provide or facilitate the implementation of a urine test. In addition, the village also provides counseling related to drug abuse.

There is already an IBM program in Sangsit Village. Sangsit Village is one of Drug-Free Villages in Buleleng Regency. Pak K as an IBM figure in Sangsit Village said that he had been involved in the customary village for almost 22 years, then he became chairman at IBM. Prior to IBM, Mr. K felt that a lot of criminals who were caught, detained, from the decision level in Bali and here dominated the Sangsit community. Then, there are even those who die in penitentiary, rehabilitation, or even in hospitalization. Mr. K went to college in Bandung seven years ago, but when he came home, his younger brother had to deal with the authorities because at that time his younger brother was caught for drug abuse. That experience prompted Mr. K to join the Granat (Anti-Drug Movement). After that, Mr. K tried to raise his own funds and finally carried out dissemination by asking for villages and organizations facilitation. The funding problem has finally been resolved, but there is another problem, namely the news of the arrest in Sangsit Village. According to Mr. K, one of those arrested was a victim of abuse. This incident further encouraged Mr. K to be involved in educating the public so that they do not fall into the drug abuse problem and illicit trafficking. Mr. K can gather ten people as IBM volunteers. After that, a Decree (SK) was issued from both the district and the province. Since the decree was issued, IBM volunteers have started to move and it turns out that the community was very enthusiastic. The enthusiasm of the community can be seen from their willingness to help IBM volunteers. The local community helps IBM volunteers either by providing financial assistance or by participating in disseminating or rehabilitating the victims of drug abuse.

IBM in Sangsit Village already has a secretariat that makes it easier for volunteer members to coordinate. In addition, local youths also offered to be involved in the dissemination. In addition to volunteers who are involved in an IBM activity, there are also core volunteers. They were also given clothes and t-shirts to motivate the volunteers to work against drugs. Part of the funds used to purchase clothes and t-shirts are also from residents. Volunteers make sort of terms of reference or activity proposals and then offer them to the community whether they want to help. Since then and up to now it is rare to hear any reports concerning the arrested people. Every time there is a report from the community, it will always be followed up. Once, the IBM management failed to carry out rehabilitation because there was information from the district that there were 125 names that were targeted by the area. With the information, the customary village community immediately moved to provide rehabilitation by providing education to those who might become targets.

The problem faced by IBM is the case of drug couriers carried out by several residents. Some residents fell into the trap, causing IBM officials to be surprised because it seemed that they financially could not afford it but still abuse drugs. From the investigation, it turns out that they use it by not paying and even getting wages if they want to deliver the prohibited goods. Coincidentally, because their livelihoods were disrupted during the Covid-19 pandemic, some residents who could not stand the economic pressure eventually fell into drug trafficking activities.

The results of interviews with key informants from BNN Buleleng Regency obtained information that Buleleng Regency has a lot of vulnerable areas. From the results of the mapping carried out, there are several vulnerable areas. After the mapping, another survey was carried out to determine which village should be chosen to be the location of the Drug-Free village. Apart from being a vulnerable village, the people of Sangsit Village are quite responsive to the plan, especially since the customary village is the best. Since the beginning, the village of Sangsit has been severe because there are many users but can suppress drug cases based on the community. Finally, Sangsit Village was declared a Drug-Free Village. The point is that the residents of Sangsit Village agreed to jointly create a village that is free from drugs.

One of the keys for the success of Sangsit Village in carrying out IBM activities and realizing the Drug-Free Village is that the village officials are willing to move, so the community does the same. The chosen approach is soft power. Furthermore, the key informant said that the Sangsit area was very vulnerable and coincidentally his friend married a native of the village so he knew very well the condition of the village. When their child is exposed to a drug case, the question that arises is "how could this happen to my child, where should I take it". In fact, the child was affected in the Denpasar BNN work area. However, to report to the Denpasar City BNN, there is a fear that his child will be further trapped, perhaps as a dealer, even though his son has just started taking drugs. The informant directed his friend to report to the Denpasar City BNN. Incidentally, the informant is in the same village with a mother whose child is affected by the case. After that, another case was found in Sangsit Village. Even though he didn't know him very well, because there was still a family relationship, his daughter started to abuse drugs. The child was rehabilitated by the Buleleng Regency BNN and was under the informant's supervision. Once he was rehabilitated and recovered, he turned out to be a user again. Based on this case, he asked village officials and residents to continue to move and participate in counter-measuring the drug problem in a softer way. In this way, the public will have a better understanding of what is really going on, and the impact it will have. The impact is really detrimental to themselves and their families, not only on health issues but also on the family's economy because the goods are not cheap.

The geographical factor of Sangsit Village which is quite far from the city center is quite influential for any efforts to handle drug cases in this area. Access for drugs to Buleleng Regency is assumed to be by sea. Interviews with several key informants from BNN Buleleng Regency obtained information that Buleleng Regency has an area of about a quarter of the total area of Bali Province. Buleleng Regency has been a drug-prone area for the last three years. A key informant in the rehabilitation department in Buleleng district said the following:

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"Buleleng Regency's vulnerability to drugs can be demonstrated by the 162 cases that were rehabilitated. The cases that are being rehabilitated are increasing day by day, like an iceberg. After we mapped the average for each district, each village was difficult to be found free from drugs. From our point of view in handling it, we see them as suspects and there are also dealers and users there. Dealers are usually looking for money and they are rich. They become dealers to buy goods too and when the money runs out, there exists the problem. As a result, if you use the law after using it then there is money circulating. After becoming a user, they turn to being a dealer as they run out of money. That's the problem, so if a lot of users return to the dangers of drugs, it's very dangerous. The Correctional Institution here is 75% over capacity. That's why there is a policy that is formed such as assimilation. It's increasing day by day, the former users will appear 5 years later because when they appear, they only use it recently. After 2 or 5 years or when they have already become addicted, then the family will notice the change. Once, there was a wife who was ordered to work and find money or unless she was beaten by her husband. Eventually the family reported the incident to us..."

The case above shows that when someone used drugs and is caught and imprisoned and when the sentence is over, it does not guarantee that they will be aware and not use drugs again. In Buleleng Regency there was a case that upon returning from penitentiary, the person became addicted again and had to sell his assets like big gongs. After the assets sold out, he continued to steal chairs to buy drugs. Finally, he was arrested by the Police Chief again, among them were drug recidivists who had been rehabilitated twice by the Buleleng Regency BNN. Drug trafficking seems to be hard to break. Therefore, BNNK always disseminates the dangers of drugs because they are really damaging and dangerous, causing death and have made their family miserable. This condition has encouraged the community, especially in Sangsit Village, to be very actively involved with efforts to combat drugs. Buleleng Regency BNN always conveys to the public that it is the family who knows exactly about drug abuse. Therefore, the family who reports the case will not be prosecuted. The reality, according to Mrs. E, a key informant from the Buleleng Regency BNN, shows that during the dissemination, people affected by drugs did not feel themselves sick, it was their family who felt the pain.

Someone who is exposed to drugs tends to be easily offended, embarrassed and so on. This is because the duration of the drug's effect wears off, so he gets irritated quickly, once he drinks again, he wakes up again. It is getting worse day by day. If the user continues to increase the dose, it means that the money spent is also quite a lot. Consuming half of a gram a day will cost around Rp. 1 million. This is very sad for his family. When the person is arrested by the police, usually 'he just feels sick and asks him to be rehabilitated', said Mrs. E.

The rehabilitation process is carried out after a legal process. The process of drug detention is indeed very dangerous and has indeed become our common enemy. Another key informant who is also from the Buleleng Regency BNN emphasizes how difficult it is for families to report if a family member is affected::

"A person who is affected and addicted is always trying to sell his possessions. Even the family sometimes feels prestige and very guilty when one of their family members is exposed to drugs. In addition, in society there is still a kind of stigma. Reluctance to report is sometimes due to a sense of too high self-esteem. So, we are careful not to say this."

Drug abuse cases are like an ice tip phenomenon, which only appears on the surface. Therefore, education and empowerment of families and communities are very important. A key informant from the Buleleng BNNK explained that the drug user or abuser has been around for a long time but was only discovered after a long time.

"Therefore, there are two side countermeasures. The first is how those users are treated with rehabilitation. BNN as an agency that seeks to convey dissemination about rehabilitation efforts to jointly fight against drugs. With dissemination of rehab, which appears only on the surface, the challenge is to dismantle the underlying tissue so that it can also appear on the surface. Second, from distributors' point of view, a legal process must still be held. If the user is likened to a fever, because there are many requests, the bookies are very smart. The users will be given for free and after a new addiction he will be dragged away by the money. Therefore, these users need to be cut first. They really need to be treated completely. Thus, the demand for drugs will be small and as a result the demand will automatically drop drastically so the dealer will lose because the sales are not selling"

well. The informant further stated that what is very concerning is the tendency of the younger generation of drug users and dealers. Some of these youths only act as intermediaries because large airports are often invisible. When these young users are caught, they often end up in rehabilitation. The problem is, after being rehabilitated it will come back again, then be rehabilitated again and use it again, applying the same over and over again."

In an effort to drug countermeasures, it is necessary to know which nodes must be opened. Villages are at the forefront because users usually live in the community. There needs to be the involvement of various parties. BNN as a leading agency of course also requires the support of many parties, including the local government. However, with regional autonomy sometimes the implementation of programs and activities cannot run as it should be. BNN has been striving to embrace the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to be able to participate in implementing the drug countermeasure action plan.

Community involvement is very important, especially since there is already a legal umbrella under the Law 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as Presidential Instructions and so on. In addition, it can also provide social sanctions whenever there are drug abuse and illicit trafficking cases. Likewise, strong customary sanctions can certainly be sought to assist in counter-measuring this problem. The community plays an important role in supervising the function of the lowest social community with a family approach in accordance with the customs and habits of the community. Especially for the Balinese people who are strict to their customs and culture, one of which is the absence of the Balinese habit of running away if there is a problem. The Balinese habit of attending traditional ceremonies and the existence of social sanctions if they do not follow can play an important role in counter-measuring the drug problem. However, in everyday life there may be people who do not follow the established rules. Therefore, BNNK continues to boost the spirit of its employees not to be discouraged, especially in carrying out dissemination activities and so on which are their respective duties. In addition to mobilizing the community through traditional leaders, the involvement of young people such as the *Sekaa teruna teruni* group or through the school is also being pursued.

The problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is also due to the geographical location that is easily entered by people and goods from various directions. It is also important to consider both human and financial resources in the context of drug countermeasures. The results of discussions with key informants at Buleleng BNNK obtained information that the determination of a person affected by a case to be sent to rehabilitation is by a urine test. The urine test is very quick and easy to perform with fairly accurate results. After the urine test there is an obligation to report and because of the urine test activity there are witnesses, many cases continue to be reported. The problem is, those who are affected by cases sometimes do not consider the condition of their families who are slumped. Some cases were found to be positive for use but refused to be rehabilitated. It was only after being sick while in the Correctional Institution that he asked for rehabilitation.

One of the effects of drug abuse experienced by the family is the occurrence of divorce cases. Several cases in Buleleng Regency were the wife asking for a divorce because she was told to work to earn money and if she didn't bring the money when she came home, she would be beaten. One of the effects of drug abuse on users is lying. Although the person concerned has been using drugs for a long time, it was only discovered by a urine test which was only shown after 2-3 days, the person concerned said that they had used drugs recently. When a drug user is caught by the police or BNN officers, they often answer that they have never used it. But if it's a urine test, he can't deny it anymore

The strategy to tackle illicit trafficking and drug abuse which is still considered not optimal is in terms of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is actually closely related to prevention. Before it is decided that a person will be rehabilitated, a comparative urine test is carried out by the BNNK beforehand, because people who are exposed to drugs often do not confess even though the urine test is positive (interview with Buleleng BNNK staff). You have to prepare with any possibilities by using the law of each institution as BNN cannot facilitate all the expenses arising from such actions. With the Minister of Village Regulation Number 11 of 2015 which provides budgets to villages, the village can actually facilitate early detection if there is an indication of a change in the behavior of the villagers. Meanwhile, the local BNNK can directly conduct a urine test using a device purchased by

the village itself. This is being gradually raised, because IBM can be carried out in such a village. In drug countermeasures, it is not only the duties of BNN. Prevention also has an element of community empowerment, so when there is dissemination, there will be empowerment and volunteers. As for eradication, there are many police officers, but in fact there is still a need for rehabilitation. Due to the fact that rehabilitation requires temporary hospitalization, which is only available in Bangli Regency, any cases requiring hospitalization will be sent to Bangli.

For Buleleng Regency which is quite prone to drug cases, the absence of inpatient facilities as part of the rehabilitation process is also quite difficult. The existence of inpatient facilities is important considering that people who are already addicted cannot only do outpatient treatment. According to the key informant from the Buleleng BNNK, he emphasized that the problem of drug addicts does not end only in prison. Because if he meets a friend who uses it again, then the possibility of being exposed again will be higher. Moreover, if many penitentiaries use drugs and then the capacity has exceeded their capacity, this will be a burden to its own problems for drug countermeasures. Therefore, infrastructure facilities for rehabilitation as well as early detection for prevention are things that deserve to be considered.

In order to break the chain of drug abuse, it needs to be done in an integrated manner. The Integrated Team needs to be empowered because after the rehabilitation process is completed, those who have used drugs must still be monitored by the Integrated Team. This Integrated Team includes the village head, Babinsa, there is Babinka and other figures in the community who are responsible for supervising. In supervision, there needs to be a planned budget through the Permendes for facilitation. In addition, it must synergize with stakeholders because it also includes prevention, fulfillment of basic needs and orientation for early detection prevention. In this case, early detection is very important, so it requires volunteers who can help carry out early detection, for example through urine tests. Currently, only a urine test is a powerful weapon to declare that someone has tested positive. After being tested positive as a new drug user, if the follow-up is rehabilitation, it is necessary to prepare a rehabilitation team.

Overcoming the problem of drug abuse is like a life cycle. After rehabilitation, then there needs to be a recovery and they have to live with

normal life as before. There is a possibility of a job lost while he went through the cycle of the healing process, then to be able to live properly again as before may not be easy. As stated by one of the key informants that drug use is related to brain damage in the nerves. People who are exposed to drugs have a void in the brain. Maybe there is a debt problem that causes him to be dizzy because of the burden he should be borne, so he is striving to find a peace of mind. Living in peace means having no problems or “don’t solve problems by making other problems.” When people who are addicted to drugs run out of money, the solution is forced to work. The most important thing is actually the family. Family strengthening is meant not only to find a win-win solution but also to have a right response to the economic impact, such as instead of not eating, you should work again. In overcoming this, often those who can’t stand will contact their group link on drugs. Eventually they will fall into being dealers because once they trafficked the prohibited goods, they will get around Rp. 500 thousand. Maybe they feel that this is a shortcut in finding a solution rather than not eating. This is really a challenge to tackle such a complex problem. This condition leads us to think that the problem of drug abuse cannot actually be solved by law enforcement alone and also cannot be solved only with rehabilitation. This is because after rehabilitation, there will be post-rehabilitation that needs to be accompanied. This assistance is necessary especially if the person concerned gets a job. He should really be kept busy. Therefore, the involvement of the village as the front line is very important. For this reason, it is very appropriate if the village is also involved because in the village there are community leaders, there is a village head, there is a Babinsa who can play a role in overseeing things that roughly indicate drug abuse. If this is the case, then the village just needs to coordinate with the local BNN.

Thus, the responsibility for drug control rests on the shoulders of many parties, not only depending on the BNN, which often has limited human and financial resources. Therefore, community empowerment becomes important, especially to reach remote areas. Empowering rural communities means synergizing with many parties so that they can convey to the community related to drug problems.

D. Closing

Bali Provincial BNN implements various approaches, both hard, soft and smart power in the context of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) Program. These efforts should be conducted, considering that drug crimes have been carried out in various ways that require innovation for prevention and eradication. In line with advances in digital technology, the increasing number of users in the younger generation, BNNP is also required to always innovate. One way to do this is to use social media to provide education and extension regarding drugs, their causes, impacts and prevention. Apart from using a platform that is very popular with young people, BNNP is also embracing local cultural figures to help educate the public. Embracing *Dalang* Cenk Blok who has many subscribers, BNNP has left messages to educate the public. In addition to the *Dalang*, BNNP also embraces influencer figures in preventing drug crimes, especially drug abuse

These efforts continue to be made even though the challenges they face are getting tougher. Drug trafficking in society with its various forms. The existence of the drug-free village program, especially with the existence of IBM activities, is expected to increase public understanding and awareness in fighting drugs in their village. This success cannot be separated from the role of customary villages which are also involved in these activities by instilling an approach to cultural and religious values. In addition, cooperation with various parties is also influential in efforts to carry out P4GN activities.

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Interview with the Head of IBM Sangsit Village Komang Sudarma



Mandalika Circuit, West Nusa Tenggara

Source: pikiranrakyat.com

CHAPTER 19

SYNERGY IN DRUG ABUSE COUNTERMEASURE IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

Zainal Fatoni

A. Introduction

The problem of drug abuse in the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province in general, as well as in the City of Mataram, East Lombok Regency, and Sumbawa Regency in particular, is quite alarming and needs serious attention from various related parties. The Covid-19 pandemic that has been going on since the beginning of 2020 has not brought drug abuse under control, but the reality shows that the situation is becoming increasingly complex. Analyzing from the data on the number of drug abuse cases, for example, the trend shows the development of the number of cases which relatively decreased previously in 2020, but has increased again, seen from the data until mid-2021. Not only in urban areas, the situation of drug abuse is also increasingly worrying because it has been found far away in rural areas in NTB. It has also been found spreading to most groups of the general public with various social and demographic backgrounds.

This paper explores the importance of synergies in drug abuse countermeasures in NTB Province, particularly in Mataram City, East Lombok Regency, and Sumbawa Regency, which will be the study locations in 2021. The data sources used for the formulation of this paper were obtained from qualitative research with various data collection techniques, namely interviews with various sources/informants, sighting/observations, as well as searching for supporting documents, both obtained from sources in the field and sources from the internet. The first part of this paper discusses the scope of drug problems in NTB, including the drug trafficking and abuse as well as regional vulnerability to the dangers of drug trafficking

and abuse in various study locations. Furthermore, in the second part, various policy strategies, programs and activities are described in the P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) program. The implementation of P4GN was analyzed, both at the provincial level and in the three study districts/cities, including various breakthroughs as well as challenges and obstacles faced. Finally, in the closing section of this paper, it is emphasized the importance of synergy between stakeholders in drug abuse countermeasures in NTB so that the efforts that have been and are being carried out can run more optimally.

B. Drugs in NTB: Cases, Regional Vulnerability and Problem Complexity

Drug trafficking and abuse cases in the NTB Province, as in anywhere else, are an 'iceberg' phenomenon. The case data that has been revealed was only the visible 'peak', while the actual data regarding drug trafficking and abuse has not been or is not revealed. As shown in Table 1, the data on drug cases revealed during the 2016-2019 period continued to increase. The pandemic situation since the beginning of 2020 has been affected by the decreasing number of revealed drug cases. However, the data for the first 6 months in 2021 showed an increasing trend because it has exceeded 50 percent of cases revealed in the previous year (2020). At the district/city level, Table 19.1 shows the highest number of cases handled on Lombok Island in Mataram City, East Lombok Regency, and Central Lombok Regency; while on Sumbawa Island, the highest number of cases was found in Bima City and Sumbawa Regency. However, it is undeniable that drug cases have become a serious problem in all areas in the Province of NTB.

Data on drug evidence in NTB in 2021 (January-June) showed shabu, marijuana, and ecstasy were the three most widely disclosed types of drugs (NTB Provincial BNN, 2021). This confirms the previous trend (2016-2018) which showed that the three types of drugs were also the most exposed evidence in the NTB region (Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Indonesian National Police for West Nusa Tenggara Region, 2016, 2017, and 2018).

Table 19.1. The Recap of Drug Cased based on Areas in NTB, 2016 - June 2021

UNIT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (up to JUNE)
DIRECTORATE OF DRUG INVESTIGATION	97	122	152	136	82	39
REGENCY POLICE OF MATARAM	75	93	121	139	65	54
REGENCY POLICE OF LOMBOK BARAT	41	57	50	40	31	13
REGENCY POLICE OF LOMBOK TENGAH	21	62	116	76	44	22
REGENCY POLICE OF LOMBOK TIMUR	52	72	71	92	47	23
REGENCY POLICE OF SUMBAWA BARAT	21	29	30	63	30	14
REGENCY POLICE OF SUMBAWA	19	31	43	54	41	29
REGENCY POLICE OF DOMPU	14	10	38	42	49	26
REGENCY POLICE OF BIMA KOTA	28	36	57	58	47	33
REGENCY POLICE OF BIMA KAB	15	44	33	42	25	12
REGENCY POLICE OF LOMBOK UTARA		30	32	35	20	16
BNNP NTB			11	7	11	5
TOTAL NUMBER	383	586	754	784	492	286

Source: BNN NTB Province (2021), Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Indonesian National Police for West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, and 2018)

Evidence of methamphetamine, for example, in the first 6 months of 2021 has been revealed as much as 5,533.08 grams. This number turned out to have increased compared to 2018 (4,479.76 grams), 2017 (2,639.027 grams), and 2016 (3,448.28 grams). Meanwhile, evidence of marijuana-type drugs in 2021 (January-June) was 8,648.34 grams, a relative decrease compared to the data in 2018 (43,028.81 grams and 2 cannabis), 2017 (12,642.98 grams), and 2016 (31,678.96 grams). The same trend is also seen in ecstasy drugs evidence, which revealed as many as 21 pills in 2021, much lower than the data in 2018 (209 pills), 2017 (63 pills), and 2016 (512.5 pills). Of the three most dominant types of drugs revealed in NTB, the results of news searches about drug cases in NTB did show that shabu was the most abused type of drug (Red JM, 2021, April 19; Red JM, 2021, April 5; Red JM, 2021, March 26; Red JM, 2021, March 22; Pratama, 2021, March 19; Red JM, 2021, March 2; Red JM, 2021, February 27; Red JM, 2021, February 17; Red JM, 2021, 20 January; Nickyrawi, 2021, 4 January).

Data obtained from the NTB Provincial BNN (2021) showed that inmates and prisoners of drug cases dominate the residents of Correctional Institution (*Lapas*) and detention houses (*Rutan*) in the NTB area. As shown in Table 2, conditions in July 2021 showed that there were 1,503 drug inmates and prisoners, consisting of: 1,017 dealers, 344 inmates, 128 abusers, and 14 kingpins. .

Table 19.2.The Recap of Drug Inmates and prisoners in NTB, July 2021

LAPAS/RUTAN	CAP.	Inmate and prisoner	DRUG INMATES AND PRISONERS				
			ABUSER	DEALER	KINGPIN	PRISONER	TOTAL
LAPAS CLASS II A MATARAM	666	1.237	35	443	3	190	671
LAPAS CLASS II A SUMBAWA BESAR	250	487	10	170	10	48	238
LAPAS CLASS II B DOMPU	148	348	12	117	0	11	140
LAPAS CLASS II B LOMBOK TENGAH	57	29	0	0	0	0	0
LAPAS CLASS II B SELONG	139	306	10	105	0	11	126
LAPAS CLASS II A LOMBOK TENGAH	72	28	1	0	0	0	1
LAPAS FOR WOMEN MATARAM	115	115	4	63	1	19	87
RUTAN CLASS II B RABA BRIMA	135	289	42	44	0	16	102
RUTAN CLASS II B PRAYA	92	253	14	75	0	22	111
RUTAN POLDA NTB		80	0	0	0	15	15
RUTAN BNNP NTB		12	0	0	0	12	12
TOTAL NUMBER	1,674	3,184	128	1,017	14	344	1,503

Source: BNN NTB Province (2021)

Judging from the total number of inmates and prisoners which reached 3,184 people, it means that almost half (47%) of them were inmates/prisoners for drug cases. The data concerning is the capacity of correctional institutions/detention houses which ideally only accommodates 1,674 people, in fact the number of inmates and prisoners living in correctional

institutions/detention houses is twice the ideal capacity. In general, this picture also occurs nationally, and has been a serious concern because correctional institutions/detention houses can also become a new social environment that affects the increasingly massive behavior of drug abuse.

The complexity of the drug problem in NTB can also be seen from the map of drug trafficking routes in the province, which involves various routes of trafficking by land, sea and air. The map of drug trafficking routes in the NTB Province shows the very openness of this area which can be misused by individuals to trafficking drugs through various routes (entrances) that exist (NTB Provincial BNN, 2019). The land route for drug trafficking in NTB includes various routes, such as Lembar—Gerung, Gerung—Mataram, Mataram—Senggigi, Mataram—Praya, Praya—Senggigi, Praya—Selong, and Selong—Labuhan Haji. Meanwhile, the sea route involves various official and unofficial port routes, such as the Padang Bae—Lembar, Padang Bae—Gili/Pemenang, Benoa—Gili/Pemenang routes, Kayangan—Maluk, Sape—Labuan Bajo Manggarai, and Sape—Waikelo Sumba. Not only utilizing land routes on the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa and domestic inter-island sea routes, drug trafficking in NTB also involves domestic and interstate (air) routes through various modus operandi of trafficking. The three airports in NTB (Lombok International Airport in Central Lombok, Brang Biji in Sumbawa, and Salahudin in Bima) have both local and national flight routes, such as from/to Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bali.

Regarding regional vulnerability to drug abuse, the NTB Provincial BNN in 2021 has mapped drug-prone areas in 1,143 villages/urban villages spreading over 117 districts and in 10 regencies/cities in the NTB Province. As shown in Table 3, the results of the mapping show that seven villages/urban villages that are vulnerable to drugs in the danger category are all located in the Lombok Island area, namely:

- Two urban villages in Mataram City (Dasan Agung Urban Village, Selaparang District and Karang Taliwang Urban Village, Cakranegara District),
- Two villages/urban villages in Lombok Timur Regency (Pancor Urban Village, Selong District and Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District),
- One village in Lombok Barat Regency (Batu Layar Village, Batu Layar District),

- One village in Lombok Tengah Regency (Beleka Village, Praya Timur District), and
- One village in Lombok Utara Regency (Gili Indah Village, Pemenang District).

Table 19.3. The Mapping of Drug Prone Villages/Urban Villages in NTB

REGENCIES/CITIES	DRUG PRONE AREAS CATEGORY				NUMBER
	DANGER	ADVISORY	WATCH	SAFE	
Mataram	2	11	37	0	50
Lombok Barat	1	10	83	28	122
Lombok Timur	2	8	111	133	254
Lombok Tengah	1	7	70	61	139
Lombok Utara	1	3	10	19	33
Sumbawa Barat		4	27	34	65
Sumbawa		5	78	83	166
Dompu		4	29	48	81
Bima Regency		9	105	78	192
Bima City		6	15	20	41
JUMLAH	7	67	565	504	1,143

Source: BNN NTB Province (2021)

Meanwhile, referring to data reported by BNN in the Indonesian Drug Report 2021 document (Puslidatin BNN, 2021: 57), drug-prone areas with the “Danger” category in the NTB Province include:

- Karang Bagu Area, Karang Taliwang Urban Village, Cakranegara District;
- Senggigi, Batulayar, and Pusuk (Batulayar District);
- Pancor, Kelayu (Selong District);
- Winner, Gili Indah/3 Gili (Winner District);
- Beleka Village, Bilelando Village, Mujur Village (Praya Timur District); as well as Pringgasela Village, Pringgasela District, East Lombok Regency.

Regarding the description of the drug problem at a smaller regional level (village/urban villages), the results of interviews with informants in Sumbawa Regency stated that there was a local initiative to map drug vulnerability in Labuan Burung Village, Buer District, which was the target of the Drug-Free (Bersinar) Village program in 2020. The results of a survey conducted at the end of 2020 in the village managed to record 161 abusers and 3 drug dealers (ARC, 2021). The tendency for abusers is male (100%),

aged 21-45 years (72%), graduated from junior high school (45%), worked as a farmer (48%), and had an average of 2.9 years of abusing drugs (41 %). Regarding the pattern of drug abuse, the majority of respondents admitted to using methamphetamine (100%), abusing drugs 3 times a week (59%), answering “secret” when asked where they got the drugs (55%), and getting drugs for free (66%).

The majority of respondents know about drugs (100%), know the effects of drugs (97%), know that drugs are prohibited (100%), know that drugs damage health (97%), and know the punishment for drug abusers (83%). Regarding knowledge about the benefits of drugs, 62% of respondents said “calm the mind”, 24% said “increase stamina”, while another 14% answered “increase courage”. Meanwhile, the majority (62%) admitted to getting information on drug use from friends, 17% from TV, and 21% from other media. Respondents generally have relatively good attitudes, but what is interesting is, when asked “what if a friend uses drugs in front of the respondent?”, more than half (59%) answered “both use”, 28% “avoid”, and 13 % “request”. This information shows that the social environment (association) plays a very large role in the behavior of someone abusing drugs (ARC, 2021).

C. Drug Countermeasures in NTB and The Importance of Synergy Among Stakeholders

The program to prevent illicit drug trafficking in NTB Province refers to regulations at the central level, which are in accordance with the mandate of Law 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Article 64 of the Law states that BNN was formed as part of an effort to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking and drug precursors. The detailed tasks mandated to BNN are mentioned in Article 70 of the Law (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009; NTB Provincial BNN, 2019). As at the national level, the main tasks of the Provincial BNN (BNNP) related to P4GN efforts include prevention, eradication, and rehabilitation (NTB Provincial BNN, 2021).

The Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Division of NTB Provincial BNN has the main task for both prevention and community empowerment. The program to prevent illicit drug trafficking in NTB is continuously implemented and involves various related sectors. Some

NTB Provincial BNN also has service tasks related to eradication and rehabilitation activities (NTB Provincial BNN, 2021). Services carried out related to eradication activities include assessment services for perpetrators of drug abuse crimes. This service is carried out by the BNNP Integrated Assessment Team based on requests submitted by investigators. Another service related to eradication activities is detainee's visit facilitation to families of perpetrators of drug abuse. Meanwhile, service tasks related to rehabilitation activities include the issuance of a Drugs Examination Result Certificate (SKHPN) for the community for the purpose of continuing school or applying for jobs. Other services include inpatient/outpatient services for people who wish to receive rehabilitation and extension programs conducted by BNNP counselors. In addition, the NTB BNNP also has a public complaint service regarding the drug abuse and illicit trafficking which can be accessed by contacting the Call Center 085238944442.

Regarding the rehabilitation program, several informants stated that the problem was the limited number of BNN rehabilitation centers/lokas. Currently, there are only six rehabilitation centers/lokas in Indonesia with limited capacity. The six rehabilitation centers are: Lido Bogor Rehabilitation Center (capacity: 800 people), Baddoka Makassar Rehab Center (capacity: 350 people), Batam Rehab Loka (capacity: 300 people), Tanah Merah Rehab Center, Samarinda (capacity: 250 people), Deli Serdang Rehab Loka (capacity: 125 people), and Kalianda Rehab Loka (capacity: 125 people) (NTB Provincial BNN, 2021). Judging from its location, the nearest BNN rehabilitation center from NTB and eastern Indonesia is in Makassar. Some of the informants also mentioned the potential for building a rehabilitation center/loka in the NTB area, particularly in East Lombok Regency. The proposal is expected to be a way out of the absence of rehabilitation centers in the eastern part of Indonesia, while drug problems are increasing in all regions in Indonesia (Sentinel Support, 2020).

NTB Provincial BNN also has an annual program 2021-2023. As shown in Figure 1, NTB Provincial BNN annual programs include: Drug-Free Village, Family Resilience, Early Resilience for Adolescents, Community-Based Interventions, and the Drug Threat Response City Index (IKoTAN). It is hoped that these programs can be synergized with similar programs from other agencies, such as the Tangguh Village (POLRI) and Healthy Village

(NTB Provincial Government). Details of the supporting activities for the annual program are as shown in Figure 19.1.



Figure 19.1. Annual Program NTB Provincial BNN 2021-2023

Source: NTB Provincial BNN (2021)

In the three study locations in NTB Province (Mataram City, East Lombok Regency, and Sumbawa Regency), the agencies that are the leading sectors of drug countermeasure efforts vary. In Mataram City and Sumbawa Regency, there are already Mataram City BNN agencies and Sumbawa Regency BNN which are vertical agencies. On the other hand, there is no vertical agency in East Lombok Regency, but BNK (Regency Narcotics Agency) which is part of the Regional Government of East Lombok Regency. The results of interviews at the study locations showed that there are variations in the obstacles and challenges faced in the two types (variations) of agencies that become leading sectors of drug countermeasure in districts/cities.

In East Lombok Regency, the existence of BNK is a good initiative from the local government. However, BNK personnel who generally work concurrently in other agencies (services/agencies) and the limited budget for programs/activities are other challenges to face. Until now, it has been proposed that the East Lombok BNK can be promoted to become a BNN vertical agency considering the vast area of East Lombok and its various drug-related problems (Sentinel Support, 2020). On the other hand, in Mataram City and Sumbawa Regency, there has been a vertical agency

(BNN Regency/City), but the challenge that is still being faced is how to optimize the synergy with various agencies (services/agencies) in the regency/city government. The Kesbangpol is usually the leading sector in policies/programs/activities related to drug countermeasure in districts/cities, thus a harmonious synergy between Regency/City BNN and the Kesbangpol is very important.

The program to prevent illicit drug trafficking is also realized through several efforts to create an environment that has awareness of the dangers of drugs. This program is realized through the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village Program. The Drug-Free Village/Urban Village Program started in 2019 by selecting 1 village/urban village in each regency/city. As it can be seen in Table 4, in NTB Province, there are a total of 10 locations of Drug-Free Village/Urban Village in the NTB Province each year which are determined through the Governor’s Decree (Anwar, 2019; NTB Provincial Government, 2019 & 2020).

Table 19.4. The Location of Drug-Free Village/Urban Village Program in NTB Province, 2019 and 2020

REGENCY/CITY	LOCATION OF DRUG-FREE VILLAGE/URBAN VILLAGE	
	2019	2020
Mataram City	Pagutan Timur Urban Village (Mataram District)	Abian Tubuh Baru Urban Village (Sandubaya District)
Lombok Barat Regency	Midang Village (Gunung Sari District)	Bengkel Village (Labuapi District)
Lombok Timur Regency	Sapit Village (Suwela District)	Pancor Urban Village (Selong District)
Lombok Tengah Regency	Mantang Village (Batukliang District)	Renteng Village (Praya District)
Lombok Utara Regency	Teninga Village (Tanjung District)	Pemenang Barat Village (Pemenang District)
Sumbawa Barat Regency	Tano Village (Poto Tano District)	Dalam Urban Village (Taliwang District)
Sumbawa Regency	Labuhan Village (Labuhan Badas District)	Labuhan Burung Village (Buer District)
Dompu Regency	Matua Urban Village (Woja District)	Karijawa Village (Dompu District)
Bima Regency	Panda Village (Palibelo District)	Cenggu Village (Belo District)
Bima City	Dara Urban Village (Rasanae Barat District)	Monggonao Urban Village (Mpunda District)

Source: Provincial Government of NTB (2019 & 2020)

There are various indicators in determining the location of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village, especially with regard to the vulnerability of the village/urban village to drug abuse. Likewise, the indicators for the success of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village program that have been determined include: program independence, community understanding, funding support through the Regional Budget (APBD) and Village Budget (APBDesa), the presence of volunteers and anti-drug activists and recovery agents, the role of community health center (puskesmas) in the rehabilitation process, reducing the level of regional vulnerability and the number of abusers, as well as active community participation in reporting information on drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Director of Advocacy for the Deputy for Prevention of BNN RI, 2019). The results of interviews and observations at the study sites showed that monitoring and evaluation activities are still not optimal, especially in evaluating the effectiveness of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village program based on the indicators of the success of the program that have been determined. The pandemic situation and the policy of refocusing the budget will also have an impact on the implementation of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village throughout 2020 and 2021.

The results of the interview also showed that there are various challenges faced in the implementation of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village. Regarding indicators of active community participation in reporting information on drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their neighborhood, for example, this tends to be difficult to do. The public in general is well aware of information on drug abusers or dealers/kingpin, but they are worried/afraid of conveying this information to the authorities or Bhabinkamtibmas, Babinsa and Satlinmas. They are worried/afraid of being blamed or intimidated by certain parties if it is discovered that they are the informants of drug abuse cases in their area. Therefore, joint efforts and commitments are needed to ensure that the active participation of the public who are encouraged to report drug abuse information is also followed by guarantees of the confidentiality and security of the submitted information

"... our society here is very indifferent. The meaning of being indifferent is because of fear. His parents, who came to the village office yesterday, were crying, 'Please, sir, please help my child for rehabilitation...' If they speak out, it's like their life is in danger..."

"...Yesterday, at the beginning, I was too frontal as we are dealing with the mafia... until I was threatened with a gun... 'I'll shoot you in the head with a gun'... one of the kingpins told me so ... Until My billboard here is... hmm... my head was removed. That's a threat too, yes, but I never back down in this case."

(Interview with informants in Labuhan Burung Village, Sumbawa)

Another challenge is related to efforts to embrace former drug abusers after they undergo rehabilitation or punishment for their previous drug abuse behavior. The existence of negative stigma is a challenge, as well as the risk of being re-involved in drug abuse behavior. Therefore, the social environment has an important role in creating a safe environment from drug abuse, including by actively involving former abusers in various positive and productive activities

"What I do is coaching. First, we have a RBM (Community-Based Rehabilitation) team that I formed. Yesterday we picked up a former drug abuser, but... well, there's a but here... After we appointed him, we saw his daily life, even though he just got out of the Correctional Institution as a drug convict. When there was a meeting with the BNN (Sumbawa BNNK), he wanted to (become a member of the RPM). Finally, after we observed it, we monitored the residents' report and it turned out that he was abusing drugs again..."

"... I wish there was a... every hamlet or area in my village has positive and productive activities... there are religious activities, there are sports activities, sports facilities and infrastructure... Thank God we are able to play badminton, soccer, I'm also currently coaching pencak silat... I want to keep this community busy like that... and there are also Persami activities (Saturday-Sunday Islamic Boarding School). Persami, the system is that our children from kindergarten, elementary school, to junior high school are reading Al Quran activities with the teachers... Well, every Saturday and Sunday they are gathered in one place... (given briefings about) the dangers of drugs, morals, and other things..."

"Every time there is a labor-intensive activity, I always put my friends (former drug abusers) together. I'm also often active on social media, especially on Facebook. I called them, there were 5 people... I remind them that a willingness to change depends on yourself, the most important thing is that I have empowered you... I ordered them

welding, 75 meters for the first stage of welding the perimeter fence for a football field. I empower them. These are several things that I've done so far, aside from giving advice and appeal to the community...."
(Interview with informants in Labuhan Burung Village, Sumbawa)

One of the success stories in realizing an area (village/urban village) that is safe from drug abuse can be seen in a village in East Lombok Regency. Kembang Kuning Village in Sikur District is a tourist village in East Lombok which is also the winner of Healthy Village, a program initiated by the NTB Provincial Government. The interesting thing is the synergy of the various components from the existing community, not only the village government, but also groups of women, the younger generation, and various existing communities to jointly create a village environment that is friendly to tourists, but still maintains the culture of community religious life, including prohibition of alcohol and drug abuse. Many positive and productive activities are carried out, including by increasing the capacity for life skills needed to develop tourist villages. These efforts are also supported by adequate internet access and social media that are useful for promoting the village to outsiders, including foreign tourists.

Synergy among stakeholders is indeed one of the keys and challenges in realizing the success of P4GN's efforts in each location. In various forms of activities, NTB Provincial BNN has made various synergy programs with existing stakeholders. The synergy programs were carried out, among others, in the form of visits, gatherings, and audiences with various sectors, including the Governor, Chair of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Kapolda, Kakanwil Kemenkumham, Head of Education and Culture Office, Head of Village Headquarters, Community Leaders, High Prosecutor's Office, Financial Services Authority (OJK), and Customs and Excise. (NTB Provincial BNN, 2021). This is so important that all stakeholders have the same commitment to P4GN efforts in NTB Province which is realized through optimizing their respective roles in supporting the P4GN efforts. Not only at the provincial level, synergy efforts of course also need to be carried out at the district/city level, even up to the village/urban village level. The results of interviews and observations in Mataram City, East Lombok Regency, and Sumbawa Regency indicate the need for any programs to optimize this synergy. It is important to do this so that the offices/sectors/

agencies also give priority to programs/activities and budget priorities to support P4GN efforts. The synergy effort does not only involve the sector/services in the government, but must also involve the active role of the private sector, academics (education), the community (society), the media, and various other related parties.

The role of the media, for example, is very important in realizing public literacy regarding the dangers and impacts of drug abuse. In today's digital era, the role of the media is becoming increasingly needed, including to reach the millennial population (the younger generation) who are relatively more 'literate' with internet and social media-based communication and information. At the time this research was conducted, NTB Provincial BNN had also started promoting educational efforts and campaign programs/activities through its various social media channels. Some digital-based program/activity initiatives include:

- Semeton¹⁴¹ CNS (Cegah Narkoba *Streaming*/ Prevent Drug Streaming),
- BEKENN (*Berita Kekinian*/ Contemporary News NTB Provincial BNN),
- Benjango¹⁴² which is an innovation of the NTB Provincial BNN for prisoner visit service program online via video calls or WhatsApp media,
- Berembe¹⁴³ which is a digital-based spiritual and mental guidance program,
- LPG+ or *Layanan Psikologi Gratis Plus*/Free Psychology Service Plus which is a program for providing digital-based psychological services, as well as
- various digital-based services, including online complaints, assessment submissions, as well as registration services for rehabilitation programs, submission of SHKPN (Certificate of Drugs Examination Results), and urine tests at agencies/companies.

These various digital-based program and service initiatives require the capacity of human resources and the support of adequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment so that their implementation runs optimally. Through internship programs that involve students from various majors, it is not uncommon for digital-based program and service initiatives to involve those who are known to be closer to the millennial

141 The term "semeton" comes from Sasak Language which means "sibling"

142 The term "benjango" comes from Sasak Language which means "visit"

143 The term "berembe" comes from Sasak Language which means "how"

generation. The results of observations showed that these various online program and service initiatives are becoming known to the millennial generation, as can be seen from the responses they provide. Optimizing content packaging that is attractive, but also effective in conveying P4GN's important message to the younger generation is a challenge so the initiative can reach bigger targets. Programs that are interactive and involve the active role of the target are generally more in demand, such as video competitions or the TikTok Challenge. Program refreshes need to be carried out regularly by always taking into account the growing trends on social media.

D. Closing

The problem of drug abuse in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province is generally quite alarming and needs to continue to receive attention from various related parties. The Covid-19 pandemic that has been going on since the beginning of 2020 has not brought drug abuse under control, but the reality shows that the situation is becoming increasingly complex. Analyzing from the data on the number of drug abuse cases, for example, the trend shows the development of the number of cases which relatively decreased previously in 2020 (the initial situation of the pandemic), but has increased again, seen from the data until mid-2021.

Various P4GN efforts have been made, both related to prevention, community empowerment, rehabilitation, and eradication. P4GN's efforts need to be supported by the availability of data and information at the village/urban village level. One of the village government initiatives in Sumbawa Regency, as explained in the previous section, is a good practice that needs to be replicated because the information obtained from the survey at the village level can map the vulnerability of their area to drug abuse.

Program synergy is an important issue discussed in this paper, so that all stakeholders have the same priorities and commitments in drug countermeasure efforts. This synergy effort does not only need to be carried out at the provincial level, but more importantly how to encourage synergy at the district/city level and continue up to the village/urban village level. Synergy in the Drug-Free Village program, for example, requires an active role not only from the village government, but also from the private sector, academia, the community, and the media. Good practices in optimizing the

role of the internet and social media in education and program campaigns initiated by the Provincial BNNP also need to be encouraged at the local level, including optimizing content packaging so that it remains effective in grounding P4GN's messages to various segments of society.

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CHAPTER 20

DRUG ABUSE AND ITS COUNTERMEASURE STRATEGIES IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

Prima Nurahmi Mulyasari

A. Pendahuluan

Drug abuse is still a chronic problem that afflicts the Republic of Indonesia, including East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. NTT is a potential area for drug transit and marketing because it is supported by open geographical conditions and borders with two countries, namely Timor Leste and Australia. This condition can also be seen in detail from the large number of entry/exit gates for the NTT region, which has 22 seaports and 14 airports scattered throughout the NTT archipelago and has not been equipped with adequate facilities and human resources. Number of arrests of international drug dealers in recent years is proof that Indonesia is in a state of drug emergency.

The Indonesian government prioritizes the role of the Police and the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in preventing and eradicating drug trafficking in Indonesia. According to Antara online news (30 October 2019), drug users in NTT have reached approximately 36,000 people from the total population of the island-based province of 5 million residents. The results of the drug prevalence survey in NTT in 2019 found that 4,875 people in this province had used non-injected drugs. With that number, NTT has a prevalence rate of 0.10% or below the national prevalence rate of 2.40% (BNN and LIPI: Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey 2019).

Focusing on drug abuse, this paper narrates the findings of a qualitative research on the 2021 Indonesian Community Lifestyle Survey in the province

of East Nusa Tenggara which will be held on August 25 – September 24, 2021. Interviews were conducted with respondents who are involved in prevention, use, rehabilitation, decision makers, eradication and the general public.

Qualitative and quantitative field research in the 2021 Indonesian Community Lifestyle Survey in Kupang City, West Manggarai Regency and Lembata Regency found that the respondents who had used the most drugs were methamphetamine and marijuana. Likewise, those who have relatives or friends who are known to be involved in drug use or have been offered to use drugs. According to a former user (interview 11 September 2021) methamphetamine and marijuana are widely used because these plants in the drug market are affordable and quite easy to obtain. Even some users can grow their own. While the motive for taking drugs is to increase self-confidence by using methamphetamine and happy hallucinations by smoking marijuana. One of the suspected marijuana users was arrested by the West Manggarai Police in 2018. The suspect, who is a Belgian citizen and lives as a diving instructor in Labuan Bajo, was arrested along with evidence of potted cannabis plants.

Information digging through in-depth interviews with quantitative survey respondents who had used drugs in West Manggarai Regency revealed that they used ecstasy, methamphetamine, marijuana while pursuing undergraduate education outside NTT, namely in the provinces of Bali and East Java. Labuan Bajo's position at the westernmost tip of Flores Island makes it easier for residents to move out of provinces such as West Nusa Tenggara, Bali, East Java and South Sulawesi. Therefore, many young people from West Manggarai choose to study in these provinces instead of Kupang, which is located on the island of Timor and has more complicated access.

B. The Current Drug Problems in NTT

Poverty and Drugs

The two NTT Provincial Police (Polda) drug prisoners were interviewed (2 September 2021) while visiting the doctor of NTT Provincial BNN (BNNP) Rehabilitation. They are two poor fishermen who admitted to buying

methamphetamine in their hometown in Madura, and using it in Kupang on the grounds that shabu made them strong and awake without sleep to catch fish in the sea. Data on drug users handled by the West Manggarai Police for the period 2020-2021 also included prisoners who were unemployed and housewives.

Republika's online report (16 September 2014), confirmed the high rates of poverty and unemployment as one of the triggers for drug trafficking and abuse. Phenomena of drug trafficking and abuse cases that can cause social and economic losses can occur in various levels of society without distinguishing between social, economic, age and educational strata. A similar opinion was expressed by the Head of NTT Provincial BNN, Drs. Isnaeni Ujiarto, M.Si, in her opening remarks for the 2021 Training of National Survey on Indonesian Community Lifestyle in collaboration with BNN and LIPI at the Neo Eltari Hotel, Kupang, August 25, 2021. The Head of NTT Provincial BNN said that drug cases a few decades ago were attached to the community with status of middle-upper economy but not so at this time.

Poverty is a condition in which a person or group of people is below the standard of living due to the non-fulfillment of basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter. The absence of these basic resources affects the quality of life. East Nusa Tenggara is a province that has the third highest poverty percentage in Indonesia. According to data from the Statistics Indonesia for East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), the number of poor people in NTT in September 2020 increased by 44.07 thousand people compared to September 2019, to 1.17 million poor people (<https://ntt.bps.go.id/news/2021/02/15/228/jumpa-pers-kemiskinan-ntt.html>)

The poor population in rural and urban communities in NTT are generally scattered in several types of work, such as: farm laborers, migrant workers, small farmers, small traders, fishermen, laborers, street vendors, hawkers, scavengers, and the unemployed. This poor group then raises the problem of cultural and structural poverty, if not taken seriously, especially for the next generation.

Super Premium Tourist Destination and the Lurking Drug Threat

When President Jokowi stipulated Labuan Bajo tourist area in Komodo District, West Manggarai as one of the priority tourist destinations in early 2021, serious efforts to tackle drug abuse should be one major attention from the Indonesian National Police and the NTT Provincial BNN. The anti-drugs declaration even started within the NTT Regional Police. According to *Harian Merdeka* (October 24, 2021), the Head of the NTT Police, Lotharia Latif stated that members of the National Police at the NTT Regional Police must stay away from drugs and carry out their duties according to existing rules and regulations. Drugs became the attention of the NTT Police after many of its members were involved in drug abuse cases throughout 2020. He said:

"I will give strict sanctions if anyone is involved and Disrespectful Dismissal (PTDH) will be applied for the members of the Police. If anyone break the rules, they will immediately be removed from the positions."

A respondent who was a former drug user we interviewed (11 September 2021) in Labuhan Bajo Village, West Manggarai Regency also said from what he knew in his area, the practice of buying drugs from outside NTT was carried out through social media. Buyers in the NTT area took advantage of the arrival of ships from outside NTT that carry drugs and are hidden in certain places on the ship based on the agreement with the seller who put them. This was also admitted by the Head of Drugs at the West Manggarai Police, AKP Simpronius Naro who we interviewed (10 September 2021).

The Head of Narcotics at the West Manggarai Police said in an interview with us that his staff was not fully prepared for the position of Labuan Bajo, which is now a super priority tourist destination. According to him, human resources and institutional strengthening for the prevention and eradication of drug abuse must be strengthened to overcome the rampant drug cases in his working area. AKP Simpronius Naro estimates that the number of kingpins, dealers and users in Labuan Bajo is much higher than what his staff estimates. However, due to the limited number of unit members and the budget for activities, until September there were only 4 (four) drug cases that he could reveal. The process of disclosing drug cases requires a large

budget and a long time for reconnaissance, etc.

One of the NTT anti-drug volunteers from a non-governmental organization in Kupang whom we interviewed (1 September 2021) said that drug trafficking in Labuan Bajo has been a great concern since the area has become a popular tourist destination in Indonesia within the last few years. In fact, according to him, a motorcycle taxi driver in Labuan Bajo he met could easily show where the marijuana dealer was if tourists wanted to buy it. In this case, the presence of foreign tourists has contributed to an increased number of drug abuse cases in tourist areas. Data on drug users in Labuhan Bajo who were arrested by the West Manggarai Police Narcotics Unit in 2020-2021 contains data on people who work in the tourism sector as well as foreign tourists.

Drugs and Migrant Workers in NTT

The problem of drug trafficking in NTT can also be related to the large number of NTT migrants residing abroad. A total of 6,664 illegal Indonesian migrant workers were deported from Malaysia during the 2017-2020 period. From that number, 1,314 people, or about 20%, were involved in drug cases. While the data release from the Consulate of the Republic of Indonesia (KRI) in Tawau, when averaged, there are as many as 400 Indonesian illegal workers in Malaysia who are involved in drug cases every year (https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/822589/1314_-Indonesian-illegal-migrant-worker-in-malaysia-involved-drug-case). It is possible that some of them came from NTT considering that this province is one of the sending pockets of migrant workers to plantations in Malaysia (Amir, 2016; Anshor, 2018)

A college student of Undana Kupang interviewed by the research team (August 28, 2021) said that although he never uses drugs, in his native Malacca Regency, which borders Timor Leste, he had seen a neighbor growing marijuana in pots. This neighbor is a migrant worker who has just returned from Kalimantan/Malaysia. He found out that the plant in the pot was marijuana after being told by his mother who came from Java.

The rampant drug trafficking, which is now targeting a new market among plantation workers, has also received a response from PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) through a synergistic collaboration with BNN (<https://www.ptpn4.co.id/ptpn-iv-bersama-bnn-implement-program-garden->

shine/). The method used by the drug dealer network here is approaching plantation foremen to use drugs. By getting a foreman as a drug user, it would be easier to trafficking drugs to the workers (<https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/661009/buruh-perkebunan-sasaran-peredaran-narkoba-tim-rehabilitasi-bnn-pick-bola>).

In this regard, BNN, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), and the government of Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, NTT in September 2021 signed a joint decision to protect migrant workers from drug abuse (<https://bnn.go.id/synergy-bnn-ri-bp2mi-regent-tts-protect-workers/0>). Migrant workers from NTT who work in Malaysia are mostly workers in the plantation sector.

The response of the Regent of Timor Tengah Selatan, quoting from the Beritasatu Daily (3 September, 2021), Egusem Pieter said the high number of working age population and the open unemployment rate which reached 6,491 people had an impact on the increasing number of migrant workers in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT):

"We don't want to pass up this opportunity. The district of Timor Tengah Selatan warmly welcomes and thanks those who have contributed to protect migrant workers from illegal recruitment and create a clean district from drug trafficking."

Previously, BP2MI had built a School for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Timor Tengah Selatan Regency, NTT with the aim of minimizing illegal recruitment of drug PMIs and keeping PMIs away from narcotics abuse activities while working abroad (<https://bp2mi.go.id/index.php/news-details/establish-school-pmi-di-timor-central-selatan-bp2mi-harapkan-kabupaten-free-from-illegal-recruitment-pmi-and-net-drugs>).

The problem of drug abuse does not only occur in Indonesian Migrant Workers but also their family members. In an interview with the research team on August 30, 2021, Doctor Daulat, who is a rehabilitation doctor at the NTT Provincial BNN Clinic, expressed his concern for migrant worker children who do not get the supervision and attention from their parents because they work far away abroad and rarely come home so that their children become drug abuse victim. According to him, this has happened in

the NTT area to the rehabilitation patients he treated. A study by the Center for Research and Development of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs (2018) regarding children of migrant workers also stated the vulnerability of children of female migrant workers to drug abuse.

C. Strategies on Drug Countermeasure Program in NTT

Kompleksitas persoalan narkoba di tingkat nasional ditanggapi pemerintah. The government responded to the complexity of the drug problem at the national level with the issuance of the latest policy on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) in the period 2020-2024 under the umbrella of Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 P4GN national action plan. The government instructs all elements of government and society to focus more on achieving the slogan “Drug-Free Indonesia “.

Drug prevention and eradication efforts are carried out in three stages, first, preventive is prevention efforts that are carried out early. Second, curative is an effort that is strategic in nature and is a medium-term and long-term action plan, but must be seen as an urgent action to be implemented immediately. And third, repressive, is a countermeasure in the form of law enforcement action starting from those carried out by the authorities, in this case the POLRI institution and the National Narcotics Board.

NTT Provincial BNN has implemented the P4GN program and issued the tagline “War on Drugs” to create a Drug-Free Indonesia. There are three approaches in carrying out the program, namely the soft power approach (efforts in the field of prevention, community empowerment and rehabilitation), the hard power approach (efforts in the field of eradication), and the smart power approach (efforts to utilize information technology and R&D).

According to the official release of the NTT Provincial BNN in 2020, the dissemination of P4GN information to families, students, students, workers and community groups during 2020 totaled 5,764 people from the government environment as many as 681 people in formal and non-formal education environments as many as 4,989 people through 3 printed local media, 8 outdoor printed media (billboards), 6 local radio and tv broadcasting

media, 4 online media and communication, information and education (KIE) through conventional media including through talk shows.

Campaign and Dissemination

In the implementation of prevention, NTT Provincial BNN in collaboration with Kupang BNNK launched the Drug-Free (Bersinar) village in 2019. Areas considered vulnerable to drug trafficking receive priority for alternative empowerment programs. As in Alak Village, Kupang, a working meeting with stakeholders was held, such as life skill training in the field of *ikat* weaving, technical guidance on equipment and work materials, with regular monitoring and evaluation. Another urban village is in Oesapa.

According to an interview with the Head of the Kupang BNNK, Kompol Lino Do Rosario Pereira, SH (31 August 2021) dissemination of the dangers of drugs in Kupang City is actively carried out in all urban villages in Kupang as well as in agencies. In schools, a liaison between the school and the BNNP/ BNNK was also appointed as an anti-drug activist. One of the teachers who is an anti-drug activist in an interview (September 1, 2021) said that one of the efforts to fight drugs among school students in Kupang is to facilitate urine tests by BNN to schools and extension activities through social media by sharing information about the dangerous of drugs to students and invite students to play an active role in participating in competitions organized by BNN such as poetry competitions, making films, etc. as a form of anti-drug campaign movement.

This dissemination activity, according to the Drug Counselor from the NTT Provincial BNN, Anom Guritno, (interview 30 August 2021) is targeted for the public in general to know the dangers of drug abuse and create community resilience and public awareness of drug abuse. In addition, self-regulation and soft skills development are needed so that vulnerable people who face life's problems do not use drugs as an escape.



Figure 20.1. Visual Campaign of Anti-Drug in Kupang

Sumber: Koleksi Pribadi

Rehabilitation for Drug Users in NTT

As a healing measure for drug abuse victims to return to being productive and working in the community, efforts are being made through a series of rehabilitation as stated in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances, Article 54 which states that drug addicts and victims must undergo medical and social rehabilitation. Furthermore, in Article 55 it is written that addicts or their families are required to report themselves to the appointed health center, hospital or medical rehabilitation institution to determine if a drug user is a victim who needs rehabilitation and is not involved in a trafficker network which is a criminal offense. Then the concerned person must go through an assessment carried out by an integrated assessment team of NTT Provincial BNN personnel, NTT Regional Police, NTT Attorney General's Office, and the Regional Office of Law and Human Rights.

The province of NTT has 1 BNPP and 3 BNNK in Kupang, Rote and Belu which provide rehabilitation services to drug abuse victims. However, according to an officer at the Kupang BNNK rehabilitation clinic (interview 31 August 2021), the problem lies in the bad stigma in society for drug users. There are very close familial relationships among the people of NTT,

so many families are reluctant to report or bring victims of drug abuse to be rehabilitated because this can bring disgrace to the extended family.

Throughout 2020, the government has made efforts to strengthen drug rehabilitation institutions in NTT by carrying out 3 rehabilitation facilitation activities by cooperating with several government clinics: the BNNP Pratama Clinic in NTT, the TC Hillers Maumere Hospital, and the Labuan Bajo Health Center. While strengthening institutions but not yet operating, namely at the Naimata Hospital in Kupang, Naibonat Hospital, So'e Hospital, Kalabahi Hospital, Umbu Rara Meha Hospital Waingapu, Wirasakti Hospital and Sikumana Health Center (<https://topnewsntt.com/berita/ini-pencepatan-bnnp-ntt-during-2020-underimplementation-program-p4gn-field-p2m/>).

Alternative rehabilitation other than at BNN is to bring victims to be handled by NGOs in collaboration with social services such as the Warna Kasih Foundation in Kupang. According to one of the counselors we met (interview September 1, 2021), the Warna Kasih Foundation has assisted many drug addicts, including former NTT migrant workers from Malaysia. This foundation is one of the NGOs in NTT that provides drug rehabilitation services. The other two foundations are the Mensa Foundation in Lembata, and the Lentera Mitra Harapan Foundation in Soe.

Drug Eradication in NTT

In accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009, BNN as the Indonesian Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) has responsibility in carrying out government duties in the field of prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors and other addictive substances except for addictive substances of tobacco and alcohol. Therefore, the BNN is given the authority to carry out inquiry and investigations of drug crimes and precursors. The research team's interview with the Eradication Section of the NTT Provincial BNN (6 September 2021) found interesting information regarding the circulation which, according to sources, has decreased somewhat during the COVID-19 pandemic. It's just that the pattern has changed, namely ordering and delivery of drug goods has become easier via online channels. Previously, drug delivery was carried out physically by a network of dealers, nowadays it is via online so that circulation is more difficult to track. Therefore, stricter supervision is

carried out on expedition delivery services which are now thriving in line with the high interest of the Indonesian people to switch to the e-commerce market.

The lack of members of the BNN eradication section, which was largely borrowed from the POLRI and not organic employees, is also a problem. Their small number is allegedly making the disclosure of drug abuse cases in NTT which is a state border area considered not optimal. The Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the NTT Police recorded as many as 70 cases of drug abuse during 2020 to 2021. The Director of the Narcotics Investigation of the NTT Police, Kombes Pol. A.F. Indra Napitupulu, stated that the mechanism of circulation was through shipping services from land, sea and air. (<https://kumparan.com/florespedia/trends-circulation-drugs-in-ntt-increasinggenerally-signingthrough-delivery-services-1veb6KLO4W1/2>).

D. Closing

Drug abuse that occurs in NTT can be seen through the cultural experiences of the local community. Martin Lee (1997) tries to provide an interesting offer in the study of space. He uses a location approach that he says is often ignored. For Lee, location is not only a setting, a place where humans live. Location is a space where various human experiences in building their civilization settle and condense. The compact of community experience ultimately becomes a characteristic of the place itself that distinguishes it from other places. Therefore, the location, culturally, has characteristics that vary from one place to another. Locations, say, cities and villages give birth to different identities, expressions, and social practices. Culture in a city is the cumulative product of collective history, a complex set of meanings and the result of the sedimentation of that location.

The results of interviews by the research team with two college students from the University of Nusa Cendana Kupang, the ranks of the National Police and the National Narcotics Agency in NTT, respondents to the 2021 Indonesian Community Lifestyle Survey who have used drugs, data on drug users caught by the Narcotics Unit of the West Manggarai Police found that the majority of users were citizen outside NTT Province, not the local community. People from NTT Province who used drugs for the first time admitted to trying drugs for the first time when they were outside NTT.

The enumerator's report on the Indonesian Community Lifestyle Survey in Lembata Regency stated that some respondents did not understand drugs due to their low level of education.

Furthermore, the informants we interviewed tend to think that the culture of drinking alcohol in NTT is probably one of the reasons why the people of NTT are more likely to enjoy Sopi and Moke, local alcoholic drinks that have been traditionally consumed by the local NTT community for generations rather than drugs. Although of course, the statement still requires research with strict methodology.

It takes seriousness and synergy from various parties as well as the active role of the community as mandated by Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in breaking the chain of drug abuse in East Nusa Tenggara Province which is geographically a very vulnerable area even though the results of the 2019 prevalence survey show the figure is still far below the national average. Anticipation and vigilance in various sectors are needed to never give the drug dealer network the opportunity to add more victims.

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PART IV

WAR ON DRUGS IN KALIMANTAN ISLAND



Tugu Dwikora, Kalimantan Utara

Sumber : wikipedia.org

CHAPTER 21

UNRAVELING DRUG PROBLEM IN WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Angga Sisca Rahadian

A. Introduction

The drug problem in Indonesia is still becoming a national issue and needs special attention to be resolved immediately. Drug abuse has a negative impact, both individually and as a family and can also be a threat to the state. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a challenge in the fight against drugs. This can be seen from various sources stating that although the mobility of people and goods is limited during the pandemic, the trend of increasing demand for drugs tends to increase (Budilaksono, 2021; Mansur, 2021).

Such is the case at the regional level, especially in West Kalimantan, the effort to combat drugs during the Covid-19 pandemic is experiencing its own challenges. Prior to the pandemic, the issue of drug abuse was quite complicated considering the location of West Kalimantan, which is directly adjacent to a neighboring country, made the potential for drugs to enter Indonesia even greater. This paper aims to describe the efforts made by stakeholders, especially the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN (BNNP) in combating the drug problem and what obstacles are experienced.

B. Drug Problems in West Kalimantan

The drug problem in West Kalimantan Province is quite complex because the location of the province which is the land border with Malaysia is quite long and the number of supporting devices is limited. Not infrequently, drug trafficking in the province is often referred to as the “silk route”. According to the explanation from the Head of the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN,

Budi Wibowo, S.H., S.I.K, M.H., there are three entrances for drug trafficking in West Kalimantan, namely through land, sea and air.

The border area between West Kalimantan Province and Malaysia can be seen from the five State Border Check Post (PLBN):

1. PLBN Entikong, Sanggau District;
2. PLBN Aruk, Sambas District;
3. PLBN Badau, Kapuas Hulu District;
4. Jagoi Babang, Bengkayang District;
5. Jasa, Sintang District.

Drug trafficking can be accessed through these five areas which are directly bordered by other countries. The right strategy and equipment support are needed so that drug trafficking efforts at the border can be thwarted. Figure 21.1 is a location for illicit drug trafficking via land routes.



Figure 21.1. Illicit Drug Trafficking Via Land Routes

In addition to the land route, the sea route is also one of the entry points for illicit drug trafficking in West Kalimantan Province. Unlike the land route which has a fairly long land border, the sea route can take two routes, namely the South China Sea and Malaysia. From the South China Sea, drug trafficking entering West Kalimantan starts from the Natuna Sea and then the Karimata Strait. Meanwhile, from Malaysia the sea route used

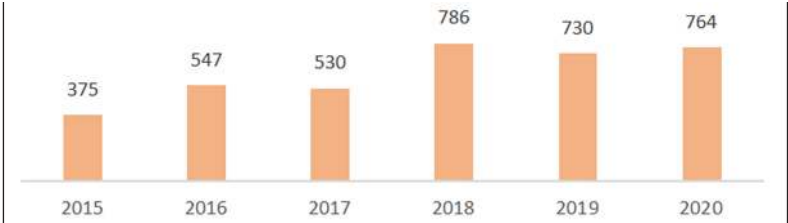
is through Lundu Island then to Sambas (Sintete), and ends in Pontianak (Seng Hi/Dwi Kora, and Jungkat).

Another route which is the entry point for illicit drug trafficking in West Kalimantan Province is the air route. Air lines can enter through the Malaysian Airport (Kuching International Airport) which goes directly to Pontianak Supadio Airport. Then from Soekarno Hatta Airport/Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport directly to Pontianak Supadio Airport. The last one is from Pangkalan Bun Airport, Central Kalimantan.

Drug abuse cases in West Kalimantan Province still require serious attention. This can be seen from the data achieved from three institutions related to drug abuse cases, namely the West Kalimantan Regional Police, the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN, and the West Kalimantan Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Based on data of Drug Crimes Handling (TPN) of the West Kalimantan Police from 2015 to 2020, the trend of drug abuse in West Kalimantan showed an increasing trend. More detail can be seen from the data revealed that TPN in 2015 amounted to 375 cases and the increase doubled in 2018, which amounted to 786 cases. 2018 was the year that most drug cases were disclosed in the period from 2015 to 2020. In 2020, there were 764 cases of disclosure and this is more than the previous year's period in 2019, which was 730 cases. Drug cases in 2020 in West Kalimantan Province, which showed more numbers than in previous years, could be due to the fact that it coincided with the initial year of the COVID-19 pandemic, confirming the BNN RI statement which revealed that during the COVID-19 pandemic, drug abuse cases were increasing (Putri, 2021; Raditya, 2021; Widiastuti, 2021).

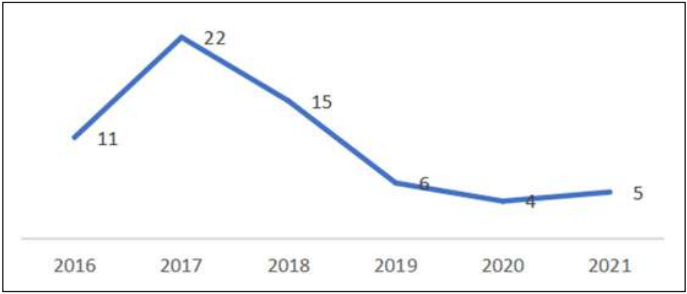
Drug crimes handled by the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN 2015-2020



**Figure 21.2. Data of Drug Crimes Handling West Kalimantan Polda
Period of 2015 – 2020 based on the data of West Kalimantan Polda**

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Illicit Drugs, West Kalimantan Polda

Meanwhile, data from the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN Eradication Division related to drug crimes handled by the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN from 2016 to 2021 showed a downward trend. In 2011, the number of cases handled related to drugs was 11 and doubled in the following year and the trend showed a decline until 2020, namely 15 cases in 2018, then fell by more than half to 6 cases in 2019, and in 2020 to 4 cases. In 2021 cases of drug handling increased to 5 cases.



**Figure 21.3. Data of Drug Crimes Handling West Kalimantan Polda
Period of 2016 – 2021 based on the data of West Kalimantan Provincial BNN**

Source: Eradication Division, West Kalimantan Provincial BNN

Data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan regarding drug criminal cases for the number of drug abusers and kingpins from 2015 to 2020 showed a fairly large number. The amount of data is accumulative data, not per year because the detention period of each prisoner is different. Judging from the number of kingpins, every year the number of kingpins in Correctional Institutions is increasing. A total of 409

kingpins in 2015 and in 2018 increased dramatically to 1,379 inmates and the highest in 2020 was 2,018 inmates. For inmates who become drug abusers showed a different picture. In 2015 the number of drug abuse inmates was 799 people. The highest number of drug abuse inmates was in 2017 as many as 965 people and the lowest number of drug abuse inmates in 2020 was 636 people. The average number of inmates in drug abuse cases in the period 2015 up to 2020 was 781 people.



Figure 21.4 Data of inmates for Drug Crime Cases in Correctional Institution and Detention House of Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights West Kalimantan 2015 up to 2020

Source: Correctional Database System (<http://sdp.ditjenpas.go.id/>)

Based on the explanation from the Head of the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN, another drug problem in the province is the presence of *kratom*. *Kratom* is a type of plant found in the inland of Kalimantan. This plant is an herbal plant that is beneficial for curing coughs, diarrhea, diabetes, and several other diseases (Maharani & Prasetyo, 2020). However, if consumed in excessive amounts there are side effects, especially health, namely dependence, like the effects obtained when consuming drugs (Noviandrini et al, 2021). Since 2013 *kratom* has been included as one type of NPS (New Psychoactive Substances) by UNDOC.

Furthermore, the Head of West Kalimantan Provincial BNN explained that *kratom* in the area is widely cultivated in several districts such as Kapuas Hulu, Mempawah, and other districts. In addition, this *kratom* field is also spread from Pontianak, Ngabang Kubu Raya, to Ketapang (BNN, 2020). West Kalimantan is a fertile place for *kratom* plants because almost 80% of West Kalimantan is a wet barn suitable for this plant.

These plants have economic value and become a source of community livelihood. The results of in-depth interviews with several sources show that people in Kalimantan, especially Kapuas Hulu, who initially became rubber and oil palm farmers turned into kratom farmers. Data from the West Kalimantan Health Office shows that 70% of the people who work as rubber farmers/fishers turn to kratom growers in 14 districts in Kapuas Hulu Regency. This is because the income obtained from selling kratom is quite promising. In addition, this plant is one type of export commodity, such as America, Europe, and several Asian countries. Since the end of September this plant has been officially exported to the Netherlands via Supadio airport, Pontianak (Surya, 2021).

Responding to this condition, BNN stated its position through the letter of the Head of BNN RI Number B/3985/X/KA/PL.02/2019/BNN on BNN's outlook regarding the kratom trafficking and abuse in Indonesia. The letter stated that the BNN classified the plant into category I drugs which were not allowed to be used for medical (health) purposes. However, the existence of kratom has not yet become a legal object and is still a monitored commodity so that no legal action can be taken against the production, distribution or export of kratom.

The following are some of the actions/handlings proposed by the Head of West Kalimantan Provincial BNN:

1. Supervise *kratom*;
2. Cooperate with several parties (local government, customs, etc.) to carry out the supervision;
3. Provide life skill training to farmers and *kratom* cultivators to switch professions (alternative development).

Although the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN already has a strategy related to the handling of kratom, especially for the community, it is experiencing challenges that cannot be resolved. The results of interviews with the Head of the P2M Division and also the people who live and grow kratom as their source of income, it is known that these people find it difficult to switch to other professions. This is because they have benefited economically from growing and selling kratom. The life skills training that is taught is sometimes not in accordance with the interests and also less economically profitable. Therefore, if the kratom problem has to be solved,

the method that needs to be used is to change the mindset and it takes a long time. It requires training and strategies that are local and meet the needs of these communities.

C. Drug Countermeasure Strategies

In counter-measuring drug problems, regions already have and implement policies that aim to unravel problems related to drugs. In this case, the West Kalimantan BNN has a holistic strategy in combating the drug problem in West Kalimantan. The explanation from the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN regarding the strategy carried out in combating the drug problem is seen from three major points, namely (1) demand reduction, (2) supply reduction, and (3) organizational strengthening.

Several things that need to be underlined in the point of demand reduction are building a system for preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking crimes with stakeholders (Government Agencies, Private, and Community). Then, build the capacity of the community, individuals or groups in maintaining and protecting themselves, their families, and the environment, both in their place of residence, education and work, from the crime of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Meanwhile, the strategy included in supply reduction is to prevent drugs from abroad from entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, cracking down the network or perpetrators of illicit drug trafficking, and finally confiscation of network assets or perpetrators of illicit drug trafficking. The last strategy is organizational strengthening which can be achieved by strengthening SDO through SDO management (M5: mass, money, material, method, machine), then proposing four BNNKs, and finally developing the quality of human resources, education and training, and study permits. Of the three strategies, there is one point that covers these three things, namely cooperation. In this case, cooperation is carried out by increasing community participation, both government and private. Thus, the existence of cooperation in the three strategies is significant.

One of the national programs to address the problem of drug abuse is P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking). The program is the result of Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2007 Article 2 implemented through a task force consisting of elements of the relevant government agencies in accordance with their respective duties, functions

and authorities. In implementing this program, cooperation from various related agencies is also carried out and 28 agencies have joined this program (Usman, 2017). The implementation of P4GN has four pillars:

1. Prevention, including advocacy, information insemination, and intensification in extension to the community.
2. Community empowerment, carried out to make the community knows, wants, and is able to actively participate in development and activities of strengthening the community in the political, economic, socio-cultural, and moral fields. As well as developing aspects of knowledge, mental attitudes, and community skills so that people can gradually move into knowing, willing, and able.
3. Eradication measures, cutting off the network between suppliers and the market.
4. Covering the fields of law and international cooperation, this is needed because drugs are a syndicate, not an ordinary crime because it includes three categories, namely organized crime, transnational crime, and extraordinary crime.

Because the P4GN program is a national program, each region carries out these activities according to the conditions in their area. The following is the implementation of P4GN at West Kalimantan Provincial BNN. Based on the explanation from the head of the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN, about 90% of the absorption and planned activities at the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN have been and are being carried out so he is confident that the plans that have been made will be achieved by the end of the year. Overall, P4GN's activities in West Kalimantan include:

- Service digitization aims to facilitate service access;
- Establishing a drug-free village with a local wisdom approach (tourism village, fishing village, etc.);
- Approach to indigenous communities and professional communities in the establishment of anti-drug activities;
- Utilization of information technology in the implementation of P4GN dissemination;
- Collaborating with universities, secondary schools and education institutions in determining KKN drug-free villages and anti-drug extracurriculars.

As for the prevention division, there are 8 activities in the field of prevention for semester 1 of 2021.

1. 1. Family resilience. For this activity, the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN provided assistance for the formation of an anti-drug family to 10 families. The 10 families were taken from a predetermined location, namely the Sungai Garam Hilir Singkawang
2. Village Resilience. Carried out by strengthening village resources in dealing with drug problems in the village. Not all villages can be selected in this program, for 2021 there will be 6 villages selected, namely: Antibar Village, Penimbung Village, Sedau Village, Roban Village, Lingga Village, Pal IX Village.
3. Youth resilience. Adolescence is known as a period of self-discovery and is considered a period of vulnerability to drug abuse. According to BNN RI data, there has been an increase in drug abuse among teenagers from 20% to 24-28% in 2019. The results of Kusumastuti & Hadjam's research (2017) showed that social control of family and friends greatly influences a teenager to use drugs or not. Therefore, one of the P4GN programs in the Prevention Division embraces youth. In West Kalimantan, 20 youths spread across various schools in Pontianak and Mempawah Hilir were targeted for drug-related dissemination so that they could spread it back to school and to their friends.
4. Dissemination of P4GN information. In disseminating important information related to drug abuse, West Kalimantan Provincial BNN uses various media; printed media, online media, electronic media with a total target of 62,265 participants.
5. Conducting non-DIPA face-to-face dissemination with a total of 21 activities to 277 people.
6. KIE around non-DIPA. Implementation of face-to-face non-DIPA dissemination as many as 113 activities to 1,959 people

The implementation of P4GN in the field of community empowerment is targeted at 4 other institutions: namely government agencies, business, community, and education. In semester 1 of 2021, the activities that have been carried out can be seen in the following table 21.1

Table 21.1. Activities and Activity Object Target in West Kalimantan Province

Activities	Activity Object Target			
	Community	Education	Masyarakat	Pendidikan
Number of Activities	4	2	4	3
Institution's Activity Target	69	23	40	43
Number of Activist	79	63	109	67

Source: Community Empowerment Division West Kalimantan Provincial BNN 2021

The data above shows that the average number of activities carried out in 4 institutions is 3 activities. The most targeted institutions for implementing activities are government institutions with as many as 69 government institutions. Meanwhile, the highest number of activists for community institutions is 109 people. On average, there are 79 people.

In the implementation of the P4GN program, especially in the field of community empowerment, it is common to encounter obstacles and challenges. Especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, limited mobility and also interaction with the community made the programs needed to be adjusted. Activities must continue because they are related to prevention and community empowerment. However, they also need special strategies during the pandemic. The following is the explanation of the Head of the P2M Division regarding the activities of this field during the pandemic:

"We have virtualized a lot of these activities during this year while waiting for any further progress. So, when there is a level 3 policy, we conduct everything in Singkawang right away. We will carry out 2 activities at once. So, once level 3 is implemented, the activity will be for 25 activities. I said to the sub-coordinators, to immediately carry out 2 activities at the same time; 1 in the community village, 1 in junior high school. It was soft skills while it's still level 3. We'll see the progress in the near future to carry out the activities" (Interview with P2M Coordinator, West Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 30 August 2021)

In addition, this empowerment activity is long-term so the level of success cannot be seen directly. This empowerment activity is more about changing people's mindsets that do not support efforts to eradicate drug abuse. As stated by the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN P2M Coordinator.

"But maybe if you look at it closer, ma'am, the level of difficulty is indeed in empowerment, particularly about time. Maybe we also don't know when the evaluation should be conducted or whether they understand the concept or not. So, in empowerment, maybe it's already more difficult in terms of time because it takes time to change your mindset. It isn't easy process" (Interview with P2M Coordinator, West Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 30 August 2021)

Aside from dealing with efforts to change people's mindsets, another challenge that occurs in activities in the field of community empowerment is synergy with other stakeholders. If these stakeholders fully support the activities carried out by BNNP, the activities will run well and the community will benefit from self-development and other economic values. Regarding the challenges from stakeholders, there are several problems that need to be followed up. As stated by the informant as the following.

"In my point of view, the key for the success of empowerment is synergy. The stakeholders need to be supportive. If we train all the time without the support of the stakeholder, then it would be useless. Synergistic coordination is something easier said than done. So, one of our challenges is the support of the stakeholders. When we have conducted the activities, trained the community, but we still have to advocate for the stakeholders".

Meanwhile, the implementation of the P4GN program in the field of rehabilitation in semester 1 of 2021 was as follows. There were 8 operational rehabilitation institutions and 8 community-based intervention institutions. For rehabilitation services, the target was 270 people and the achievement was 114 people. For the medical assessment, the target was 30 people and the achievement was 5 people. The target to make SKHPN was 1180 people and the achievement was 539 people.

In the field of eradication, the implementation of the P4GN program in semester 1 of 2021 can be seen from the following achievements. The achievement of the case files has reached 15 cases and the remaining target to achieve is one. Considering the remaining target to achieve is only one and the remaining time at the end of the semester, it is likely that the target

will be easier to achieve. Then, during semester 1 of 2021 the eradication sector revealed four existing networks in West Kalimantan, namely the Budi Network, Lori, Berry Network, and Saleh Network. These four networks are international networks.

Drug-Free Village is one of the programs to break down drug abuse. This program is a top-down program originating from BNN RI with the aim of reducing the number of drug abuse. The village is chosen to be the target because the village is the smallest sphere in society. So, when a village is empowered, it will have resistance to illicit trafficking and drug abuse. In West Kalimantan, this program has been running and from 2019 to 2020, 8 Drug-Free Village/Urban Village have been announced.

There are challenges that need to be followed up during the implementation of the Drug-Free Village program. These challenges need to find solutions as it will affect the success of the next program. According to Bhayu Kuncoro, Young Expert Planner of the West Kalimantan BNN, at the regional level it is common to find regional leaders who have not made a commitment to the implementation of the Drug-Free Village program. Even though it has been echoed nationally, the agreement among regional leaders and the provincial BNN that implement the program is often hard to obtain. In the formation of the Drug-Free Village, a joint commitment among stakeholders, especially regional leaders, is very important in the implementation of programs to prevent drug abuse (Kuncoro, 2021).

For 2021, the BNN of West Kalimantan Province and its ranks are planning the launch of 15 villages/urban villages. The following are the names of the villages that are planned to be the location of the Drug-Free Village program for 2021. The number of the Drug-Free Village program in West Kalimantan has increased from 8 villages in 2020, to 15 villages in 2021.

Tabel 21.2. Villages to be Launched as the Location of Drug-Free Village in 2021

No	Regency	Village/Urban Village
1	Sanggau	1. Tanjung Merpati Village 2. Engkahan Village
2	Bengkayang	1. Sungai Pangkalan 1 Village 2. Sungai Jaga A Village
3	Singkawang	1. Roban Village 2. Sedau Village
4	Pontianak	Saigon Urban Village
5	Mempawah	1. Penimbung Village 2. Antibar Village
6	Kubu Raya	1. Lingga Village 2. Pal Sembilan Village
7	Sintang	1. Sepulut Village 2. Sebong Village
8	BNNP Kalbar	Pasiran Village

D. Closing

Efforts to combat drug abuse cannot stop even in the current pandemic conditions. Various sources stated that despite restrictions on the movement of people and goods, the demand for drugs is actually getting higher. Therefore, it is necessary to have a regional strategy that can somewhat reduce drug abuse and adapt to different situations and conditions (pandemic). Three things have become the West Kalimantan Provincial BNN strategy in dealing with drug abuse problems:

1. Actions taken in strengthening the organization are the addition of new units/work units in regencies that do not yet have BNN vertical units (Sambas, Ketapang, Kapuas Hulu);
2. Actions related to strengthening human resources are by adding employees from the police unit, State Civil Apparatus (ASN), Regional Government, New ASN admission, and TTK acceptance;
3. Actions taken to strengthen narcotics eradication activities are by increasing the budget for TPN investigations and regional delegation.

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CHAPTER 22

WAR AGAINST DRUG IN THE LAND OF A THOUSAND RIVERS (CENTRAL KALIMANTAN)

Ana Windarsih

A. Introduction

Drug abuse has been increasing even in the midst of a pandemic. Numbers of media, both national and local, reported this issue and it often became the highlight news. In this context, the drug abuse problem is an urgent matter to resolve. Kompaspedia.kompas.id (27 June 2021), Central Kalimantan Pos (July 2020), and even theconversation.com in their global perspective have special coverage on drug issues. In the commemoration of International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (HANI 2021), the National Narcotics Board stated that during the first quarter of 2021, there have been 3.6 – 3.7 million people become drug abuse victims and the number of drug abuse haven't showed a decreasing trend even during the Covid-19 pandemic within this last one year (Kemensos.go.id, 9 July 2021). Almost every day, social media brings up news about drug abuse, both arrests, destruction of evidence, cases involving the public, celebrities, influencers and even state officials (State Civil Apparatus (ASN)/Indonesian National Police (POLRI)).

2021 is the year when Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey is held biennial as mandated by Presidential Instruction No. 20 of 2020 in the field of research and development as well as data and information. This year's drug abuse prevalence survey for Central Kalimantan is the second year after the first survey conducted in 2019. However, the number and selected districts are different from the 2019 survey. 2019 only covered Palangkaraya City and Barito Selatan Regency, then in 2021 Palangkaraya City and two other selected regencies, namely Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat will be selected. Judging from the number of cases tracked by the Directorate

of Drug Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Police, Palangkaraya City and Kotawaringin Barat Regency are areas with a very high vulnerability to drug trafficking, while Seruyan District is an area with a moderate level of vulnerability (Directorate of Drugs Investigation, 2021 and presentation of the Head of Central Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 2021). The district with the highest vulnerability level in Central Kalimantan was not selected due to a budget refocusing for handling the Covid-19 pandemic, namely Kotawaringin Timur.

Both Palangkaraya City and Kotawaringin Barat Regency already have a BNNK office, making it easier to coordinate and update information and activities carried out. Central Kalimantan is a very large area of 153,564 km² with 83% of which is forest area (including those that have turned into oil palm plantations) with a population of 2,605,274 people. The 2019 survey was more towards the eastern part of the Central Kalimantan region, while the 2021 survey is more to the west where the boundaries between regencies are separated by rivers (Kahayan River, Katingan river, Mentaya river, Seruyan river and Arut river). Due to the condition of the area, drug trafficking routes include land, sea and air. The land route is usually used by groups from various areas surrounding Central Kalimantan. The West Kalimantan (Kalbar) network targets the Lamandau, Kotawaringin Barat (Kobar), Kotawaringin Timur (Kotim), Seruyan and Sukamara areas, while the South Kalimantan (Kalsel) network is more broadly targeted to the Regency of Kapuas, Pulang Pisau, Palangkaraya, Katingan, Gunung Mas, Barito Selatan, Barito Timur and Barito Utara. The East Kalimantan (Kaltim) network targets Murung Raya and Barito Timur regencies, then the North Kalimantan (Kaltara) network makes Palangkaraya the main target. Air distribution channels through Tjilik Riwut airport in Palangkaraya, Iskandar Pangkalan Bun airport (Kobar) and H. Asan Sampit airport are utilized by networks from the islands of Java (East Java and Madura, Jakarta) and Sumatra (Aceh, Medan and Batam). Then the sea route is widely used by the network from the island of Java through the port of Kumai (Kobar), the port of Sampit and does not rule out the port in Seruyan.

Several important and interesting things to be studied more qualitatively as a source of primary data supporting the prevalence survey results in Central Kalimantan are: a drug-prone area recovery program targeted at 7 areas, the culture of drinking *baram* at every traditional event, the status

of *kratom* leaves as a prohibited plant because it is included into narcotics, and the drug-free village program. Analysis of these interesting things will be seen in the aspects of collaboration, literacy and action. Collaboration in this context not only means cooperation, but can also be interpreted as coordination. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write, knowledge and skills in certain fields or activities as well as the individual's ability to process information and knowledge for life skills. Action is defined as movement and action. The results of this qualitative study are expected to make a positive contribution to the implementation of activities as well as to become input for the establishment of the necessary regulations in order to reduce and eradicate drug abuse. In addition, it can also provide scientific literature for the issue of protecting the public from the dangers of drug abuse.

B. Drug Problems

Drug abuse is very complicated and always challenging with the emergence of new ways to consume, network and process of buying and selling. The war against drug abuse has become a global agreement that involves various elements of religion, culture, social and nation. The reason for the rejection of drug abuse is because the target audience is young people who are the generation who will continue their own religious, cultural, social and national life (Suryawati, et al., 2015). Young people's path towards dangerous substance abuse is complicated and influenced by many factors which are often beyond their control (WDR, 2018: 8). The personal level (including behavior and mental health, neurodevelopment and gene variation resulting from social influences), the micro level of functioning of parents, family and peer influence, and the macro level including the socio-economic and physical environment are aspects that can make adolescents vulnerable to drug abuse. According to Prini Utami (2006), the factors causing drug abuse are as follows:

1. Family, as the element most often blamed in drug abuse cases. Family characters that often affect drug abuse susceptibility are those who have inconsistent, authoritarian, perfectionist, and neurotic parenting patterns;
2. A personality that is not strong and focused in holding principles;
3. Peers or groups who often put pressure on the individual and the individual's desire to be recognized;
4. Opportunity.

Gwinnell and Adamec (2008) in their book *The Encyclopedia of Drug Abuse* state that substance abuse has been a problem for thousands of years, although drug abuse in particular changes periodically. In ancient times the ancestors used hallucinogens such as drugs which were used as part of celebrations or ceremonies to induce a dream-like state. Then in the Middle Ages, the “Viking” heroes consumed hallucinogenic mushrooms or potions, as well as marijuana which was used to treat rheumatism, malaria and other ailments. Entering the 18th century David F. Musto in his book *The American Disease: Origin of Narcotic Control* stated that opium was commonly available in the United States before 1800 in prescriptions to treat cholera (in Gwinnell and Adamec, 2008). In the 19th century Barbara Hudson in *In the Arms of Morpheus: The Tragic History of Laudanum, Morphine, and Patent Medicine* described there were 3 conditions that paved the way for this situation, namely opium was prioritized to overcome cholera, dysentery and bone disease due to deplorable living conditions during the industrial revolution; many incurable diseases; and opium was available cheaply and effectively (in Gwinnell and Adamec, 2008). Meanwhile, in the 20th century, the 6th International Drug Abuse Research Society (IDARS) in 2017 paid attention to the latest developments in drug addiction by holding international conferences, thereby updating the issues and themes of drug abuse from various countries and perspectives. Karch (2007) added that in order to minimize the use of the availability of abused substances, they must obtain medical legitimacy, scientific and industrial needs. The government or state must play a role in defining and controlling these substances in the scope of use, sale and distribution.

In Indonesia, scientific studies on drug abuse seem to be left behind compared to America. However, the Indonesian Ministry of Health has formulated policies related to the impact of alcohol use and the readiness of health services to treat alcoholics. Likewise, at Gadjah Mada University, the Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (UP2N-UGM) has also been established since 2004. The Anti-drug and Smoking Movement (Raja Bandar) has also been established both at UGM and in several regencies such as Tasikmalaya with college student and student volunteers. In Central Kalimantan, it is acknowledged by a sociologist from FISIP, University of Palangkaraya (UPR) that local knowledge about traditional medicines still exists even though it may be very rare and is found in the inland of the Dayak tribal community. Likewise, the community still consume baram (traditional

drink) at traditional ceremonies, even though intoxicating (interview on 1 September 2021). Other sociologists from FISIP UPR have also made studies on *baram* and published them in the internal UPR journal in 2018. However, *Kratom* (*Mitragyna speciosa*) leaves found in the Barito Selatan area during the 2019 prevalence survey have not received much attention, although Central Kalimantan Provincial BNN already mentioned that the plant is included as the new psychoactive substance (NPS).

Currently, the trend of drug sales in Indonesia is starting to bloom through online stalls and social media during the pandemic. Gatra mentioned that 85% of drug trafficking is online (Gatra.com, 28 August 2020). While Merdeka.com launched the sale and purchase of drugs through social media, liputan6.com (30 April 2021) and Kompas.com also reported about the arrest of drug dealers online, the arrests were even worse in the campus area (Kompas.com, 19 March 2020). Because drug abuse knows no age, if the younger generation is exposed, BNN should also have anticipation of prevention and action that are relevant to the disruption that occurs. When everything moves to the online world, you can't just rely on the old manual and traditional methods, but you also have to change to modern media that are in demand and become a space for today's young generation.

Based on data from the Directorate of Drug Investigation of Central Kalimantan Police and then also explained by the Head of BNNP, the figures for the development of drug abuse cases in selected cities/regency for the 2021 prevalence survey are as follows:

Table 22.1. The number of Drug Abuse Suspect and Substance in Central Kalimantan 2019 up to August 2021

City/Regency	2019	2020	August 2021	Substance
Palangkaraya	89	62	65	Methamphetamine, ecstasy, various brands of drugs
Seruyan	19	37	26	Methamphetamine, cornopean, ecstasy
Kotawaringin Barat	74	76	51	Methamphetamine, ecstasy, alcohol
Annual Number in Central Kalimantan	828	757	541	Methamphetamine, ecstasy, cornopean, marijuana, dextro, various brands of drugs, alcohol

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation of Central Kalimantan Police, 2 September 2021

Palangkaraya City and Kotawaringin Barat Regency always rank second or third after Kotawaringin Timur Regency which always occupies the highest position in the number of suspects and the types of drugs are also the most diverse. As a comparison of the number of suspects in the same year, namely in 2019, there were 157 suspects with types of methamphetamines, ecstasy, cornopean, marijuana, dextro, various brand drugs, alcohol; in 2020 there were 127 suspects with the type of drugs methamphetamine, ecstasy, cornopean, dextro; and until August 2021 as many as 80 suspects with methamphetamine, alcohol and arak. However, in Kotim Regency there is no BNNK office yet. The suspect category from the annual number in Central Kalimantan is the majority of dealers, in 2019 it reached 77.33% (632 suspected dealers), in 2020 it increased to 97.7% (728 suspected dealers), and up to September 2, 2021 it had reached 95.72 % (515 suspected dealers). The most dominant age group of suspects during 2019-2021 remained at the age of 31-40 years from the private sector. If the case and the suspect are indeed dealers, then where are they circulating? Is Central Kalimantan only a transit point or is it because the victims/users have not been studied further and have become a priority for work programs. This is probably what makes the main information updates from case disclosures and arrests. Parts of Seruyan Regency are in the middle lane between Kotim and Kobar Regencies, two areas that always have a high number of cases and suspects. The following is vulnerability map per regency/city in Central Kalimantan:

Figure 22.1. The Map of Drug Abuse Vulnerability Level in Central Kalimantan based on Case Disclosures

The next interesting thing is the Drug-Free Village program in Pangkalan Bun, Kobar Regency. Why is the village area chosen as the target of the program? Meanwhile, according to the map of drug vulnerability in Central Kalimantan, there are areas included as the urban village which is no longer a village area

C. Strategies on Drug Abuse Countermeasure

Following up the Circular Letter of the Head of BNN Number: SE/4/KA/PM.01/2020 BNN dated January 14th, 2020 regarding the Implementation of Alternative Empowerment in Drug-Prone Areas 2020-2024, the Central Kalimantan Provincial BNN has restored 7 drug-prone areas covering five areas in Palangkaraya City and two areas in Kotawaringin Barat Regency. In Palangkaraya City, the program is implemented in two areas, namely the Puntun Complex, Pahandut Village, Pahandut Urban Village and Jl. Lower Flamboyan, Langkai Urban Village, Pahandut District. Furthermore, three areas on Jl. Mendawai, Palangka Urban Village, Jekan Raya District; Kereng Bangkirai Urban Village and Sabaru Urban Village, Sabangau District are the next targets. The Kotawaringin Barat Regency includes two areas, namely Madurejo Urban Village, Arut Selatan District and Kumai Hilir Urban Village, Kumai District (explanation by Head of Central Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 27 August 2021). This vulnerable area was chosen based on the results of the Central BNN prevention activities in 2019, which among others made a mapping of drug-prone and vulnerable areas. The results of the mapping showed that there are 654 drug-prone areas in 34 provinces (Chryshna, 2021).

There is something unique and creative according to the author's observations and investigations in the recovery program for this vulnerable area, especially in the Puntun Complex. According to information, the Head of BNNP also happens to live in the complex, so that at the same time he can directly monitor what is happening on a daily basis. The creative idea of a journalist who also happened to live in the complex was to establish a football club (FC Puntun). Everyone can join from the age of children to teenagers and even many adults who join to take part in the training which is held 3 times a week. In addition to often doing joint exercises (sparing) with other clubs, he has also carried out caring and solidarity activities for flood victims when it hit Palangkaraya. One of the conditions for joining the

football club is not to be involved in drugs, although former drug users are still welcome if they want to join. Because indeed one of the missions of the formation of the Puntun football club apart from filling free time with positive activities is also to try to divert its citizens from the influence of drug abuse (interview with the initiator and person in charge of FC Puntun on September 1, 2021). That in the end there were FC Puntun players who then managed to enter the Kalteng Putra club which would compete in league 2, it was considered a bonus. The form of successful efforts that are expected to make the image of the Puntun Complex as a drug-prone area slightly shifted, because it turns out to have positive achievements through football.

His choice to establish a football club was very strategic. Football, apart from being a sport of pride and well-known to the general public (Acton & Goldblatt, undated) also teaches many very good values. Discipline, fair play, solidarity and not selfish because they play in one team. A habit that is no less important in soccer is to always eat and drink healthy so that energy is maintained and stays fit to be able to play fully in two rounds. Likewise, the habit of sleeping until late is strictly prohibited for football players to have strong endurance, especially when playing in competitions which usually take a long time (based on the experience of researchers accompanying the U8-U14 early childhood soccer team for approximately 7 years, 2013-2020). If you are in a healthy condition, you can think smarter, so eventually you will open yourself up and do positive activities. The spirit of working together to build a team and achieve shared goals with optimism. It is proven by joining this football club, there is also a sense of solidarity with others who are experiencing disasters such as floods, working hand in hand according to their abilities. This solidarity action was carried out when the area around the soccer field where the training was held was flooded.

At the same time, football is both a space for self-expression and self-actualization. With inexpensive capital but can collect a lot of mass. Play, strategize and work together to achieve the desired goals together. In addition, it can also be a space for exchanging news, communicating and supporting each other or sharing anything to move forward together. This model might be replicated in other drug-prone areas, especially if it is still in the same regency, it will make it easier to practice together.

Then the traditional drink used in ceremonies or traditional events in Central Kalimantan is known as baram. According to Adiwijaya (2018), drinking traditional alcoholic beverages is a hallmark of an event, such as in the tradition of welcoming guests. There is a philosophy in making this baram as a sign of a successful harvest. Meanwhile, another opinion is that baram is not only considered sacred but also to strengthen kinship (folksofdayak.wordpress.com, 2015). Each area of the Kalimantan watershed has a different way of making baram as well as its quality. In general, it is a secret recipe that cannot be given to other people carelessly. But actually, the ingredients for making baram are spices which are then fermented.

The existence of baram, which has become a tradition in Central Kalimantan, especially around the watershed area, can have both positive and negative meanings. According to the philosophy and function in the beginning, as long as it is not used excessively, it will be safe and not intoxicating, so that it may actually be developed into a local cultural strength capital. Various reasons and comparisons are often given by researchers and academics who study baram, a.l.: why alcoholic drinks from outside may be sold and legalized but baram is prohibited (interview with Sociology lecturer, FISIP UPR on September 1, 2021). A joint rule could be made in order to reach a meeting point both in terms of health and other rules. In addition, a more detailed study must also be carried out on how far it is intoxicating and to what extent the alcohol content is so as not to be intoxicating.

Blane (1976 in Moisto, 2015) offers a socio-cultural model that is applied to alcohol drinking behavior, although it can also be used for other substances. According to him there are 3 basic components: 1. Emphasis on the normative structure of culture; 2. The need to integrate drinking into socially meaningful activities; and 3. Focus on providing gradual dissemination about drinking behavior. Rupert Wilkinson (1970 in Moisto, 2015) proponent of the sociocultural model argues that alcohol use can be influenced by a well-planned policy measure. Even though there is no cessation of drinking tradition, changes in social norms about drinking will occur by using this approach. He put forward 5 proposals to modify drinking culturally.

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1. The need of ownership in a culture a low emotional level about drinking and at the same time a lack of ambivalence about alcohol use, resulting in tension and non-discussion and no change in behavior;
2. There should be a difference between drinking per se and drunkenness, should define it clearly;
3. After identifying drunkenness, there should be a strict taboo on its occurrence;
4. Drinking should be integrated into the wider social context that alcohol consumption should not be the focus of an activity, it should be an additional to other activities;
5. Society allows alcohol only if food is also available, so alcohol is not the main focus and the food has the potential to reduce hangovers.

In 1952 Prof. Lee Meyler from the Netherlands produced his first drug side effect to push data together from world literature. A number of national adverse reaction monitoring bureaus were established to collect field data and rigorously test drug side effects which then created the basis for the World Health Organization to build a global reporting system. Although it is an encyclopedia but critical, adverse drug side effects are recognized, discussed and accommodated in medical practice. Being equipped with Drugs Annuals, it has developed into a vital instrument in ensuring that drugs are used wisely and carefully (Aronson, 2006).

The US Bureau of Justice aid in 1983 joined forces with law enforcement and educational institutions to prevent substance use among school children by introducing the program into schools. The programs were designed to improve decision-making skills, manage stress, withstand negative peer pressure to use tobacco, drugs and alcohol. The partnership between schools and the police department carefully selected and trained teachers in multiple sessions, validated the long-semester curriculum to primary and secondary school students. Finally in 1986 began demonstrating in several cities and around the country and offered step-by-step instructions to help communities develop Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs into schools (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1988). Similarly, the Monitoring the Future Survey on drug use and attitudes among 8th, 10th and 12th graders experienced a decline in the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and illegal drugs over the past 5 years since the survey started to reach its lowest point. However, surveys continue to worry about the increasing use

of e-cigarettes as well as softening attitudes around the use of certain types of drugs and the continued decline in perceptions of the dangers of drug use (National Institute on Drug Abuse/NIDA, 2016).

Based on the two studies and efforts that have been made above, it is better to do it in Central Kalimantan in particular and Indonesia in general. With more comprehensive research in order to find an agreement that is suitable and beneficial in the long term and sustainable. As the results of qualitative research in 2019, found the cultivation of Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) plants in the watershed (DAS) of Barito Selatan Regency. Even though the research in 2021 will no longer get this information in the 3 selected research locations, it would be nice if the information was updated in this paper. This case is more or less similar to the Baram case that has been discussed previously. Many people cultivate Kratom plants and are able to support the community's economy. Currently, the central government includes it as narcotics type 1, although the transition period has been postponed until 2024 (BNN Public Relations, 2020). Therefore, the regulations to be adopted must fulfill the justice of all parties.

Kratom by the Drug Enforcement Agency – United States is banned because it is a class that is not used in medicine and has the potential to be abused. Thailand then banned this leaf from 1943, while Malaysia in 2015. According to Andres Roman-Urrestarazu depending on the dose, if the dose is small, it becomes a stimulant like cocaine and amphetamines. Large doses tend to provide a drug sedative effect similar to opiate drugs (opium, morphine or heroin). So, the idea of adding to this ever-expanding list of prohibitions is not only ineffective but even counterproductive if thorough research is not carried out. Malaysia conducted a study of 136 respondents and it functions as a medicine, but this number is still too small to make a decision. Those who forbid and approve of *Kratom* both have views that have lost their essence, because being banned does not change the supply and in fact, public health policies without punishment must also be considered. Meanwhile, those who agree to legalize it also do not have alternative policies to deal with forecasting public health impacts in the future (Roman-Urrestarazu, 2016)

Social and environmental pharmacology pays attention to food and drug interactions, nicotine and tobacco, alcohol and drug interactions.

Metabolic differences in ethnic groups and sub-populations resulted from genetic code studies, while psychotropic and psychopharmacology are still lacking in research data with large samples of non-Caucasian and female subjects. So, it still needs research and a fairly long time to apply practical ideas that result in medical certainty conclusions. Drug interactions and drug side effects received a lot of attention after the research results were published in the mass media because it was reported that many patients were treated longer than necessary and could cause death. Interactions are not only between drugs, but also be food and drugs or drugs with other chemical drugs, so efforts must be made to reduce side effects in order to optimize efficacy (Mozayani and Raymon, 2004).

While related to the Drug-Free Bersinar program, the author raises the question of why the chosen village was not based on the existing vulnerability map. Is it because the village has autonomy in budgeting, so they can share the burden with each other in its implementation? Several villages that were selected as samples for research exploration were not categorized as vulnerable areas. In the village there are several activities that also come from the central government such as the BKKBN. So, it seems that there are many programs but their implementation is not effective. This is due to the overlapping of available human resources with program needs that are still not suitable and can meet the requirements (interview with the Secretary of Pasir Panjang Village, Kobar, 8 September 2021).

In such conditions, it would be more effective if the Drug-Free Village program might be collaborated with a program from the BKKBN which launched Genre (Generation of Youth). This genre is based on schools or students and community residents and families (interview with FISIP UPR students who are active in Genre on September 2, 2021). Family resilience can provide space for the younger generation to take part in advancing society, moving to carry out useful actions. Thus, leisure time becomes busy with activities and avoids the dangers or behavior of drug abuse.

Another alternative that can be optimized is the existence of a free rehabilitation program owned by BNN which is deemed incapable of attracting the public, which can be collaborated with the Social Service in order to obtain great benefits. In addition, it can also be collaborated with other agencies that have access to and are related to themes or private

rehabilitation centers that are already established and have a good history in rehabilitating their patients. Collaboration can be defined as collaboration with various agencies or stakeholders. Programs driven by BNN through BNNP and BNNK will be realized successfully if they involve various parties. It can even be more widely beneficial if it is synergized with programs or activities from other agencies.

In the context of Central Kalimantan, the programs run by BNNP and BNNK have not yet collaborated, especially regarding burden sharing between agencies. If there is already collaboration, it can be called top down, otherwise it can be called sectoral ego. It is true that each activity invites inter-related agencies, but their presence is only as a participant without showing the role that can be contributed. For example, in terms of rehabilitation, collaboration with the Office of Social Affairs (Dinsos) should be initiated, which also has human resources as social resources. According to the statement from the Palangkaraya's Office of Social Affairs, there has never been a victim of drug abuser who was accompanied when trying to return to the community (interview with one of the subdivision heads at the Palangkaraya's Office of Social Affairs on September 2, 2021). In fact, Dinsos admitted that they were often invited to attend several activities organized by BNNP. On the other hand, the capacity of the rehabilitation program is still very limited. In the future, collaboration initiatives should be made in order to share the burden and achieve maximum results. In this 2021 survey activity, ASN from the Dinsos of Palangkaraya and social service volunteers from the Dinsos of Kobar are also involved as enumerators. This participation at least provides opportunities and useful experiences for social activities and assistance in drug abuse rehabilitation activities when returning to the community. It does not even rule out the possibility to initiate collaboration on other activities.

Another context is the lack of cross-agency collaboration in the Kobar district. One of the areas with high cases (red zone) of drug abusers is in the Madurejo area. However, when confirmed by the Madurejo village head about BNNK's activities, he stated that he did not know (interview with Madurejo village head on September 9, 2021). Even the data of residents who were declared as victims did not appear in the village report. The village head emphasized that currently the function of the urban village is no longer autonomous like a village that has autonomy. Urban village is just

an extension of the offices, so there is the possibility of cooperation at the service level. On the other hand, villages have autonomy and can plan their activities independently (interview with Village Secretary of Pasir Panjang, Kobar, 8 September 2021).

After a case-by-case analysis is selected for review, a general analysis is also carried out. In addition to collaboration, the various activities carried out must also be accompanied by literacy. The results of the 2019 drug abuse prevalence survey showed data that the most effective media to deliver drug use prevention programs is television with 40.40% of voters followed by social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube) with 36.20% of voters. This data and information can be used as guidelines in carrying out the launched literacy activities. Palangkaraya BNNK has also carried out its activities through social media, including Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter (Attachment to Palangkaraya BNNK Performance and Absorption Report, 2020 and July 2021).

Literacy can be interpreted as an educational activity. BNN or BNNP and BNNK through schools and also the establishment of drug-free areas on campus hold extension about the dangers of drug abuse in each new school year before the pandemic. The formation of volunteers and activators must continue to be refreshed so they remain active in providing assistance and caring for the environment and users who are already aware. Modifications of various literacy efforts that are contemporary will be more relevant to the public, such as creating creative and innovative hashtags, creating podcasts on the themes of the dangers of drugs, making films, and so on. The campaign model can also take advantage of new media that are more attractive to young people. The campus can play a role in research through studies or facilitate discussions on the theme of drug abuse from a scientific perspective. Like how baram (traditional alcoholic drink) is prohibited even though it is a component that is always present in every party or traditional ceremony.

Support for scientific studies from postgraduates of IAIN Palangkaraya majoring in law and family must be encouraged and collaboration initiation is carried out. There is a lot of potential and great opportunity to develop themes related to the dangers of drugs from a legal and family perspective. The results of a 2019 interview with the Vice Chancellor at the Palangkaraya

State Hindu Religious Institute (IAHNP) stated that in addition to establishing a drug-free area, it also contributed to dissemination through student service to traditional areas about the dangers of drug abuse. Indirectly there is an awareness for including the theme of drugs in the subjects and practice of service. The results of scientific studies will make important contributions to government policy products.

BNN/BNNP/BNNK conducted prevention activities that can be carried out through 3 categories: (1) the primary category is aimed at children and the younger generation who have never abused drugs through counseling, information and education; (2) the secondary category is aimed at children and the younger generation who have tried to abuse drugs. Activities that can be selected such as early detection, personal consultation, family and social guidance; and (3) the tertiary category is addressed to victims or former victims of drugs. The method is carried out by social guidance and counseling, creating a social environment and social supervision that supports the healing of victims and developing the interests and talents of victims (Maisto, 2015).

The stage after literacy is action. Action activities can be initiated by the prevention and community empowerment division (P2M) in collaboration with social volunteers (*resos*) as well as social rehabilitation (*rehsos*) from the *Dinsos*. The experience in Central Kalimantan of several enumerators has also become a social resource, so that they know which people are vulnerable and prone to drug abuse. The *Dinsos* has mentoring activities for residents who will return to the community, for example when a resident has finished serving his sentence in a Correctional Institution and will return to the community. According to *Dinsos*, there is almost no assistance from drug abuse cases, they don't know because there really isn't any or because they don't know how to get assistance (interview with one of the Subdivision Heads at *Dinsos*, 2 September 2021).

Positive community-based activities as well as initiatives from the government should synergize each other so the benefits are more visible and encourage each other to take action. BNN also created a Community-Based Intervention (IBM) reaching 306 IBM in 34 provinces by 2021. IBM uses a self-help, innovative, fair and participatory system (SIAP) and the formation of a Recovery Agent including stakeholders, communities,

facilities and potential according to local wisdom (Public Relations of BNN, 2021). Rehabilitation that involves the community actively as an important element of empowerment by utilizing local institutions as leaders through the potential and strength of social capital and active participation.

Educational participation and support from various colleges in Central Kalimantan can be started to be involved in the action. colleges have various facilities and responsibilities for community service as a form of the tri dharma of higher education. The capability of the campus in scientific studies on themes related to drug abuse will strengthen the success of any action activities. Campuses can supply appropriate narratives based on the results of the research in order to be able to educate or become a tagline that is easier to remember and implement. Several campuses have opened strategic courses that can help choose the right media language for the community, help formulate policy texts that empower and provide space for traditions and strong and scientific health reasons. Even the most important thing in this action is to justify the local government's political will in eradicating drug abuse.

The strength of the community that grows bottom up is also important and is usually more militant in its actions. Although there are still very few in Central Kalimantan, that doesn't mean they don't exist. Communities such as FC Puntun, Smart Kalteng and Student Associations that actively voice public unrest can be catalysts for eradicating drug abuse. In terms of movement, all of these communities are based in Palangkaraya, but there are student associations that voice issues from the district.

In the end, collaboration, literacy and action should utilize new media in every activity as everything is now shifting towards digital which was even more massive during the pandemic. In addition to being more efficient, without barriers, it is also able to reach the wider community and is more relevant to the younger generation (millennials).

D. Closing

In the end, collaboration between stakeholders as well as increasing literacy activities is very important. Especially during the pandemic when statistically data shows an increase in drug abuse. According to data in

Central Kalimantan, there is still widespread drug trafficking, even though the pandemic was reported by Kalteng Pos. Therefore, literacy should not stop, because there are many new media that can be used for more creative and innovative literacy. The war on drugs campaign must be carried out with a balanced force among the divisions in the BNN/BNNP/BNNK so one goal could be realized together.

It would be better if every program run by BNN/BNNP/BNNK is collaborated with programs from other agencies without anyone feeling the most dominant and successful. So that it does not overlap and is more effective in determining literacy programs and dissemination. Actions carried out by BNN/BNNP/BNNK should not just wait, they should always be proactive through volunteers, activator and secondary and higher education institutions in practicing scientific studies. Some of the findings of the rehabilitation program that are still partial and limited in capacity are biased towards the beneficiaries. In this context, information about the existence of free rehabilitation facilities reaching the public is still very low. Especially when compared to the process of arresting drug abusers, which is always covered by the media and seems to be a mainstay and priority program.

It must be studied and evaluated seriously, scientifically and thoroughly because with the priority program for arresting cases, most of the suspects turned out to be dealers (this year it reached 95.7%). Is it true that the number of suspects in Central Kalimantan who are users is very small (this year only 4.3%)? Although this is in line with the results of the prevalence survey, the results of which are rarely found by the main users in the past year. Scientific studies and evaluations will help the sustainability of the program in the future.

For new psychoactive substances (NPS), it is quite a heavy homework because it involves livelihood and traditional customs. Regulatory decision-making must involve all interested elements in order to achieve justice for all parties. With the support of data from scientific studies and research results will provide justification for the best decisions. Likewise, it is based on engagement with agreed international arrangements and good intentions to keep and protect the community clean from drug abuse.

Utilizing the new media to disseminate the ongoing programs. Thus, it is possible to maintain a better balance among divisions (P4GN, P2M, prosecution and arrest) in their activities. Other forms of support, such as infographics, photos, and educational videos, can be targeted quickly and cheaply as well as suitable for young people as the digital media generation. If possible, create co-working spaces as spaces to create ideas and creativity for positive things. In this context, it can be carried out by collaborating with the Ministry of Communication and Informatics or Telkomsel. Activities such as BNN's soft power approach for the Drug-Free Village must synergize with the regional government to simultaneously find the basis of local wisdom in which each village has different characteristics

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CHAPTER 23

CROSS-STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION IN COMBATING DRUGS IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Vera Bararah Barid

A. Introduction

The development of drug cases in Indonesia continues to vary and is not over. Indonesia, which is considered a red zone category in the world for drug crimes, needs attention to overcome it. In the 2020 UNODC World Drug Report, it was recorded that around 269 million people in the world abuse drugs (study in 2018). This number is 30% more than in 2009 with the number of drug addicts recorded at more than 35 million people (the third booklet of the World Drugs Report, 2020). UNODC also released a global phenomenon where as of December 2019 there had been reports of the addition of more than 950 types of new substances. Meanwhile in Indonesia, based on data from the National Narcotics Board (BNN) Laboratory, up to now, as many as 83 NPS have been detected, of which 73 NPS have been included in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 22 of 2020.¹⁴⁴

Nationally, the prevalence rate of drug trafficking and abuse in South Kalimantan Province is relatively high. The prevalence rate of drug trafficking and abuse in South Kalimantan Province is in 6th place, with a percentage of 1.97% (BNN Data, 2019) while the prevalence rate at the national level reaches 1.77%. This means that the prevalence rate of drug trafficking and abuse in South Kalimantan Province is higher than the prevalence at the national level.

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Each province has its own characteristics in terms of drug trafficking and abuse, the motives of the dealers also vary from one location to another. There are many factors why this can happen, what is unique is that South Kalimantan Province is a religious area. However, it turns out that environmental factors, lifestyle and necessity are the main targets why the prevalence of drug trafficking and abuse is high. For this reason, collaboration between stakeholders is needed in the fight against drugs in South Kalimantan Province.

The article discusses collaboration among stakeholders in the fight against drugs in South Kalimantan Province, one of which is through the 'Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)'. The source of data in this paper is primary data collected through in-depth interviews with informants from various government agencies from the provincial to the village level, the police, customs, drug prisons, drug convicts, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Kadihpas and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who involved in this program. In addition to primary data, secondary data also obtained from informants and from electronic media in the form of news and journal articles.

B. Drug Problems in South Kalimantan

There are many problems that exist in South Kalimantan Province. This drug prevention and control effort is certainly not only determined by one agency or stakeholder, but requires cooperation between relevant stakeholders.

Based on an in-depth interview with the Head of South Kalimantan Provincial BNN (BNNP), the BNNP has implemented the strategy of 'Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)' in collaboration with several relevant stakeholders, both in prevention and countermeasure efforts. Considering the situation and condition of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, according to the head of the South Kalimantan Provincial BNN, further attention should be paid to the drug trafficking and abuse through: aspects of arresting suspects, syndicates and existing evidence to suppress supplies entering the South Kalimantan region. Thus, it is not only the eradication program, but also the prevention priority. Another prevention effort is to provide dissemination, understanding

to the community, so they have their own immunity and deterrence. They understand that drugs are dangerous and will not sell or buy them. Prevention or community empowerment is the priority for BNNP to carry out massive dissemination to the community and organizations as well as regional governments.¹⁴⁵

In terms of prosecution, the Regional Police (Polda) and City Police (Polres), especially the Directorate of Drug Investigation (Ditresnarkoba), explained that there had been a decline in the last 2 years for drug crime cases (see table 1-2), although the national ranking is still quite alarming, which is 6th in Indonesia.

Table 23.1. The Data of Drug Disclosure Case 2020

NO	KESATUAN	JTP (Kss)	TSK (Org)	PTP (Kss)	JUMLAH BARANG BUKTI										KET
					GANJA (Grm)	TBK. GORILL A (Grm)	SABU (Grm)	CARISOP RODOL (Btr)	EKSTASI		CODEI N (Btr)	PSIKO TROPIC A (Btr)	DAFTAR-G (Btr)	BAYA (Btr/Btr/L B)	
									Butir	Gram					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	DITRESNARKOBA	266	413	252	27,52	-	582.039,11	266	66.583	744,17	-	1.052	-	-	-
2	RESTA BANJARMASIN	169	194	155	-	-	124.407,78	-	62.716	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	RES BANJARBARU	162	247	131	341,48	4,71	1.338,54	-	35 %	-	-	-	8.498	81	-
4	RES BANJAR	140	172	115	241,2	-	817,55	1.424	10	-	8	49	-	-	-
5	RES TAPIN	84	102	70	-	-	195,31	95	4	-	-	-	3.190	-	-
6	RES HSS	109	132	91	35,64	-	133,22	9.457	7 %	0,93	-	-	3.835	-	-
7	RES HST	91	113	90	-	-	188,32	1.526	-	-	-	1.799	48.641	12	-
8	RES HSU	69	82	61	-	-	586	-	9 %	-	-	-	221	-	-
9	RES BALANGAN	58	66	51	-	-	181,27	-	-	-	-	82	1.723	436	-
10	RES TABALONG	83	120	75	-	-	421,3	-	6	0,52	-	-	4.180	-	-
11	RES TANAH LAUT	120	159	120	-	-	1.706,04	-	188 %	0,39	-	-	900	-	-
12	RES TANBU	107	139	100	-	4,57	381,66	39	84	-	-	-	1.792	-	-
13	RES KOTABARU	90	108	88	-	-	247,09	-	11	0,15	-	-	116	-	-
14	RES BATOLA	67	81	55	-	-	230,75	-	16	0,38	-	-	62.173	-	-
JUMLAH		1.615	2.127	1.455	645,84	9,28	712.873,94	12.807	129.670 %	746,54	8	2.982	135.269	93 Botol Miras & 436 Butir Obt	

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

145 Interview with the Head of South Kalimantan Provincial BNN

Table 23.2. The Data of Drug Disclosure Case January up to August 2021

NO	KESATUAN	JTP (Kss)	TSK (Org)	PTP (Kss)	JUMLAH BARANG BUKTI											KET
					GANJA (Grm)	TBK. GORILL A (Grm)	SABU (Grm)	CARISO PRODO L (Btr)	EKSTASI		CODEIN (Btr)	PSIKO TROPIKA (Btr)	DAFTAR- G (Btr)	BAYA (Btr/Btr/ Ltr)		
									Butir	Gram						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	DITRESNARKOBA	167	255	178	0	10,56	43.717,52	0	1850,5	7,65	0	0	0	0	0	
2	RESTA									0	0					
2	BANJARMASIN	118	141	85	538,66	0	133.361,2	0	47,5			0	132	0		
3	RES BANJARBARU	98	135	98	102,99	0	2.876,87	108	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	RES BANJAR	83	92	67	0	0	2.720,19	400	0	0	0	6	1981	401		
5	RES TAPIN	51	63	41	0	0	163,68	0	10	0	0	0	180	0		
6	RES HSS	62	77	51	0	0	273,56	614	0	0	0	0	6551	0		
7	RES HST	48	62	51	0	0	627,26	112	0	0	0	108	210	0		
8	RES HSU	44	55	37	0	0	107,6	0	0	0	0	0	50	0		
9	RES BALANGAN	32	40	27	0	0	17,27	496	0	0	0	0	6237	4656		
10	RES TABALONG	64	87	45	0	0	198,38	3.255	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	RES TANAH LAUT	78	100	68	0	0	479,61	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	RES TANAH BUMBU	73	96	55	0	0	2.311,18	0	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	RES KOTABARU	51	65	31	0	0	85,46	822	0	0	0	0	6670	0		
14	RES BATOLA	85	102	68	0	0	166,12	134	0	0	0	0	146	0		
JUMLAH		1.054 Kss	1.370 Org	902 Kss	641,65 Gram	10,56 Gram	187.105,85 Gram	5.941 Butir	2.941 Butir	7,65 Gram	0	114 Butir	22.157 Butir	401 Botol (Alkohol) + 4.656 Butir (Obat Curah)		

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

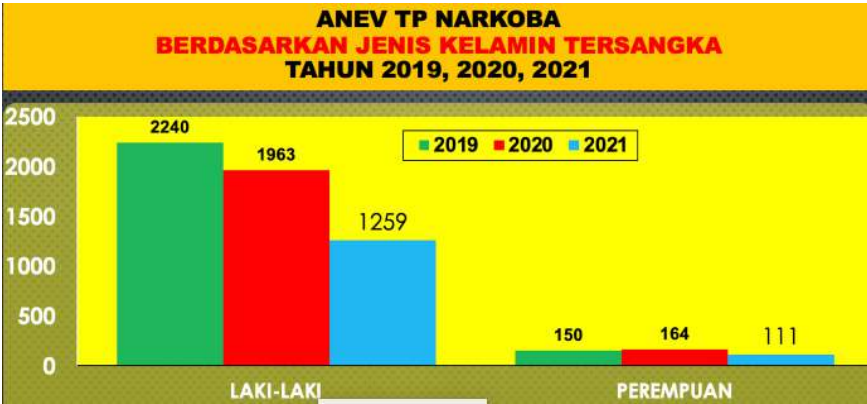


Figure 23.1. Anev Drug Case based on Suspect Gender 2019-2021

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

By looking at the above tables and diagrams, it can be said that there has been a decrease in drug crime cases. Although cases decreased, it turned out that the number of goods in circulation was more.¹⁴⁶ It can also

¹⁴⁶ Interview with the Head of South Kalimantan Provincial BNN

be said that the number of dealers is increasing (i.e., distributing cheap packages or drugs with a small number of grams).

Apart from that, it can also be said that those who report their abuse are still very, very small ¹⁴⁷ (as can also be seen in tables 23.1 and 23.2). The courage to report to the authorities (in this case BNN or POLRI) is because parents feel ashamed if they have children or other family members who are victims of drug abuse. This indicates that currently the number of cases is quite large but not all of them are reported. In addition, some user cases which require rehabilitation are usually handled by BNN because Indonesian National Police are not responsible for rehabilitation issues. Besides, the handling of rehabilitation is also limited because the Minister of Health Regulation No. 4 of 2020 mandated that drug user victims in certain doses are required to pay for rehabilitation.

The number of problems in combating drug abuse in South Kalimantan Province certainly needs the attention of several parties. Various drug problems that exist in South Kalimantan Province are as follows

1. Drug Abuse Actor

Drug users and dealers in South Kalimantan have started since children were still in school (elementary, junior high, high school and even university). This happens due to environmental factors and the ease of getting goods through friends. Some students got involved because they were invited by their friends (at first just trying) but eventually got addicted. In addition to school-age children, it is also found in adolescent relationships, even in entertainment venues such as discotheques and *karaoke* (sometimes the ladies also use drugs to accompany guests). ¹⁴⁸

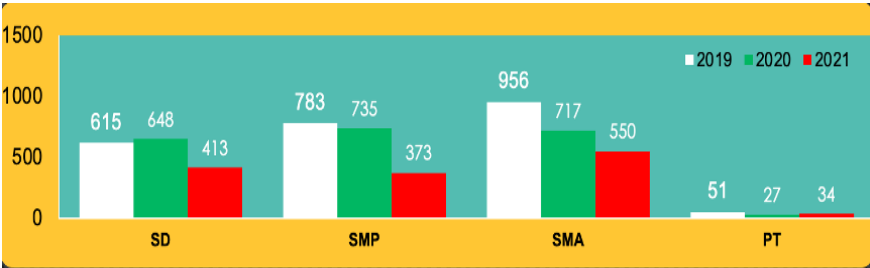


Figure 23.2. Classification based on Level of Education 2019-2021

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

¹⁴⁷ Interview with the Head of South Kalimantan Provincial BNN

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid*

In workplaces that require extra labor, such as mining areas, it was found that several workers used drugs for necessity reasons (very long working hours and required extra labor, so workers needed to take drugs for doping). Based on in-depth interviews with inmates who were ex-mining workers, usually the workers were offered free of charge first by their friends once or twice, when they felt comfortable using the drugs (especially when they had long working hours) they just felt there was something wrong with them if they don't use drugs at work or before. The need for strong stamina when working in mining is one of the reasons they used drugs for doping to work. Not all mining workers come from local residents, some of them also come from various locations outside the city such as from Java Island, Sumatra Island, and Sulawesi Island so that their association and culture at work are also influenced by migrant workers including the influence of drugs.

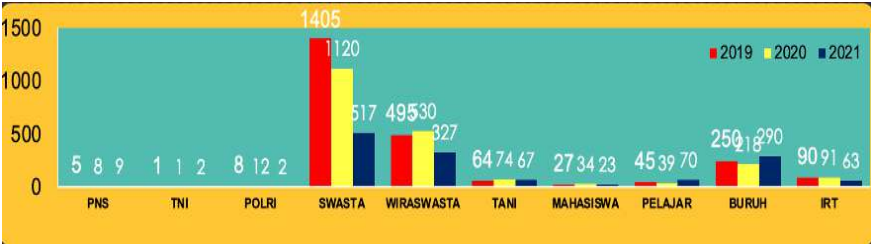


Figure 23.3. The Classification of Drug Cased based on Profession 2019-2021

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the highest case contributors are private employees, followed by entrepreneurs and then workers. The lifestyle of the workers, especially those in the city (example: Banjarmasin and Banjarbaru) is supported by the existence of places of entertainment that provide convenience and access to enjoy and consume drugs. However, when viewed from the workers' perspective, there was an increase compared to the previous year and two years before. What is no less interesting is that the number of students has also increased. The existence of a pandemic that has limited space for movement to school and all activities carried out at home has actually given room for drug abuse. This is confirmed by the opinion of the Banjar District Police Chief that during the pandemic there was an increase in drug abuse cases in several areas but not significantly.

2. Drug-prone Areas

Based on data and interviews with several parties, it can be concluded that strategic locations commonly used for drug transactions and abuse include: entertainment venues, hotels/inns, malls, areas traversed by rivers (in recent years it was found that drug distribution is through water/rivers), airports, and unknown places {hidden places based on an agreement between the seller (dealer) and the buyer (consumer) using mine system}. There was also a house where at that time there were several people who were having a party (we never found only 1 victim during a search as drugs are usually used in groups or together). However, the author once interviewed a former user who always used drugs alone in his own room at home and did not get caught. This motive may occur in some cases, but it is rarely disclosed, especially if the family (parents for example) find out and feel reluctant and ashamed to report their child to BNN for rehabilitation.

Urban areas and mining areas in South Kalimantan Province turned out to be influential in this crime, this was due to the existence of entertainment venues only in urban areas, while mining areas contributed cases due to the needs of mining workers/laborers who had long (unreasonable) working hours that need to be supported by excellent stamina. Supervision related to mining companies that apply working hours exceeding the specified limit must be tightened.

3. The Absence of Rehabilitation Center in South Kalimantan Province

There are only six Rehabilitation Centers owned by BNN in Indonesia and South Kalimantan Province is one of the provinces that does not yet have this Rehab Center. Cases that require further rehabilitation must be transferred to the Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital for a fee. This is also an obstacle for abusers or users who have limited budgets to carry out rehabilitation. Before the Minister of Health Regulation No. 4 of 2020 was ratified, the victims/users who needed rehabilitation were free of charge, but since the regulations issued, the rehabilitation center is limited only for those having fund or rehabilitation costs.

4. The Implementation of Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012

Since the ratification of Government Regulation (PP) Number 99 of 2012, which is the second amendment to PP Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional

Inmates, then drug crime inmates won't be given remission. This remission moratorium causes demotivation of drug inmates who are currently serving a term in prison. Furthermore, the over-capacity condition of the Correctional Institution and the increasing number of drug inmates have made it more complex in the development of these inmates. This is one of the obstacles in handling drug cases. However, on October 29, 2021, the Supreme Court (MA) granted a judicial review of Government Regulation (PP) Number 99 of 2012 against Law (UU) Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. This is a breath of fresh air for the inmates to be able to get back the remission, even though the drug Correctional Institution in Karang Intan is still over-capacity.

5. A Lot of New Variant (NPS)

The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) stated that there are more than 950 types of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), and the BNN laboratory has succeeded in detecting 83 NPS, of which 73 NPS have been included in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 22 of 2020. From the number of new variants, it can be said that Indonesia is still left behind when compared to the new variant data from UNODC. Despite its rapid and massive spread, there are still many people who do not have knowledge of NPS considering that little data collection of these substances has been done. This also causes the identification of NPS in toxicological samples is still difficult to do. Whereas the use of NPS is often associated with health problems, where the effects can cause symptoms of physical and psychological disorders that are more severe than narcotic substances in general. Law enforcers (especially in the police – the drug department) also do not know all of the types of NPS variants.

Regarding the new variant, several users in Kalimantan Province have also found synthetic materials in the form of liquids and mixed into vapes (e-cigarettes) which are usually consumed by the millennial generation.¹⁵⁰

6. Covid-19 Pandemic Situation

The pandemic condition that has hit Indonesia for almost the last two years has caused limitations on law enforcement officials in carrying out operations. This is shown by several officers who were positively exposed to Covid-19 and even some of them died. However, the police and BNN did not give up hope to continue running the P4GN program with various efforts.

¹⁵⁰ Interview with the Head of City Police, Banjar Regency

The motive for this pandemic condition has a positive impact on entertainment venues that are closed during PSBB and level 4 PPKM in Banjarmasin City, this of course reduces the possibility of circulation and transactions at these locations. The limitations of drug dealers and buyers in this pandemic season are circumvented by using delivery of goods via courier or logistics services (JNE, TIKI, JnT, etc.) by disguised online store purchases (such as using the Shopee marketplace, Tokopedia, etc.). The drugs were found in disguised purchase products (e.g. in shoe soles) so as not to be suspicious, but this was eventually discovered by customs because it was detected that the item was a type of drug. This is of course based on the accuracy of the information obtained from a trusted party. Furthermore, this logistical problem is usually found that the identity of the sender's and recipient's names is not the real one. Some evidence were found that the identity of the recipient was not the direct buyer but his name was borrowed to receive the goods, other cases were the identity of the sender and receiver are false or not found, wrong address (no road and number listed on the package). The limitations of x-rays, which are not available at every airport, are also an obstacle in identifying these drugs.¹⁵¹ Drug shipments were also found through rivers that could be passed by ships. It is also not possible to carry out inspections by the authorities to check all ships and boats that pass by for indications of the presence of drugs. The parties usually get information that if there are goods that are being sent via the river, then action will be taken.

Other problems during the pandemic and the declining economy were offset by the emergence of 'saving packages' of methamphetamine type with economical sizes (very small) to facilitate sales and distribution to users who have limited budgets (based on information, it is enough to pay 50 thousand-70 thousand is enough to enjoy this budgeted package).¹⁵²

The covid-19 pandemic has also caused the program for Tangguh Village in 12 regencies to be delayed. This Tangguh village was built to provide real enlightenment to the community even at the RT level, one of which has been successfully launched in the Batola area. So far, the Tangguh village program has been able to provide education and knowledge to the community, especially about the dangers of drugs and the effects of their

151 Interview with Custom on Drug Division

152 Interview with the Head of City Police, Banjar Regency

abuse. One example of a pilot project in Anjir Village, there were 3 people who used to be dealers, users, and addicts. After the introduction of this Tangguh Village program, they declared themselves to help the police and BNN in making people aware of the danger of drugs.

The positive thing about the COVID-19 pandemic case in South Kalimantan Province is that a few months ago a kingpin died (number 1 in South Kalimantan province) who had the power to distribute drugs to dealers. This position cannot be replaced and the bookies below it are quite difficult to find a replacement who has the same shortcomings, even though the network owned by the kingpin is truly extraordinary.¹⁵³

C. Drug Prevention and Countermeasure Strategies in South Kalimantan

Based on the problems described above, several strategies are needed for drug prevention and control in South Kalimantan Province. If taken in outline, then the following strategies have been carried out:

1. Cooperation Among Institutions/Stakeholder in South Kalimantan

It is undeniable that the success in preventing and overcoming drug crimes requires cooperation from various parties, both from the central and local governments, law enforcement agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), schools, and the community. Good synergy and collaboration between stakeholders are the initial capital for the success in handling this case. Equally important is family support. How many programs have been carried out are strengthening family resilience, this can provide an understanding that everything starts from the family. This family can also be an entry point for a person, because if he does not find comfort and good relations in the family, he will eventually find a way outside to be easily involved in drug abuse.

The second is indeed from youth community organizations, or the environment such as an urban village or village that is given the understanding that when the community reports their child, family, relative or friend, rehabilitation will be carried out and there will be no legal sanctions (this is also important to know so as not to hide the case and afraid to report),

¹⁵³ Interview with drug Correctional Institution staff of Karang Intan

because according to the law, if anyone submits a report for rehabilitation treatment, it is not punished.

Furthermore, it is an affirmation to private companies, especially those engaged in mining, that they must comply with the provisions of the labor law, especially regarding the number of working hours for mining workers. Strict supervision in carrying out mining does not have to wait for inspections from the Ministry of Manpower and local governments, but the awareness of each company must be willing to apply and respect the rules that have been set. This is to minimize the use of drug abuse for mining workers who have long working hours.

One of the efforts to prevent this drug is to carry out regular urine tests for certain government employees (Police, BNN, etc.) as well as other private offices (some offices require drug-free requirements with negative urine test results). Thus, the screening of employees to be free from drugs becomes more structured, and for offices that apply regular urine tests, it will make their employees think again if they want to consume or taste drugs.

2. The involvement of Non-Governmental Organization

There are non-governmental organizations that participate in dealing with drugs in South Kalimantan Province, such as AZNO (Anti Narcotic and Drugs) and Granat (Anti-Drug Movement). AZNO has been established for more than 5 years and has a branch in South Kalimantan Province. The NGO's focus is on P4GN, especially prevention efforts. The involvement of the AZNO team is usually in the form of workshops or counseling as resource persons in various levels of society, especially in campus circles, campus educated communities, schools (SMA/SMK) and also among professionals or workers. The pandemic condition that has occurred for more than a year has caused limitations in the delivery of material so that it is carried out through zoom media. Apart from that, this NGO also provides guidance from the mental side by treating participants with hypnotherapy, so the approach is how they prevent drugs from the subconscious side. (Interview with AZNO team)

AZNO's involvement is also focused on educating the community and educating them both at the university level, as well as in private offices. This is expected to be a person who has the ability and concern for matters related to

drug crimes (at least they want to report if someone around them becomes a victim of drug abuse).

3. Alternative Drug Rehabilitation Center

It is known that the absence of a rehabilitation center in this province has resulted in users who need rehabilitation being left with no choice (for those who cannot afford it) so that they are often placed in prisons, even though the Correctional Institution conditions are already over-capacity. The existence of clinics and hospitals that provide light rehabilitation has not been able to accommodate heavy addicts, for this reason, based on interviews with the Chairperson of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) and the Governor of South Kalimantan Province that the region is ready to provide land to build a large rehabilitation center, however, the construction is left to the local authorities.

The existence of a large rehabilitation center is indeed expected to reduce inmates in drug prisons that should be handled by the rehabilitation center, in addition to the regulation of the Minister of Health No. 4 of 2020 needs to be reviewed in order to accommodate addicts from underprivileged groups.

4. Firm Supervision in Drug Correctional Institution of Karang Intan

There are many rumors circulating that if an inmate is placed in a prison, he learns about crime, this can be seen from several cases of recidivists. It is very unfortunate that inmates return to the world of drugs and even increase their class level (e.g., from dealers to kingpin). Strict guidance and dissemination in prisons must also be considered so that they do not form groups and coordinate about drug distribution strategies in the future.

Apart from that, it is also important to limit visits for inmates. The prohibition of visiting hours during this pandemic has an impact on interactions and incoming goods. inmates are not allowed to meet their families because they avoid transmitting the COVID-19 virus to inmates. Communication tools such as gadgets must be completely sterile and cannot be circulated in prisons, although there have also been incidents of throwing gadgets from outside the Correctional Institution (in empty areas around the prison). The inspection of goods and food sent by visitors always goes through strict screening, even for food to be replaced by packaging by

the prison. One of the reasons for the strict use of gadgets is to prevent communication between dealers who are in the Correctional Institution with other kingpins and retailers outside the prison. The addition of medical personnel in prisons such as doctors and psychologists are also very much needed.

There are at least 2 forms of coaching at the Karang Intan drug prison, namely self-reliance and personality development. Personality development through religious activities, they are guided by spiritual activities at the mosque, while independence development is invited to take part in activities for example: work activities (they are making sasirangan, activities in the field of fisheries, plantations, etc.). There are even inmates who have innovation and smart minds so they can make paintings, create gardens, and ponds. In fact, the inmates in the drug crime cases have a strong spirit to participate in activities in the prison. The more activities carried out by the inmates, the more diverted their negative thoughts towards drugs will be. Hopefully with the provision of personality and skill coaching it can get rid of bad thoughts.

5. Public awareness and stigmatization towards victim/former inmate

No less important is public awareness about the dangers of drug abuse. The dissemination and education carried out must be continuous and massive. Strengthening from the family to emphasize more to its members that the devastating effects of drugs are also important. Attention and communication between family members is also an influence in this case. Information on the types of new varieties, namely a number of NPS that have been approved by the Minister of Health, must also be conveyed to the public. Intelligent people must be information literate and try to find out about this, so that they know if at any time it turns out that there is an offer of this new type of variant. If they knew, they would be able to turn down similar offers for a variety of reasons.

If there is a family member who turns out to be addicted and needs treatment, then you should not be ashamed to report the member to get good treatment immediately. The stigma that "if any member of the user's family is a disgrace" needs to be removed and should not be hidden. When it is hidden and not reported, it is feared that it will get worse. Families must be tolerant of accepting the fact that one of their family members is a user,

and move quickly to resolve this by reporting it to the BNN or the police. The victims do need support in order to recover from drug entanglements.

Public stigmatization of former inmates who have been released from correctional institutions is still a scourge for inmates. There are still families who have not been able to accept their family members as former inmates and are even exiled to faraway places because of shame. Psychologically, inmates who have finished serving their sentences in correctional institution actually also want to be better when they return to society, but it is not uncommon to find them being ostracized and having difficulty getting jobs and what is worse is that they are finally tempted by drugs again so that they become recidivist. Seeing this, it is necessary to clarify to the community that they are also human beings who can change for the better.

Strengthening public awareness to reduce the bad stigmatization of former inmates must continue to be carried out, both from the government and NGOs or through social media channels which state that basically humans can change for the better. Thus, slowly ex-convicts have room to carry out activities and work when they finish serving their sentences and are released. If they can be received well, then the desires and opportunities to return to the world of drugs are very small, especially if the family is very accepting

D. Closing

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the success in preventing and eradicating drugs in South Kalimantan Province cannot be separated from the cooperation of stakeholders from the central, regional, and private parties and NGOs, even the community is no less important. The synergy that was built together to realize a reduction in drug cases in South Kalimantan Province is expected to run well. Support from stakeholders in following up cases needs to be increased so that the community becomes aware of the dangers of drugs. The existence of new types of drugs (NPS) that are not widely known by the public is an important note to follow up. The proliferation of low-cost packages (with small packages) that everyone can afford at affordable prices is also a new problem in this province. The work environment, especially in the mining sector, which has long working

hours, is also one of the triggers for workers to take drugs under the pretext of being strong and not easily sluggish.

Tightening guarding and training of inmates in correctional institutions must also be carried out properly to prevent trafficking from within, communication tools that are prohibited from being used in correctional institutions are an important point to continue to be applied. The construction of a Rehabilitation Center in the province of South Kalimantan is urgently needed because the cases that must undergo rehabilitation are not small, besides that because of the crucial factor regarding the treatment/rehabilitation that must be paid for, users and addicts are reluctant to report their cases. The stigmatization of society that affects the psychology of inmates who have been released also contributes greatly to recovery, for that the acceptance of inmates in the community is important to pay attention to. The number of teachers and Islamic boarding schools in South Kalimantan is still not able to reduce the existing cases.

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Interview with Governor South Kalimantan Province

Interview with Kadiv pas

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Interview with the Head Unit of Drug Kota Baru

Interview with the Head of BNNP

Interview with the Head of Ministry of Law and Human Right Office

Interview with the Head of the House of Representatives of South Kalimantan Province

Interview with Directorate of Drug Investigation, Regional Police of South Kalimantan

CHAPTER 24

DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE IN EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO COMBAT

Robert Siburian

A. Introduction

Based on the Prevalence Survey of Drug Trafficking and Abuse in Indonesia in 2019, it showed that none of the provinces in Indonesia are free from drug trafficking and abuse. The national prevalence rate of 1.8% in 2019 or equivalent to 3,419,188 people, was a contribution to the prevalence rate from all regions of Indonesia (BNN, 2020). Something that distinguishes the existence of drug trafficking and abuse is the amount of the prevalence rate in question. In East Kalimantan Province, the prevalence rate of people aged 15–64 years who used drugs within the last one year in 2019, which contributed to the formation of the prevalence at the national level, was around 0.10% or equivalent to 4,241 people (BNN, 2020).

In fact, the low prevalence rate is also an indicator that the population of East Kalimantan who abuse drugs is relatively small. However, according to RS¹⁵⁴ who is active and contributing to the rehabilitation of drug addicts in East Kalimantan Province, does not agree with the low prevalence rate of East Kalimantan. RS stated that the prevalence rate in 2019 was too small for East Kalimantan, placing the province in 24th rank out of 34 provinces surveyed. In other words, RS stated that the prevalence rate was far from the actual reality because according to RS, there was still a lot of drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan, including how easy it was to get drugs in the area as an indicator.

Although the prevalence rate of drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan is relatively small, drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan

¹⁵⁴ Interview with RS on 30 August 2021.

must be monitored continuously to prevent it from increasing, even striving as much as possible to create drug trafficking and abuse to be nil. The potential for drug trafficking and abuse in the East Kalimantan Province can easily increase as the region is not far from the Indonesia-Malaysia border area in North Kalimantan Province and the coal mining industry in East Kalimantan is booming.

Maulidiyah (2020) stated that the Indonesia-Malaysia border area in North Kalimantan is often used as an entry point or drug smuggling into Indonesian territory because of the long land border line that makes it easy to use as 'rat routes', as well as the existence of a sea border between the two countries. The use of border areas to smuggle drugs into Indonesia has been going on for a long time. The National Narcotics Board (BNN) in a press release at the end of 2013 stated that the institution succeeded in thwarting a number of drug smuggling cases that passed through the border area, and most of the drugs smuggled into Indonesia entered through the RI-Malaysia border area, such as East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan (BNN quoted by Perdana, 2014).

Based on the fact that East Kalimantan is a region adjacent to the border area and the proliferation of the coal mining industry, this paper will explain the drug trafficking and abuse in the region. In addition, alternative steps to overcome drug abuse that have been carried out by various parties will also be described. This paper is based on the research conducted in East Kalimantan in 2021. The data collection method was carried out by in-depth interviews with various parties; both in Samarinda, Balikpapan, Bontang, and Kutai Kartanegara. The informants interviewed came from various groups, both from government agencies, anti-drug activist community organizations, religious scholars, and activists at drug abuse rehabilitation centers; former drug users and dealers, coupled with a literature review from various sources.

B. East Kalimantan at A Glance

East Kalimantan Province has the largest share of the economy compared to the other four provinces ¹⁵⁵ on the island of Kalimantan,

¹⁵⁵ Other provinces in Kalimantan Island aside from East Kalimantan are South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

reaching 49.37% of the total economy of Kalimantan; while West Kalimantan 16.98%; South Kalimantan 13.6%; Central Kalimantan 11.98%; and North Kalimantan 8.04% (Bank Indonesia, 2021). Economic activities in East Kalimantan, which are dominant among the five provinces on the island of Kalimantan, cannot be separated from the abundant potential of natural resources, such as oil, gas and coal. By having this potential, various large national and international oil and gas companies operate in East Kalimantan, such as Pertamina, PT Chevron Indonesia Company, PT VICO Indonesia, and PT. Total E&P Indonesia.

The existence of natural resources in the form of oil and gas as well as coal, has resulted in East Kalimantan's economy being highly dependent on the oil and gas processing industry with the largest share. The share is reaching 56.4% of the total Gross Regional Domestic Product of the processing industry in East Kalimantan. The export share of oil, gas and coal reached 78.13 percent of the five main export commodities from East Kalimantan including CPO (Crude palm oil) (16.53%), Fertilizers and Inorganic Chemicals (4.03%), Timber (0.43%); and Various Chemical Products (0.71%) (Bank Indonesia, 2021). The dominance of the mining-excavation sector but not followed by industrialization has caused East Kalimantan to experience symptoms of growth without development (Kuncoro & Idris, 2010).

The area of East Kalimantan Province is 127,346.92 km², divided into 7 regencies and 3 cities, covering Paser, Kutai Barat, Kutai Kartanegara, Kutai Timur, Berau, Penajem Paser Utara, and Mahakam Ulu Regencies; and the cities of Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Bontang (BPS, 2021). The total population in the province reached 3,766,000 people in 2019, with a relatively low population density of 29.57 people/km². Meanwhile, the population aged 15 - 64 years has reached 2,639,218 people, consisting of 1,961,834 men and 1,259,760 women (BPS, 2021).

East Kalimantan Province is located in the eastern part of the island of Kalimantan, bordering North Kalimantan in the north, South Kalimantan in the south, the Makassar Strait and the Sulawesi Sea in the east, and West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and the territory of the state of East Malaysia (Sarawak) in the west (Figure 24.1). The East Kalimantan

region also has 152 rivers spread over almost in all regencies/cities with the longest river being the Mahakam River. The Mahakam River with a length of 920 km starts from Mahakam Ulu, crosses the West Kutai area and flows into Kutai Kartanegara and Samarinda City (BPS, 2020). Rivers, especially the Mahakam River and its tributaries in Samarinda City, are often becoming the route for drug traffickers to escape when ambushes are carried out (BNN, 2020: 378).

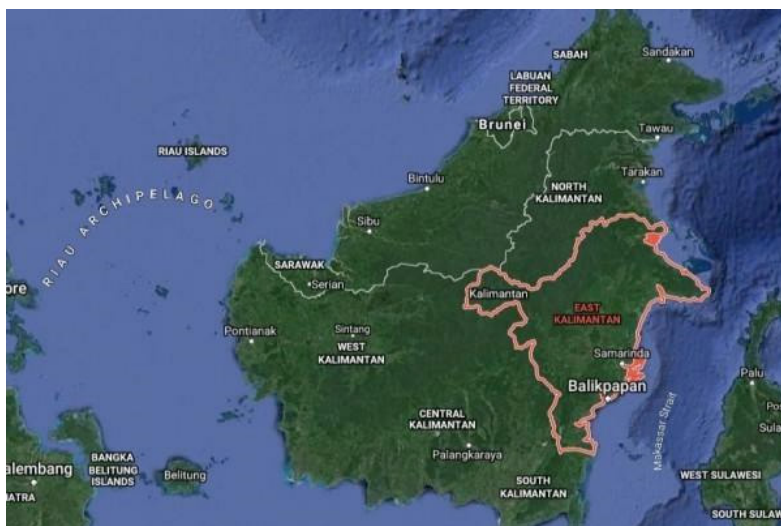


Figure 24.1. The Location of East Kalimantan Province and Other Surrounding Provinces

Source: <https://sulsel.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/teatrika/breaking-5-alasan-ibu-kota-pindah-ke-kalimantan-timur-regional-sulsel/full>.

The area of East Kalimantan bordering with North Kalimantan as well as Malaysia, which also has a relatively large administrative area, many rivers, low population density, and an area that is open to the free sea in the east; can be a factor that facilitates drug smuggling, which generally originates from the northern part of the island of Kalimantan, especially from Malaysia. Or, East Kalimantan is used as a transit point for drugs originating from Malaysia before being trafficked or taken to other areas, including South Sulawesi, as happened last May. Suriyatman (2021) reported for detiknews that the East Kalimantan Police in a press conference on 11 May 2021 had arrested a gang of drug couriers from Malaysia to Parepare City, South Sulawesi. The courier group was arrested with evidence of 25 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine in Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan.

C. Drug Trafficking and Abuse as well as Obstacles in its Eradication

Based on the volume of drug catches carried out by the police in the jurisdiction of the East Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda), it shows an increase every year. This is an indicator that the demand for drugs in East Kalimantan is still relatively high. In general, drugs, especially methamphetamine, originated from northern Kalimantan, especially from eastern Malaysia through the jurisdiction of North Kalimantan Province (Figure 24.2). For example, on August 1, 2021, the North Kalimantan Police's Narcotics Directorate seized 126 kg of methamphetamine originating from Malaysia. The meth is planned to be sent to East Kutai Regency and Bontang City, East Kalimantan (Kurniawan, 2021).



Figure 24.2. The Map of Drug Trafficking to East Kalimantan

Source: The presentation of the Head of East Kalimantan Provincial BNN at the Training for Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey Team in East Kalimantan, 26 August 2021.

Figure 24.2 shows that drug trafficking in East Kalimantan does not only come from Malaysia or the Philippines via North Kalimantan, but also from the island of Sumatra. Around May 2021, for example, the Samarinda Customs and Excise Office managed to secure 4.4 kg of marijuana that was sent from Kualanamu airport, Medan, North Sumatra. The drugs were sent to Samarinda using a delivery service. The Samarinda Customs and Excise¹⁵⁶ managed to secure the shipment of marijuana after receiving information from Customs and Excise in Kualanamu, Medan, to the Samarinda Customs and Excise office, East Kalimantan.

¹⁵⁶ Interview with AR on 3 September 2021 in Samarinda.

By considering the existence of drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan, there are several places known to be drug-prone areas as shown in Table 24.1. Areas of Drug Vulnerability Level based on Regency/ City

Table 24.1. Regency/City based on Vulnerability Level

No	Regency/City	Vulnerability Location	
1	Samarinda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jl Lambung Mangkurat • Pasar Segiri • Sungai Dama • Selili • Kampung Baqa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kel. Pelita • Kel. Kampung Tenun • Kel. Sungai Pinang • Kel. Temindung • Kel. Sungai Dama
2	Balikpapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kampung Baru • Kebun Sayur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batakan
3	Kutai Kertanegara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muara Badak • Handil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anggana
4	Bontang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bontang Kuala • Lok Tuan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marang Kayu
5	Kutai Timur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muara Wahau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sengatta
6	Berau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kampung Baru • Kebun Sayur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talisayan
7	Paser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batu Kajang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batu Soppang
8	Penajam Paser Utara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sepaku • Penajam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babula
9	Kutai Barat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melak 	
10	Mahakam Ulu	-	

Source: East Kalimantan BNNP, 2021.

The mapping of the drug vulnerability level is based on the number of cases related to drug abuse that have been successfully uncovered or arrested by the police or BNN in the area. Therefore, the category of areas prone to drug abuse is not something that is permanent because that category can be replaced by another district, urban village, or village if an area that was previously categorized as a prone area becomes less vulnerable because there is no disclosure of drug abuse incidents in that area within a certain period of time, while in other places there happen to be case disclosure. Trends in drug trafficking and abuse in the jurisdiction of the East Kalimantan Regional Police are presented in Table 24.2.

**Table 24.2. Data Reveals Cases in the Regional Police of East Kalimantan
Period 2019 to August 2021**

No	Jurisdiction Area	2019		2020		2021 (Jan up to Agt)	
		Case	TSK	Case	TSK	Case	TSK
1.	Directorate of Drug Investigation	229	297	234	292	30	59
2.	City Police of Samarinda	323	432	196	267	134	187
3.	City Police of Balikpapan	371	416	234	266	137	164
4.	Regency Police of Kutai Kartanegara	218	255	170	205	129	160
5.	Regency Police of Kutai Timur	131	152	168	201	194	221
6.	Regency Police of Kutai Barat	88	102	75	101	63	82
7.	City Police of Bontang	63	71	70	85	45	52
8.	Regency Police of Berau	98	118	90	125	43	67
9.	Regency Police of Paser	86	105	109	148	71	92
10.	Regency Police of Paser Penajam Utara	79	98	83	100	55	69
	Total	1,686	2,046	1,492	1,790	846	1,084

Source: East Kalimantan Regional Police, 2021.

Based on Table 24.2 above, when compared to the number of drug abuse cases in 2019 and 2020, a downward trend occurred in the jurisdictions of Samarinda and Balikpapan as the area's most prone to drug abuse in the jurisdiction of East Kalimantan, both in terms of the number of cases and the number of suspects (TSK). However, for the jurisdiction of East Kutai Regency, this is not the case because the number of cases and suspects has actually increased significantly. Table 24.2 also shows that although a district is the gateway for drug trafficking in East Kalimantan, such as Berau Regency which is adjacent to North Kalimantan, the number of cases and suspects of drug trafficking and abuse in that area is relatively low. In other words, Berau Regency is mostly used as a drug crossing route from North Kalimantan to East Kalimantan, especially for trafficking in

the center of economic, business, trade and relatively dense population in the cities of Samarinda and Balikpapan. As shown in Table 24.2, it can be seen that areas prone to drug abuse remain in urban areas (Samarinda and Balikpapan) with a relatively large number of cases and suspects.

Referring to data obtained from the East Kalimantan Regional Police in August 2021, it was noted that the evidence of drugs that were successfully arrested by the police in the East Kalimantan jurisdiction was more varied. In 2019, the types of drugs that were arrested were 67,301.29 grams of crystal methamphetamine or 67.3 kg; marijuana 1,316.83 gr; cannabis 15 stems; cannabis seeds 182 g; ecstasy 4,892 pills; LL 171,459 pills; list G 20,216 pills, CT liquor 2,000 liters. Then in 2020, the type of evidence was 124,202.66 grams of methamphetamine; ecstasy 4,875 pills; marijuana 3,056.76 gr; synthetic tobacco 26 gr; LL 127,204 pills; list G various types of 43 boxes; Y 4,000 pills; yorindo 21,195 pills; xanax 87 pills. Meanwhile, the evidence that was arrested until August 2021 included: 87,415.91 grams of crystal methamphetamine; ecstasy 563 pills; marijuana 3,900.53 gr LL 18,402 pills; list G potent drugs 10,525,607 pills.

With the large amount of drug evidence found, it indicates that the demand for drugs in East Kalimantan is relatively high. According to CDT,¹⁵⁷ a former drug user and dealer who quit in 2016, based on CDT's experience, workers in the coal mining sector are one of the sectors that use drugs a lot to improve work stamina. CDT was able to take control of the mining company where he worked after two months working to distribute drugs among the mining workers. To sell drugs among mining workers, it didn't take long because CDT already knew of the workers who used drugs. For example, in 2010, CDT bought methamphetamine weighing 1 gram at a price of Rp. 2,200,000 from Jl. Lambungmangkurat, Samarinda, which was then divided into 12 packages at a price of Rp. 300,000/package. In less than 1 week, the crystal methamphetamine was sold out among the coal mine workers where he worked.

Meanwhile, the Provincial and City National Narcotics Board in East Kalimantan also showed a decreased number of suspects from 2019

157 CDT (28 years old) has known drugs LL type since third grade of junior high school in 2007. Start distributing methamphetamine in 2010 in order to be able to consume while distributing. It means that CDT could consume drugs without spending money (Interview with CDT on 10 September 2021)..

to 2020, although in terms of the amount of evidence that was seized, especially shabu-shabu, it showed an increase (Table 2). It also shows that methamphetamine is the type of drug that is most widely abused according to the effects it can cause in the form of increased physical activity. With that effect, according to HS, as a former drug dealer for workers in the mining sector, he said that methamphetamine was widely misused among mining workers. Table 2 also shows that the number of cases and suspects related to drug abuse is higher in the cities of Samarinda and Balikpapan. Meanwhile, the cases and the number of suspects handled by the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN are in districts that do not have a city or district BNN office in East Kalimantan, which consists of 7 districts, namely: Berau, West Kutai, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kutai, Mahakam Ulu, Paser, and North Paser Penajam.

Table 24.3. The Number of Cases, Suspects, and Confiscated Evidence (BB) of BNNP and BNNK East Kalimantan Province Period 2019 up to July 2021

Unit	2019			2020			Sampai Juli 2021		
	LKN	TSK	BB Meth	LKN	TSK	BB Meth	LKN	TSK	BB Meth
BNNP Kaltim	46	69	4,212.09 gr	33	40	6,751.6 gr	8	14	5,507.1 gr
BNNK Samarinda	18	20	260.26 gr	10	15	55.86 gr	9	11	64.07 gr
BNNK Balikpapan	19	14	2,027.54 gr	7	8	73.68 gr	4	4	21.55 gr
BNNK Bontang	-	-	-	2	2	1.09 gr	5	5	1,228.33 gr
Jumlah	73	103	6,499.89 gr	52	65	6,882.23 gr	26	34	6,821.05 gr

Source: East Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 2021.

Table 24.3 illustrates that there is always evidence in the form of crystal methamphetamine for arrest cases in the working area of the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN and the City BNN (Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Bontang). But the same does not apply to marijuana, ecstasy, and cannabinoids which are only found in a few work units. Evidence in the form of marijuana in 2019 was only available at the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN (54.77 grams and ecstasy weighing 207 pills). Then in 2020, evidence in the form of marijuana weighing 2,111 grams was confiscated by the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN and 1,416 grams confiscated by the Samarinda

BNNK; ecstasy as much as 2,146 confiscated by BNNK Kaltim, as well as cannabinoids as much as 40.53 gram confiscated by East Kalimantan Provincial BNN and 5.23 gram confiscated by Balikpapan BNNK. The evidence that was confiscated until July 2021 by the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN consisted of 4,675 grams of marijuana, 3.5 grams of ecstasy, and 29 grams of cannabinoids; while the evidence confiscated by the Bontang BNNK was 33.54 grams of cannabinoids. Of course, with the large number of drugs arrested, especially the type of methamphetamine, both by the police in the East Kalimantan jurisdiction as well as by the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN and Samarinda BNNK, Balikpapan BNNK, and Bontang BNNK, it indicates that more lives can be saved, not only in East Kalimantan Province, but also in other provinces in Indonesia. Based on the volume of arrests of various types of drugs, the ranking of drug abuse based on the evidence referred to the exposure of the Head of the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN on 26 August 2021 were: 1) Methamphetamine; 2) Marijuana; 3) Ecstasy; 4) Cocaine; and 5) Heroin.

According to the Narcotics Sergeant of Samarinda Police, AKP Rido Doly Kristian, S.H., S.I.K., the trend of drug abuse, especially in the jurisdiction of the Samarinda Police, was relatively low. The indicators are the number of people being rehabilitated due to drug abuse is decreasing; the disclosure of drugs in large volumes which implies the volume of drugs being marketed is decreasing. Data from the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN shows a decrease in the number of drug abusers who are rehabilitated, as shown in Table 3. The small volume of drugs that can be marketed in East Kalimantan has also resulted in fewer people abusing drug so it is relatively difficult to get them, and conversely people who can be saved from abuse drugs are reduced; there is a control system built among the community members, in the sense that the community monitors each other among members of the community by distributing Call Center telephone numbers related to drug abuse in their environment. Dissemination of Call Center telephone numbers to report drug abuse in each neighborhood is intended to protect the reporting parties so the person concerned does not need to go to the police station. The condition of the downward trend was also coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic with restrictions imposed by the government to break the spread chain of the corona virus, because during this Covid-19 pandemic; nightclubs are closed, crowding or gathering is prohibited.

Table 24.4. The Number of Drug Abusers for Outpatient and Inpatient in East Kalimantan Province Period of 2019 up to July 2021

Unit	2019		2020		Up to July 2021	
	Outpatient	Inpatient	Outpatient	Inpatient	Outpatient	Inpatient
East Kalimantan Provincial BNN	367	-	111	24	62	-
Samarinda BNNK	217	15	110	49	43	34
Balikpapan BNNK	83	40	80	27	30	14
Bontang BNNK	3	-	10	21	3	13
Rehabilitation Center BNN Tanah Merah Kalimantan Timur	-	251	-	270	2	150
Total	670	306	311	391	140	211

Source: East Kalimantan Provincial BNN, 2021.

Although during the Covid-19 pandemic, the level of drug trafficking and abuse decreased compared to the years before the Covid-19 pandemic, law enforcement officers also faced problems in eradicating them. One of the obstacles is the use of information technology using relatively cheap android smartphones to market it using social media with providers located abroad, so that it becomes difficult for the police to track them: like blackberry messenger. In addition, the contact number used by the dealers in their group is also only for one mobile phone number, resulting in when a network disclosure is made, the network is cut off only on one number below or above it. The mobile phone number that was once used by a kingpin or dealer to contact one party will never be used anymore to contact other parties related to drug trafficking networks. This is a strategy for the perpetrators of crimes in the drug sector to make the police or the authorities unable to uncover or break the drug trafficking network they have built. Then, when the drug delivery from the seller to the buyer took place, they never met physically. The purchased drugs are placed by the seller or another party who is ordered by the seller to put the drugs in a place that they have previously agreed upon. Then the buyer or other parties who are asked by the buyer take the said drugs. In fact, the drug buyer does not know the face of the seller, so when the arrest is made, the person concerned cannot show the party who sold it, then the disclosure stops at the person who was arrested.

Then, according to anti-drug activist ES ¹⁵⁸, it is relatively difficult to eradicate drugs in Samarinda, because every alley in a drug-prone area is monitored. The supervising party already knew the people who entered the alleys of the settlement; whether people who wanted to buy drugs or even police officers who wanted to conduct raids. Therefore, when the police officers who will conduct the raid are still at the entrance of the alley, the dealers in the settlement have already obtained information from the person who is assigned the task of supervising people who will enter the alley, including the presence of the police, so they can save their lives or hide their evidence. However, according to ES, the condition of the alley in question was already known by the police, but drug transactions in the hallway were still safe. In addition, ES added that when a community member reported a community member who abused drugs to the police, the community member who was detained by the police will be returned to the community in just two days. Thus, ES also assumes that the public is reluctant to report drug abusers to the police or other authorities.

Another thing that makes eradication difficult, apart from the involvement of law enforcement officers in law enforcement as reported by the media, is not only protecting or being drug dealers; but also, unscrupulous officers seeking profit by extorting dealers and their families so that the arrested drug abusers are freed from the snares of the law. CDT told how police officers blackmailed his family when he was arrested by the police around 2015 with 2.5 grams of crystal methamphetamine as evidence. Then, the police officer took CDT to his grandmother's house. After the police officer met with his grandmother and explained the status of CDT, the person then asked CDT's grandmother for some money so that the legal process would not continue. At first, the police officer only asked for 15 million with CDT status as a dealer before HS was taken to his grandmother's house. However, because CDT did not have that much money, the police took CDT to his grandmother's house, who was also known by the police officer. However, at CDT's grandmother's house, when police officers were talking to HS' grandmother, HS' status was lowered from dealer to user. The consequence was that the 'peace' money demanded by police officers from CDT's grandmother rose to Rp. 25 million. Finally, the result of negotiations between CDT's grandmother from around 01.00 until 00.03 in the morning,

158 Interview with ES on 4 September 2021 in Samarinda.

CDT was not charged with the law, not even rehabilitated, but the peace money handed over by CDT's grandmother to the police officer was Rp. 25 million.

Apart from the existence of unscrupulous officers in carrying out their duties in terms of eradicating drugs as described above, this is also hampered by the finalization of drug cases that have been tried. The legal umbrella to ensnare drug traffickers already existed, but the execution of the traffickers seems slow. DAS ¹⁵⁹ personally sees this as a weakness, as DAS conveys the following

"In my opinion, our weakness is actually in the stage of finalization or the execution. First, our legal basis is a little too late. Our legal treatment is still, perhaps fairly lenient, then the execution is also slow. For example, we have a suspect who has been sentenced to death, but has not been sentenced to death for a long time (execution). Then, we should be able to sort it out. If a kingpin is proven to be a kingpin with hundreds or tens kilo of evidence, we could give a death sentence and be executed in an instant. There hasn't been deterrence because we disclose the source of distribution. It turns out that there is someone in charge from the correctional institution. We couldn't blame the correctional institution as we all know that the supervision is quite hard considering there are thousands of inmates with a limited number of officers. There are loopholes that are being used by the inmates."

To strengthen the DAS statement, based on the Data on Death inmates of the Directorate General of PAS 2020 processed by the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR), it is stated that out of a total of 355 death convicts, including 214 of whom are death row inmates for drug cases, only 350 death inmates can be counted long waiting period for execution (Budiman et al., 2020). Budiman et al continued that the number of death inmates who were in waiting for execution for more than 10 years was 63 people, three people sentenced to death were in waiting for execution for more than 20 years. The three death row inmates have been in waiting lines since 1983, 1997 and 1998, respectively. Meanwhile, the majority of those sentenced to death today, namely as many as 202 people are waiting for execution for less than five years.

¹⁵⁹ The result of an interview with DAS on 2 September 2021 in Balikpapan

D. Alternative Ideas of Prevention and Eradication of Drug in East Kalimantan

Eradicating drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan in particular and Indonesia in general, is not an easy matter. The reason is that there is involvement of many elements from law enforcement institutions, those who have been caught and processed with dismissal and criminal actions as well as individuals who have not been known or revealed. For example, in 2018, the East Kalimantan Police dishonorably dismissed 10 police officers for their involvement in drug abuse (Antaranews.com, 29 December 2019). In addition, the settlement of drug trafficking and abuse cannot be resolved only by law enforcement, but also by the entire community. Because, without support from all levels of society, drug abuse cases will never be finished. Therefore, in addition to law enforcement in the downstream part of drug abuse, preventing drug abuse from families and the environment in the upstream part is important.

There is a thought that solving drugs is the responsibility of all parties, so the parties who are responsible for overcoming drug abuse embrace the community so that they care about eradicating drug abuse, at least in the local environment and family. Efforts to involve the community as one of the preventive drug abuse prevention systems, the parties formed a *Tangguh Anti-Drug Village* in the neighborhood (RT) 82 Loa Bakung Village, Sungai Kunjang District, Samarinda City, and was fully supported by the Samarinda Police; *Drug-Free Village Bangun Rejo* in Tenggarong Seberang District by the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN; *Drug-Free Villages* in Manggar and Sepinggian in Balikpapan Regency which was initiated by the Balikpapan BNNK; *Drug-Free Village* in Tanjung Laut Village and Tanjung Laut Indah Village in Bontang City which were initiated by the Bontang BNNK.

The establishment of “Drug-Free Village” and “Tangguh Village”, of course, has the support of the local government. For example, the inauguration of *Tangguh Village* in Loa Bakung Village was carried out by the Mayor of Samarinda, Dr. H. Andi Harun, S.T., S.H., M.Si, on March 16, 2021. In fact, the *Drug-Free Village* in Bontang has been established in the Bontang Mayor’s Decree (SK). Mayor of Bontang’s support for the existence of *Drug-Free Urban Village* is due to his status as the Head of BNK Bontang before the formation of Bontang BNNK, so that he better understands

the main tasks and functions of BNNK and is easier to coordinate. The establishment of Tangguh Anti-Drug Villages throughout Indonesia is an instruction from the National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit to break the chain of drug trafficking in the community (Antaranews.com).

The establishment of the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village initiated by the Indonesian National Police and the Drug-Free Village initiated by the National Narcotics Board are intended to create family resilience or environmental resilience from drug abuse. Referring to the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America (CADCA, 2012), the establishment of the Drug-Free Village and Tangguh Anti-Drug Village can be a coalition of various parties with the community as an alternative solution in an effort to prevent drug abuse among the community in a certain area. Wolf quoted by CADCA (2012) states that

"Coalition building, collaborative problem solving and community development are some of the most effective interventions for change available to us today. Coalitions are partnerships of the many sectors of a community which gather together collaboratively to solve the community's problems and guide the community's future. When they are driven by citizen identified issues, citizens become involved in all steps of the problem solving process".

The Head of the Narcotics Sergeant at the Samarinda Police also stated that the party who contributed to the existence of the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village RT 82 was the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, which assisted 100,000 fish seeds. The National Electricity Company (PLN) also provided assistance. Apart from this, there are also small entrepreneurs in the timber sector who are involved in assisting the procurement of facilities and infrastructure in RT 82. In fact, the PLN Main Unit for the Development of East Kalimantan through social and environmental responsibility programs, also contributes to assisting facilities and infrastructure which have implications for improving the community's economy to support the existence of the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village RT 82 (Kurniyawan, 2021)..

The ultimate goal of establishing the Drug-Free Village and Tangguh Village is to ensure that the handling of drug abuse in the area is handled by local residents while the authorities, such as the Police and BNNP or BNNK, are supporting. Referring to the Narcotics Head of the Samarinda

Police, AKP Rido Doly Kristian, S.H., S.I.K also stated that the establishment of the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village was intended so that “community residents become police over themselves and one citizen with other residents monitors each other, especially in terms of drug abuse”. With this perception, fellow residents are afraid and anxious to abuse drugs for fear of being reported by other residents through the ‘Call Center’ telephone number to report residents abusing drugs distributed by the Police in the community. In addition, so that the public is more concerned about the act of drug abuse, the Samarinda Police have distributed thousands of stickers in the jurisdiction of the Samarinda Police in the form of a movement of a million stickers, one of which can be seen in Figure 24.3.



Figure 24.3. One of the stickers distributed by City Police Samarinda in a form of promotion to stay away from drugs.

Actually, preventing drug abuse from the family and the environment has been done by residents in RT 82 before the government established Tangguh Anti-Drug Village. This took place after the Chair of RT 82 was held by M. Hafid Zainal¹⁶⁰ since 2019. The new RT chairman realized and saw the weakness in his environment, namely that the people he leads do not know each other and do not care or pay attention to each other. We are trying to eliminate this weakness by making regular community service at the RT level and inviting residents to gather frequently as a forum so that residents in one RT get to know each other. With the frequent gathering of residents

and doing community service, social cohesion will also be built among the residents, and then social capital will be created for the residents of RT 82. Social capital, as described by Coleman (1988), is the value of aspects of the social structure that exist in society and becomes a resource that they can use to achieve their own interests. By getting to know each other, awareness and concern for fellow residents in one RT will be awakened, and dealers or those who abuse drugs in their environment will be eliminated by themselves. Meanwhile, for residents of RT 82 who are involved in abusing drugs, it is hoped that awareness to stay away from drugs will arise so that they can be accepted by fellow residents of RT 82.

The existence of the Drug-Free Village/Urban Village or the Tangguh Anti-Drugs Village in a certain area, causes traffickers to step aside by themselves or move away from the village or environment. This means that residents who live in Drug-Free Village/Urban Village or Tangguh Villages are residents who actually live in that area, not residents who plan to commit crimes. For example, RT 82 which is the location of the Tangguh Anti-Drugs Village, since RT 82 has had a new RT head, namely M. Hafid Zainal around 2019, the number of residents living in that RT has decreased significantly. Data before M. Hafid Zainal led this RT 82 and the area was not yet designated as the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village; the number of residents reached 328 families (KK) and the residents did not greet and care about each other.

The movement to get to know each other among the residents of RT 82 occurred after the head of RT was occupied by M. Hafid Zainal RT 82 plus the stipulation of RT 82 as the Tangguh Village. The data collection on the number of families was repeated. It turned out that the number of residents living in RT 82 was only 223 families or a decrease of about 105 families because some residents had moved to other places for various reasons, including drug dealers. Because, before RT 82 became a Tangguh Village, the neighborhood was prone to drug abuse, it was even known as the 'Texas'¹⁶¹ area about 10 years ago because of the rampant crime in the area, including drug abuse. This happens because the protected abusers (users and dealers) do not know each other or because residents are indifferent or do not care,

161 The term 'Texas' refers to a state in the United States bordering Mexico with high rates of drug abuse. The Executive Office of the President of the United State (Nd.) reported that in 2009-2010, Texas was one of the top ten states for cocaine use last year among people aged 12-17 years. In the same report, it was also mentioned that in the latest survey, 7.32 percent of Texas residents reported using illegal drugs in the past month.

resulting in weak social control between residents. In such an environment, drug abuse is rampant. The condition of the people who are indifferent to each other is in great demand by drug dealers. This reality is in line with the opinion of Nebi (2018) which states that an individualistic environment as happens in big city life tends to be less concerned with other people, resulting in many community members being less concerned about drug abuse, so that drug abuse acts are increasingly widespread among teenagers and children.

The existence of the regional designation 'Texas' for RT 82 in the past because one resident and another resident in the same RT did not know each other. Therefore, there is no interaction between residents, let alone listening to each other. Such environmental conditions make it easier for drug abuse behavior to develop. In fact, referring to the principles in organizing, if you want to see the residents of one RT as an organization, then the willingness to listen to each other among residents in one RT as an organization is a must. Wechsler and Schnepf (1993) state that

"The listening and interview process allows the organizer to gain a deeper understanding of community life, to discover people's values and interests, and to build trusting relationships with community members. Only within the context of a trusting relationship can the organizer start to push boundaries and challenge community members to act on their values and visions and work to prevent drug and alcohol problems".

Therefore, willingness to listen in a community is one of the keys to building trust. By not knowing each other among the residents, the act of abusing drugs becomes widespread, because in an area if the residents do not know each other, because the abuser tends to be aloof, or even if they are friends, their friends are their own group (users). With more and more residents meeting and getting to know each other, eventually residents who don't like to hang out with other residents will be caught by other residents, and eventually become eliminated. Residents who like to be alone will get out of an environment where residents are compact with each other before other residents know about their daily lives as drug users or dealers. Those who left the neighborhood of RT 28 were mostly migrants or house contractors, so when the data collection was carried out on residents, the remaining was only 225 families of the 328 families registered previously. This is based on

the number of forms for re-collection of residents submitted back to the management of RT 82 after being filled out by residents. Regarding forms that were not returned, when the RT administrator checked his house, it turned out that the house was empty because the occupants had moved.

With the existence of Tangguh Anti-Drugs Village, residents' assessment of the police presence in RT 82 has shifted. In the past, when drug abuse was rampant in the area, when the police came to their neighborhood they were always perceived as a crime case involving the community. However, with the existence of Tangguh Village, the police do not always deal with handling crime cases, because of the Tangguh Anti-Drugs Village program in their environment, the police actually often visit their environment, both for disseminating the impact of drug abuse as well as providing social assistance and community empowerment as part of the Tangguh Village program. Preventing drug abuse starting from the family and the environment (upstream), was also conveyed by Sukamto (2018), author of the book *Group Movement for Drug Alert Family (GKDKN)*. The GKDKN is an alert movement from a group of families consisting of 10 families in one RT, through certain activities in line with efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN), aiming to protect family members and the surrounding environment from drug abuse. Sukamto continued that the head of the RT and his management would know about the various activities of the residents in their environment, so that if the organization at the RT level functions properly, various community problems, including drug abuse, will be identified and treated early.

Apart from the family and neighborhood levels, the school is also involved in preventing drug abuse in East Kalimantan Province, as was done by SMA Islam Samarinda. Suyitna as the Principal of Samarinda Islamic High School under the East Kalimantan Islamic Education Foundation said that prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, counseling regarding drug abuse with the East Kalimantan Provincial BNN was always carried out. Meanwhile, from the internal side of the school, preventive prevention is carried out in conjunction with Citizenship Education (PKn) subjects, which include drug-related matters. Then, during the admission of new students, a urine test is held even though it is carried out randomly (not all prospective new students) due to limited costs. Meanwhile, for students who have been exposed to or used drugs, counseling is provided, although the case of students who

have used drugs only once. In addition, this school also applies the school environment as a smoke-free area as an implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 64 of 2015 concerning Non-Smoking Areas in the School Environment, then this Permendikbud becomes the basis for the East Kalimantan Government to issue a Provincial Regulation East Kalimantan Number 5 of 2017 concerning Non-Smoking Areas. This Non-Smoking Regional Regulation is plastered on the entrance wall of the school area. The code of conduct for SMA Islam Samarinda contains a clause which reads: "Before, during, and after, smoking, drugs and drinking alcohol are prohibited". With the sound of 'before, during, and after', the school has the authority to take action against violators of school discipline. Discipline prohibits smoking, drugs, and drinking alcohol applies to all parties in the school area.

E. Conclusion

Although the prevalence rate of drug users within the last one year was relatively low (0.10%) in 2019, there are those who say that this figure does not reflect the reality of drug abuse in East Kalimantan, because the figure is too low. This is based on how easy it is for users to get drugs, especially methamphetamine on the market, especially in economic centers and densely populated areas such as Samarinda and Balikpapan. In addition, the emergence of villages prone to drug abuse refers to the number of disclosure cases in the area, which is also an indicator of the high level of drug abuse in East Kalimantan.

It is easy to get drugs in the jurisdiction of East Kalimantan, not to be separated from the geographical location which is not far from the border with Malaysia which is the entry point for drugs to enter East Kalimantan through North Kalimantan Province. The rise of mining activities in East Kalimantan has also become a market for drug dealers because mining workers are not a few consumers of drugs, especially methamphetamine in connection with the effects caused by methamphetamine in the form of increased stamina.

Prevention of drug abuse is not only the task of law enforcement, but also the whole community. Therefore, the prevention of drug abuse needs to start at the family, neighborhood, and school levels. Thus, the

formation of the Drug-Free Village' and also the Tangguh Anti-Drug Village' is important to build social cohesion among the community members, so that the community cares for each other and creates social capital among them. 'Drug-Free Village' and 'Kampung Tangguh Anti-Drugs' are forums for coalitions among various parties concerned about drug abuse to help the community where the Drug-Free Village' and Tangguh Anti-Drugs Village' are implemented.

In addition to prevention in the upstream part, law enforcement in the downstream also needs to be carried out, one of which is speeding up the execution of death row inmates due to drug abuse to create a deterrent effect for drug abusers. No less important, take firm action against law enforcement officers involved in drug abuse, including those who protect the perpetrators of drug abuse.

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CHAPTER 25

DRUG ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NORTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Ragil Yoga Edi

A. Introduction

A.1. Background

Drug abuse has become a social and economic problem to all countries in the world and it has been of the concern of the public. The concern does not only focus on the health problems of the drug users (Dewi, Widianingsih, Nurasa, & Riswanda, 2019) but also on the destructive impact (Ayumi, Wulandari, & Maulana, 2021) of the drugs to society. The drug crimes are often due to the drug consumption by the perpetrators. The very dangerous impact on the wider community has triggered the government to stipulate the quite severe punishments such as the life sentences or even the death penalty regulated in the Law number 5 of 1997 on psychotropic substances. The provision is to provide a psychological effect for the drug criminals so that the rate of the drug abuse would slow down. However, in reality, the crimes have actually increased and are carried out with new and innovative modes. The geographical location of Indonesia which is dominated by water has become a means of distributing these illegal drugs (Monalisa, Rahayu, & Wahyudi, 2019). This is one of the options for the suppliers to do the drug illicit trafficking. Therefore, by fully monitoring the water territories, it is one of the ways to prevent and narrow the entry of drugs into Indonesian (Madjid, Legionosuko, & Musakkir, 2019).

The Prevention of drug abuse in Indonesia is under the control of BNN together with all staffs at the provincial and district/city levels. In carrying out its duties, BNN coordinates with other agencies such as the TNI/POLRI (Indonesian Army/Indonesian Police Corps), the Ministry of Maritime

and Fisheries Affairs (KKP), Immigration office, regional governments, as well as Customs and Excise office. The bigger challenge on the danger of narcotics and drugs that we face nowadays would be more effective and comprehensive through the participation of many parties (Wajriyanti, Susilo, & Suyyanto, 2020). The repressive approaches for preventing and controlling drug abuse are no longer the right option. The development of information technology that provides easy communication and interaction without regional boundaries as well as changes in the lifestyles of the people have contributed to the high-rate of drug trafficking even in the remote areas. (Yuhernawa & Barthos, 2021). The complexity of the problem requires a more comprehensive approach and it is in line with the current context of change and development of the society. Various activities that involve the academic organizations such as R&D institutions and universities in order to analyze the data and information are one of the responses to these demands. Drug eradication will only succeed when supporting data and information is sufficient.

North Kalimantan is one of the provinces that is of concern both due to its geographical location, namely it shares a land border to other countries, and the economic activities such as mining, plantations, and aquaculture. These hold a high velocity of money and there is a possibility for the illegal transactions and drug trafficking. Various analyzes described in various literatures state that the global illegal drug trafficking to Indonesia generally comes from the northern region and the entrance is North Kalimantan Province. Thus, based on the various perspectives, North Kalimantan Province is a very important area, especially in learning and understanding the pattern of the drug trafficking in Indonesia. Several significant cases, such as the large numbers of illegal drugs arrests, took place in North Kalimantan. In addition, the sea water and river areas are very important places to be monitored because the trend of the illegal drugs trafficking always comes through Indonesia via water transportation such as boats and ships.

The purpose of this study is to explore information regarding the drug abuse problems in the North Kalimantan region from the perspective of the stakeholders, such as, government institutions and related community groups. The study is very important because it serves as a foundation for understanding the problem of drug abuse and all its complexities. Moreover,

it serves as the basis for formulating the appropriate policy strategies. This study reveals various problems surrounding the various cases of drug abuse in North Kalimantan. In carrying out the task of preventing and eradicating the drug trafficking, the officers challenged a number of technical obstacles related to the supporting facilities and infrastructure. Some ways to address this gap have been made by sharing the resources. Moreover, the prevention efforts are also needed to provide the awareness of the public to actively prevent and overcome the practice of drug abuse.

B. Challenges for the Eradication of Illegal Drug in the Province of North Kalimantan

Like other regions in Indonesia, the prevention and control of illegal drug trafficking in North Kalimantan is an unfinished agenda. Various obstacles in uncovering and taking firm action against narcotics criminals have been unbearable. Fighting illegal drug crime is like a never-ending game. Every time one crime is revealed, other cases would emerge with different modes. This condition forces the officers to continue to study the behavior of the dealers to catch up with the latest modes, which sometimes takes extra efforts to uncover them. Not only the officers, the community are also really concerned about the actions of the drug dealers whose area of distribution reaches the wide-range territories without being detected.

B.1. Wide-Range Area for Drug Distribution

B.1.1. North Kalimantan from the Geo-Spatial Perspective: The Gate for Drugs in Indonesia

The Province of North Kalimantan, geographically, shares the border land with the neighboring countries, namely Malaysia and the Philippines. The water transportation modes, both sea and river, are the most frequent means of transportation by the community. The land and air transportation modes are available, however, the pandemic conditions have forced a number of the air transportation to stop operating, whereas, the land transportation cannot reach areas which are surrounded by water. Most of the land transportations is for the mining areas to transport the mining products to other areas or workers who live in the mining area. Thus, water transportation is prominent for the residents in North Kalimantan for the economic and trade activities, namely, to transport the people and goods.

Sharing the land in the border areas with the neighboring countries which is surrounded by open water areas provides an easy way for the illegal drug trafficking in the North Kalimantan region. Many people believe that North Kalimantan is the gateway for the drug illicit trafficking in Indonesia, especially from Malaysia and the Philippines. There have been many cases disclosed with the evidence that reached 1 ton which, according to the perpetrators, they brought the drugs from the neighboring countries in the north. The open water area is the safest route for the drug smugglers. Moreover, these illegal acts are carried out at late night when everybody is asleep and there are no officers on patrol. It becomes worse especially due to the geographical areas where the islands are scattered in the surrounding of Tarakan. Lots of boats can stop on any coast normally without having been monitored by the residents.

The drug is then distributed starting from North Kalimantan to other regions in Kalimantan and Sulawesi islands then passing through other islands in Indonesia. Several cases have shown that the sea route is a strategic way to transport drugs because the open area allows the smugglers to distribute the drug freely. In addition, the open water area also allows smugglers to eliminate the drug evidence. Despite the international cooperation on the prevention and eradication of illegal drugs with Malaysia and the Philippines, there are still many cases of drug smuggling from the neighboring countries. Some speculate that it is due to the policy of the neighboring countries which allow them to smuggle the drugs to Indonesia. However, the authority for the illegal drug preventions in the neighboring countries often provide information regarding the transportation modes for smuggling the drug to Indonesia. The Indonesian authorities have caught several drug smuggling-cases and it was based on information from the two countries.

B.1.2. Illegal Drugs penetrate the society

For the Tarakan's people, the drug illicit trafficking in North Kalimantan has reached an alarming level. There have been more drug abuse cases in most parts of North Kalimantan done by men and women regardless of their ages, professions and social status. Several cases show that drug abuse connects to the elderly (seniors) groups, however, the research done in recent years found the fact that it also connects to the minor groups (Idrus & Hardon, 2019). The public has been anxious regarding the

dangers of drugs since it is increasing nowadays. The efforts to reduce them, however, are inefficient. The most striking proof is the number of the inmates in prisons and detention houses. The majority of them have been full of the perpetrators of the drug abuse crimes. The government takes extra concerns on the situation and urges the eradication of drug trafficking. New approaches have been developed and they should be combined with the present prevention methods.

Several areas in Tarakan City are monitored closely since the drug investigators suspect these areas as the epicenters of the drug trafficking, such as Selumit Pantai and Sebengkok districts. However, this allegation is based solely on the number of cases and the fantastic evidence. There has been no explanation on how the drugs were distributed and who the actors were. The law enforcers themselves reveal the fact that drug abuse cases are not easy to be cut off from its roots because there are too many invisible hands that affect the process. This hidden threat was found in several drug rehabilitation where the counseling activists stated that it is very easy to obtain drugs. It was like buying candies in a small shop, the activists once explained. To illustrate how it is very easy to obtain drugs, the activists chose 10 (very easy) out of 0 (very difficult) for obtaining the illegal drugs.

B.1.3. Drug Dealers Look for Drug Users

Illegal drugs are similar to a commodity and have become a trend as well as the staple need for the users. The illegal drug trading applies the mode of approaching the end users directly. Some informants said that the drugs were delivered directly to the customer through specially recruited couriers. One of the illegal drug trafficking cases revealed in Malinau City was that of the wife (housewife) of a police officer. She became the drug courier. As an ordinary housewife, her daily life does not indicate her involvement as the drug courier, thus, this surprised many parties. Similar cases may happen quite a lot and they are proof that the drug dealers are always looking for ways to approach their customers in any ways to reduce the risk of being caught. As in other drug abuse cases, the motive, namely, earning additional income is the main reason for the perpetrators to cooperate with the illegal traffickers.

In other cases, the drug dealers' modes have been out of the normal forms since they attract the minor groups in certain locations. It once was

found by a BNN officer who was carrying out an out-of-town service and he had been visited by a small child carrying the equipment for using the illegal drug. This is a strong signal to offer drugs, especially to the users. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to accuse the minors because their ages are not sufficient for further legal proceedings. The things mentioned above may happen in other areas, and for North Kalimantan this condition is a direct sign that the drug abuse has spread extraordinarily. The stakeholders need to handle the problem seriously

B.2. Law Enforcement Problems

All parties agree that the drug abuse poses large impacts on economy, society, and culture (Sumpena, Suryadi, Budimansyah, Hakam, & Dahliyana, 2020) as well as national defense and security. Therefore, the illicit trafficking and abuse of drugs is considered a serious crime. However, the current law enforcement, which is supposed to have a function both curatively and preventively, is not sufficient. The situation becomes more complicated. To rely on the legal sanctions cannot solve the drug abuse cases. At present, the majority of the detention houses and prisons are inhabited by the defendants of the drug abuse cases. Illegal drugs are always considered as crimes due to their nature. Drug abuse often triggers other crimes because the drug users are highly dependent and they can do anything to get the drugs. The absence of effective measures, the absence of justice will take place.

B.2.1. When Prisons are no longer a Threat

The government and law enforcers are aware that the number of the occupants in the detention centers have been dominated by drug abuse criminals. This indicates the emergency level of the drug abuse situation, whereas, punishing the perpetrators with imprisonment is no longer a threat for them. The study showed that the drug abuse cases in prisons have been more complicated. Many defendants control the business and distribution of illegal drugs from the prison. Furthermore, in several cases, drug abuse was also found in prisons involving the officers on duty. Therefore, prisons are no longer a scary place for the perpetrators of drug abuse crimes. On the contrary, in some cases prisons have become the safest place to control illegal drug distribution and transactions. For the criminals, instead of making them more afraid and deterrent, their imprisonment would raise

their knowledge and abilities due to the interactions with the fellow drug offenders in prison. This proves that the prevention of drug abuse is not enough only by relying on legal channels.

B.2.2. Punishments are Contra to the Expectation

The punishment given to the drug offenders has been regulated in such a way by the law on psychotropics. The heaviest punishment for the illegal drug suppliers is the death penalty (Hartanto & Amin, 2021). The community agrees with the implementation of the death penalty for the drug dealers because the danger posed is very dangerous and destroys the younger generation. A study revealed that the majority of people (84.1%) agreed with the implementation of the death penalty for drug dealers. The main reason is because illegal drugs are considered as the cause for the younger generation to go on pieces and that the death penalty would provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators. The data indicates that people actually expect highly that the drug dealers must be punished severely.

It is quite rare; however, that the drug abuse cases end in the death penalty. The doctrine of protecting the human rights is one of the considerations of why the death penalty for drug users does not apply. Various arguments were put forward, one of which is that the death penalty is only appropriate for serious violations. In addition, the death penalty for the drug dealers is not effective in reducing the number of drug abuse cases. The human rights activists actively voice the idea that illegal drug offenders should not be sentenced to death, instead, they should be given other types of severe punishment (Purnomo, 2016). The controversy over the death penalty has encouraged the public to take action against the masses of the perpetrators of the illegal drug offenses that they found. People always assume that the law enforcement agencies are contrary to their expectations in solving illegal drug cases.

B.2.3. Drug Decriminalization

The prisons and detention centers have been overcrowded due to the large number of drug cases. This has prompted governments in various countries to look for other alternatives to overcome the problem. The criminal process is not sufficient to prevent and overcome the consequences of drug abuse. In fact, the drug abuse cases are often used as a commodity

for the handful of people to take the benefit in handling the process. Thus, a number of countries are proposing a decriminalization approach to drug abuse cases (Latifah, 2019). It means that the provisions in the psychotropic law concerning the right to obtain rehabilitation through an integrated monitoring process is an alternative that must be implemented in the process of handling and overcoming the drug abuse cases. (Haniyah& Hidayat, 2017).

The option of decriminalization is also based on the consideration that the costs incurred to carry out the legal processes for the perpetrators are huge and it is not parallel to the outputs. Instead of being a deterrent, the perpetrators are the actors who have received the legal sanctions for the similar crime. For the officers, when they handle the drug abuse cases, they have to spend a large amount of energy and strength to hinder the actual performance of the law enforcement. Therefore, based on the aspects mentioned above, the illegal drug violations have criteria that are not classified as criminal acts. Nevertheless, the people's expectations have not changed. They still consider the drug abuse offenses as crimes due to the damaging effects on society.

B.2.4. People are to Hesitate to Report

One of the obstacles for the law enforcement is the lack of community participation in handling the drug cases. The community participation is the act to provide clear information regarding the incidence of the drug crimes. For the officers, the information is useful as the follow-up evidence and the identity of the reporter must be included to ensure that the information is valid. The identity of the reporter includes name, address and telephone number that can be contacted. In reality, however, the identity of the reporter is difficult to obtain because the reporting party deliberately hides his/her identity for security reasons. The community considers that the implementation of the law on the protection of witnesses and victims in Indonesia is still weak. Thus, people are reluctant to provide an adequate report on a case.

One of the cases that have occurred related to reporting drug crimes is what happened to a resident a few years ago. The resident gave a report about the transaction and use of illegal drugs near his place of residence.

Based on the report provided, the security forces took action to arrest the perpetrators. However, after a few days, the resident who reported the incident was terrorized and mistreated by a group of people suspected of being a network or group of drug dealers related to the case. The case sets a bad precedent for the community so they are reluctant to report even though there are incidents in their area. Several other residents reported by using a temporary number which was then deactivated after giving the information to the security forces. For the security forces, the identity of the complainant serves as the initial legality to carry out the legal process. The absence of the identity of the reporter could be a way for the drug dealers to get involved in a conflict due to the business competition between fellow drug dealers.

C.2.5. Ratio of the Law Enforcement officers in a Region

The performance of the law enforcement officers, especially in handling the drug abuse cases related to the ratio of the people being served is 1:700(Tempo, 2005). It means that one police officer has to serve 700 citizens. This ratio is also for the law enforcement officers of the BNN at the provincial and district/city levels. Even though the police personnel are involved in the BNN operational activities, the number is still inadequate. As a member of the police assigned to the BNN, there is a possibility that the police institution may withdraw the assignment for its inadequate requirements. Moreover, the vast area and geographical conditions of North Kalimantan Province covers the land filled with forests and open water (sea and rivers). This adds to the complexity to the law enforcement on the drug abuse cases.

BNN in Malinau City acknowledges the lack of personnel problems. During the pandemic situation, the BNN branch in Malinau City assigned their personnel as a COVID-19 task force whose task is to intensively monitor the COVID-19 patients, both in for the hospital and self-isolating patients. One of the officers reported that during the pandemic condition all of the drug abuse cases had been neglected and the concentration of the officers was mostly devoted to handling the COVID-19 cases. The authorities suspect that this condition could be an opportunity for the smugglers to carry out their illegal business in the province of North Kalimantan.

B.3. Limited Infrastructures and Supporting Facilities

B.3.1. Water Vehicles for the Pursuit

An adequate type of transportation mode is required to cover the wide-range area that geographically consists of forest, river and water areas. Water vehicles such as motorboats are the mainstay of the community to supply goods from other regions. Likewise with illegal drugs, numerous drug smuggling cases revealed in North Kalimantan used water transportation to transport the drugs from the neighboring countries in the north. The water transportation is a very effective way for the drug smugglers because the large water area allows them to escape from the ambush of the security officers. In addition, the water areas allow them to eliminate evidence instantly by throwing it into the waters. Moreover, the wide and open waters monitoring is very difficult due to the lack of the personnel.

The task of eradicating the drug in the areas with such geographical conditions is apparently not comparable to the equipment facilities. According to several sources in the BNNP of North Kalimantan Province, his party does not have the vehicle facilities to carry out patrols and pursuits in the water areas. To monitor the water areas, BNN always coordinates with the related institutions such as the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Customs and Excise office, as well as TNI (Indonesian Army) and POLRI (The Corps of the Indonesian Police) to borrow the water vehicles for the BNN operational activities. Although in this way the need for operational vehicles is relatively resolved, this method requires a time-consuming bureaucracy. This had been reported in the past but until now there has been further actions for the procurement of the special water vehicles for the local BNN operations.

B.3.2. Lack of Rehabilitation Facilities

The law states that the drug users have the right to receive rehabilitation as an effort to recover and develop so that their personal and social lives can return to normal. Comprehensive rehabilitation is usually carried out in a special drug rehabilitation center with all the necessary facilities. In Indonesia, there are not too many rehabilitation centers, so they are incompatible with the number of the drug users who need them. In North Kalimantan, there are only two rehabilitation centers. The first one is

owned by a private foundation and the other one is owned by the Provincial BNN which only serves outpatient treatment. With this condition, the rehabilitation program for the drug users has been carried out in other cities such as in Balikpapan and Sukabumi.

Based on the interview, there were several unique facts regarding the existence of the rehabilitation center. First, a rehabilitation center in Tarakan City was established and managed by former drug addicts who managed to escape from drug dependency. The personal experience gained during the rehabilitation becomes the basis for the managers to determine the programs and materials for the rehabilitation activities. Although the method does not completely free the patients from consuming the drugs, it is much more effective than imprisonment or detention. The rehabilitation centers, psychologically, encourage the drug users, who are generally teenagers, to be back to normal. Second, the rehabilitation center becomes an alternative community for the drug users to avoid the behavior of consuming drugs. For the addicts, there is no day that goes by without the desire to consume the drugs and usually the unstoppable desire triggers severe physical and emotional disturbances. In this situation, the addicts need shelter and do other things that can divert their attention to the desire to consume the drugs. The rehabilitation homes provide the space for the former addicts to consult and seek protection even though their status is no longer a patient

B.3.3. Limited Budget for Illegal Drug Eradications

The lack of facilities and infrastructures for controlling the illegal drug abuse is actually related to the classic problem, namely, the lack of budget for the eradication of illegal drug abuse eradication. As an illustration, in 2019 the BNN budget was recorded at Rp. 1.5 trillion awarded to 34 BNN Provinces and 222 BNN Cities (Radar Kaltara, 2019). The budget was not much different from the budget in 2022, namely, Rp. 1.6 trillion (Berita Satu, 2021). The amount is quite small and incomparable to the challenge across Indonesia. The budget does not support the procurement of the drug abuse control facilities and operations. Moreover, the development of facilities and infrastructures would raise the additional budget in the form of the operational and maintenance costs. Thus, the provided budget will not be able to cover operational costs.

C. Drug Control Strategy

Of all obstacles and facts on the drug abuse control in North Kalimantan, the main problem is on how the narcotics control strategy can be alleviated. A number of parties expressed diverse opinions on this; ranging from the technical approaches to the social institutional approaches. These various opinions are summarized into the strategic points as described below.

C.1. Water Transportation Mode Identity

The mode of water transportation is prominent for the people of North Kalimantan to mobilize people and goods. This has attracted attention in the context of developing the illegal drug control strategy. The majority of drug abuse cases always use the water transportation mode, causing the security forces to observe the movement of the transportation mode from various perspectives. One of the obstacles is the difficulty of identifying the modes of water transportation which are generally almost similar to each other. In one case, the BNN Province of North Kalimantan received information regarding the movement of the drug smugglers entering the North Kalimantan area by boats with certain characteristics. However, when the officers tried to chase the boat, these characteristics were found in a number of boats carrying out activities in the water areas. This condition shows that determining the additional identities for the boats is very important for conducting investigations and pursuing targets, including to identify between the local and foreign boats.

The idea for giving the identity for the local boats is by using the number plates on every boat. The number plates contain some codes such as numbers for the water vehicles which make them easier to be identified by the security officers and investigators. This idea has been conveyed to the executive officers in various regional coordination forums but so far there has been no substantial response on this matter. The urgency of giving this identity is also aimed at resolving cases in courts involving the confiscation of evidence in the water vehicles. At the end of the trial, the confiscated evidence is usually returned to its owner. The absence of the identity of the evidence in practice makes it difficult to execute the return of the evidence to the owner.

C.2. Digital Complaint

The main challenge for the law enforcement officers in alleviating

the drug abuse cases is how to increase community involvement. In any case, it would invite the community to report the drug abuse crimes in their environment. The research study showed that the main problem with the community's refusal in reporting the crime is the disclosure of the identities and threats of the parties involved. For law enforcement officers, this problem is responded to by developing an Android-based application which essentially covers public complaints on drug abuse crimes. This application allows the protection of the identity of the reporter so as to provide a sense of security. For early development, this application has been successfully piloted and implemented, but in subsequent developments, this application is not so popular and is rarely used. Nevertheless, this application has provided the foundation for the development of a more popular and up-to-date application as well as encouraged the public participation to file complaints on the drug abuse cases.

C.3. Support for the Rehabilitation Institutions

Various technical obstacles such as the inadequacy of the capacity of prisons, the relatively high cost for the management, and the impact of an ineffective legal approach have prompted another approach, namely, the use of the rehabilitation centers for the drug abuse treatment. Unfortunately, the availability of the rehabilitation center is also very limited. Meanwhile, the urgency of the rehabilitation center is prominent to treat the drug users to live a normal life. Some of the existing rehabilitation homes are mostly self-financed or funded by the community. Several rehabilitation participants stated that the activities at the rehabilitation center were very educational and the rehabilitation program scheme was indeed helpful. In addition, the management of the rehabilitation center is very friendly and it is a conducive place for the patients' recovery. Besides the support from the Police institution, the Social Service agency also advocates the management of the rehabilitation center. To encourage a bigger role for the rehabilitation centers, the managers expect more substantial support in the form of funds, logistics, provision of necessary medicines, and competent health workers

C.4. Strengthening the Community Institutions

Of the many social and community institutions, the Tarakan City National Amil Zakat Institution (Laznas) is one of the institutions which is most often in contact with drug abuse cases. One of the illustrations is

the compensation for the children whose parents are imprisoned for drug abuse cases. In this case, the Laznas provides the assistance in the form of education and other welfare costs for the children and also provides the staple food for the children. The concern is carried out as a mandate and the social responsibility of the institution that manages funds donated by the community for the social purposes. However, not all drug cases receive equal assistance because each case has a different complexity. Thus, the effectiveness output and target serve as the main guidelines. One thing to note is that Laznas does not help the perpetrators of the drug abuse crimes, but it is only for the children who are affected by the actions of their parents. They fear that it will have a bad impact on their development.

Another supporting action is to strengthen the family program, namely, to raise the bond between the family. Some drug abuse cases involving the teenagers often begin with the estrangement of the bonds between parents and children in the family (Nurani, Sahar, & Permatasari, 2014). The loss of attention to the children's activities (Sumai, Agustang, Adam, & Obie, 2020) and the failure to build harmonious relationships in the family is one of the causes of an addict consuming drugs (Jazuli, Haryono, Nugroho, Firdaus, & Lukito, 2020). In addition, unhealthy lifestyles and associations are the triggers in various cases of drug abuse. According to the information from several former drug addicts, the activity of taking drugs started from curiosity and just the act of testing, but the subsequent development of drug consumption became a staple need. Therefore, education on the dangers of the drugs and their prevention has begun to be provided at various levels of education and religious institutions. This is also done by the Inter-Religious Forum (FUB) which always conducts various social and religious activities (Nirzalin & Febriandi, 2020) involving the youth and the younger generation to raise the anti-illegal drug awareness.

D. Closing

As with the case of the drug abuse in Indonesia, the rise of the drug abuse rate in North Kalimantan is supported by two motives, namely, economic and the motives that relate to the lifestyle and association. The rate also involves all people from children to the elderly with various social strata. The high rate of the drug abuse crime can be seen from the number of the defendants being imprisoned and in the detention houses.

The numbers have exceeded their capacity and are dominated by the drug abuse cases. The dealers have used various methods so that these illegal drugs are very easy to obtain with the payment system that is regulated by a scheme that makes it easier for users. From the user's point of view, drugs are a substance that can support the activities of those who generally work in the mining and aquaculture sectors, which are far from crowds and require extra energy.

The difficulty of eradicating drug abuse in North Kalimantan is due to several factors including the geographical factors where the position of North Kalimantan is quite wide and it consists of forests and open waters areas. Moreover, its location is also next to the borders to the neighboring countries. Thus, all together make it more difficult to monitor and control the drug abuse cases. In addition, technically, the competent authorities do not have adequate resources and infrastructure to take action. This condition is becoming more complex with the ineffective law enforcement in reducing the crime and drug abuse rates and the lack of rehabilitation facilities. As a result, the legal approach must be re-evaluated while seeking other methods which are more effective and efficient.

To overcome the rampant drug trafficking in North Kalimantan, the strategy that can be done is by conducting the technical approach as well as the social institutions' approach. From the technical side, for example, each mode of water transportation is given a registration number as an identity or identification to facilitate the process of investigation and prosecution. In addition, community participation must be encouraged by using the digital applications that guarantee the protection for reporting the drug abuse cases. The addition of some rehabilitation infrastructure and facilities will greatly support the efforts to find alternative preventions and control. An approach that is also significant is to empower the role of the social institutions starting from the household, social environment, and other social institutions that aim to educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse for people's lives.

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B.J Habibie Statue, Gorontalo

Source : Wikimedia Commons



PART V

WAR ON DRUGS IN SULAWESI ISLAND



Bunaken Sea Park, North Sulawesi

Source : inakoran.com

CHAPTER 26

PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES FOR DRUG ABUSE IN NORTH SULAWESI

Fanny Henry Tondo

A. Introduction

North Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Sulawesi Island with specific characteristics. It is a province with a high level of pluralism in many ways. In terms of ethnicity, the province owns diverse ethnics, namely, Minahasa with the sub-ethnics such as Tombulu, Tontemboan, Tonsea, Tondano (Tolour), Tonsawang (Tombatu), Ponosakan, Pasan/Ratahan, and Bantik. In addition, there are also Sangir, Mongondow, and Talaud ethnics. The Tombulu sub-ethnic can be found around the city of Manado, Tomohon, and the Pineleng, Tombariri, and the surrounding areas, whereas the Tonsea sub-ethnic mostly inhabits the North Minahasa and Bitung. The Tolour sub-ethnic resides around Lake Tondano, while the Tontemboan sub-ethnic inhabits the Sonder, Kawangkoan, Langowan and surrounding areas, whereas, the Tonsawang sub-ethnics in the Southeast Minahasa area.

Other ethnic groups from outside the province, on the other hand, are very diverse. It is either because of the education or the working place. They consist of the Javanese, Batak, Bugis, Minangkabau, and various other ethnic groups.

In addition to the ethnicity aspect with the various languages used, there is also a religious diversity, especially related to inter-religious harmony. It is the real description of unity in diversity in Indonesia where Christians, Catholics, Moslems, Hindus, and Buddhists live in harmony at the same place. The harmony and peace in this place must be safeguarded for the sake of the children as the future generations. There have been many

challenges that contest the harmony. One of them is alcohol abuse which often triggers conflicts or other crimes.

The alcohol brand in the area which is famous in this region is Cap Tikus (Rat Stamp). There are also other brands, although they are not as famous as the Cap Tikus. These brands, significantly, cause numerous security disturbances. Although the government has issued regulations related to the circulation of alcoholic beverages such as the Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013 concerning Control and Supervision of the Alcoholic Beverages, the government has not yet been able to control it. Another occurrence that is often related to this is the illegal drug trafficking which is also increasingly rampant in Indonesia, including North Sulawesi. The problem of drugs has become an important issue in the world because it harms human health and destroys the future of the young generations.

This paper explains the drug abuse problems in North Sulawesi Province and how to find the solutions in the future in dealing with the dangers of the illegal drugs. Methodologically, the data collection was obtained through the observation and in-depth interviews with several stakeholders such as the BNN of North Sulawesi Province, Directorate Narcotics of the North Sulawesi Regional Police (Polda), religious leaders, education leaders, local governments in this case the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of North Sulawesi, the drug users and several other related parties. In addition to the primary data through interviews, the authors use secondary data from several written sources.

B. Drug Problems

The drug problem has become an issue that is no less important than other issues such as politics and economy. It is indeed necessary for the government to control the political and economic issues, but the drug issue also must be the urgent priority because this is related to the nation's future. Without the eradication actions and war on drugs, surely this country will be destroyed because drugs have attacked many young people and even all ages.

In this regard, the government and other relevant officials are urged to pay full attention to the danger of the drugs. The police, in this case, the North Sulawesi Regional Police, are increasingly carrying out "war" on

drugs, especially through the Directorate of Drug Investigation. The data on drug abuse measurement done in North Sulawesi is available in table 26.1. The table contains the countermeasures done by the North Sulawesi Regional Police in the period of 2021.

Table 26.1. Drug Abuse Crime Findings by North Sulawesi Regional Office

No	Unit	Drug Classification				Number of Cases	Number of Suspects		Evidence
		Narcotics	Psychotropics	Potent Drug	Dangerous Substances		M	F	
1	Regional Police of Manado	23	1	27	-	51	52	-	methamphetamine 27,65 gr Marijuana 152,06 gr Alpra 21 pcs Trihex 22.639 pcs Potent Drugs: traditional herbs 163 boxes from various brands
2	Regional Police of Bitung	3	-	14	-	17	17	1	Methamphetamine 1,7 gr Gorilla 10,07 gr Trihex 7.047 pcs
3	Regional Police of Kotamobagu	-	2	6	-	8	7	3	Trihex 334 pcs Alpra 48 pcs Xanax 23 pcs Merlopam 31 pcs
4	Regional Police of North Minahasa	1	-	7	2	10	10	-	Methamphetamine 0,36 gr Trihex 1.404 pcs Cap Tikus 734 liters
5	Regional Police of South Minahasa	2	-	1	3	6	7	-	Methamphetamine 0,94 gr Potent Drug in code K 791 pcs Cap Tikus 3.050 liters
6	Regional Police of Minahasa	1	-	4	2	7	6	1	Marijuana 0,55 gr Trihex 3.666 pcs Cap Tikus 42 liters
7	Regional Police of Tomohon	-	-	2	1	3	4	1	Trihex 4.053 pcs Cap Tikus 615 liters
8	Regional Police of Sangihe	-	-	5	9	11	10	3	Trihex 1.780 pcs Haloperidol 80 pcs Clozapine 20 pcs Cap Tikus 1.681 liters
9	Regional Police of Talaud	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	Trihex 10 pcs 12 bottles of BINTANG Beer (local brand for illegal alcohol) 3 boxes Segaran Sari (illegal alcohol)
10	Regional Police of Sitaro	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	Trihex 113 pcs

No	Satker	Klasifikasi				Jumlah Kasus	Jumlah TSK		Barang Bukti
		Narkotika	Psikotropika	Obat Keras	Bahan berbahaya		L	P	
11	Regional Police of Mitra	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	Trihex 67 pcs
12	Regional Police of Bolmong	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	Cap Tikus 925 liters
13	Regional Police of South Bolmong	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	Trihex 5 pcs
14	Regional Police of East Bolmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Regional Police of North Bolmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	30	3	70	19	119	120	10	Methamphetamine 30,65 gr Marijuana 152,61 gr Gorila 10,07 gr Alpra 69pcs Xanax 21 pcs Merlopam 31 pcs Trihex 41.118 pcs Haloeridol 80 pcs Clozapine 20 pcs Potent Drug Code "K" 791 pcs Cap Tikus 7.047 liters Potent Drug: herb materials 163 boxes from various brands

The data above shows that the majority of cases came from the Manado and Bitung areas, with 51 and 17 cases respectively. Then, it is followed by the Sangihe and North Minahasa Police, with 11 and 10 cases respectively. In terms of the drug abuse cases, the highest rank was Manado with 23 cases, followed by Bitung (3 cases) and North Minahasa (2 cases). For the illegal psychotropic cases, they mostly took place in Kotamobagu with 2 cases and followed by Manado with 1 case.

For the drug use cases, according to the data mostly occurred in Manado with 27 cases, followed by Bitung with 14 cases, and then Kotamobagu with 6 cases, and Kotamobagu and Sangihe with 6 and 5 cases. For hazardous materials, the area with the highest case is Sangihe (9 cases) followed by South Minahasa (3 cases) and North Minahasa (2 cases). In the data presented above, it appears that illegal drugs are increasingly used in North Sulawesi.

Methamphetamine and Marijuana are the most famous drugs in the region. In addition, other potent drugs are still consumed by the users. The reasons why it has been still an obstacle for eradicating these drugs is the presence of liquor or Cap Tikus (Rat Stamp) that have existed long before the drugs were consumed in the regions. The production and sales carried out for the community with the aim of making them drunk is always the reason for the conflicts or disputes between the individuals and even between communities. The example is the news being reported in the mass media, such as fights between villages and so on.

In this report, the data still do not reveal or describe the drug abuse in a comprehensive and extensive manner. It is because when the researcher conducted the research in a quantitative method, the researcher found many reports and surveys which were done prior to this research. The report is related to the unreached people who were exposed to drugs in the survey sample so that most of those surveyed were only those who were not or have not been exposed by the drug abuse action. Thus, the answers to surveys usually relate to the condition of the people in the selected census blocks. Usually, the result is mostly that the rate is positive or the people selected are in good conditions. It means that many people who are exposed to the drugs have not been surveyed in this research. These non-surveyed groups, on the other hand, are actually the potential sources for further investigation regarding the reasons of why they became the drug users. We can get to know the process of introducing them to drugs, drug trafficking, and other things that they may know more about because of their involvement with illegal drugs.

This drug exposure seems to be reflected also in some of the respondents for distributing the questionnaire. One of the respondents lived in Ward II, Wawona Urban village, Singkil District, Manado. He was

an ecstasy drug user and still uses drugs to this day. In the last one year, according to him, 4 of his friends offered him the drug as many as 6 times. The reason for consuming drugs for the first time was because of a friend. He became curious and wanted to relieve stress. He consumed aica aibon glue when he was 15 years old. He got the drugs by buying it directly, a free gift from his friend, sharing it with friends or asking friends to buy it. Usually, they consumed drugs in the empty houses, markets, terminals, hotels, streets or alleys, and also in cars. He never attempted to have any treatment or rehabilitation due to the mislead of information. He feared that the treatment would bring negative effects on him. He also had a family or acquaintances who were also drug users in his inner circle.

C. Drug Illicit Trafficking

The drug illicit trafficking has been transported in three ways, namely by land, sea, and air. The trafficking by land will take place in various transportation facilities, namely, private cars, public cars, and so on. The land route usually passes through South Sulawesi or Central Sulawesi and Gorontalo to North Sulawesi. In North Sulawesi, the areas targeted by land routes are usually Kotamobagu and districts in the Bolaang-Mongondow region. The land transportation is done by disguising the drugs in the food packaging. Various types of food that enter traditional and modern markets coming from outside North Sulawesi have been the mode for the drug dealers to deliver the illegal drugs. Moreover, the drugs are also usually delivered via the package delivery services.

The second mode of illegal drug transportation is by sea. The delivery process usually puts the target to certain places that have been planned by the dealers. Generally, the route of the drug trafficking will go through the sea ports, both in Bitung and Manado. Generally, they will disguise the contents of the payloads. It means that in labeling or mentioning the contents of the cargo to the authorities, they put a different code of identification from the actual contents of the cargo, whereas the truth is that the content is nothing but drugs. In addition, they will also smuggle the drugs to the small ports in the North Sulawesi region. The other mode is done through the rivers in order that the authorities do not recognize the smuggling activities.

The third mode is by air transportation. It has been done in numerous ways. One of them is by swallowing the drug inside the body of the couriers so that they will be kept safely in their stomach. Another way is to insert the drugs through the anus. However, some are disguised in a suitcase or travel bags. These various ways are carried out so that the drugs that will be easily circulated and reach their targets. Stuffs like these are really unexpected, but that is how it is on the pitch. Therefore, this requires all levels of organization to eradicate drug abuse. In general, the society should be always aware of the various modes launched by the drug dealers. The illegal drugs that originate from abroad usually come from Tawau, Malaysia, and also from the Philippines. For more details regarding drug trafficking to North Sulawesi, you can pay attention to the visualization through image 26.1 below



Figure 26.1. The Pattern of the Illicit Drug Trafficking to North Sulawesi

Source: Presentation of the Head of BNN Province of North Sulawesi

The figure above shows the pattern of the drugs entering North Sulawesi. The blue dotted line is a marker of the drug trafficking routes by air, while the red color is a sign of entry routes from abroad, especially from the Philippines and Malaysia (Tawau). Usually, from Tawau, they will take the sea route to Nunukan by a speedboat. From the port of Nunukan, then, these “illegal goods” will be delivered by sea transportation to North Sulawesi. For the air transportation, they usually will use a small plane like Susi Air or Wings Air to Tarakan, then they continue to hire a plane to

Sulawesi. The black dotted line shows the circulation route through the sea. They usually use a ship from Makassar and Balikpapan, or from Ternate and Sorong or Fak-Fak. From all routes of the sea port, then they will stop or dock at the Bitung Harbor. Or for small and medium ships, they can also dock at the port of Manado, this route is usually for those that come from Sangihe and Talaud. For the land route, it is marked with a yellow dotted line. This route usually starts from Makassar or Palu to North Sulawesi via Moutong and Gorontalo.

Basically, there is a certain motivation for many people involved in drug abuse or even drug trafficking. One of them is that there is a very significant difference in the selling price. In addition, this is also triggered by the high-rate of unemployment and the huge number of courier recruitment at low cost. Another factor of the increasing prevalence of these drugs is the increasing number of drug users. The dealers are increasingly aggressive and, thus, they will get more and more profits from the sale of these “illegal goods”.

D. Prevention and Management Strategies

The Provincial Government of North Sulawesi, in this case the Bappeda, specifically the organization that takes care of the Governance and Socio-Cultural Affairs, actually already has a program related to support for overcoming drug abuse at the provincial level. The program, usually, is held under coordination of the Government and Politics Sub-Sector, which works as the partner of the BNNP Province. In this sub-sector there are usually activities related to disaster management so that it has become a government affair for disaster management in strategic issues. This is also related to minimum service standards such as those that relate to peace, public order and community protection and disaster management.

The Government and Socio-Cultural fields are also assisted by the Education, Mental and Culture sub-sectors. Thus, the matters that relate to education and youth, sports, and culture are in this sub-sector. Likewise, the health affairs are also a part of this sub-sector because health is one of the basic services held by the government. There is also a sub-sector of poverty and social welfare services with the objectives are to handle the poverty and unemployment reduction matters, as well as employment

matters. All of these sub-sectors collaborate or are in a partnership with relevant regional apparatus. The government and political affairs have been in a partnership with the Kesbangpol and Government Bureau. For matters that relate to education, mentality and culture, the partner is the Education Office, Health Office, and Youth and Sports Office. Thus, the partnership between Bappeda and partners such as the Government Bureau, BNN, Education Office, Health Office, and Youth and Sports Office has been done well. These organizations have been working hand in hand in carrying out the countermeasure of the drug abuse problems. The budget to countermeasure the dangers of illegal drugs has been distributed to the regional offices to support the activities.

The countermeasure of drug abuse and addictive substances must be done jointly and involve multi-sectoral organizations. The cooperation between the agencies and sectors as stated above will determine the level of success in dealing with the drugs. One of the collaborations, for example, is in the form of a memorandum of understanding between BNNP Province and the education office by disseminating the information on the dangers of drugs to schools. For the Elementary School (SD) and Junior High School (SMP) levels, the authority is at the district/city level, whereas for the High School (SMA) and Vocational High School (SMK) and Special Schools, they are under the authority of the Education Office. For the collaboration activities, of course, they still need much attention in order to be effective.

The policy and activity on the Drug abuse control in North Sulawesi are usually associated with three technical agencies or three regional apparatus. The Youth and Sports Office is the first agency that conducts the dissemination activities. They are carried out 1 or 2 times every year and these activities have been assigned for the younger generation. The second agency is the Education Office. It has an MoU with BNNP to disseminate the BNN rule of conduct on drug abuse to schools. Moreover, the BNN is assigned under this MoU to hold an activity at schools and invite school and children to join their dissemination programs. The third regional apparatus is the health service agency. They have an annual activity, namely, a diaspora program. This has been planned and carried out by a special section or special section in the Health Service agency. It is this special field that deals with Drugs. Thus, this regional apparatus has the supervision and guidance activities related to the prevention, control

of mental health and drug problems in the district/City. This has been done annually, but this year, the budget is focused on handling various things related to the Covid-19 pandemic. In other words, the activities are carried out virtually or online only.

In several interviews with the school leaders, such as at SMP Negeri 1 (State Junior High School) Manado and SMA Negeri 1 (State Senior High School) Manado, the BNN has carried out the intensive dissemination activities. At the time before the pandemic, the dissemination program was held by the BNN, whereas the school recommended and directed the students to avoid drug abuse. However, due to the pandemic situation, the school cannot not meet directly with students. The actions that have been done is that for the new students who are admitted in the school, they are to get to know the drug abuse prevention rules and they must obey the school rules. One of the rules is to be free from drug abuse activities.

The schools also often conduct inspections, not only related to drugs, but also the use of illegal weapons and prohibited items such as cigarettes. The inspections are carried out routinely once every 2 months in class, anticipating the illegal deposits in their bags. The inspections, usually, resulted in the findings of cigarettes in their bags. Whenever there are cigarettes in the bags, the parents will be immediately requested to come to school for further interrogations. The actions, clearly, show that even a small cigarette is responded to immediately by the schools, not to mention the drug abuse case. However, in an interview with an informant, namely a junior high school principal in Manado, he said that the use of glue was also widely known, but the students consumed it out of the school. Mostly they consumed it at home, according to the interviewee in the Perkamil area. He coincidentally found out that the user was one of the students in the 9th grade.

According to the informants, the schools have conducted the education activities on the character learning development where students are also given an understanding related to health, the dangers of drugs, free sex and the acts of trying to insert the drugs into all existing subjects. In addition, during the morning assembly, there is always a coaching activity that is carried out by the teachers. For the counter measurement at schools, there are Guidance Counseling (BK) teachers who are ready to give free counseling for all students.

In the religious party, they have also anticipated, especially the religious leaders or institutions at the local level. For example, a church institution called the Evangelical Christian Church in Minahasa (GMIM). As the largest church institution in North Sulawesi, GMIM has also collaborated with the BNN Province. The head of BNN Province visited the GMIM Synod in Tomohon, it is about 25 km from Manado City, in order to strategically discuss and plan the collaborative activities to anticipate the dangers of drug abuse among the congregation. Although it has not been found so far, the anticipation and joint activities such as the dissemination activities will continue to be carried out by both parties. Even the pastors are to introduce the dangers of the illegal drugs to the congregation when preaching at church or in other worship activities.

E. Closing

North Sulawesi is one of the regions that has been intensively carrying out development in all fields, especially in the field of tourism in the Likupang and Bitung Special Economic Zones as one of the national mainstay tourist destinations. The development, however, has increasingly attracted drug dealers to do illegal drug trafficking. They hold several modes so that illegal drugs can enter this area. All levels of society need to join hands in preventing and eradicating the illegal drug. It is necessary for all parties to consistently carry out “war” against this “devil object” starting from the officials, community leaders, religious leaders, economic and trade actors, as well as all people at all levels with various ethnic, religious and class backgrounds.

Based on the statement in the above section, it is very clear that the drugs have entered the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the beautiful palm trees land, North Sulawesi. With the various modes of transportation, namely, land, sea, and air, the dealers have increasingly taken the risk to do drug trafficking and sell illegal drugs. The motives, of course, among other things, are economic matters. The question is how much is the amount of money involved in these “illegal goods”. In this regard, the government needs to issue an appropriate policy in dealing with these drugs through a collaborative and comprehensive action. We need appropriate policies at the national level that are followed with consistent support at the local level. Various contextual innovations adapted to the regional or local context is also a requirement as the

supporting system for all levels in conducting the eradication and the local community. Eventually, it will result in the saying “NO” to drugs from all community members. Hopefully all the plans, efforts, and strategies of the government and the community to eradicate these drugs can be carried out effectively and efficiently since they are carried out in a totality and universal manner.

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CHAPTER 27

FAMILY STANDS AT THE FRONT GATE FOR ERADICATING DRUG ABUSE IN GORONTALO PROVINCE

Terry Indrabudi

A. Introduction

Drug abuse in Indonesia has reached an alarming level. Every day news in the mass media on drug users, couriers and dealers being caught by the police have already been in our daily items. According to the results of the 2019 national level prevalence survey, there has been an increase in the prevalence rate of 0.03% compared to 2017. Based on the survey, the number of drug users in the past year is estimated at 180 out of 10,000 people ranging in the age of 15-64 years old or around 1.80% of the total population (BNN, 2020). The alarming rate for the drug abuse in Indonesia is connected to the increasing trend of the international drug business organized and supported by wide-level fundings. Moreover, the illegal drug trafficking has been very sophisticated with the advanced technology. On the other hand, Soewadi (2021) made an assessment that drug abuse is like an iceberg phenomenon, where the number of sufferers on the surface is smaller than those who are not visible or hidden. The WHO recorded the dark cases (dark numbers) are ten times more than cases that appear in public.

The Indonesian government stipulated the Law no. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The law defines what is meant by narcotics, namely, they are the substances or drugs derived from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. On the other hand, narcotics etymologically comes from the Greek, namely *nerke* or *narkam* which means to be drugged so that you do not feel anything. According to

medical science, narcotics are drugs that have the effect of relieving aches and pains originating from viral areas that cause stupor or prolonged stupor in a conscious state and cause addiction or addiction. (Eleanora, 2011). From the definitions, it can be concluded that the substances or drugs that cause the effect of eliminating consciousness, pain and causing addiction to users can be categorized as narcotics (illegal drugs). Therefore, according to the Law no. 35 of 2009 the Indonesian government categorizes narcotics into 3 groups based on the danger posed and the addictive level of the substance/drug.

The government through the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in collaboration with the relevant agencies have made efforts to combat drug trafficking in Indonesian territory. Various efforts have been made, starting from the anticipatory, repressive and rehabilitation measures. The government has made some anticipatory efforts in the form of various prevention efforts through educational activities, community empowerment and controlling as well as supervising the drug trafficking routes. The repressive measures are the legal actions carried out by arresting the users and dealers. As was the case with the BNN Province of North Sumatra a couple of years ago, a student selling marijuana at a public university in Medan was imprisoned by the police. Meanwhile, the rehabilitation efforts are carried out on the drug users by providing medical and non-medical treatment to eliminate the addictive effects on the body and to highlight the psychological recovery for the users so that they can return to normal life.

Drugs have a very dangerous impact on its users physically, psychologically and economically. Moreover, they could even result in death. In addition to damaging the users, drugs can damage the social order, culture, and even the defense and security of a country (Eleanora, 2011). On the other hand, drug abuse is closely related to crime. "Drugs can suppress the center of self-control, causing users to be more daring and aggressive (Soewadi, 2021). The addicts, when they run out of money, will act violently. They would be willing to do everything to earn money to satisfy their thirst to consume the drugs. Often, we find women who are willing to sell themselves to be able to buy drugs which are quite expensive. In addition, drugs serve as the cause for the wide-spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS due to the use

of the syringes or suction devices simultaneously from one drug user to another. The most dangerous effect on the drugs is the destruction of the nation's young generation due to the free sex, dropping out of school and the unproductive younger generation because of the mental disorders.

The drug victims have been very broad. They not only focus on the younger generations, as we often see in various mass media, but also almost on all levels of society. They range from one student to other students, artists, housewives, traders, street children, businessmen and even the state officials. This phenomenon does not only occur in the big cities which run high mobility and tensions. A small town like Gorontalo has also been the target of drug trafficking. The most horrendous news was the arrest of the wife of one of the officials in Gorontalo City in 2018 for using methamphetamine. In general, Gorontalo, which is often called the Veranda of Medina, can actually avoid drug trafficking. In this paper, we will discuss the distribution and use of the drugs, the efforts that have been made and alternative approaches to solving the drug problem in Gorontalo Province.

B. Drug Problems in Gorontalo

Gorontalo Province is a transit area and one of the crossing routes for drug trafficking to North Sulawesi. The Drugs in Gorontalo originate from North Kalimantan and they are transported by sea to Central Sulawesi. Central Sulawesi is the central point of the drug distribution in Sulawesi, where the main targets for the trafficking are South Sulawesi and North Sulawesi. Drugs that will be distributed to North Sulawesi are transported by the land route through Gorontalo where the entrance is Pohuwato Regency. The question is why is Gorontalo not the main target for drug trafficking?

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with the Director of Drug Research at the Gorontalo Police, Kombes Pol. WitarsoAji, S.I.K., S.H., M.H., the drug trafficking in Gorontalo is related to the law of supply and demand (Supply and Demand) which describes the relationship and interaction between the potential buyers and sellers. The demand for drugs in Gorontalo is very limited. This can be seen from the relatively small amount of evidence that was secured. Up to August 2021, the Gorontalo Regional Police managed to secure 51.75 grams of crystal methamphetamine,

579.25 grams of marijuana, 1.795 of illegal drug pills, 100 cosmetics and 37,448. 9 liters of alcoholic beverages. In Gorontalo, the most dominant cases are methamphetamine and alcoholic beverages, respectively 46 cases and 37 cases. For the record, in the Gorontalo Regional Police work area, the Food Law No. 18 of 2012 has regulated the dealers and producers of the alcoholic beverages. The distribution of the alcoholic beverages in Gorontalo is dominated by the traditional Cap Tikus (CT) alcoholic drink produced in the Gorontalo region and originating from North Sulawesi.

To compare Gorontalo with other areas in the island of Sulawesi, the evidence for the drug cases in Gorontalo is relatively smaller. For example, in 2019, the evidence that was successfully confiscated in South Sulawesi was 16.1 kg of methamphetamine, 14.5 kg of marijuana, and 1,506 ecstasy pills. In the same year, the BNNP of North Sulawesi managed to secure 2 kg of methamphetamine which was to be circulated in its working area. Up to July 2019, on the other hand, the Directorate of Drugs and Drugs at the Southeast Sulawesi Police managed to secure evidence in the form of 14,622 kg of crystal methamphetamine and 332 grams of marijuana. In 2018, the Central Sulawesi BNNP managed to secure 1.16 kg of crystal methamphetamine and 2.63 kg of marijuana (source: Permasalahan Narkoba di Indonesia: Sebuah Catatan Lapangan). The evidence that was successfully secured by the Gorontalo BNNP in 2020 was 193.61 grams of methamphetamine and 1.02 kg of marijuana. From the comparison of the amount of evidence that was successfully confiscated in several areas in the island of Sulawesi, Gorontalo is not the target market for the drug trafficking in Sulawesi.

Back on the question of why Gorontalo is not the main target for the drug trafficking in the area of Sulawesi Island. People's livelihoods and income may be one of the factors. As has been well said before, Gorontalo relies on its regional growth from the agricultural sector with its mainstay product is corn. Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) data in 2021, the largest contributor to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Gorontalo Province in 2020 is the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector which contributes about 38.80%. The agricultural sector is the largest contributor in this business field. The majority of the population of Gorontalo are farmers and planters with an average net wage per month of Rp. 1,389,090 for informal workers and Rp. 2,228,459 for formal workers.

Based on the interviews with several sources, the drug trafficking in Gorontalo is mostly in places of trade/business, mining and entertainment where the flow of money is faster and greater. Furthermore, in these three sectors, the human mobility is sufficiently high and the interaction is more to new people from various regions.

The most frequent activities of the drug trafficking in Gorontalo Province are in Gorontalo City and Biawu Urban Village is the center of its distribution. The local people call this area the Texas of Gorontalo. Biawu is the center of the South City District which has had a strategic location as a place of trade and services since the colonial era. In general, the people who live in Biawu come from various ethnic groups such as Gorontalo, Bugis, Makassar, Buton, Javanese, Minahasa, Arabic and Chinese. The people in the region are very mobile especially in the field of trading and service sectors. There are also many places of entertainment and lodging/hotels which are often used as the place for the transactions and drug trafficking activities. In October 2021, the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate arrested two suspects as the drug couriers in Biawu. In the arrest operation, 2 suspects were secured with 1 plastic sachet of methamphetamine for Rp. 600,000 (source: GOPOS.ID).

On the contrary, based on the interviews with several officers and field observations, the most alarming situation in Gorontalo Province is the use of liquor and addictive substances such as: eha bond glue that is widely consumed by the school age children, namely, under the age of 18 years old. The drug use is closely related to alcohol and cigarettes. In most situations, the drug users before they become the addicts, they consume the liquor. The type of liquor is the traditional CT liquor whose main raw material is palm trees. It is relatively cheap and affordable. It is consumed from the small community to the upper class. It seems that the people of Gorontalo are already familiar with this drink. The majority groups who consume CT come from the low-level community (fishermen, street traders, bentor workers, port workers) and some students. Few CT drinks are produced in Gorontalo and some are from North Sulawesi. The effects of consuming this drink are horrible. Often, the drinkers had fights to each other and even become murderers. Furthermore, many of the perpetrators who were arrested by the Gorontalo Regional Police were drunk.

The phenomenon that is currently developing in Gorontalo is the use of eha bon glue among the teenagers. Not long ago, the Gorontalo Regency Security Officers arrested 8 teenagers consisting of 5 males and 3 females who were drunk with glue and alcohol at the Bantayo Pobo'ide Traditional House, Limboto. They were on the average age of 15-16 years old. Sadly, some of them were still high school students (sumber: GOPOS. ID). According to officer at the Social Service of Gorontalo Province, the clients who are undergoing the treatment at the Institute for Compulsory Reporting Services (IPWL) are dominated by the teenagers who become the users of the eha glue bond. Based on the interviews with several clients at IPWL Umm Syahidah, those who use glue generally coming from the underprivileged families and they got less attention from their parents. One of the clients mentioned that it was the first time he used eha bond glue in his work environment. The client was forced to drop out of school and he had to work odd jobs due to the low-income of the family. The first time he got to know the eha bond glue was when he worked as a porter in the port. Another client stated that he learned about the eha bond glue for the first time from a friend. He was still a junior high school student and his parents had divorced and he lived with his mother. After-school, he had activities with friends around the house without the monitoring from parents. It was in this environment that the client was offered to try the eha bond glue and eventually became addicted. From the example above, it is clear that the economic factors and parental care are the cause of the teenagers falling into consuming the eha bond glue.

According to Kholil (2019) eha bond glue is very dangerous for the users who abuse it. It is not only intoxicating, but also the substance itself can damage the nerve cells of the user's brain. The long-term users, they will eventually get sick and pass away. The substance in the eha bond glue is Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) which is in the first rank of 1 the drug substance based on the Law no. 35 years 2009. LSD is a type of inhaled substance because when the users inhale the aroma, it will affect the nervous system and paralyze it. The effects of LSD cause extraordinary pleasure. The users will feel calm, and induce a feeling of well-being that prompts them to hallucinate. Hallucinations or hallucinogens change the central nervous system and it can confuse feelings, reality, time and emotions. On the other hand, the habit of inhaling eha bond glue can damage health systems, especially the respiratory tract and lungs.

C. Countermeasures

In general, the drug control program in Gorontalo Province has been divided into three actions, namely Prevention, Eradication and Rehabilitation. As in other areas, the response actions involve all components, from the community to the law enforcement officers. The following are the programs and efforts carried out to fight against the drugs in Gorontalo Province.

- Drug-Free Village Program.

The program was initiated by the government having the effort to prevent and handle the drug abuse which is jointly managed independently by the village government in collaboration with the village community. The objectives are (1) to improve the village community assistance in the administration of the Drug-Free Village facilities that are managed in a participatory, integrated and sustainable manner based on the utilization of the resources in the village. (2) to improve the capacity of the District/City government officials in facilitating the Drug-Free Village activities. (3) to improve the capacity of the regional government officials in fostering the District/City areas for the Drug-Free Village activities. (4) And to improve the cross-stakeholder coordination and cooperation in facilitating the Drug-Free Village activities.

The village government is actively involved in fighting the drugs and it is in line with the strategy regulated in Law no. 6 of 2014 on Villages. The law stated that the family resilience program can be allocated for funding from the village funds. This family resilience program is to improve the parenting abilities of the parents, increase the children's resilience, and reduce the negative behavior in children. This program involves all elements of the village government and community elements such as: Head of Village, The Agency of Community Development (Babinsa), The Agency of the Community Security (Bhabinkamtibmas), village customary institutions, village community institutions (LMD), religious institutions, The village Security Agency (satlinmas), village assistants, anti-drug volunteers and recovery agents. The Drug-Free village program in Gorontalo received support from all district/city governments. The educational institutions assist the program by advocating the formation of regulations at the village level. One form of supporting acts of this program is that the Gorontalo City government has determined the most drug-prone area, namely Biawu Village, to be a Drug-Free village.

- The Strong Anti-Drug Village Program.

It is a program initiated by the Indonesian Police Agency. The objective is to develop a strong village which stands as the main defense to protect the community from the dangers of the drugs. The Strong Anti-Drug Village prioritizes community participation through education, dissemination of the dangers of drugs and how to combat the drugs. Early anticipation is needed for the younger generation to avoid the drugs. It is important for the parents to pay attention and supervise their children's behavior.

There are 7 regions designated as the Strong Anti-Drug Village in the Province of Gorontalo. Moreover, there are 156 volunteers who join the anti-drug community. One of the programs conducted in Gorontalo is the community's empowerment. The Gorontalo Regional Police through the Directorate of Drug and Research fosters the communities that produce CT drinks to produce palm sugar and antiseptics. It is done since the main raw material for CT drinks is sap water from the palm trees. This program provides alternative solutions for the people who usually produce CT drinks, rather than just forcing them to stop producing CT drinks. In addition, palm sugar has a fairly high selling value so that it can help to improve the community's economy.

- Advocation activities

It is conducted by the BNN of the Province Gorontalo assisted by the anti-drug volunteers. This activity is carried out to all stakeholders in the work environment of BNN Province of Gorontalo. The advocacy activities are to prevent drug abuse and trafficking. It is done in a systematic and organized effort to influence and urge the changes in the public policy gradually. The objective is to prevent drug abuse more precisely and effectively. The advocacy is a persuasion effort that is carried out thoroughly to raise the awareness, sanity, argumentation and recommendations for preventing the drug abuse case. The advocacy is carried out due to the lack of the understanding of the dangers of drugs and the low participation of the community in drug prevention.

- Media information and education

The education activities on drugs are carried out across sectors. Almost all agencies in Gorontalo do a campaign on the fighting against

the drug trafficking. The government agencies, education and public services put up stickers or banners with the theme of war/stay away from drugs. Almost all agencies in Gorontalo do the campaigns for a movement against drug trafficking, such as the government agencies disseminate the education and public services information on drug abuse and its danger by putting up stickers or banners with the theme of war/stay away from drugs. As we know that students are a group that is prone to drug abuse. The expectation is that by providing a brief information to the new students, they can become the agents of change on campus. In addition, the BNN of Province Gorontalo provides dissemination programs to students from the elementary to high school levels. The material given is on the dangers of the drugs, the efforts that must be made to avoid the drug abuse and the sanctions that will be obtained by the drug users and dealers. The educational activities are also carried out for the prospective civil servants, private employees, and the community at the smallest level through the Free-Drug village program. These efforts are carried out collaboratively with other agencies namely, all elements of society and government as well as the private institutions/NGOs. Another effort to disseminate the information related to the distribution and the drug abuse is through the dissemination program in the published media, TV and radio. BNNP Gorontalo has a monthly program on one of the radio stations in Gorontalo, namely "Suara BNN" (The Voice of BNN).

- **Rehabilitation**

Based on the Law no. 35 2009, the rehabilitation activity is divided into two, namely, medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is a process of the integrated treatment program activities to free the addicts from the drugs' dependence. Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physically, mentally and socially, so that the former drug addicts can return to normal life. The rehabilitation activities in Gorontalo are only limited to the outpatient services. There has been no inpatient facility yet. Moreover, the outpatient facilities are still inadequate. As happened in the rehabilitation centers at the BNNP of Gorontalo and Bone Bolango, they still need a lot of improvement, both in terms of infrastructure and the availability of human resources. For the patients who need the hospital services, they usually are transferred to the rehabilitation center in Makassar.

Currently, the rehabilitation activities in Gorontalo Province handle the medical therapy and psychological therapy for voluntary patients or referrals from the BNPP or the regional police. The number of IPWLs in Gorontalo Province is 9 IPWLs and only IPWL Ummu Syahidah receives the hospital service patients.

D. Alternative Problem-Solving Approach

Based on the facts found in Gorontalo Province, the factors that encourage drug abuse actions are the family living conditions, economic conditions, social environment and communication factors between children and parents. The drug users, especially the Eha Bond glue users, come from the underprivileged families. Thus, these background situations push them to earn alternative income to help the family's economy. They often work in the informal sector in an environment that is highly vulnerable to drug abuse. In addition, the communication and supervision from parents is lacking so that many parents are confused when suddenly their children have been arrested by the authorities for drug abuse cases. Parental supervision is often lacking due to the efforts of parents to fulfill the family's economic life. The parents are often too busy earning money so they forget to take care of their children.

The family is one of the most effective places to combat trafficking and drug abuse. Parents must create harmonious relationships with all family members including children. Parents must serve as good role models for their children, so that the children are not easily influenced by bad behavior in their environment. The point which is no less important is that the parents should open a discussion room with their children. This is important so that children are eager to talk about the problems they have outside home. This includes negative behaviors at school and home. It is not easy to create an ideal family environment. But this can be done by strengthening the bond between the family members.

Strengthening the spiritual/religious point. To put forward the religious norms and values is highly important because the faith on the religion can control human behavior. If you carry out the religious teachings well, your behavior will also be good (Riadi, 2020). There is no single religion that teaches badness to its followers. The parents, especially fathers, can be the

role models by leading the worship together (for example, being a prayer priest). The time after the worship together is usually more effective for parents to open a discussion room with other family members, especially their children. The discussion is effective in order to understand the problems that their children have and how the environment reacts to their problems. From the side of religion, it is the time to put forward the value of the religion to take care of the existing problems. In addition, the parents can also direct their children's free time for religious activities (such as: read Qur'an, Sunday School, etc). More children fall into drug abuse cases because they feel bored with school activities. They look for other activities that are prone to drug abuse. The religious activities can be used as an alternative for the children to avoid the boredom at school.

To raise the income of family. Teens who are most vulnerable to drug abuse are those who are dropped out of school and live on the streets. Many motives for them to be in that situation. For example, children have been dropped out of school because their parents cannot afford to pay the school fees, or they are forced to work on the streets to help their parents earn money. To deal with this problem, it is necessary to have a family economic empowerment approach. For example, providing alternative skills that can create business opportunities for families. As has been done by the IPWL, Ummu Syahidah, the organization provided the screen-printing training, training for making the flower pots and others to the clients they are working with. Another example is finding the alternative livelihoods for the CT alcohol producers such as what was done by the Gorontalo Police Department of Drug and Drug Control. They asked the CT liquor producers to produce the palm sugar and antiseptics instead of the CT liquor.



(a)

(b)

(c)

Figure 27.1. (a) Screen printing on glass (b) Flowerpot made from the Fabric at IPWL Ummu Syahidah (c) Palm Sugar Produced by the Former CT Alcohol Producer in the Community Empowerment Program

E. Closing

Drugs have clearly threatened the nation by destroying its young generation. We often see in the news how narcotics have infected our young generation, from the junior high students to the elementary school level. They are not just being the user but they are also involved in the distribution. Of course, this is not an easy job for us as the generation of the nation. However, we can do this by working together with all elements of the nation starting from guarding and supervising the community from the smallest level, namely, family. To improve the bond in the family as well as improve the economy, spirituality and education matter, in the future, the problem of drug abuse can be solved together.

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Togean Island, Central Sulawesi

Source : backpackerstory.com

CHAPTER 28

THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY TO CONTROL DRUGS IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

Bayu Setiawan

A. Introduction

The narcotics and psychotropics abuse, Illicit drugs trafficking and addictive substances is the problem that continues to grow. Moreover, it is a threat to the community because it has a serious impact, not only on health but also on the socio-economic, cultural and security structures. Drug abuse in developing countries reaches an alarming rate. It is driven by various factors such as urbanization, demographics including “the huge number of populations of the younger generation”, and socio-economic inequality. The efforts to reduce drug use and distribution are also very important as the market for illegal drugs grows more complex. In general, the drug problem in the world has become more acute and many parties believe that the development has worsened due to the Covid-19 pandemic (UNODC, 2021:5). The drug abuse crime is extraordinary since it holds an extraordinary impact on the community as well as the country’s resilience. In addition, it is an organized crime and a transnational crime because it always involves various groups, organizations or networks at the national and international levels.

Indonesia is a very strategic country not only as a transit route but also as a drug marketing area because of its large market share, and has even become a drug producer. Therefore, we must look for the drug problem in a broader and comprehensive manner because of its complexity. So far, the government has made various efforts by prioritizing the role of the Indonesian National Police and the BNN to prevent, eradicate all forms of abuse and illicit drug trafficking. However, drug abuse is still a problem

that seems to never go away because there are so many people who earn benefits from the drug business.

The high rate of drug abuse cases can be seen from the data of the prevalence rate in Indonesia. In 2017, it reached 1.77 percent or around 3,376,115 people and in 2019, the prevalence rate of the drug abuse cases increased slightly to 1.80 percent or around 3,419,188 users. Meanwhile, in Central Sulawesi Province, in 2017, the prevalence rate of the drug abuse cases reached 1.70 percent or around 36,594 people, the prevalence rate of the drug abuse cases increased quite high to 2.8 percent or around 52,341 users in 2019. Nationally, the prevalence rate of the drug abuse cases in Central Sulawesi Province is in fourth place (Puslidatin BNN, 2017; Puslidatin BNN 2020).

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking cases still happen in Central Sulawesi, marked by the arrests of the drug dealers and drug users. The BNN, BNNP, BNNK and the Police have made efforts to combat drugs, but this effort is still not optimal without involving the local government and the community. The regional government needs to be actively involved in the fight against the drugs, because the community together with the regional government have equal responsibility to countermeasure the problem. The community, both the community organizations and community social groups, has actually made efforts to combat the drugs. However, the lack of a role from the government has resulted in lesser achievements. To combat by using the community-based approach is actually more effective and more efficient in eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

This paper aims to examine the role or participation of the regional governments and their communities in the fight against drug abuse in Central Sulawesi Province. Has the P4GN policy been implemented by the regional government and the community and what are the programs to combat with the drugs that have been carried out by involving the community? The sources of data and information are the part of the drug prevalence survey research conducted by BNN in collaboration with the BRIN Community and Cultural Research Center. In collecting data and information, the emphasis is on a qualitative approach by conducting in-depth interviews and discussions with several key informants including the stakeholders from the local government, the free-drug sub-district/

village government, BNNP Central Sulawesi, BNNK, non-governmental organizations, IPWL. Moreover, the researcher also did observations in the subject of research.

B. Central Sulawesi as a Drug-Prone Area: Time to Have a War on Drugs

Drug abuse worldwide has increased, both in terms of the total number and proportion of the world's population. In 2009, there were an estimated 210 million drug abuse cases, representing 4.8 percent of the global population for the age of 15-64 years. In 2018, on the other hand, it was estimated that this figure would increase to around 269 million abusers, or 5.3 percent of the world's population. The Drug abuse cases are greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas (United Nations, 2020).

Drug abuse is one of the main problems in developing countries which have a large number of the young population. The young people tend to have a greater risk of drug abuse than other residents. The group of the young people with various puberty problems, teenagers who are looking for identity, those who face the identity crises and unstable mental conditions are the most vulnerable from being exposed to drug abuse. Of course, the group is a promising market for the illegal drugs since the psychological situation is really supportive. For the drug users, this is unlucky because the impact will not only affect the physical, social and economic health of drug users, but also affect the community. The current increase rate in the drug abuse case is closely related to the changes in the society, including low-level of social interaction in the family and society, increasing rate of unemployment, the loss of the cultural values in the community, violence and crime acts, the low-rate of the labor productivity, and the increasing need for health and rehabilitation services. (Cartwright, 2008; Peacock dkk., 2018).

Drug abuse has a very bad impact on people's lives. All parties, including UNODC always take action against drug abuse, especially the efforts to fight the rampant drug trafficking in the world. It is suspected that the drug trafficking is done to finance various crimes and terrorism in this world. Certainly, this will affect the development in most countries. Moreover, the country's resilience will be weak and vulnerable. It is estimated that in

2017 there were around 585,000 people who died as a result of drug use. According to UNODC there are about 35 million people suffering from the drug abuse disorders and they are in dire need of treatment. The estimation so far is that only one among the seven users can receive treatment. Thus, in general the treatment for drug abuse is still very bad, mainly, for those who are exposed to drugs, drug users, prisoners, and other people who are very secretive. Most of them have been neglected and they only receive little attention by the public health organizations and the policy makers in various countries (UNODC, 2018).

In order to eradicate drug illicit trafficking, there have been lots of perpetrators of drug abuse cases who were caught by the BNN and the Police. The data from the Puslidan (Center for Data and Information) of BNN showed that in 2020 there had been as many as 833 cases with the number of suspects being 1,307 people. In 2019, there were 951 cases with 1,505 suspects, whereas in 2018, the number of cases were 1,039 with 1,545 suspects. If you look at the number of cases taken by the BNN, there has been a decrease in the number of drug abuse cases. Similarly, it was in Central Sulawesi Province that the cases of drug abuse have decreased. In 2019, there were 58 cases with 61 suspects, whereas, in 2020, there were 36 cases with 64 suspects. (Puslidan BNN, 2021)¹⁶³

Further result is the data from the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi. In 2019, there were 260 cases with the evidence being 9,330,2484 grams of methamphetamine, 2,239 grams of marijuana and 15,518 THD pills. In 2020, the trend is to see a slight increase in the number of drug abuse cases. There were 483 cases with the evidence of 38,784,9191 grams of methamphetamine, 2,990 ecstasy pills, 4.39 grams of marijuana, 16,000 THD pills and 12.46 grams of gorilla tobacco. As of August 2021, there were 379 cases with a total of 560 suspects and 7,996.16 grams of shabu, 196.45 grams of marijuana, 26 ecstasy pills, 17,772 G list items and 36.64 grams of gorilla tobacco. (Ditresnarkoba Polda Sulawesi Tengah, 2021)¹⁶⁴. The BNN still makes efforts to catch the actors of the drug abuse. They found out the fact

163 Puslidan BNN, Data Statistik Penanganan Kasus Narkoba, Kasus Narkotika dan TPPU, <http://puslidan.bnn.go.id/portfolio/data-statistik-kasus-narkoba/> accessed 24 October 2021

164 Kasubdit II Ditresnarkoba Polda Sulteng AKBP PHasibuan S.Sos, SH, MH. Presentation of Ditresnarkoba Polda Sulawesi Tengah 5 August 2021.

that there have been repeated arrests for the drug couriers and dealers in Central Sulawesi Province. The area is suspected to be the center of drug trafficking in the Sulawesi region.

In June 2020, the Central Sulawesi Regional Police arrested 2 suspects for distributing 25 kg of crystal methamphetamine in the Tawaeli Palu. It is also the Covid-19 checkpoint area (Jemali, 2020). Furthermore, in January 2021, BNN has arrested 3 Malaysian network drug couriers in the water area, specifically in Makassar Strait, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. They carried 42.43 kg of methamphetamine (Qadri, M, 2021). The arrests were also made by the BNN, assisted by the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi. The team also succeeded in uncovering and arresting the perpetrators of the drug trafficking in the Damsol area, Donggala, in early September 2021. They succeeded in catching up to 20 kg of methamphetamine as evidence. (Surbakti, 2021). Numerous efforts to reduce the drug trafficking and smuggling cases in Indonesia in general and in Central Sulawesi has been continuously done by both the National Police Agency and the National Narcotics Agency. It is to prevent more people from being involved in the drug abuse case. The alarming number of parties who distribute the illegal drugs in Central Sulawesi has triggered all parties to be actively involved in eradicating the drugs.

Given the impact of drugs on the survival of the younger generation, the war against drugs is a must. Indonesia as a large country with a large population is a target for the marketing and drug trafficking because it is clear that there are big profits lying behind the drug trafficking. It is happening now in Central Sulawesi. Apart from being a transit area, Central Sulawesi is also suspected as a center for drug trafficking in the Sulawesi region.

Geographically, Central Sulawesi is a fairly open area. It shares the border land with the neighboring countries and the easy place for the illegal drugs to enter from Malaysia through the open sea routes along the coast in Central Sulawesi. However, the length of the coastal area in Central Sulawesi is not compatible with the number of the security forces from the Police to carry out the surveillance. Thus, the perpetrators or syndicates of the drug dealer networks, ranging from the users, dealers,

sellers, intermediaries, suppliers, distributors and others took advantage of the situation. At present, the massive distribution of the drug trafficking is due to the large number of requests from the users who are generally the lower middle class ¹⁶⁵.

There has been a change in drug users. In the past we might have known that the users were the middle to the upper class. However, nowadays, if we look at the news, the drug users were mostly from the lower classes. As for the upper middle class, the rate tends to decrease. Judging from the drug users being caught by the BNN and Police, most of them are from the lower middle class, such as the laborers, miners, truck drivers, long-distance freight drivers, intercity transportation drivers, construction workers, and factory workers. They need drugs because of their understanding that drugs can increase stamina. Thus, these workers use drugs to help their work which requires excellent physical strength.¹⁶⁷ The large mining operations in Central Sulawesi are also connected to the number of drug users. It is suspected that more and more workers in the mining industry are taking drugs to maintain their stamina so that they can work for a long time.

In Central Sulawesi, the areas which are prone to drug trafficking are the city of Palu and several sub-districts in the surrounding of Palu, namely, Tatanga Urban Village, North Palu Urban Village, namely Kayu malue Urban Village, South Palu Urban Village, North Tatura Urban Village, especially Anoa Street and West Palu Urban Village in Pantoloan village, Tawaeli Urban Village, Lere village and Baru village, Parigi Moutong district, including Parigi Urban Village. The areas are monitored as the drug-prone areas, since there have been repeated imprisonments for both the drug dealers and users. In addition, the areas are also the center place where the community has received guidance and various assistance. The program for improving the community's economy has also been held so that the community in the areas are no longer involved in drug abuse.

Interviews with several parties stated that the efforts made by BNNP, BNNK and the police are still not optimal. The program sustainability still faces many obstacles due to the lack of concern and participation of the

166 Interview with Head of Palu Regency BNNK and Kabid Brantas Central Sulawesi Provincial of BNN

167 Interview with Head of Central Sulawesi Provincial of BNN and DirRes Narkoba Polda Sulteng (Aman Guntoro)

regional governments related to the absence of budgeting funds to support the drug abuse eradication programs. Therefore, the collaboration between the local government, BNNP, BNNK, the Police and the community is very much needed for the sustainability and effectiveness of the program.

C. Participation from the Regional Government and Community to Have a War on Drugs

The role of the regional government is essential to help combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. However, the regional government has not fully participated in the fight against the drugs. In addition, the role of the community is indeed important. They are to play an active role in participating in the eradication of drug abuse. The legal basis on the involvement of the government and the community, has been arranged in the Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Another effort was that in 2018 the government issued the Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2018 on RAN P4GN 2018-2019 and followed by the Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drugs Precursors in 2020-2024. This is the main foundation for all government agencies to be involved in the P4GN National Action Plan.

The Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020 assigns the Regional Governments, namely, the regional units in the provinces and districts/cities to be able to take their roles in the P4GN program. The regional governments earn a significant role in implementing the P4GN program. All essential items have been clearly regulated in the Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020. It starts from the role of the regional governments in handling the drug abuse cases and it refers to Law No. 35/2019 as the legal basis.

In carrying out the P4GN activity program, the BNNP and BNNK in Central Sulawesi Province always invite the regional government and various parties to be able to jointly prevent and eradicate the illicit drug trafficking. In addition, to carry out the P4GN activities, BNNP and BNNK have attempted to form various groups of people and institutions to assist the anti-drug programs. The Anti-Drug Activists group has been formed, starting from the level of the government agencies, private agencies, educational institutions and the community environment. The anti-drug

volunteer groups were also formed as an effort to combat the illicit drug trafficking in Central Sulawesi. These anti-drug volunteers consist of various layers of society as well as from various government and private institutions, as well as mass organizations. Furthermore, to prevent the spread of drugs among students at universities or school students, the Anti-Drug Task Force has also been formed.

The Governor of Central Sulawesi has also been in concern to invite the regional government to participate in the war against drugs. He issued the Governor Regulation, (Pergub) No. 2 of 2019 on the Regional Action Plan for the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances in the Province of Central Sulawesi Year 2019-2021 (RAD-P4GN). The regulation shows the efforts of the governor to carry out the combat against the drug abuse in 3 different areas, namely, prevention, eradication and rehabilitation. The prevention act carries out the public campaigns on the dangers of the drug abuse and precursors, conducts the early detection, develops education, and empowers the communities. The eradication carries out the activities of cleaning the places and areas which are prone to the illicit trafficking of drugs and narcotics precursors, strengthening the supervision of the entrances to the Central Sulawesi regions, including airports, ports and land routes. The Rehabilitation Sector carries out the capacity building for the rehabilitation services and post-rehabilitation services specifically for the victims of the drug abuse and precursors.

The P4GN's efforts had been supported by several districts/cities through the regional policy. They issued regulations to prevent and eradicate drug abuse. The Morowali Regent issued the Regulation of the Morowali District No. 6 of 2018 on the Drugs Abuse Prevention Facilities. The Donggala Regent issued the Instruction No. 88/2019 on the implementation of the regional action plan for the prevention and eradication of the drug abuse, drug illicit trafficking and drug precursors in Donggala Regency in 2019. The Regent of Tojo Una-Una issued the Circular No. 050/112/Bp4D/2019 on Strengthening the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Drug Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) and Optimizing the Implementation of the Drug-Free Villages. The Banggai Islands Regent issued the Circular Number. S/43/SU.02/III/2019/ BNNK-Bangkepon Optimizing the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse, Drug Illicit Trafficking and Precursors. The Banggai Islands Regent issued

the Banggai Islands Regent Instruction No.1 of 2019 on the Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse, Drug Illegal Trafficking and Precursors in 2018-2019. Lastly, the Mayor of Palu issued the Mayor's Instruction No. Palu. 354/0685/Adpem/2019 on the Regional Action Plan for the Drug Prevention, Drug Illicit Trafficking and Precursors in 2019. However, the efforts made by the regional government so far have not yielded optimal results. The intervention of the regional government, especially for the various policies and program activities through the existing Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) is still not visible.

The regional government has a very limited budget. The amount for the implementing program of eradicating drug abuse is very small or even non-existent, especially in the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD). In reality, they are supposed to conduct the drug abuse policy. Therefore, the programs in several SKPDs have only been limited to the dissemination information program. Nevertheless, the economic empowerment programs, for example, for the drug users, are very important, especially for those who are in the post-rehabilitation treatment. The increasing number of the drug abuse cases in Central Sulawesi, of course, due to the limited attention. It is very important that various program activities for the drug abuse actors be held as soon as possible. The present situation shows that the rehabilitation facilities are limited. There is only one rehabilitation center, namely, The Foundation of Tiara Nusantara, in Central Sulawesi and it only serves the outpatients (IPWL). Other rehabilitation places are, the Madani Mental hospital, Bhayangkara hospital, Undata Regional Hospital, and Anutapura Regional Hospital. But so far, many of the drug abuse actors have used the outpatient rehabilitation service. For the patients who need to be treated in a hospital, they will be directed to the Rehabilitation Center in Makassar or in Samarinda.

According to the Head of the Central Sulawesi BNN Province, it is necessary to build a drug rehabilitation center in Central Sulawesi so that the drug abuse patients do not have to go outside Central Sulawesi for the treatment. This is also important considering the rampant illegal drug trafficking in Central Sulawesi, which means that the demand for the drug abuse patients tends to be high. As the Head of BNN of the Central Sulawesi Province stated that:

"Not to mention our region. This is the mining area, where... the Drug abuse takes place, the Governor has promised to me to build a rehabilitation center in this region. So, before he was officially inaugurated, I visited him. I told him about the drug abuse problems... please help the regional government build the rehabilitation center, that's all I can ask...because this is urgent sir, we must treat the victims, the drug abuse victims. This rehabilitation center will treat the victims well and they could be back to normal life. I told him so..when the rehabilitation center has developed, please Mr Governor, you manage it well. The mechanism, the staff's selections, I will be in charge of it. This is important, because everytime the victims of the drug abuse report to us, we have to bring them to Badoka, South Sulawesi or East Kalimantan. (Head of the BNNP of the Central Sulawesi Province)

The rehabilitation service for the drug users is very important and of course, the post-rehabilitation activities must also be done so that the former patients will not return to consume the illegal drugs. In addition to rehabilitation, the law enforcement efforts must also be made for those who work as drug dealers or sellers. All of the responsibility of all parties as explained by the Head of the Palu City BNN in the following interview.

"Prevention is not enough without movement. Rehabilitation is essential as well because the drug user victims will keep using the illegal stuffs. As long as they look for the item, the supply will definitely come. However, if they are in rehab, they no longer need the item, and it should be prevented, and the law needs to be enforced. Well, hopefully. It's important to synchronize it, well, so far, it's been working, right, it's working to support each other. The OPD doesn't care, they do not care, yes, this is BNN's work...it's a hassle...and thank God, today, they already feel, they already have a sense of belonging and they have shared responsibility. Well, that's the main capital that we really feel". (Head of BNNK of the city of Palu)

The limited budget is one of the obstacles in implementing the P4GN program in the regions. The regional government plans a program and activities for the community through the Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD), including the actual budget for drug prevention and eradication. However, there is no regulation for every SKPD or SPKD related to drug abuse on the budget for the drug eradication program. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage all regional governments to make regional regulations specifically for the budget of drug eradication. The head BNN

of the Central Sulawesi Province (BNNP) has proposed to the Regional People' Representatives Assembly (DPRD) for the formulation of the initiative regional regulation on the eradication and drug abuse. It is essential to obtain legality for developing a place of rehabilitation for the drug users and addicts. Initially, the Chair of DPRD of the Central Sulawesi approves the proposal and soon there will be a follow up on the formulation of the initiative for drafting the regional regulation by the DPRD of Central Sulawesi province ¹⁶⁸.

The Presidential Instruction No. 2/2020 also encourages the formation of regulations on P4GN in the scope of ministries, institutions and local governments. The Regulation of the Head of BNN RI No. 5 of 2021, specifically in the technical instructions, regulates the preparation of the P4GN regulations for regional governments of Province/District/City in the form of the Provincial/District/City regional regulations on P4GN. So, the formation of the regional regulations is very necessary for the sustainability of the P4GN program whose goal is to eradicate drug trafficking and abuse.

Since there is no clear regulation covering the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in the provinces and districts/cities, The implementation of the program for each OPD is still limited to support the prevention and eradication of drug abuse. The existing OPD is more focused or concerned with the policies and activity programs related to their function and duties.

The importance of a clear legal basis, especially the regional regulations for guiding the implementation of policies and program activities. Thus, it is necessary to continue to strive for the local governments to propose them to the DPRD. This is also related to the budget for the implementation of the P4GN activity program. The regional governments should be able to collaborate with the BNN, BNN Province (BNNP) or BNN District/City in carrying out the program and activities in order to sustain and achieve success. So far, it seems that the various program activities carried out by BNN for the community, especially in the drug-prone areas or those involved in drug abuse, have been quite large. Unfortunately, so far, there are still constraints on the level of sustainability of the activity program. If the

¹⁶⁸ Drafting the regional regulation by the DPRD of Central Sulawesi province to eradicating drugs <https://channelsulawesi.id/2021/10/26/dprd-sulteng-diminta-bentuk-perda-tentang-pemberantasan-penyalahgunaan-narkoba/> diakses 2/11/21

regional government can participate and collaborate in the program and activities, it will certainly be better, especially to level up the sustainability and success of the program.

For the time being, it seems that BNN is working alone in implementing programs and activities in the regions. On the contrary, they should be able to cooperate with the regional governments to carry out activities together, because the program is actually intended for the community which is also the responsibility of the regional government. As what happened in Bantaya Village, the activities carried out by BNN in the Bantaya Village, Parigi Moutong Regency were done by the BNN only. The objective is to develop the community economic empowerment for the drug users who have undergone rehabilitation in the drug-prone areas.

"To fight drugs, at that time, I took the initiative to cooperate with the BNN, how come? because we have a lot of people going in and out. They were going in and out of prison, there were a lot of drug cases in the Bantaya urban village, at that time I took a stand for the MoU, one of the MoU programs was the alternative empowerment, so when we conducted in early 2020, we conducted an MoU with BNN, BNN assigned the alternative empowerment in the form of individual... eh -there 36 people, 16 women, 16 men, that's 32 people that joined the program. That is the alternative empowerment for individuals, it's group sales, like drinks, now there's a cafe for the group as their place to work". (Head of Bantayan Urban village, Parigi Moutong)

The empowerment program is the BNN activity and the regional government can also be part of it so that the one-year program of BNN would run continuously. According to the head of the urban village of Bantaya, so far this empowerment program has been able to run well, but due to the pandemic situation, it has been somewhat disrupted. The business capital is the biggest obstacle to continuing the business. The regional government can play a role in this case by providing the business capital.

Despite the reluctance of many regional governments to be involved in the program, there are few other regional governments that have tried to participate in the drug abuse eradication program. For example, the Palu City Government has started collaborating with the BNNK of Palu City. Prior to the collaboration, they thought that the drug problem was only for the

BNN's "business". So, the OPD in Palu City Government worked alone. The Palu City Government assigned the 5K program, related to beauty, comfort, cleanliness, security and order. Now, after the good collaboration with the BNN of Palu city, the 5K element has been added to eradicate drug abuse. The program, of course, would support the P4GN activities. In addition, the BNN of Palu City has always intensively conducted a dialogue with the City government and the Palu City DPRD to draft the regional regulations in regulating drug eradication, including the proposed budget for drug eradication activities.

"The BNN of Palu City, in particular, is pushing the DPRD to issue a regional regulation. Now, we hope that the regional regulation regarding the prevention of drug abuse cases will be regulated. If I'm not mistaken, there is an article which states that, because Palu City is a drug-prone city, we have to include it in the article, we will push for an article, in the article, the Palu City government has prepared the budget as much as 1% for the drug abuse eradication. 1% of this regional budget focuses on the drug problems ... It's up to the regent which OPD the budget will be attached to in the regional agencies. The important thing is to focus on the problem of solving drugs. ...Hopefully this year, the P4GN regional regulation in Palu City can be issued". (Bahar, Head of the BNNK of Palu City)

So far, the collaboration between BNN and BNNP, BNNK with the regional governments has actually been carried out. The BNN Province (BNNP) of Central Sulawesi is aggressively establishing a Drug-Free Village (Desa Bersinar), in order to protect residents from the dangers of drug abuse. The formation of the Desa Bersinar started from the cooperation between the BNNP of Central Sulawesi and district and city governments in the Central Sulawesi region. From that collaboration, the regent and mayor issued a decision regarding the Desa Bersinar. With the establishment of the Bersinar Village, the drug prevention program would be carried out and could invite various community elements and local wisdom in every village. For example, the organizational elements consist of Karang Taruna (Local Youth Organizations), PKK (Local Women Organizations), Islamic Youth Organizations, Mosque Committee and other youth organizations in the village. Currently, there are 14 Bersinar villages in several districts and cities in the Central Sulawesi region. They are assigned to play an optimal role in preventing and eradicating drug abuse.

The regional governments need to play active roles to eradicate drugs in their regions. However, this effort will not succeed if it is not supported by the community itself. For this reason, in the effort of eradicating drugs, the related community needs to fully participate. The law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics regulates the participation of the community. Article 104 states that the community has the widest opportunity to participate in helping the prevention and eradication of the drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs and drug precursors. In addition, Article 105 states that the community has the rights and responsibilities in preventing and eradicating the drug abuse and illicit trafficking as well as drug precursors.

Community participation to prevent and eradicate drug abuse can be done through the Community-Based Intervention program (IBM). The activities that directly involve the community are well known and have been carried out by various government and non-government institutions in various program activities for the community empowerment. To improve public health, for example, the program of community-based prevention activities including outreach services has been developed. This program covers the extension of the facility-based primary health services to reach groups that have not been covered by the normal terms. The campaigns are complementary activities in order to conduct routine services to reach a larger target population coverage. The outbreak control is done to address the health threats to the community (WHO dan Unicef, 2020). Drug abuse is also a public health problem. Therefore, the public health approaches such as the strategies and community participation or involvement from more parties are essential. To eradicate the illegal drugs, IBM's activities are carried out in the health sector. The objectives are to outreach the campaigns on prevention and control, and to target drug users in the villages or urban villages.

Community Based Intervention (IBM) is a program that seeks to solve the problem of drug abuse by involving the community participation to intervene with the drug users. The IBM program is one of the national priority programs of the (BNN). The Community Based Interventions are the methods to do interventions in the field of rehabilitation for the drug abusers. They are designed from the community, for the community, and by the community through the Recovery agents by utilizing the community facilities and potential infrastructure in accordance with the local wisdom.

Given the limited access to the rehabilitation, especially in Palu and Central Sulawesi, the IBM is very helpful for the rehabilitation of the drug abusers. The IBM program is a strategic step to boost the accessibility of the rehabilitation services for people who have not been touched by these services. The scope of implementation of the IBM is in the villages that are prone to drug abuse. The establishment of this community-based intervention unit also collaborates with the Desa Bersinar program and community empowerment programs.

Community participation is the key to the success of this IBM program and of course the cooperation with the regional governments is one of the significant elements. For example, the Palu City Government in collaboration with the BNN of Palu conduct the IBM program by establishing an IBM Ala Mabelo in Pantoloan Boya Village, Taweli District, Palu City. The IBM Ala Mabelo assists the government and of course the community, especially on the drug users to get out of the drug circle. In addition, the K5 Task Force is also very helpful for the community to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and make the urban village areas safer and more orderly.

The Desa Bersinar and IBM make the village atmosphere safer. According to the Head Village of Pantoloan Boya, before the Desa Bersinar Program and IBM, there were still frequent thefts, which were suspected to be carried out by people in the village who were involved in drug abuse. The need for the drugs for users triggers them to commit criminal acts. The IBM together with the community is highly essential to fight against drug abuse. Various efforts to combat drugs are carried out by involving the community at the urban village level. Therefore, fighting drugs with a community-based approach seems to be much better because the community understands the surrounding condition better and knows more about the approach taken and has a better understanding of the best way to eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their area. This was expressed by the Head of Pantoloan Boya Village as follows:

"This is the IBM program, that introduces the rehabilitation program into the community, in the past, it was the people who came looking for rehabilitation services, now the services are brought closer because the people in the urban village are trained so that they have the ability, if they are in the light category, they are immediately sent to the community. The intervention, if they are in severe category, friends and the environment have access to refer the patients directly to the hospital.... The difficulty is usually they don't want to be honest first, don't want to be honest, we approach it from the heart...sometimes if he's still at a mild level, we intervene like the one here but if he's really getting more severe then he should be taken to the hospital...but so far We haven't handled the severe condition yet, it's still a light stage..."(Head of the Pantoloan Boya Urban Village)

The drug users require rehabilitation treatment according to the level of dependence. Currently, the rehabilitation facilities for the drug users are still very limited. Moreover, the way people think about drug users is still varied. There is still no desire for most people to carry out the rehabilitation voluntarily. This is due to the stigma in the society that the family members involved in drug abuse are a disgrace. The drug users are also still afraid of being arrested and imprisoned, even though they are protected by law and they have the right to be rehabilitated. The IBM is certainly very helpful for the community, especially for the drug users, to obtain rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation services, including the empowerment programs post the rehabilitation.

D. Closing

The drug abuse and illicit trafficking is still happening in Central Sulawesi, marked by the arrests of the drug dealers and drug users. The BNN, BNNP, BNNK and the Police have made efforts to combat drugs, but this effort is still not optimal without involving the regional government. The regional government is expected to be actively involved in the fight against drugs, because the community is also the responsibility of the regional government. The community, both the community organizations and community social groups, have actually tried to fight drugs, but the lack of support from the government does not make the efforts become optimal. The government attention is still lacking, and the regional

government regulations do not support the P4GN, especially in synergizing various government programs through the OPD with the P4GN program. Of course, it needs a lot of money to run the program. So far, they could only run the dissemination programs, whereas there were more activities to be done. For the community empowerment, there has to be the activities supported by the regional government, especially in the budget element. Therefore, the regional regulations are urgently needed, especially those that explicitly define the budget for the illegal drug eradication activities. The program to eradicate drugs should be run by the OPD in coordination with BNNP or BNNK.

In preventing and eradicating drug abuse, the community-based involvement program is actually more effective and more efficient. The role of the community itself is actually highly significant in fighting illegal drugs. This includes several community organizations that have attempted to participate in efforts to combat drugs. However, the lack of attention and participation of the regional government made the efforts less optimal. There are also efforts to combat drugs by involving the community down to the village/urban village level as in the Community-Based Intervention (IBM) program. Thus, fighting drugs with a community-based approach tends to be better because the community understands their surrounding environment better, understands the approach taken and knows more about the best way to prevent, eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their area.

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CHAPTER 29

STRATEGY OF THE BNNP OF SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE TO HANDLE DRUG PROBLEMS

Jane Kartika Propiona

A. Introduction

Historically, narcotics were made for medical purposes and to help sick people as painkillers. According to the Indonesian encyclopedia IV, Narcotics are drugs that can eliminate (especially) pain originating from the visceral area and which can cause stupor and addiction. The addictive nature has become the most important aspect of why drug trafficking and abuse continues to this day. The rapid increase and expansion of drug abuse is also triggered by the development of information technology, where communication between users, dealers, and suppliers can easily take place via the internet. The development of various types of drugs – if previously only known from the natural ingredients, namely opium from the poppy flower (*papaver omniferum*), cannabis from flowers, leaves and resin of the cannabis plant (*cannabis sativa*) and leaves of the coca plant (*erythroxylum*) – now the chemical revolution allows new opium derivatives, coca in the form of morphine, heroin, and cocaine (new synthetic drugs) which increasingly support the emergence of the mass selling for the illegal drugs (Simanungkalit, 2011).

South Sulawesi is a province with a very serious **“Drug Emergency”** status because more school-age children have become dealers due to the economic condition of their family. Many of them live below the welfare line, as happened in the areas of Kubur and Safir villages. The fact is the research findings were done in order to map the drug-prone areas. The drug trade also continues to hinder economic and social development, whereas, it disproportionately affects the most vulnerable and marginalized

communities. It is a fundamental threat to national security and stability. The number of drug trafficking cases indicates that it is supported by the long-standing migration patterns and a strong kinship system between one region and another. Although academically it is still conjecture, many perpetrators who were caught have been connected to one another. It means that the chain of the drug trafficking in Makassar City relates to the migration traditions and kinship patterns. The national prevalence rate in 2019 is 1.8% or it is equivalent to 3,419,188 inhabitants for the 15-64 year-age group in Indonesia who use drugs. The data is based on a survey on the prevalence of drug trafficking and abuse in Indonesia (BNN, 2020). South Sulawesi Province is known to have a prevalence rate of 0.99% for the ex-drug users. It is equivalent to 77,469 people and nationally, according to the narcotics abuse prevalence data from 34 provinces, South Sulawesi Region is listed at the 16th (BNN-LIPI, 2019 Prevalence Survey) place. This has decreased compared to the Narcotics prevalence survey in 2018 where South Sulawesi. It was in 7th place out of 34 Provinces.

Indonesia and other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have raised their commitment to strengthen the cooperation overcometh drug abuse by launching the 2015 Drug-Free ASEAN program (Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015) and the latest work plan, namely, the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 at the fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) in Singapore October 2016. As the country with the largest population in ASEAN, Indonesia's disposition towards drug control policies and strategies will greatly determine the success of the 'Drug-Free ASEAN 2025' program - something that will have implications for Indonesia's 'diplomatic standing' at the regional (ASEAN) and even international levels. Then, the State has formed various legal institutions and tools, such as the Directorate of Drugs at the Indonesian National Police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and various other law enforcement institutions. Even several institutions outside the police and BNN also have the rights to take action and control on the drug trafficking and detention of the drug traffickers. Moreover, the legal punishment for the drug criminals, namely, the death penalty is so stern. However, with the many legal institutions and the addition of such deadly legal punishment do not deter or reduce the drug trafficking in Indonesia. In fact, in many cases, from year to year, the number of cases is increasing with the number and types of drugs

being more varied. This shows that Indonesia remains a major magnet for international drug trafficking.

In 2021, BNN together with LIPI and BPS, for the second time, conducted research related to drugs done in two approaches. The first one is a quantitative approach with a survey on people's lifestyles that will measure the prevalence of drug use. Second, qualitative approach by conducting in-depth interviews with several informants. The background of this survey are (1) heterogeneous Indonesian society; (2) negative life behaviors such as drug use, smoking, drinking alcoholic beverages; (3) the anti-drug campaign that is often done by BNN and BNNP/BNNK; (4) the emergence of the increasing number of the drug villages in the community; (5) the current young generation is more vulnerable to being exposed to drugs because of the friendship circle, the unstable level of stress among the youngsters; (6) Indonesia as a potential market share. As for the point of the market share, especially in the South Sulawesi region, the region has become an entry point in the Eastern Indonesia region. The drug trafficking in the Sulawesi Island region comes from South Sulawesi through the air via Hasanuddin airport. A couple of times ago, according to the information from the South Sulawesi Regional Police, a courier and drug concocter were caught when trying to smuggle the illegal drugs through the soles of his shoes.

The entrance from the sea route comes from Malaysia to enter the island of Borneo and then enters the small port in Pare-Pare. The type of drugs found the most is methamphetamine.

This paper tries to explain the dangers of the drug trafficking and abuse in the South Sulawesi region and describes further steps and efforts to overcome the drug abuse by various parties. The data collection methods were carried out through in-depth interviews with various related parties in the survey that cover the areas as follows: Makassar City, Tana Toraja, Wajo. The contributors, informants came from the Government Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Anti-Drug Activists, former Drug Users. The research also uses some literature studies from various sources. It is my hope that this report will provide information to the policy makers, practitioners and the general public.

B. Overview of South Sulawesi Region

Administratively, the South Sulawesi region is divided into 21 regencies and 3 cities with 311 sub-districts, 2,254 villages and 791 urban villages in an area of 46,717 square kilometers (km). The majority of the population of South Sulawesi is Muslim 8,26 million people (87-89%). As many as 693,51 thousand (7.54%) of the population of South Sulawesi embrace Christianity, then 152,41 thousand (1.66%) of the population of South Sulawesi are Catholic. 152,40 thousand (0.69%) people of the population of South Sulawesi embrace Hindu. 2082 thousand (0.23%) people of the population of South Sulawesi are Buddhist. The population of South Sulawesi who adheres to the Confucian religion is 76 people (0.01%) while the population of South Sulawesi who adheres to the belief stream is 688 people (0.01%). The population in the South Sulawesi region alone controls 47% of the total population in the island of Sulawesi which reaches 19,9 million people. The population of South Sulawesi in 2020 reached 9,19 million people with the details of 4,56 million for (49.65%) men and 4.63 million for (50.35%) women (BPS, population census in 2020). Sulawesi is the island with the third largest population after Java and Sumatra. The population density of South Sulawesi is 194 people per square kilometer (km).

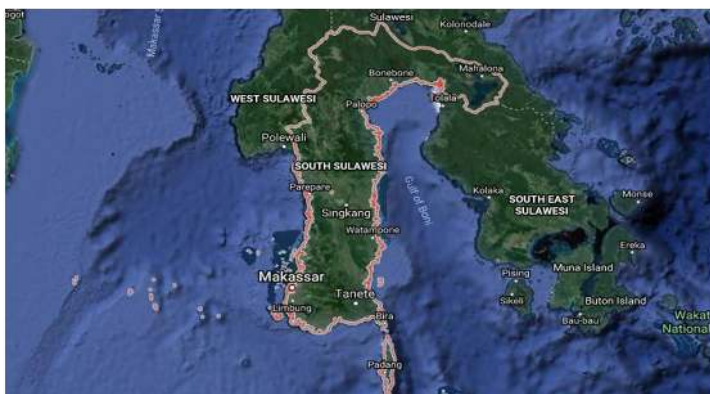


Figure 29.1. the Map of South Sulawesi

Source: Google Map

South Sulawesi is an Indonesian archipelago which is surrounded by the sea of Makassar strait, which is one of the tourist attractions that generates 8,045,434 tourist visits (BPS, Tahun 2019). This number is the highest compared to 5 other provinces in Sulawesi, namely North Sulawesi with 3,250,699 tourist visits, Central Sulawesi with 1,850,710 tourist visits, Southeast Sulawesi with 2,028,472 tourist visits, West Sulawesi 779,228 and Gorontalo with 764,717 tourist visits. With so many potential tourist visits in the Sulawesi region, especially in South Sulawesi, the collaboration between the BNNP and related institutions in preventing the spread of drugs in the South Sulawesi Region is very important. During the pandemic period, the illegal drug trafficking cases did not slow-down since 2019. It, on the contrary, increased by 0.33% where this increase was due to an increase in new types of drug abuse (New Psychoactive Substances / NPS). It was the type of drug that had not yet registered in the attachment of Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics and the Regulation of Ministry of Health Number 13 Year 2014. With the status of “Drug Emergency” against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the BNN together with the National Police, TNI, Customs and Immigration office, Regional Government, and other relevant agencies as well as all components of society must be able to collaborate and jointly take strategic steps in an effort to implement the P4GN. These efforts are carried out in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. The implementation is done in a balanced manner between the drug supply reduction through the Eradication Efforts, and the demand reduction through the Prevention Efforts.



Figure 29.2: Map of the Drug-Prone Areas in South Sulawesi

Source: BNN of the Province of South Sulawesi

C. Drug Problems in South Sulawesi

The drug trafficking and abuse every year in Makassar City and its supporting areas continues to be at the highest rank. The average number of the reported cases is over two hundred, and at least 80-90 percent had been resolved (interview with the Head of Drugs Abuse Unit, September 9, 2021). Drug cases in the surrounding Makassar City are still connected to the international, national, and regional networks. This fact is in line with the position of Makassar City as the “economic center” for areas in central and eastern Indonesia. This city, in particular, is the largest port city in the central and eastern parts of Indonesia. Thus, it serves as a gateway for drug trading and production distribution that connects Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. The BNN in 2019 succeeded in mapping out 98 Narcotics Syndicate networks. As many as 84 of them have been successfully disclosed by the BNN. Of the 84 networks that have been successfully uncovered, 27 are the international scale. Of the 84 illegal drug networks conducted by BNN, there were at least 19 networks that involved the inmates / prisoners, especially those who acted as the network controllers in 14 prisons (Report of BNN). The prominent case of eradicating international drug Network in the South Sulawesi region was once revealed by the South Sulawesi Police in March 2021. The region acted as a gateway for the spread of drug to other Sulawesi regions, because the International Network from the Malaysia and the Philippines has been scouted by the South Sulawesi Police for a long time. In this case, it was found that 76 kg of methamphetamine was transported as an expedition item from Surabaya to Makassar City

The sea route is a vulnerable area for drug trafficking in the archipelago, especially South Sulawesi, because the goods did not go through a detailed screening process and the shipment of goods was left at certain coordinates in the marine area and there would be a party who took it. (Interview on September 9, 2021 – Head of Drugs Abuse Unit).

Based on data taken from the 2019 annual report on the rehabilitation of the South Sulawesi BNNP (DWNP, 2019), the rehabilitation services through the South Sulawesi Regional BNN in 2019 showed there were 1,334 people consisting of 453 people (RI) and 881 people (RJ) being in the service. In

In the table below, the South Sulawesi BNNP, the Case Disclosure Data shows that Makassar City is the Epicenter of the most cases with 6 cases of drug abuse and trafficking since January - October 2021 Other Districts and Cities that were also found were Pare-Pare with 3 cases, Sidrap-Wajo with 2 cases, Soppeng with 1 case, Tana Toraja with 1 case, and Jenepono with 1 case. For the South Sulawesi Province, there are three districts that are very vulnerable to drugs, namely Sidrap, Pare-Pare and Pinrang. These are known as the Bermuda Triangle area with the entry of drug trafficking from the sea routes. The areas of Makassar City which are prone to drugs, namely, the villages of Sapiria, Danko, Kerung-Kerung, and Pampang.

**Table 29.1.Data of the Drug Abuse Case Being Caught
by BNNP of South Sulawesi - Budget Year 2021**

No	LKN	Date	Number of Suspects		Drug Classification				Evidence Clearance	Evidence Disposition	Crime Scene	Info
			M	F	Meth	Marijuana	Ecs tacy	Synt hesis				
1	LKN/01 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Jan, 19, 2021	2	-	1,855	-	-	-	18	1,837	SIDRAP	P21
2	LKN/02 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Feb, 27, 2021	1	-	600	-	-	-	5	595	MAKAS SAR	P21
3	LKN/03 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Apr 21, 2021	2	-	625	-	-	-	5	620	TANA TORAJA	P21
4	LKN/04 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Apr 31, 2021	2	-	8,580	-	-	-	16	8,564	PALE-PALE	P21
5	LKN/05 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	May 2, 2021	2	1	1,174	-	-	-	11	1,163	SIDRAP, WAJO	P21
6	LKN/06 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	May 24, 2021	2	-	-	-	-	1,890	30	1,860	MAKAS SAR	P21
7	LKN/07 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	May 24, 2021	2	-	-	-	-	1,210	35	1,175	MAKAS SAR	P21
8	LKN/08 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	May 27, 2021	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	MAKAS SAR	P21
9	LKN/09 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	May 31, 2021	2	-	-	3,343	-	-	60	3,283	MAKAS SAR	P21

No	LKN	Date	Number of Suspects		Drug Classification				Evidence Clearance	Evidence Disposition	Crime Scene	Info
			M	F	Meth	Marijuana	Ecs tacy	Synt hesis				
10	LKN/10 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	July 30, 2021	1	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	SOP PENG	INVESTIGATION
11	LKN/11 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Aug 9, 2021	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	JENE PONTO	INVESTIGATION
12	LKN/12 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Sept 13, 2021	1	-	5,4	-	-	-	-	-	MAKAS SAR	INVESTIGATION
13	LKN/13 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Oct 22, 2021	1	-	5,78	-	-	-	-	-	PARE-PARE	INVESTIGATION
14	LKN/14 /I/2021/ BNNP-SS	Okt 23, 2021	1	-	1,05	-	-	-	-	-	PARE-PARE	INVESTIGATION
		Apr 31, 2021	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	SIDRAP	EVIDENCES FINDINGS
		TOTAL	19	1	14,366.23	3,343	-	3,100				

Source: BNNP of South Sulawesi

Following up the Circular Letter of the Head of BNN Number. SE/4/KA/PM.01/2020 BNN dated January 14, 2020 on the Implementation of the Alternative Empowerment in Drug-Prone Areas 2020-2024, the BNNP of South Sulawesi carried out the restoration of 3 Red Zone Areas for Drugs, namely, Pare-Pare, Sidrap, and Pinrang.

"South Sulawesi put the target on the establishment of three to six BNNK at the city and district levels. BNNK, he explained, was established by the regional government. BNN, he said again, is only the facilitator and driving force for the formation of BNNK. The reason, he said, was because it involved the problem of facilities and infrastructure" (Mardi-BNNP, Sindonews, 2018).

However, up to 2021, there were only two BNNK, namely, in Bone and Tana Toraja Districts. There will be a moratorium on the formation of BNNK in Sidrap and Wajo districts. Furthermore, in the restoration of this vulnerable area, BNNP and Unit of Drug Abuse Control, together with local village officials conduct the dissemination programs which consist of various positive activities such as implementing the Free-Drug Village, establishing the futsal facilities and planting hydroponics. However, there are still more problems in the product marketing (interview with the Head of Drug Abuse Control, September 9, 2021). Currently, the types of drugs in South Sulawesi are methamphetamine, marijuana, gorilla tobacco (synthetic marijuana), ecstasy, and psychotropic substances. The trend of consuming synthetic marijuana (gorilla tobacco) has also begun among South Sulawesi students. The drugs are easily found online. Although the price of gorilla tobacco is more expensive than marijuana, the effects are 2 times harder than the effect of marijuana. They are mostly consumed by the youngsters. These youngsters, specifically among students, use drugs because the cost is relatively cheaper. In practice, in order to distinguish the gorilla tobacco from ordinary tobacco, the authorities still have to carry out the laboratory tests to determine the substance.

The total number of cases during January – October 2021 showed that there were a total of 14 cases of narcotics abuse and they were 19 male suspects and 1 female suspect. The number of drugs found in the form of methamphetamine was the highest among other types of drugs, namely 14.3 kg, whereas marijuana was as much as 3.3 kg, and synthetic narcotics 3.1 kg.

Table 29.2. Village/Urban Village Recapitulation and South Sulawesi Province Areas in the Vulnerability Category of Drug Illicit trafficking in South Sulawesi Province.

	Regency/City	Total Number		Category			
		Regency	Village/ Urban Village	Safe	Cautious	Alert	Danger
1	Bantaeng Regency	8	67	0	67	0	0
2	Barru Regency	7	56	0	44	11	0
3	Bone Regency	27	372	0	313	50	9
4	Bulukumba Regency	10	136	0	134	2	0
5	Enrekang Regency	12	129	0	129	0	0
6	Gowa Regency	18	167	0	162	5	0
7	Jeneponto Regency	11	113	0	109	4	0
8	Selayar Island Regency	11	88	0	85	3	0
9	Luwu Regency	22	227	0	227	0	0
10	East Luwu Regency	11	127	0	127	0	0
11	North Luwu Regency	15	173	0	173	0	0
12	Maros Regency	14	103	0	103	0	0
13	Pangajene and Island Regency	13	103	0	103	0	0
14	Pinrang Regency	12	108	0	73	35	0
15	SidenrengRappang Regency	11	106	0	60	43	3
16	Sinjai Regency	9	80	0	69	11	0
17	Soppeng Regency	8	70	0	62	8	0
18	Takalar Regency	10	100	0	98	2	0
19	Tana Toraja Regency	19	159	0	150	8	1
20	North Toraja Regency	21	151	0	146	3	2
21	Wajo Regency	14	190	0	149	41	0
22	Makassar City	15	153	0	74	79	0
23	Palopo City	9	48	0	0	45	3
24	Pare-Pare city	4	22	0	9	13	0
		311	3,047	0	2,666	363	18

D. Drug Illicit Strategy

This trend may be related to the Covid-19 situation and it may be a response to the need to clean up the supplies and/or reduce opportunities for drug trafficking organizations; however, it is difficult to determine from the available data whether the trend is caused by Covid-19. The problem of drug illicit trafficking and drug abuse is quite high in South Sulawesi Province. It encourages the Police, BNNP, Prosecutor's Office, Courts, Regional Governments, and the entire community to work together to combat the illicit drug trafficking in the South Sulawesi region. Various efforts have been carried out and eventually they yielded significant results. Several efforts in terms of eradicating the illicit drug trafficking that have been carried out by law enforcement officials include:

1. Prevent the entry of drugs by forming BNNK in the red triangle area, namely Pare-pare, Sidrap, and Pinrang as well as conduct a coordination with the Customs and Excise office, and the Port Devices for the marine area of South Sulawesi.
2. Cooperate for the investigations, coordinate with Asperindo, supervise the production and distribution of the legal drugs (pharmaceuticals and pharmacies) with the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), do the coordination regarding the Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU) with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK)), do the coordination regarding the goods delivery services in an effort to monitor the drug distribution through delivery services, raids and urine tests in prisons, nightclubs, schools, offices, etc.
3. Establish intensive coordination with the Regional Office for Law and Human Rights and Prisons to conduct investigations in the prisons.
4. Utilize information technology to support investigations.
5. Optimize the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) to fulfill the rights of suspects.

E. Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is an approach or strategy where people are given power and strength through knowledge and skills so that they are able to identify and prioritize their needs and then they are able to find resources to overcome the problems they face. (Triwibowo& Nasional, 2020). Based on the in-depth interviews regarding the informants' knowledge about community

empowerment carried out by BNNP officers, they mentioned that BNNP provides skills to the community such as sewing skills, screen printing, and cell phone service. According to the data report in 2019 (DWNP, 2019) while the clients are at the Celebes Damping House BNNP of South Sulawesi, they are also taught or trained for vocational skills. So, after they finish training in the Damping House program, they have the opportunities to be able to live productively. The vocational training was done during the South Sulawesi BNNPCelebes Damping House Program.

In 2021, the South Sulawesi BNNP will have the Desa Bersinar program in which there are activists, community service organizations, IBM personnel, and an integrated team of drug prevention and empowerment. In South Sulawesi Province, Desa Bersinar is located in Majannang Village, Maros, Jombe Village, Jeneponto, and in Makassar City there are 4 urban villages, namely, Tamarunang urban village, La'latang urban village, Pandan urban village and Parang Tambung urban village. These three villages were inaugurated as Desa Bersinar on 7 September 2021. Prior to the establishment of the Desa Bersinar, the recovery agents were taught by BNNP through Dayamas with training (1) dissemination of the rehabilitation program; (2) mapping of gathering spots in the village; (3) screening-based intervention with mild, moderate and severe criteria. If it is mild, it can be immediately followed up with a recovery agent. When the category is being referred directly and (4) there is a peer support group. After the training, the agents will be given a certificate with the ultimate goal of becoming the Bersinar Village. The criteria for the Desa Bersinar are (1) the village must not have a dealer and seller but there may be users. The IBM plays a role as the part of the Desa Bersinar; (2) there are drug abuse cases in the village. When conducting an assessment of the criteria, an integrated assessment team will include, (1) BNNP investigators; (2) the attorney's legal team; (3) Health team; (4) BNN doctor; (5) Psychology and (6) Police, which is then administering the output for the rehabilitation recommendations with three categories, namely, the dealer, seller, and user category

F. Rehabilitation Methods in South Sulawesi

The drug abuse results in different effects from one user to another. So, the need for the therapy or treatment also varies. Before taking an addict into a rehabilitation institution, an assessment is carried out to

determine the health and psychological condition of the addict and the level of the drug abuse experienced by the addict. Based on the results of the in-depth interviews with several informants and FGDs with patients. Several methods of the rehabilitation carried out in South Sulawesi are:

- a) **Detoxification** or the metabolic pathways that reduce the levels of toxins in the body, by absorption, distribution, biotransformation and excretion of toxin molecules (BNN, 2017). Detoxification service is a process of helping clients to overcome the withdrawal symptoms that cause physical and psychological discomfort to clients. Detoxification is based on the information from the Director and doctors at the Sayang Rakyat Regional General Hospital (RSUD), carried out with a special method by the medical personnel as the first step in the drug abuse therapy. This detoxification in South Sulawesi was carried out by the Baddoka Rehabilitation Center Workshop owned by BNN, Sayang Rakyat Hospital, and several LRKM which had received reinforcement from the South Sulawesi BNNP.
- b) **Symptomatic Therapy**, it is the type of therapy carried out by the Adi Pradana Clinic BNNP South Sulawesi with the outpatient method. The therapy is carried out based on the diagnosis of the client's level of addiction. The activities are the addiction counseling/individual counseling, motivational interviews, relapse prevention, and medical treatment by the specialists. The entire implementation of the therapy stages is in accordance with the quality standards. The outpatient is first treated at the BNNP Pratama Clinic
- c) **Therapeutic Community (TC)**, it is a behavior change approach that applies a system of rewards and punishments to create new behaviors (BNN, 2017). This method is widely used by the rehabilitation institutions, including the BNN's Baddoka Rehabilitation Center Workshop and is also carried out in the Class IIa Sungguminasa Narcotics Special Prison (Lapasika). Based on the confession of one of the former addicts who had been rehabilitated at the Baddoka Rehabilitation Center, TC is an activity whose level of discipline is one level higher than the enforcement of discipline in general.
- d) **Faith-based Community Therapy**, it is carried out by one of the Community Component Rehabilitation Institutions (LRKM) partners of the BNNP, namely LDUA. This is a religious approach based on the TC method, but the implementation of this TC is not much different from

general TC. The difference is only in the provision of punishment in the form of reciting and increasing worship. One of the former addicts that was interviewed admitted that this approach was effective in improving the morals of the addicts.

- e) **Post rehab**, it is a coaching service for the addicts who have completed the rehabilitation process. The objective is to prepare the addicts so that they can live normal lives and they can be socially and economically productive in society. The implementation is carried out by two methods, namely, intensive and regular. The intensive post-rehabilitation activities in South Sulawesi were carried out at the Celebes Damping House funded by the BNNP. The assisted house patients are those who have undergone rehabilitation stages in several rehabilitation institutions owned by the BNN, government agencies, and LRKM partners of BNNP, but these patients have not received social support. They come from a drug-prone environment, and do not yet have a permanent job. Post-rehabilitation activities at the Damping House include activities as follows: **a) Prevention of recurrence**, it is done through individual counseling activities and addiction seminars at night; **b) Self Development**, it is done to restore the patients' potential skill by making a life plan, determining achievement targets, developing hobbies, and vocational training programs in the form of making facial sketches, screen printing, HP and AC services.; **c) Counseling**, it is the form of attention so that the client can understand himself; **d) Psychosocial**, This activity is carried out to re-interact with the community. The Post-rehabilitation activities at the Celebes Damping House are regularly scheduled, starting from the dawn prayer, function, breakfast, bathing, sharing circle, positive activities, midday prayer, lunch, vocational, Asr prayer, function, exercise, afternoon bath, maghrib prayer, dinner, to Isha prayers and also seminars or religious activities. In addition, economic activities are also carried out, namely, mobile coffee shops with the aim that the former addicts can interact with local residents and they gain trust again. Regular post-rehabilitation activities are carried out in the BNNP hall. This activity is done for the former addicts who have completed the rehabilitation program and received recommendations from the rehabilitation institutions. The purpose is to provide a forum for communication, mentoring, and skill development for the former addicts

G. Conclusion

Makassar City, as a city, is highly vulnerable to drug trafficking and abuse. In terms of drug trafficking, the South Sulawesi regions have been the place for drug trafficking networks, namely, Makassar, Sidrap, Bone, and Pinrang. All of these regions are connected to the “illegal drug network” in the areas of Maccini, Kerung Kerung, Tallo, and so on. Their network is quite well known nationally, even they connect to the old diaspora areas that are bound by the kinship relations and the primordialism of the Bugis and Makassar tribes. The old network of the agricultural trade is also used by the drug networks for the benefit of developing the drug market share. Various qualitative research findings have explained the mechanism of the distribution chain. Unfortunately, even though a special drug prison is there, the level of drug trafficking and abuse is still high. Similarly, the number of drug users who have been rehabilitated from year to year is also increasing. This certainly shows that the drug trafficking and abuse in the city of Makassar remains high. Apart from the efforts made by various parties in preventing the circulation and handling of drug abuse, the recommendations in the form of several strategies for preventing the drug trafficking and abuse have been discussed in this paper.

Although many legal action strategies have been carried out to prevent drug trafficking and abuse, from year to year the intensity and number of drug trafficking has been increasing. The increasing number of arrests of perpetrators, evidence, and users who carry out their rehabilitation have shown an intense rise. In fact, several new types of drugs are often found in the Indonesian territories, so there is a strong suspicion that Indonesia is not only a drug market share, but also a producer of drugs, or maybe these drugs are even produced and exported to other countries. This shows that the public's attraction to drugs is so high, that various innovations have been carried out by the producers. If the strategy of prevention proposed in this paper is the legal action, then it should have been carried out by the law enforcement agencies. Therefore, this paper focuses more on the strategies based on the non-law enforcement and cultural as well as structural aspects to be able to restrain or prevent drug trafficking and abuse in Indonesian. The first strategy is related to the structural aspect of non-law enforcement. It does not mean that we denied the function of the law enforcement agencies to handle the perpetrators of drug trafficking

and abuse. The “law enforcement” is indeed significant for these people to be deterred or at least they would be refrained from engaging with the actions against the law through it.

The emergence impact made by drug abuse is very clear, both on the health, economy, and social life. Therefore, people need to be aware as early as possible and avoid prohibited items. In order to support efforts to overcome drug abuse, the program for the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs (P4GN) needs to be intensified and massive to the community. Dissemination of information through various media and direct counseling to the community needs to be improved so that the public, directly or indirectly, are always aware of the dangers of the drug.

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CHAPTER 30

DRUG TRAFFICKING AT THE MINING AREAS AS AN ENTRY OF DRUG ABUSE IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESIA

Fuat Edi Kurniawan

A. Introduction

The issues of globalization, democratization, human rights enforcement, transboundary crimes and others have broadened the human perspective on the complexity of threats, both internationally and regionally. One of the non-traditional security issues is the problem of transnational drug trafficking.

The issue of drug trafficking in the Southeast Asia region is very urgent because this region, apart from being a producer, is also a large consumer with a market share of approximately 500 million people. The main producers of illegal drugs in Southeast Asia, which are also known as the Golden Triangle, namely, Northern Thailand, Eastern Myanmar and Western Laos. These are regions known to be centers of the world opium cultivation, production and trade. During the 1970s and 1980s, the region was considered the world's largest producer of opium. During the 1980s, Myanmar was the largest producer of opium, reaching 700 metric tons per year between 1981-1987. It is estimated that in the late 1990s, 2/3 of the world's opium poppies (which are then processed into heroin) were coming from the Southeast Asia (Roza, 2012:6).

From the Golden Triangle area, these drugs are then brought to various regions within the Southeast Asia region and even outside the region. The problem then is that the distribution of drugs is no longer touching hedonistic, modern or metropolis urban areas, but has spread to remote areas such as rural areas. One region in Indonesia that has direct

implications for the spread of drugs is the Southeast Sulawesi region. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze how the entry of drugs into Southeast Sulawesi. What is the pattern of distribution and development of drugs in Southeast Sulawesi, and how has the government overcome the drug problem in Southeast Sulawesi?

B. How the Drugs Enter Southeast Sulawesi

There has been a significant rise in drug abuse and drug trafficking cases in Southeast Sulawesi for the last ten years. In Southeast Sulawesi, so far, there is no planting area, factory or kitchen lab found. It means that the illegal drugs in Southeast Sulawesi are from outside the Southeast Sulawesi region.

There are several main entrances for drugs in Southeast Sulawesi. One of the strongest ones is through the mining sites. First, these drugs come directly from Malaysia. In the few cases being uncovered, most of them were from Tawau, the region of Sabah, East Malaysia. It is then smuggled into Kalimantan, usually via Nunukan, which is known as the drug Silk Road. This is not surprising because the area is close to East Malaysia. From Nunukan, the drugs are distributed to various regions, including Makassar, Parepare (South Sulawesi) and Southeast Sulawesi.

The smugglers usually use a circle route and a relay pattern. The circle route is used in order to expand the distribution network. So, these drugs are not all distributed directly from Malaysia to Southeast Sulawesi. There is also another route, namely, they pass through Parepare. So, the route is as follows: Malaysia (Tawau) - Kalimantan (Nunukan) – South Sulawesi (Parepare) – Sidrap – Pinrang – Southeast Sulawesi. Often, there is the route also from Pare-Pare directly circulated to the Southeast Sulawesi region.

In the Southeast Sulawesi region, the main focus is on several districts that have mining sites, namely, Kolaka and Kendari. The fact is indeed related to the data finding, namely, Kendari City ranks first in the level of drug abuse in Southeast Sulawesi, whereas Kolaka is the second.

In addition, another route for the entry of drugs into Southeast Sulawesi is from Makassar. These drugs come from different areas, namely from internal and external areas. Drugs enter Makassar through the Air and sea transportation. Then, they are distributed via land transportation. Makassar and Pare-Pare are the main entry points for drugs in South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi. Makassar and Pare-Pare are plotted as the main entrances for drugs. However, the drugs in South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi are connected to each other.

The nature of the drug crime that has crossed national borders, gives a high possibility that these drugs come from abroad. This is based on several things, first, Indonesia is more a domain in cannabis production (especially the Aceh region) instead of opium which can be processed into morphine and heroin or other derivative products. Second, in various cases, the type of methamphetamine (ATS) in Indonesia is the Golden Triangle network of methamphetamine. The latest case that was successfully disclosed by the officers was 1 ton of methamphetamine from China on July 12, 2017 in Anyer, Serang Banten. Soon after that, the Batam Customs Officer managed to thwart the same type of methamphetamine worth 1 ton which also came from China in the waters of Bintan, Batam by using the *Wanderlust* (cruise ship) flagged Sierra Leone. This syndicate (Taiwan Syndicate) is similar to the previous case that was arrested in Anyer. The method is also the same, namely, it is packed with Chinese tea boxes, transported by sea and using a relay pattern, meaning that the first shipment uses a large ship. Then, the drugs, in the middle of the journey, are transferred by using rubber boats or fishing boats and then they are transported by car upon their arrival at the port. This type of methamphetamine is strongly suspected to have come from the Golden Triangle region, namely: Malaysia, Laos and Myanmar. According to the China Cabinet Report, 90% of illegal drugs in China come from the golden triangle area (Sari, 2015). Furthermore, the drugs are also distributed to several areas in Indonesia to various cities, districts and rural areas that lack monitoring from the security officers.

On August 22, 2017, the police thwarted the drugs weighing 2 kilograms. This methamphetamine was also packaged in the *Guan Yin Wang* brand of green tea, which was a product from China. The meth was being delivered to Makassar, South Sulawesi. The courier was a resident of the district of Bone, South Sulawesi. The methamphetamine found was similar to the

one ton of methamphetamine seized in Anyer, Serang, Banten in July 2017. There is a high possibility that there would be a change in the delivery route through Nunukan Regency because the western region is considered unsafe (Yuniardi, 2017).

From these various cases, it can be concluded that most of the dominant meth in Indonesia and specifically in Southeast Sulawesi comes from abroad, especially from the Golden Triangle area. The distribution pattern used by the criminals uses a circle path. Moreover, it often changes in patterns and directions in order to deceive and manipulate the officers. Furthermore, it is one of the ways to look for the areas that are safe or have minimal control of the officers, namely through mining site routes.

In general, the distribution pattern of the entry of drugs in Southeast Sulawesi is varied. But the main entrance is mostly Makassar and Parepare as well as the small ports in Southeast Sulawesi. There is a direct distribution from Malaysia to Southeast Sulawesi and although this is not in very large numbers, the government should be cautious

C. Southeast Sulawesi is in Emergency on Drug Abuse

In 2015, BNN-Puslitkes UI released data in the annual report that stated the Province of Southeast Sulawesi was ranked in the top 15 prevalence of drug abusers from 34 provinces in Indonesia. When we compare to other provinces in Indonesia, the position of Southeast Sulawesi, which is included in the high category for the level of drug abuse, is very much in contrast to the top-position regions. The areas that are at high risk of drug abuse are urban areas with a high level of population welfare and a metropolis lifestyle. It is very different from the Southeast Sulawesi region where the areas are still remote and the process of development into a better regional arrangement is still in progress.

Several factors that cause the increase rate of the drug abuse in Southeast Sulawesi are as follows: first, the high-scale movements to combat drugs at various levels have created a threat to the drug market in big cities. The dealers and sellers are threatened and thus, they change the pattern of the drug trafficking through the mining route since it is easy to control and accessible. The dealers are looking for new potential and

safe markets to serve as new distribution areas, one of which is Southeast Sulawesi. Various internal conditions, both in terms of geography, socio-culture and the economy of the community are factors that support these conditions.

Second, Geographically, Southeast Sulawesi has a long coastline with many ports owned by the mining industry and public ports. These ports are potential to become the entry points for drugs in Southeast Sulawesi. The problem is more complete because the condition of the port is minimally monitored, specifically, in the mining and public ports which are not equipped with detectors to detect drugs that may be carried by passengers. Manual inspection is a time-consuming matter. Moreover, in general, when traveling by sea, the condition of passengers is very irregular, both when boarding and alighting. In addition, the ship passengers that use the fishing vessels are suspected to play an important role for the entry of drugs into Southeast Sulawesi. The number of ports that are no longer operating and the numerous illegal ports in the coastal lines provide great opportunities for the drug traffickers. There are about 99 percent of illegal drugs coming through the areas by sea (Sutarya, 2017b).

Third, the numbers of remote areas in Southeast Sulawesi which are far from the police and the resort police supervisions have been the main reasons why the perpetrators become more intense in smuggling drugs. In the Kolaka area, for example, there was one sub-district that was used as a packaging center. It is the place where the large package of drugs, upon the arrival, are re-packaged into small packages to be distributed to the individual consumers.

Fourth, in terms of the socio-cultural-economic aspects, the position of Southeast Sulawesi is in the development process of both infrastructures, namely, construction of new offices and buildings, including shopping centers, and public services. There are many new karaoke places, cafes and coffee shops that are newly developed and open to the public in this area. This condition has also changed the people's lifestyles to be in line with the increasingly modern conditions in the region. The lifestyle pattern towards modernity takes place in the region. The changes in the modern lifestyles are increasingly supported by a tendency to increase the level of welfare and income of the people in Southeast Sulawesi. The area of

Kendari, Kolaka is dominated by the mining industries having the high-rate of welfare level for its population (Sutarya:2017a).

Numerous efforts to fight against the drug trafficking in Southeast Sulawesi can be seen in the high prevalence of the illegal drug use-taste found in the province of Southeast Sulawesi. (BNN, 2016:86). The high rate of the illegal drug-use taste gives an indication that Southeast Sulawesi is in need of drug abuse. The drug trafficking rate is getting higher, along with the desire of the people in Southeast Sulawesi to consume drugs. The situation needs to be resolved as soon as possible. The initial mode for the drug dealers to attract the users to start with the drug use-taste. This gives the non-users the non-users to get to know with the drugs so that in the end they become the regular users and eventually they become more addictive to the drugs.

In the Southeast Sulawesi region, drug trafficking is done in a remote method, said the head of the BNNP Sultra. He stated that the modes are only the usual mode, such as storing the drugs in a bag, in shoes, in a bulb or for some more complicated cases are by putting the small packages inside the fish and then they are distributed by the fish seller using a bus. It means that the entry of drugs in Southeast Sulawesi is quite easy. The lack of control by the officers and even the elements of the community make the drug trafficking process an easy matter. The drug smugglers do not have to use innovative ways and tricks to manipulate the officers.

Sixth, the involvement of officers in drug abuse is a real threat that the Southeast Sulawesi Government must face. The involvement of the officials that are in charge of the law enforcement in the province is a crucial issue. According to data reported by MNC Media in 2016, there were dozens of police officers involved in the drug abuse. Meanwhile, the "politics of omission" or even "hidden protection" for the officers involved in the drug business is still common. According to the Head of BNNK Kolaka, the officers usually already know who the players are and who the dealer is. They often work together to get mutual benefits. Those who are being arrested are usually only small victims acting as the consumers or users. Thus, the officers have assigned their responsibilities in handling the drug abuse in their areas.

D. Government to Conduct a Synergy for Drug Abuse in Southeast Sulawesi

To overcome the drug problem in Southeast Sulawesi, various accounts have been attempted by the authorities. Specifically, it is done by the BNN through the initial drug-test by the BNNP of Southeast Sulawesi. According to the Head of BNNP Southeast Sulawesi, in order to eradicate drugs, we must start from the party that is responsible for handling the problem. Furthermore, a survey and test at the police institution and other connected agencies must be done either directly or indirectly. The problem is the costs and the lack of personnel of the BNNP to carry out a thorough identification of all agencies including the test for every personnel.

The BNNP of Southeast Sulawesi is including the community organizations (NGOs) disseminated the P4GN information (prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit drug trafficking) to the community groups, including school principals and junior high/high school teachers with the aim to collaborate to every element of the nation in an effort to prevent drug trafficking (Sutarya, 2017c). The P4GN program is carried out in the cooperation with numerous agencies in order to; first, raise the community's ability to capture the drug abuse actors and involve the community and stakeholders to participate in the implementation of P4GN so that the community is free from the drug trafficking activities; second, to accelerate the recovery process of the former addicts so that they do not relapse; third, to weaken or cut off the activity of the drug trafficking networks; fourth, to improve the legal products and services as well as enhance the scope of cooperation in implementing the P4GN (Farid, 2017).

Another action that must be taken from a legal perspective is to give punishments that can have a deterrent effect for the perpetrators, especially for the officers or police officers involved in the illegal drug business. In the case described earlier, it turned out that the criminals only received guidance from the Mobile Brigade of the South Sulawesi headquarters. This is one of the things that make the perpetrators to be in action. Drug abuse basically arises when there is supply and demand – demand and supply. So, we must pay attention to this demand and supply condition. When the focus of the illegal drug problem solving only focuses on the problem of demand (demand) in this case the consumer, it is very

easy for the suppliers (providers) to immediately look for new consumers. Similarly, when the pressure is on the supply (supply), then new dealers and sellers will appear because of the persistent demand from the consumers. Therefore, to overcome this, in accordance with the ASEAN Drug Free Policy, the emphasis is equally on the supply and demand.

The issue of drug abuse triggers many problems. In addition to the impact that can damage health and threaten the sustainability of future generations, it is also always related to other transnational crimes, such as terrorism, human trafficking and money laundering. For this reason, seriousness and real commitment are needed in actions to combat drugs at the international, regional and rural levels. Furthermore, the collaboration between all elements to work together to suppress the supply and demand in a balanced way from drug abuse is of course very much needed to achieve success in the fight against drugs

E. Conclusion

The transnational crime of drug trafficking and abuse is a real threat to the national state and human security and to the Southeast Sulawesi region. The impact reaches all dimensions of human life, from health, economic, social to political, security and state sovereignty issues. The high-rate of drug trafficking and abuse in Southeast Sulawesi provides endless works for all regional governments, stakeholders, BNNP as well as the Southeast Sulawesi Police. They must work together intensively to deal with this problem. Simultaneously, it takes the role of all elements, including the community to take their role according to their respective capacities. Fortifying yourself and your family is an effective first step to fight against the drug crimes.

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CHAPTER 31

STRATEGY OF THE BNNP OF WEST SULAWESI TO FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

Arif Hilmawan

A. Introduction

In recent years, drug abuse in Indonesia has become a serious problem and reached an alarming state. This has become a national problem. Drug abuse and its distribution has reached all regions. It reaches all levels of the society and even the drug abuse currently does not only reach the uneducated but also the educated circles. (Hariyanto, 2018). Drug abuse has broad and complex dimensions, namely, the medical condition, psychiatric, mental health, and psychosocial point of view. Drug abuse ruins the family, the community, environment and the school environment. It is a threat to the sustainable development and the future of Indonesia as a nation and state. (Sanger, 2013).

In Indonesia, the drug problems are already at an alarming level. They threaten the security and sovereignty of the state. Many areas that used to be outside the drug trafficking, eventually and gradually have turned into the epicentrum of drug abuse. Likewise, children under the age of 21, who are supposed to be innocent and taboo about these illicit goods, have recently turned into drug addicts. Narcotics according to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics (Narcotics Law), are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which make people lose consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependency. Currently, drugs can be easily formulated by themselves, making it difficult to detect users. There are also many illegal drug manufacturers in Indonesia. Based on data from the Indonesian

National Police for the period from January to June 2021, 24,878 people were arrested. There were 19,229 cases that were successfully uncovered with a total of 2.14 tons of marijuana, 6.64 tons of methamphetamine, 73.4 grams of heroin, 106.84 grams of cocaine, 34 tons of gorilla tobacco, and 239,277 ecstasy pills. (Bustomi, 2021). The large amount of evidence that has been revealed indicates that Indonesia is a very potential market for narcotics trafficking and the number of addicts who abuse it is still quite high. The huge number of cases and evidence that have been uncovered is proof that the drug trafficking and abuse should be the priority for the Indonesian Government.

The National Narcotics Agency (abbreviated as BNN) is an Indonesian Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) which has the task of carrying out the government duties in the field of prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors and other addictive substances except for addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol. As a state institution that handles the drug problems together with the police, BNN has a strategic and central role in efforts to eradicate the drug trafficking in Indonesia. The BNN's missions are as follows: developing and strengthening the institutional capacity, optimizing the resources in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking (P4GN), implementing comprehensive prevention of narcotics abuse, and eradicating drug trafficking professionally.

West Sulawesi Province, as one of the newest provinces in Indonesia, is also an easy target for drug abuse. The level of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in West Sulawesi is quite high. Based on the research conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and the BNN in 2019, there were 2,248 residents of West Sulawesi who had done drug abuse in the past years. This figure is equivalent to 0.7% of the population of West Sulawesi aged 15-65 years. It placed West Sulawesi, the province with the highest prevalence rate of drug abuse at the 18th of 34 ranks among the provinces in Indonesia. Based on data on the drug crime cases, the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province in 2019-2021 recorded an increase in the amount of drug evidence in the form of meth. In 2020, for example, the amount of evidence that was successfully found was 246,345 grams of meth with a total of 15 suspects. In 2021, for the January-June period, the amount of evidence that was successfully found has increased by 300% compared

to the previous year, namely, 907,186 grams of methamphetamine and the number of suspects has also increased by 19 people. Referring to the data above, the drug trafficking and abuse in West Sulawesi Province is relatively high. Drug trafficking in this province is due to the geographic position where it is on the trans Sulawesi route. That is the route which is used as the main track for shipping the drug from South Sulawesi to Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi and vice versa. In addition, in several regencies/districts, there are sea ports that directly connect the island of Sulawesi with the island of Kalimantan, where the island of Borneo is one of the main entrances for the international drug network from Malaysia. The drug Shipments are originated from Malaysia. They generally transit first in the island of Borneo, then go ahead to the island of Sulawesi via sea ports in West Sulawesi. For the West Sulawesi region, the type of drugs that enters through the sea port is methamphetamine. Similarly, those who transport drugs by land use public and private vehicles. The meth comes to the West Sulawesi region generally by the high-cost courier services.

The province of West Sulawesi is to be the prominent place where the drug transactions and trafficking runs highly. This is because the level of economy of the population in districts is in the category of prosperous. The people in the province earn a good income from the oil palm plantation industry. At present, the selling price of palm oil is the highest compared to the previous year. In addition, the regency where the palm oil business runs is located in the trans Sulawesi route, which is the main route for shipping drugs, especially the type of meth. That makes the drug transaction and distribution is easy. If the authorities in this case the BNNP of West Sulawesi along with the ranks and the Directorate of Narcotics of the Regional Police of West Sulawesi and their ranks take decisive action to break the chain of drug trafficking. Of course, the main objective of the program is to prevent West Sulawesi Province from being the epicentrum of drug transactions and trafficking. The role of the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province in preventing and eradicating drugs has become very central and important considering the fact that this province is one of the newest provinces. It is still in the process of development, both in terms of physical and human resources. The success of development in West Sulawesi is strongly influenced by the quality of the human resources. The human resources who are productive would be free from drug abuse.

Based on the description above, this paper will explain the activities of the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province in the efforts to prevent, eradicate, abuse and illicit drug trafficking and to surpass them as soon as possible.

B. Result and Study

West Sulawesi is one of the easiest provinces for the entry and circulation of drugs originating from outside the region. There are several conditions that support the entry and distribution of drugs in West Sulawesi (Amin, et al, 2018), first; The long coastline is equipped by many ports, including Tanjung Bakau and Bone Manjeng ports in North Mamuju Regency, Bodong-bodong Port in Central Mamuju, TPI, Ferry and Belang-Belang ports in Mamuju, Palipi ports in Majene and dozens of public ports. These ports have the potential to become entry points for drugs in West Sulawesi. The problem is more complete because the condition of the port is not equipped with the detectors to detect drugs that may be carried by passengers. Manual inspection is so time-consuming. In addition to the ship's passengers, the use of fishing vessels is suspected to have played an important role in the entry of drugs into West Sulawesi. Second; the province of West Sulawesi is located in the golden triangle area where it is the drug-prone route, namely the provinces of South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and East Kalimantan which are international drug distribution routes originating from Malaysia. (Ditresnarkoba Polda Sulbar, 2021). These factors are in line with the eradication activities carried out by the BNNP of West Sulawesi and the Directorate of Drugs at the West Sulawesi Police. Data on the disclosure of drug crimes by the BNNP of West Sulawesi and its ranks for the period 2019-2021, there is an increase in the amount of evidence that was successfully seized. The data submitted by the Directorate of Drugs at the West Sulawesi Police in the period 2019-2021 also showed an increase in the number of drug abuse cases and some significant number of illegal drugs as the crime evidence had also been secured.

Based on the interviews conducted with the Head of the BNNP of West Sulawesi, the number of cases that have been successfully uncovered by the BNNP cannot be separated from the strategies and tips that they got from the informants. The participation of the relevant stakeholders and the community in providing information to BNNP is also one of the keys to success. The movement to combat drugs by the BNNP of West Sulawesi

has been done at various levels and it poses a threat to the drug market in big cities such as Makassar and Palu. The activities carried out by the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province in eradicating the drug trafficking are:

1. Internal Activities

There are 4 programs conducted by the West Sulawesi BNNP and its staff in order to prevent and eradicate drug trafficking, namely:

a. Program of Promotion

It is also known as the preemptive program or a coaching program. In this program, the target is community members who are not drug users yet. The principle is to improve the role and activities of the community so that this group becomes more prosperous so that they would never think about finding happiness by using drugs. The forms of the programs include training, interactive dialogue done in the student groups, sports groups, arts and cultures, or business groups. The program is suitable for the community institutions that are facilitated and supervised by the government. The pre-emptive activities that have been carried out by the West Sulawesi BNNP in 2020 are as follows:

1. P4GN Information Dissemination through Talkshow as many as 17 events participated by 1,273 participants.
2. P4GN Information Dissemination by using a print media annually.
3. P4GN Information Dissemination by advertising the outdoor print media (billboards) in 6 districts and 18 points.
4. P4GN Information Dissemination incorporated with television broadcasting media in two local TV stations.
5. P4GN Information Dissemination incorporated with radio broadcasting media on 3 local radio stations.

The pre-emptive activities in 2021 were as follows:

1. P4GN information and education talk shows / face-to-face
2. P4GN Information Dissemination by the printing media
3. P4GN Information Dissemination by the outdoor print media (billboards)
4. P4GN Information Dissemination by television broadcasting media.
5. P4GN Information Dissemination by radio broadcasting media.

b. Prevention Program

This program is aimed at the healthy people who never know drugs and its negative impact and introducing the ins and outs of drugs so that

they would not be interested in abusing them. Apart from being carried out by the government, this program is also very effective when assisted by the related professional institutions, non-governmental organizations, associations, community organizations and others. The activities in 2020 were:

1. Advocacy of the Anti-Drug Insight Development Policy to 5 Government Institutions, namely; the National Police of the Pasangkayu Regency; Regional Government of Barakk Village, Central Mamuju Regency; Regional Government of Tinali Village, Central Mamuju Regency; Regional Government of the Village of Batetangnga Regency of Polewali Mandar; Regional Government of West Rappang Village, Polewali Mandar Regency.
2. Formation of the Anti-Drug Volunteers with a total of 27 people in the group.
3. Formation of Anti-Drug Activists in the Regional Government Agencies. There are as many as 30 people in the group.
4. Formation of Anti-Drug Activists in the Work Environment (private institutions) as many as 30 people in the group.
5. Formation of Anti-Drug Activists in the Educational institutions as many as 30 people in the group.
6. Formation of Anti-Drug Activists in the Community Organizations as many as 30 people in the group.
7. Skills training (Life skills) to 15 people in the Drug-Prone Areas located in; Baras Urban Village, Baras Sub district, Pasangkayu District and Bambalamotu Urban Village, Bambalamotu Village, Pasangkayu Sub-District.

The preventive activities carried out in 2021 were as follows:

1. The Anti-Drug Family Resilience Program in Central Mamuju District
2. The Skills training for junior high / high school students and staffs on; knowledge and skills regarding computers and software in Central Mamuju District
3. Dissemination information on the policies issued by the regional government in the District/City in responding to the Drug Threats in Regional Government/Private/Educational/Society Agencies in the Districts of Pasangkayu, Mamuju, Majene, and Polewali Mandar
4. Skills Training (Life Skills) for the Drug-Prone Area Communities in Mamuju District

The prevention program in 2020, as the follow-up activities in the advocacy of the Anti-Drug, the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province and the BNNK of Polewali Mandar District formed a Free-Drug Village (Desa Bersinar). It is as a strategic step to prevent the entry of drugs in rural areas, considering the facts that the drug dealers have targeted the rural areas for the illegal drug trafficking. The Desa Bersinar that was formed: Batetangnga Village, Binuang District, Polewali Mandar District and Barakkang Village, Central Mamuju Village. The Batetangnga village has been chosen as a pilot village of Desa Bersinar, from 173 other villages that have been determined by the BNN.

In 2021, the BNNK of Polewali Mandar has proposed the Drug-Free Village (Desa Bersinar) in response to a letter from the Acting of Deputy for Prevention Number: B/603/II/DE/PC.01.02/2021/BNN concerning Application for Free-Drug Village. The villages/urban districts that are proposed to be the Desa Bersinar are Bunga-Bunga Village, Matakali District and Wattang Village, Polewali District. This proposal is based on the input from each section/subordinator that pays attention to the continuity aspect of the P4GN program assigned in the villages/urban villages. The integrated interventions from each section/subordinator have been carried out starting from the eradication aspect in the form of disclosing of the drug abuse cases to the rehabilitation of the victims. The activities are the formation of the recovery agents as a follow-up to the Community Based Interventions, especially in Wattang urban village.

In terms of vulnerability status, Bunga-Bunga Village is in the standby category and Ex. Wattang is categorized as the alert category based on the report release on the Drugs Prone Areas in West Sulawesi delivered by the BNNP of West Sulawesi in Dayamas in 2021. The selection process for the Desa Bersinar should take into account on several aspects as follows:

1. Accurate population data, including family data, village data, and civil records data that are used as the basis for setting up the priorities, targets, and programs.
2. Support and commitment of the Regional Government in terms of regulation and budgeting of the P4GN program.
3. The active role of the community in terms of voluntary and sustainable actions.

4. Meet the regional criteria consisting of: coasts, borders, borders with cities (sub-urban), industry, tourism destinations, and is a village/urban village in Indonesia.

From these several aspects, especially in order to meet the regional criteria, it is possible for every village/urban city in Indonesia, including 144 villages and 23 urban villages in Polewali Mandar district to become Desa Bersinar. The election of the Wattang Village at Polewali Sub District and Bunga-Bunga Village at Matakalisub-district is based on the proposals from each section and the comparative data on the drug abuse and illicit trafficking cases by the West Sulawesi Regional Police.

c. Curative Rehabilitation Program

This program is also known as the treatment program. The objective is to take care of drug users. The purpose is to help and treat the drug addicts and cure their dependency on drugs as well as stop them from using drugs. The data on the rehabilitation services of the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province from 2017 to 2020 showed the fact that there were curative and rehabilitation institutions in West Sulawesi, namely, Government Agencies consisting of; regional hospitals, West Sulawesi BNNP clinics and health centers involving community components (non-governmental organizations). There are 11 agencies of the outpatient rehabilitation institutions that received support from the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province. There are obstacles some obstacles and challenges for the rehabilitation activities, namely:

1. Service access cannot be reached by clients considering the geographical conditions of the West Sulawesi region which are mostly hilly and the access is still limited.
2. Lack of client adherence to the agreed counseling and treatment schedule.
3. The place of life of the patients are not permanent because most of them are immigrants.
4. Some patients are still students, so it is difficult to arrange the counseling schedule due to the schedule at school.
5. Many patients insist on staying at home after being admitted to the hospital for the treatment.
6. The families' misperception that being rehabilitated means that their children are being prosecuted as a criminal and eventually they would be imprisoned.

7. Lack of health personnel in remote areas to reach and meet potential clients to be rehabilitated.
8. The annual replacement of the head of the health center may affect the policies and regulations in the rehabilitation activities.
9. The counseling room is inadequate, especially in the counseling room of the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province which is used jointly by other divisions.

Due to many obstacles faced by rehabilitation and treatment institutions to conduct their programs, the BNNP, BNNK together with the regional governments need to work closely with each other so that the program runs well.

d. Oppression Program

The aim is to take legal action against the producers, dealers, sellers and drug users. In addition, it is also the action against the drug users who violate the law. The activities involved several government institutions, namely, the Indonesian National Police at the provincial and district levels in the jurisdiction area of West Sulawesi. As a crossing area for the drug trafficking routes, the BNNP and the West Sulawesi Regional Police carry out the routine raids and inspections at every border point, namely the in and out vehicles. Moreover, the sea port route is also monitored by patrols and inspections. Especially in the port area, BNNP invites the Indonesian National Navy (TNI AL) and the Directorate of Air and Water Police (Ditpolair) of the West Sulawesi Police. The achievements were 8 cases with a total of 907,186 grams of narcotics evidence and 19 suspects in 2021. The massive scale cases found by the BNN have threatened the drug dealers.

As a result, the drug producers and dealers begin to change the distribution patterns so that the drug business in this area can continue to run. The drug distribution in West Sulawesi is now carried out by the youngsters under 17 years of age. They serve as the couriers who are paid with a large amount of money to distribute drugs in this region. These youngsters are used to avoiding the suspicion of the officers. Moreover, the juveniles under 17 years of age will not be sentenced to criminal penalties, but they will only serve in the rehabilitation center and they will be supervised by the Penitentiary. However, this pattern is still

being monitored by the officers. The Polewali Mandar BNNK officers and Polewali Mandar Resort Police have succeeded in finding the network of the teenagers under the age of 17. In general, these oppressions have had a positive impact on the prevention of drug abuse cases. The high number of evidence and suspects that have been found has been a great achievement for all officers.

The achievements are due to the role and cooperation of the various elements. However, there are obstacles and challenges namely:

1. Lack of personnel both at the BNNP of West Sulawesi province, BNNK of Polewali Mandar and other supporting elements, such as the regional police officers.
2. The geographical condition of West Sulawesi, namely, the highland areas, where the facilities and infrastructure such as roads and bridges are still inappropriate condition and only special vehicles are used to reach the highland/mountainous areas.
3. Lack of public participation and awareness to report the drug incidents and cases in the neighborhood because they are worried about safety. For this reason, every time there are reports of drug incidents from the community, the guarantee of security and safety from officers to the people who report must be prioritized because the drug syndicates certainly do not want to be tracked by the authorities.

2. External Activities

External activities are carried out by the West Sulawesi BNNP with various stakeholders and other government institutions in an effort to support drug prevention and eradication activities. The activities are as follows:

- a. Signing of a Joint Agreement between the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of West Sulawesi Province and the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province on the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Drug Precursors through the Establishment of the Drug Da'i (Counselor in Drug Eradication) in 2020. The aim is to improve the P4GN counseling through the drug trafficking, as well as achieving the quality support and understanding of religion. The participation of the preachers and religious instructors in the forum of the Extension Work Group (Pokjaluh) and the Communication Forum of Islamic Religious Counselors (FKPAI) of the Ministry of

Religion of the West Sulawesi region is very dominant in the efforts to eradicate the spread of drug trafficking/abuse in this region. Based on the data for 2021, there are 155 Islamic religious counselors in the West Sulawesi region with the status of Civil Servants, whereas the counselors of the non-Civil Servant status are 466 people. They Were in 6 districts in West Sulawesi Province. These counselors /da'i have a significant impact in eradicating the distribution/abuse of drugs in the West Sulawesi region. Their routine activities are giving lectures to all elements of society on the dangers of drugs in every mosque and prayer room which are routinely carried out every week. The target is the civil servants in the regional government agencies as well as the police officers. This massive outreach activity is in accordance with the motto of the Da'i drug program, namely "drugs are illegal, keep and avoid our lives from drugs, no drugs in our life". The priority program is to "donate two thousand rupiahs" in each mosque and prayer room in every lecture activity. The donation will be donated to the anti-drug institutions/community groups that consist of the volunteers. The money is also used to help the drug abuse victims in the form of business capital and skills capital. This program was successfully implemented and, in the future, it is planned to be implemented in all mosques and prayer rooms throughout West Sulawesi Province

- b. Cooperation with regional government banks in education and dissemination of information on the dangers of drugs by the BNNP of West Sulawesi. The bank facilitated the activity by printing stickers, brochures and banners on the dangers of anti-drugs. Furthermore, there are also several discussion agendas on the dangers of anti-drugs. The banks also facilitate the place and beverages for the participants.
- c. Routine urine tests to several government institutions by BNNP in order to prevent and eradicate the drug trafficking and abuse in the regional government institutions. The regional government agencies that actively carry out urine test activities are: West Sulawesi provincial government, Military Resort Command (Korem) 142 TATAG Mamuju, Mamuju Regency Government, Mamuju City Resort Police. When an apparatus is caught based on his/her urine test results (positive for the addictive substance/ drugs, he/she will be punished in accordance with the regulations.
- d. Active pick-up Program; This program was initiated by the Head of the BNNP of West Sulawesi province who immediately went down to every region in all districts to the remote areas to find out about community

complaints and expectations about the dangers of drugs. The Head of BNNP communicated and discussed with various elements of the existing community to provide and gather the possible information on the dangers of drugs. In addition, the mobile number of the Head of BNNP is also available to the public in the hope that if they see and or know information about the illegal drugs in the area, they will report it immediately. So, The BNNP would follow up the reports as soon as possible. People who reported the incidents would be guaranteed the safety, security and confidentiality of their names.

C. Conclusion

Based on the description above, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. To support and achieve success for the national program for the Prevention of Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Circulation (P4GN), the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province carries out the internal activities in accordance with the programs including the external activities involving various stakeholders in West Sulawesi Province.
2. Internal activities carried out by the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province consist of 4 programs, namely: promotional activities, preventive activities, curative and rehabilitation activities as well as oppressive activities. For the external activities, the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province carries out programs as follows: Signing a Joint Agreement between the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of West Sulawesi Province and the BNNP of West Sulawesi Province on the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Narcotics Precursors through the Establishment of a Da'i Drug in 2020, collaboration with several government agencies in drug education and public outreach activities. The BNNP of West Sulawesi Province assigns the active pick-up program; it was initiated by the Head BNNP of the West Sulawesi province who immediately went down to every region in all districts to remote areas to find out about community complaints and expectations about the dangers of drugs

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Raja Ampat, West Papua

Source :[Wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org)



PART VI

WAR ON DRUGS IN MALUKU ISLANDS AND PAPUA



Ferangi Fort, Maluku

Source : indonesiatrip.id

CHAPTER 32

THE ROLES OF THE STAKEHOLDERS TO HANDLE DRUG PROBLEMS IN MALUKU PROVINCE

Mahmud Thoha

A. Introduction

Drug abuse is a phenomenon and at the same time it is a social problem since centuries ago. All countries in the world also face the same drug problems. Drug abuse has targeted all age groups starting from teenagers, adults and even the oldsters (BNN, 2019 dan 2021). The bad impact does not only harm the physical and mental health but also the social and economic conditions of the users and their families. In this regard, there are three important issues investigated in a series of in-depth interviews with several persons from BNNP and its stakeholders. The result is then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner in this paper. The first is what kinds of problems are faced by the BNNP of Maluku Province in tackling the drug trafficking cases. As a non-ministerial government agency, the BNNP of Maluku has tasks to carry out the government duties in the field of prevention, eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Maluku province. In carrying out these tasks, BNNP of Maluku cannot work alone without the help and cooperation of the regional government agencies and other stakeholders. Thus, in the next section, the paper will discuss the strategies of the BNNP Maluku and the participation of stakeholders in the war against drugs. Of course, there are many obstacles and challenges faced by BNNP of Maluku and its stakeholders in carrying out these tasks and the efforts that have been made to overcome them. At the end of this paper, there are conclusions and recommendations.

B. Drug Problems

The problem of drugs in Maluku has been quite serious. Based on the number of cases that were successfully disclosed by the BNNP of Maluku in 2018-2021 and the Directorate of Drug Investigation and Polres of the Maluku Regional Police in 2021, there is a significant rate of drug abuse crimes as shown in the following tables.

Tabel 32.1 Drug Cases Disclosed by BNNP of Maluku Province in 2018-2021

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
2018	15	19
2019	11	18
2020	15	18
2021	14	19

Source: BNNP of Maluku Province, 2021

From table 32.1 we can see that the number of drug cases that were successfully disclosed by BNNP during 2018-2021 was relatively stable in the range of 14 to 15 cases except in 2019, it was 11 cases. Likewise, the number of suspects were relatively stable, namely 18-19 people. It means that it is possible that there is one person in a group of people who joins the drug abuse network. The types of drugs that are widely circulated and consumed by the consecutive users are methamphetamine, marijuana and synthetic tobacco. It is clearly written on table 32.2 and data from the Directorate of Drug Investigation in table 32.3. Synthetic tobacco is a type of drug that was recently used and was successfully disclosed in 2020. The amount of evidence that was secured also showed a significant increase as shown in table 32.2. These figures are the indication that the quantity or volume of drug trafficking has also increased significantly.

Table 32.2 Types of Evidence Secured by BNNP Maluku 2018-2020 (in grams)

No	Type of Drugs	2018	2019	2020
1	Methamphetamine	21.23	135.85	437.25
2	Marijuana	5.82	1,777.43	141.93
3	Sythetic Tobacco	-	-	287.78

Source: BNNP of Maluku, Unit of Drug Eradication, 2021.

Table 32.3 Number of Types of Drugs Being Secured by the Directorate of Drug Investigation Unit of the Maluku Regional Police 2021

Type of Drugs	Cases	Suspects
Methamphetamine	64	73
Marijuana	22	24
Syntetic	37	43
Total	123	140

Source: Directorate of Drug Investigation Unit of the Regional Police of Maluku 2021

The drug problem in Maluku has already been serious. Based on the drug abuse found by the BNNP of Maluku, there were 1.9 tons of methamphetamines in the period from January to June 2021. This has increased from 887 kilograms in 2020. BNNP also succeeded in eradicating the circulation of dry marijuana as many as 3.5 tons. This was also an increase from 1.84 tons in 2020. Cannabis plants as many as 83,004 stems from 23 hectares. All of them have been burnt down. The BNNP of Maluku Province has also succeeded in disclosing the cases of 1.5 kilograms of synthetic marijuana (lembarangurella) and 173,720 ecstasy pills. On August 4, 2021, BNNP managed to find the evidence without an owner in the form of 6 packages of crystal methamphetamine and 524 grams of marijuana. What was quite interesting and at the same time worrying is that the circulation of drugs has involved young people from the educated group with the arrest of a student in Ambon who was involved in a cross-provincial drug network by the BNNP officers on June 18, 2021. He was arrested on his way from Ambon to the village of Kailolok, Central Maluku district with 4 kilograms of marijuana from his brother in Jakarta. According to the BNNP, the success of detaining the drugs would save 4,000 of the young generation from the drug abuse. (iNews Maluku. id, June 18, 2021).

The more personnel assigned in every city and district, the number of drug cases would be successfully disclosed by the Directorate of Drugs and the Regional Resort Policy Of Maluku. During the first and second quarters (January to August 2021), the Directorate managed to uncover 71 drug cases with 79 suspects. The Ambon City Police and 8 other police unit in the regencies have also succeeded disclosing the drug abuse cases and suspects as shown in table 4, where the highest number of cases occurred in Ambon city as the capital city of the province. From the case revealed by the Drug Investigation Unit of the Ambon City Police

on February 22, 2021, they managed to arrest 2 drug dealers in a rented room in a residential area in the Ambon Bay sub-district. From the two drug dealers, there were 23 packages of crystal methamphetamine weighing 33.91 grams along with the bong or smoking machine (Kompas.com, February 23, 2021). Furthermore, this strengthens the fact that the drug problem in Maluku Province is quite serious. The drug abuse is likely like an iceberg phenomenon where only about 30 percent that appear to public whereas the rest are unclear and they cannot be disclosed by the BNN and police officers and other authorized agencies.

Table 32.4 Data of the Drug Cases by Directorate of Drugs and Resort Police of Maluku Regional Police 2021 (January-August)

No	Regional Resort Police in the Regencies/ Cities	Ungkap Kasus	Tersangka
1	Directorate of Drugs and Resort Regional Police	71	79
2	Ambon City	23	28
3	Central Maluku	6	8
4	The Western Part of Seram	3	3
5	The Eastern Part of Seram	2	2
6	Buru	3	3
7	Southeast Maluku	5	6
8	Aru	7	8
9	Middle West Maluku	1	1
10	Southwest Maluku	2	2
Total		123	140

Source: Directorate of Drugs and Resort Police of Maluku Regional Police 2021

It is also interesting to observe the pattern of the disclosure of drug cases by the Directorate of Drugs and the Maluku Police during the period of January to August 2021 as shown in Table 32.5. In the first quarter, the number of cases that were successfully disclosed was quite a lot. Then, it was slow in the second half. This does not mean that drug trafficking activities have slowed down in the second half. But rather it was due to the availability of the state budget to pay the cost for the disclosing actions.

TabTable 32.5 Number of Drug Cases of Directorate of Drugs and Regional Resort Police of Maluku 2021 (January-August)

No	Month	Cases	Suspects
1	January	25	32
2	February	18	22
3	March	27	28
4	April	22	24
5	May	10	11
6	June	10	11
7	July	6	7
8	August	5	6
Jumlah		123	140

Source: Directorate of Drugs of the Regional Police of Maluku, 2021

According to the interview, it was revealed that the target for capturing the drug abuse cases set for the Directorate of Drugs of Maluku Police every year has increased and it was in accordance with the available budget. For 2021, the target set was 98 cases. As of August, the target has reached 90 percent, which means that the budget used has also reached 90 percent. The next three months was only 10 percent of the budget remaining, with the consequences of not being able to fully cover the cost for the disclosure actions. The target of the drug abuse crimes' disclosure given to the Ambon City Police in 2021 was 16 cases. In the first quarter, 24 cases have been revealed, which means that the target has been exceeded. This does not mean that the Ambon City Police does not work any longer to uncover the drug abuse cases in the second semester. The Police officers continue to work with the available budget. For example, for every one case being disclosed, a budget of 30 million rupiah is provided, the Regional Police Officers try to use these funds to uncover a case with its network. This needs high costs for the transports and so on in order to identify the suspect, the drug abuse actors, dealers and sellers.

One of the main problems that arise in the eradication of drugs in Maluku is the budget constraints. There is also no financial support from the regional government. With the existing budget, the target number set for the BNNP in 2021 on the drug abuse disclosure is 5 cases. As of August, the number of cases that have been disclosed were 8 cases. The

available budget does not match to the number of cases that need to be disclosed. This budget constraint makes the officers to be unable to move quickly to deal with the cases. For example, when there was information about the shipment of drugs via express courier (Tiki) from Makassar to Dobu, Aru Islands, there were actually 3 targets but it was only 2 that were caught, the other one ran to Dobu. The pursuit of the illegal drug offenders is also constrained by the regulations that require an antigen test or PCR everytime they catch the offenders to other areas. This takes time, so the ambush team cannot immediately go to arrests the illegal drug fugitives. To overcome this problem, the officers must bail out with their personal funds which will be reimbursed from the BNN budget through the time-consuming budget revision procedures. Ideally, the budget should be flexible with the number of occurrence cases so that officers can cut down the trees directly and they would be able to easily catch the drug dealers, not just users or sellers. This budget constraint is more and more prominent when the officers have to challenge the geographical areas in Maluku province. The BNNP of Maluku province has to cover 1,430 large and small islands with densely populated, sparse and uninhabited conditions. The amount of the budget has been inadequate compared to the geographical area which is quite wide.

C. Strategy to Overcome The Drug Problems

Strategies and programs to overcome the drug problem have been assigned based on the duties and functions of BNNP. They are reflected in the organizational structure of the BNN, namely prevention, eradication and rehabilitation. In terms of prevention, the programs include education and community strengthening through the stakeholders. In Maluku, there are customary institutions which are located in 545 customary lands under the leadership of 455 kings. There is Latupati. It is a forum for the friendship between kings, which can be directed so that people will not fall for illegal drug activities. The Division of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) also carries out the dissemination program on the dangers of drugs among students, assigns a pilot project for the Drug-Free village or Desa Bersinar in four villages/urban village in South Leitimur District, Ambon city. The Desa Bersinar pilot project was initiated by the BNNP of Maluku Province by utilizing the customary law, Latupati and Raja (king) as well as traditional leaders. To support the implementation of the drug-free

village-based Community Resilience program (Desa Bersinar), the BNNP of Maluku Province plans to collaborate with the Ministry of Underdeveloped Villages and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Together with the Ministry of Home Affairs, BNN plans to design the Bersinar District program, while the Ministry of National Education and the BNNP of Maluku Province will design the Bersinar School program. The Ministry of Home Affairs is to provide the budget, while the Ministry of Underdeveloped Villages is to facilitate the infrastructure system. Meanwhile, the Regional Office of Communications, Information Service is to provide internet access in four Desa Bersinar in South Leitimur District and Negeri Kabau village, Haruku District, Central Maluku Regency.

The Desa Bersinar Program being funded by the government are namely Kabau village and Kamal village with a nominal value of Rp. 62 million, while the other two villages are financed independently by the community-based interventions or from the community for the community organization, namely Namala village and Alang village, West Leitu sub-district. In the village of Kabau, the youngsters are motivated and given the task of monitoring the drug trafficking and alcohol distributions in their village independently by using funds from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Through the traditional rules, the kings imposed the caning punishments for the violators of the customary rules such as drunkards and smokers. Thus, BNNP has utilized the local wisdom as the social capital to support the Desa Bersinar program.

In the rehabilitation program, the BNNP of Maluku province has clinics at the BNNP office, BNNK of Tual clinic and BNNK of South Buru to provide medical and social rehabilitation services for the drug abuse actors (users of non-prescription drugs), addicts and victims of drug abuse. The medical services are in the form of the symptom diagnosis and physical as well as psychological examination, detoxification and treatment of the addicts into the recovery condition. The social services are in the form of psycho-social coaching and intervention, whereas, post-rehabilitation services are in the form of counseling guidance post the completing medical and social rehabilitation.

In carrying out its duties, the BNNP of Maluku province collaborates with the stakeholders of the provincial government, Kesbangpol,

Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Regional Police and Polresta, Customs and Excise Office, PT Pelindo, PT Angkasa Pura, Penitentiary, Indonesian Ulema Council and other religious organizations. The BNNP of Maluku Province also cooperates with several NGOs, especially the National Anti-Drug Movement (GANN). In this regard, the following section will present the roles of these multiple or multi-stakeholders in the war against the illegal drugs in Maluku from the perspective of the Penta Helix Collaboration. There are several concepts about the Penta Helix collaboration, which in essence includes five multi-stakeholders consisting of Academics, Business, Government, Society, and Media institutions. However, the analysis in this paper is thorough with the concept of Penta Helix Syariah collaboration which the author initiated himself (Thoha, 2005, 2017). It consists of the collaboration between other Academics, Government, Business, Community and Religious Organizations (AGBCR). The difference lies in the fifth element where in the conventional Penta Helix collaboration, it is the Media which holds prominent roles, while in Sharia Penta Helix the main element to support the collaboration is the Religious Organization.

C1. DIRECTORATE OF DRUGS INVESTIGATION OF REGIONAL POLICE AND THE CITY RESORT POLICE

The collaboration between the BNNP of Maluku Province and the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Maluku Regional Police is done in the form of the joint information acts. For every case being caught by the parties, there will be assessments by a team consisting of the prosecutors, investigators from the Regional Police, as well as the doctors and psychologists from the BNNP of Maluku Province. The assessment covers the health, economic, social and psychological aspects. From the health aspect, the urine tests are carried out to the suspects in accordance with the WHO standards or known as WHO Quality of Life (WHOQL). From the psychological aspect, the psychologists from the BNNP of Maluku Province will detect the possibility of mental disorders in the suspect. There are some similarities in the duties and functions of the Directorate of Drugs of the Police unit and the BNN, namely in the field of eradication, which includes investigation, imprisonment and investigation activities, while the difference lies in the rehabilitation aspect which is under the authority of BNN.

The collaboration between the BNNP and the Regional Police of Ambon city includes the exchange of information. Technically, the Police help monitoring the drug trafficking with X-rays and tracking dogs for international and domestic cargo flights. The police also conducted an analysis of the behavior of the flight crew and passengers who were deemed in unreasonable condition and carried excessive baggage, delivery control, disguises, and stalking of the fugitives based on the intelligence information. The Suspicions on the passengers are based on their behavior and initial evidence and these will be followed up with the observations, investigations, arrests and court proceedings

C2. THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The collaboration between the BNNP of Maluku province and the provincial government is limited to the formation of the Task Force Unit in 2020. It is the Integrated Team of SKEP with the purpose of safeguarding the Ambon City, Tual City and South Buru Regency. The real support given by the provincial government to BNNP is in the form of the Regional Regulation on Narcotics, which is currently under discussion between the regional government and the Regional House of Representatives. When this draft is issued in the near future, the BNNP of Maluku Province will have the opportunity to obtain operational budget support from the provincial government budget. Previously, the provincial government had helped provide the infrastructure facilities in the form of a two-story building which is now being used as the office of the BNNP of Maluku Province.

C3. KESBANGPOL OF MALUKU PROVINCE AND AMBON CITY

The role of Kesbangpol in the war against drugs is primarily to assist the BNNP of Maluku Province in recruiting the students from schools and universities to be trained as the drug informants in their respective campuses and schools. The recruitment process is carried out by the Regional Intelligence Community (Kapinda), and has succeeded in recruiting 75 schools and university students. They have been given information on drugs and trained to be the informants by the Kapinda and Rehabilitation Institution officials. The informants will later be officially appointed by the Governor's Decree so that a budget can be provided to support their operational activities.

The role of the Ambon City Kesbangpol in the war against drugs is by the urine test activities for the regional government officials. However, it is still in the form of a plan due to the budget constraints. In addition, the Kesbangpol will also support the BNN in the Drug Handling Intervention Team through the Desa Bersinar program which involves the village heads and kings. One of the tasks of the intervention team is to disseminate information on the dangers of drugs and provide guidance to the community. Whenever there is a drug case in a certain village, there will be coaching activities by the team to prevent other members of the community in the illegal drug business.

C4. THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (LAPAS)

The collaboration with the Ambon Correctional Institution in 2021 was that the BNNP of Maluku Province will launch a social rehabilitation service program for 60 inmates who used drugs. In this case, the BNNP of Maluku Province played a role in providing doctors, counselors and assessors. The support for the rehabilitation program for drug victims was provided by the Government in several Rehabilitation Centers in Makassar, Tanah Merah, Bandung, Deli Serdang and Lampung. In order to facilitate the rehabilitation services, every drug victim patient must report to the BNNP office by the family and community support. In prisons, the rehabilitation program is assigned and the Indonesian Army takes a role in developing the discipline and inculcating national insight. The correctional institution, on the other hand, provides curriculum materials: urine test every 6 months, maintaining the cleanliness in the prison, responsibility, mental spiritual development, and strengthening the personality. The target of the internal rehabilitation process is that once they leave prison, the ex-convicts will become better people.

The Correctional Institution (LAPAS) of Ambon has a self-development program in the field of agriculture and agribusiness, namely, special furniture skills in the bamboo sector, skills in the barber shop or hairdressing service units, and car wash service skills. For skills training in the agricultural sector, the LAPAS cooperates with the Ambon City Agriculture Service, bamboo water skills in collaboration with the Industry and Trade Department, the barber shop business unit cooperates with (Senior High School) SMK 5, while the car wash sector with LAPAS collaborates with SMK 3 majoring in automotive. All types of training skills are certified so the qualification

is formally registered. The LAPAS also collaborates with BRI (Bank of the Republic of Indonesia) in the Paso branch to open a savings account for the former addicts and drug abuse perpetrators who have been qualified and full of skills and they have produced their own products. The LAPAS also collaborated with the Ushuludin Faculty and Da'wah of IAIN (the Institute of Islamic Studies) Ambon and the Ambon Synod for the development of the personality and spiritual mentality of the prisoners. The LAPAS also conducts a cooperation with these various parties (eg. Darul Qur'an Al-Anwariyah Islamic Boarding School, Center for Seeds and Plantation Plant Protection in Ambon, etc.). The cooperation is generally in the form of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) which includes the objective and purpose of cooperation, scope, the rights of each party and obligations of the parties (citizens and identity of the citizens of the violation).

The role of the Ambon LAPAS in participating in the fight against drugs together with the BNN includes taking the preventive measures, such as conducting regular urine tests for the employees and the prisoners, followed by reporting to the BNN by system. The supervision and control done by the Ambon City LAPAS is in the form of signing the MOU with the Resort Police. Moreover, there is also a collaboration with the BNN. The supervision and control cover the types of food and beverages as well as changes in the behavior of the employees who are absent from the office for several days. The supervision is also carried out on a regular basis, namely, every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. It is the time for checking contents of their goods. CCTV is also installed in the LAPAS in order to monitor the movements of the suspicious prisoners such as throwing goods. These were immediately responded by contacting the Police to carry out the crime scene investigations and the interrogation process. In order to prevent interaction and the learning process from one dealer to other drug dealer, the drug dealers are to be transferred to Nusakambangan. This is in accordance to the order from the Director General of the LAPAS. Based on the Presidential Instruction Number 6 on P4GN, LAPAS conducts supervision, control and exchange of information with the BNN.

C5. INDONESIAN COUNCIL OF ULAMA (MUI)

The issue of drugs in all levels of societies has also attracted the attention of the MUI of Maluku Province. From the point of view of the Islamic religion, drugs and alcohol are classified as the intoxicating and

mind-damaging liquid. So, they are haram (forbidden) to be consumed by the Moslem. The issue and dangers of the drugs have become the MUI's special concern. The establishment of the Alcohol and Drug Control Agency in charge of dealing with these two problems is one of the ways for MUI to overcome the problems. In the Qur'an and Al-Hadith, the prohibition of alcohol is carried out in three stages. The first stage is the MUI states that liquor has benefits but the harm is more than the benefits. Second, the MUI prohibits the Moslems to establish prayer in a drunken state. Third, MUI approves that drunkenness is forbidden and a grave sin for Moslems. In this drug issue, MUI's role is to prevent the spread of drug abuse and drug trafficking by disseminating the messages on the dangers of drugs in the sermons for preachers and lectures to new students/santri at public schools and Islamic boarding schools and provide the enlightenment to the community. The cooperation between MUI and BNN is coordinated through several activities of the BNNP of Maluku Province that involve MUI as a lecturer. Thus, the role of MUI in controlling the drugs relates to the prevention or commendation, while the authority is to take action or imprisonment. Actually, MUI commends a more permanent cooperative relationship with the BNN arranged under an MOU.

There are methods of prevention and treatment for the drug addicts from the MUI perspective. First, with dhikr, because with dhikr and saying the words of Allah, God Almighty, the heart will be calm and peaceful so that it can prevent someone from connecting with the drugs. Second, pray because the act of praying can prevent evils and their deeds. Third, do ruqyah (read Qur'an loudly accompanied by the ruq'yah expert) because with the ruqyah is the act of exorcizing the demons that reside in the bodies of the drug addicts.

C6. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE OFFICE

The Customs and Excise Office has four main tasks, namely, as the collector, community protector, facilitator and industrial assistant. Thus, handling drug crimes is one of the main tasks, namely, the community protection's task. It is carried out in several ways. First, limiting and or controlling the production, distribution and consumption of certain goods (including drugs) which have properties and characteristics that can endanger health, the environment, order and security. Second, protect the domestic industrial community and the national interest by preventing the entry of dangerous imported goods

and the exit of export goods that have a negative impact (including drugs) through Indonesian, both in airports and seaports.

There are several concrete steps taken by the Custom office in handling drugs. First, develop a system of analysis and development of intelligence information, especially on passenger aircraft (including pilots, flight attendants and aircraft) that come from abroad. Second, the act of procurement and training is done to detect illegal drugs by the detection tools. The tools are the scans and swaps on the passenger's body. The tools detect whether someone has ever been in contact with drugs or not. If the device is suspected of the illegal drugs kept in the luggage, it will be checked thoroughly and the suspected passenger also will be monitored closely. In addition, the Customs and Excise office also has tracking dogs to detect the presence of these illicit goods. Third, the office develops or improves the HR competence through the in-house training which is carried out regularly at the Customs and Excise offices nationally. Fourth, the office carries out the joint (drug clean) operations once a year in the context of the P4GN at airports and seaports with other agencies such as the BNN, TNI, POLRI and related government officials.

C7. PT PELINDO IV (STATE SHIPPING COMPANY)

Based on Law Number 17 of 2008 on the Shipping, PT Pelindo has the responsibility for shipping the safety on the port operations, water transportation and the maritime environment. The geographical characteristics of the Maluku province islands which are prone to drug trafficking via the fishing vessels has made PT Pelindo IV to be one of the agencies that support the BNNP of Maluku province in the aspects of prevention and operational activities related to the illegal drug eradication. The BNNP of Maluku Province supports the Pelindo to ensure the port management activities run well and they are free from drugs. Concrete efforts have been made by PT Pelindo IV of the Ambon Branch and BNNP of Maluku Province by holding an outreach on the dangers of drugs followed by the urine tests on 170 employees on February 22, 2019. From the examination, there was no indication of drug abuse by PT Pelindo IV employees. (Source: <https://maluku.bnn.go.id>).

C8. NATIONAL ANTI-DRUGS MOVEMENT (GANN)

GANN is one of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which is

active in assisting the government (BNN) in eradicating the drugs from the prevention aspect through educational activities to the community, as well as supporting the Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 on the P4GN national action plan. The Regional Leadership Council (DPD) of GANN Maluku Province was formed in 2016. The management consists of various groups of people such as the State Civil Apparatus, businessmen, students, police, politicians and others. GANN seeks to assist parents in preventing their children from the uncontrollable promiscuity which is one of the entrances to drug abuse. GANN has an organizational structure with 10 divisions, including personnel division, regeneration and membership, law and human rights division, counseling and administration division, public relations and mass media division, intelligence and investigation division, youth division, sports, arts and culture, rehabilitation therapy division, education research and development division, srikandi division, as well as women's and children's empowerment division. GANN Maluku province has also formed the Branch Leadership Councils (DPC) in Ambon City, Tanimbar Islands Regency, and Aru Islands Regency. Meanwhile, for the West Seram District, Southwest Maluku District and East Seram District, they are in the stage of preparing the organization structure. Other agencies are still in the process of preparing the organization structure, namely, the districts of Buru, South Buru and Central Maluku.

There are three main programs, namely GANN goes to school, GANN goes to campus, and Kopi Maluku shines (Talkshow with the youngsters of Maluku on the drug-free campaign). Campuses and schools are important since they are the entry points for the glue addicts, synthetic and marijuana drugs. In the GANN goes to campus program, GANN has signed MOUs with four universities, namely Pattimura University, Darussalam University Ambon, IAIN Ambon and Maluku Christian University. The GANN goes to school program, there is an MOU with Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Central Maluku Regency, and in the near future, GANN will cooperate with the Maluku Provincial Education Office which Supervise SMA (Senior High Schools) and SMK (Senior High Schools with specific skills) to conduct educational programs about the ins and outs of drugs and their legal implications. GANN also collaborates with the National Narcotics Agency, the Health Service and the Directorate of Drugs and Police to carry out a drug intelligence intelligence cadre school. Through the education division, GANN is trying to reach out to the public so they don't get entangled in the

drug trap. The education process is not only verbal through words but also in the form of flyers, appeals through social media with the consideration that social media has a wider reach and is easily read by many people. For users, it is hoped that an approach and awareness can be carried out so that they are voluntarily willing to be rehabilitated by the authorized agency and not to be affected by the law, while for those who take action against it, it becomes the domain of the intelligence division to help eradicate by reporting to BNN or the Directorate of Drug Investigation. The youth and sports division of the GANN motivates young people to become a creative and innovative generation with futsal and other sports activities. During the break time of every sport event, GANN provides guidance with content related to drug prevention.

The partnership with BNN has not yet reached the MOU stage. It is only mutual coordination in the form of correspondence and reporting of every activity in the form of education for students with a social-community approach and without repressive actions. In the GANN goes to school program, they also plan to establish a Shining Student Agency to assist GANN's work in eradicating drugs at the senior high schools

C9. ACADEMICIANS

The academicians are the members of the research institutions and universities. They are the important elements in the Penta Helix research. The Research Institutes play a role in providing input in the formulation of the research results-based policies, while the role of universities represented by Pattimura University is in the exploratory stage to cooperate with the BNN in the form of an MOU. Pattimura University has taken the initiative to fight against drugs by selecting the Drug Ambassador among students as a role model with the task of providing enlightenment to students about the dangers of drugs. This role model is important considering that students are one of the target groups for drug abuse, especially since there have been cases of students involved in drug trafficking networks. There is also a urine test program for the academic community, but due to budget constraints, the program is relatively limited for only certain groups.

C10. PT ANGKASA PURA

The entrepreneurs/businessmen, either individually, in corporations or in various associations, are one of the important elements in the Penta

Helix Collaboration to help BNNP to fight against drugs. In addition to PT Pelindo IV, the BNNP of Maluku Province has also collaborated with PT Angkasa Pura by providing advocacy or training on the dangers of drugs. Moreover, it is expected that there will be a follow up on it in the form of regulations regarding the obligation to perform urine tests for employees in their company. So far, there has been no financial contribution from PT Angkasa Pura (eg. CSR) to assist BNN in fighting drugs. There is also no funding contribution from other business entities because almost all types of businesses in Maluku are classified as micro and small businesses.

Based on the description above, the role of stakeholders in assisting the BNNP of Maluku province as the leading sector in the P4GN can be briefly described in Table 32.6.

Table 32.6 The Role of BNNP of Maluku Province and the Stakeholders in the War against Drugs

No	Stakeholder	Roles
1	Regional Province	Providing the office building for the BNNP of Maluku Province and forming an Integrated Task Force as well as Drafting a Regional Regulation on Drugs
2	Kesbangpol Province and Ambon city	Urine test for officials, training of the drug informants for students and university students
3	Directorate of Drugs and Regional Police Resort	Exchanging information, investigations, imprisonments, investigations and litigation of drug abuse. Also, the agency monitors and analyzes the intelligence information on the crew and passengers as well as goods on planes.
4	Penitentiary	Exchanging information, independence/skills training and rehabilitation of drug inmates. Also, the agency performs prevention, supervision and control in order to support the P4GN program.
5	Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)	Establishing a coordinating relationship with BNN. Establishing the Alcohol and Drug Control Agency to prevent the spread of alcohol and drugs by inserting messages in sermons and lectures to new students/santri in public schools and Islamic boarding schools.
6	Customs and Excise Office	Preventing the entry of drugs through an intelligence information analysis system, drug detection tools in the form of swap scans and tracking dogs, as well as the beam operations in the framework of P4GN at airports and seaports.
7	PT Pelindo IV	Conducting dissemination of information about the dangers of drugs which was followed up with urine tests for 170 employees.

No	Stakeholder	Roles
8	GANN	Preventing the spread of drugs by educating the public through 3 flagship programs, namely GANN goes to school, GANN goes to campus, and Bersinar Moluccan Coffee (Create Drug-Free Moluccan Youth Talk)
9	Academicians	Providing research-based policy recommendations, selection of Drug Ambassadors as role models among students, and urine test programs on a limited scale among the academic community.
10	PT Angkasa Pura	Participating in a certified advocacy/training program from BNN on the dangers of drugs for entrepreneurs.

D. Obstacles and Challenges

There are internal problems or obstacles in the war on drugs, namely the limited human resources and infrastructure. Of the 12 regencies and cities in Maluku province, there are only 3 Regency/City BNN offices, namely Ambon City, Tual City, and West Seram Regency. Nevertheless, there are areas that are categorized as vulnerable, for example Southwest Maluku Regency, and several regencies share the border land with Papua New Guinea, Australia and Timor Leste.

In terms of human resource development, the opportunity for the BNNP of Maluku Province's employees to continue school/college at a higher level with the scholarship facilities is limited whereas the police officers have a bigger chance to continue their studies. Meanwhile, many of the BNNP personnel are supplied by the Regional Police. Moreover, the problem of the difference in performance allowances which is now bigger at the Regional Police Unit than in the BNNP. This is in contrast to the previous condition. Of course, this is one of the triggering factors for the BNNP officers to return to the Regional Police and refuse to stay at the BNNP.

There are several other obstacles and challenges in the war on drugs. First, the area is quite large with the geographic characteristics which are mostly seas with a very long coastline. Second, the development of drug syndicates that are increasingly sophisticated and their modes of transportation always changes. Third, there is only limited equipment to detect drugs. X-rays are only able to detect metals and liquids. Fourth, a

limited budget is applied to investigate and arrest drug dealers' suspects. For example, to arrest the fugitive drug dealers out of the area, there is indeed a budget for several officers for transportation from the location of arrest to the location of detention in Ambon. Sometimes, there is only a budget for one investigator whereas there are 3 investigators needed to run the action. Thus, these three investigators have to stay together in one room of the hotel. Almost all agencies such as universities, Kesbangpol, prisons, and others have drug control programs in the form of urine tests for employees, but considering the limited amount of budget available, the new test can be carried out only to some specific officials or a limited group of people.

The other challenge in the war against drugs is controlling the distribution of drugs in prisons. In the case of the Ambon City Prison, the prisoners collaborated with the prison officials by dispatching people to collect goods (drugs) in Jakarta. This case involved 2 prison employees, 1 inmate and 2 community members. The imbalance in the number of detainees with the capacity of prisons and correctional institutions is also another serious problem. At the national level, of the 249,000 prisoners in prisons, around 111,000 of them (44.58 percent) are related to drug cases. The dominance of the prison residents by dealers, couriers and drug users also occurs in Ambon prison. Of the 337 prison inmates, 134 people (40 percent) are drug abuse criminals. The rest are the prisoners for the child protection cases (144 people), corruption (42 people), political cases (RMS), domestic violence and terrorists.

Another challenge in the eradication of drugs is that there is a game of misinterpretation of articles in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In this case, the article used to ensnare the drug abuse and it can allegedly be exchanged by law enforcement officers with the intention of providing relief or increasing the threat of punishment for suspected drug abusers. In Article 114 Paragraph 1, the threat of punishment for drug abuse actors is 5 to 20 years in prison, or a fine of 1 billion to 10 billion rupiah, while in Article 112 Paragraph 1, the penalty is 4 to 12 years or a fine of 800 million rupiah. The allegation of playing games on the Drug Law occurred in the assessment process by the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) consisting of doctors, psychologists, police and prosecutors, led by the head of the BNNP. The aim is to provide recommendations

to the clients to be declared as users or drug abuse actors (dealers or sellers). From the client's BAP, BNNP can see whether the client has a drug trafficking network, the medical team will determine whether the person has a medical disorder, while the police will reveal the chronology of his arrest. Meanwhile, the prosecutor will decide on the placement of his accusations. What is worrying is that there is a game in the placement of the article numbers. If this happens, it is very dangerous because it involves a person's human rights to be rehabilitated (for abusers) or prosecuted (for abusers). A user should only be subject to article 127, which is entitled to rehabilitation services. On the other hand, an alleged drug abuse actor (drug dealer or dealer) who should have been sentenced to articles 112 and 114, with a minimum sentence of 4 years in prison, was actually charged with article 127. The allegation of the sale and purchase of this article may be true but it is difficult to prove it because in this study there has not been a triangulation check of the accuracy of the information to the parties involved.

The next challenge in tackling the drugs is the existence of stigma or fear from victims, their families and communities. The victims of drug abuse are considered a big disgrace to their families and communities, so they tend to close the drug cases and do not dare to volunteer to report themselves to the BNNP and BNNK offices for the rehabilitation or recovery process, both medically and psychologically. This stigma seems so strong that very few drug victims dare to voluntarily report to the BNNP office.

Another challenge is the public's reluctance to provide information or report to the authorities. The public's reluctance to provide information about drugs to the police is because sometimes people are afraid and they do not want to be involved or bothered in this matter, for example, they serve as a witness in the investigation and court process, it is a hard matter. So, they prefer to remain silent. In addition, sometimes the police also face challenges from the community who are trying to protect the target to be arrested by helping them to eliminate the evidence. One of the reasons is the good attitude shown by the unscrupulous dealers to the community as in the film Robin Hood. The protection provided by the community can also occur because of the element of kinship with drug abuse actors and dealers.

E. CONCLUSION

There are several conclusions that can be drawn from the results of this qualitative research:

1. The high-amount of cases that have been revealed and suspects caught by the BNNP and the Directorate of Drug Investigation and the Regional Police shows that the drug problem in Maluku province has been quite serious, however, the countermeasure act is not optimal due to limited budget of the operational actions. The number of cases that have been revealed is directly proportional to the number of targets being set in the state budget. At the end of the third quarter (August) the number of drug cases being solved by the Directorate of Drugs and Police within the Regional Police unit used almost the entire budget given by the state. The BNNP, however, had exceeded the target even though they had a more limited budget and sources. Thus, these two agencies need more support from the government to overcome the drug problems in Maluku Province.
2. The strategy adopted by the BNNP in combating drugs is to coordinate and collaborate with the stakeholders or multi-stakeholders from several regional government work units, the Drugs and Resort Police Directorate of the Regional Police, Customs and Excise Office, PT Pelindo, PT Angkasa Pura, MUI, NGOs, universities and the community. Each stakeholder has played a role and made a real contribution, especially in the prevention aspect, and several stakeholders have participated in the eradication under the P4GN National Action Plan.
3. There are a number of obstacles and challenges in tackling the drugs both in terms of human resources, budget, institutions and infrastructure

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

1. Given the wide range areas of the BNNP of Maluku Province, where there are only 3 BNNK offices to cover 11 districts and cities in Maluku, it is necessary to encourage the BNN and the provincial and district/city governments to implement the Presidential Instruction number 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for P4GN. Thus, the BNNK will gradually be established in several districts in Maluku province which are relatively drug-prone areas.

2. Considering the target for disclosing cases at the BNNP, Directorate of Drugs and Resort Police of the Regional Police has been achieved and even exceeded at the end of the third quarter of the year, the determination of the target number needs to be evaluated periodically and increased by about 25 percent annually.
3. Given the increasingly sophisticated and changing modes of drug trafficking methods, it is necessary to improve the competence of human resources and the availability of supporting infrastructures for the operational activities at BNNP and its stakeholders.
4. Given the limited budget from the State Budget to support BNNP operational activities in tackling drug trafficking, the Regional Government is expected to provide budgetary support through the Provincial Regional Budget.
5. Given the limited capacity of prisons on the one hand and the dominant number of inmates and drug abuse actors on the other sides, it is necessary to rethink the exact type of prison sentence for the users. As victims of drug crimes, users have the right to be rehabilitated medically and psychologically rather than get a prison sentence.
6. Penalties for the drug dealers need to be considered to be even more severe with the impoverishment process through Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering.
7. It is necessary to provide a Special Penitentiary for the drug dealers to prevent the transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience from the dealer to other inmates.
8. From the perspective of the Pentahelix Syariah method, the collaboration established by the BNNP with stakeholders in tackling drugs seems to be too biased towards the fellow government agencies. Therefore, closer and formal cooperation (in the form of an MOU) also needs to be carried out with the academics, entrepreneurs and anti-drug communities (NGOs) as well as religious organizations.

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CHAPTER 33

STRATEGY OF THE BNNP OF NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE TO PREVENT THE DRUG ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE

Usman

Currently, all countries and the international community have two big challenges, namely the pandemic of Coronavirus (Covid-19) and the dangers of illegal drugs. Data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on June 24, 2021 stated that around 275 million people worldwide used drugs in 2020 and this global trend is estimated to increase by 11 percent in 2030. Therefore, to combat drug abuse, a good synergy on the drug is essential at all national, regional and international levels. The war on drugs requires synergy and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, especially in the research, exchange of information, and joint operations.

The Law enforcement in Indonesia has been quite strong to fight against the drugs, namely, Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, and Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Drugs and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024 or better known as RAN P4GN. This regulation is a form of government commitment to carry out the constitutional mandate, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian citizens. To be able to implement these regulations optimally, it is important to do collaborations between all ministries, institutions, local governments, as well as active participation from all components of Indonesian society.

In line with the rise in community participation, the rural communities have great potential and strength in fighting the drugs together. To optimize these potential collaborations, we need a village with a conducive, safe,

and appropriate environment for the community in order to be active and creative, especially to meet the needs of the families to raise children, our future generations. Therefore, the Desa Bersinar (Drug-Free Village) program launched by the BNN is the effort to eradicate the illegal drug trafficking and drug abuse in Indonesia. In North Maluku, especially in the city of Ternate, the BNN has launched the Desa Bersinar in Dufa-dufa Urban Village.

A. Desa Bersinar as the Fortress of Drug Abuse

The Drug-Free Village Program (Desa Bersinar) is the BNN's mainstay program for the Indonesian people to support the P4GN program. The city of Ternate is one of the objects of the program. The criteria that make villages worthy of being referred to as Desa Bersinar pilot is that they have implemented a dissemination program for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN) independently or they have their own initiative to fight against the drugs. In addition, the regulations have been issued specifically on P4GN and the formation of the Task Force, Circulars for the community. The installation of anti-drug banners as the media of dissemination is also essential to give information to society about the danger of drugs.

Dufa-Dufa Urban Village, which is located in North Ternate District, became the first village to be designated as Bersinar (Drug-Free) Village in Ternate City. Dufa-Dufa Urban Village has the criteria as follows, there is the implementation of a program for the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Narcotics Precursors (P4GN) which is carried out on a massive scale, and in accordance with the direction of the Head of the BNN to create anti-drug communities at the village/urban village level. In addition to Dufa-Dufa Urban Village, there are about 26 urban villages which are the potential targets for the establishment of Desa Bersinar. These criteria are in line with the statement by Sardjuddin S Radjab, Head of Dufa-Dufa Urban Village:

"We in Dufa-Dufa Urban Village are indeed intensively conducting surveillance on illegal traffickers and drug abuse. In terms of the Desa Bersinar, the BNNP of North Maluku province has determined that our Dufa-Dufa urban village is designated as the Desa Bersinar. Why is Dufa-Dufa urban Village designated as Desa Bersinar, because in

Dufa-Dufa there are many cases of drug users among youngsters, many, very prominent, very potential. So, I also give my appreciation to BNN which has designated Dufa-Dufa urban village as a Free-Drug Village. Indeed, our area is a rather large area, the average livelihood is fishermen. The population has a minimum rate of social educational background, so, drug abuse is relatively easy in this place, as well as the area that serves as the capital of the sub-district, with a population density that is high. There is also a market here, there are also campuses here, starting at the early childhood level until the university is here, there is also a port. This is an opportunity for the drug users and distributors. So, in my opinion, the drug cases in my area go back to the parents. How do parents provide their family with education to their children, if only the head of the urban village, Babinsa, Babinkamtib, it would be difficult to control all of the population. That's strong supervision and control from parents, I'm sure that the distribution and use of drugs will disappear from this Dufa-Dufa urban village." (Interview with Sardjuddin S Radjab, on 31 Agustus 2021).

The establishment of the Desa Bersinar is important for the people of Ternate City, especially the residents of the Dufa-Dufa urban village because the level of illegal trafficking and drug abuse is significant. The victims of drug abuse are not only adults, but also the students. Many factors trigger the prevalence of drug abuse among students. First, there is no more the habit of family gathering to strengthen the bond of each family member. The head of Urban Village of Dufa-Dufa stated that:

"Drugs have been everywhere because people are no longer obedient to their traditions. Our old habits used to be, we usually eat together at one table, then the mother cooks, then when the parents cook, the parents give advice. This condition, at this moment, is the one that began to disappear. With the level of busyness of parents, so that parents do not have time to control and give advice to the children when they eat, instead they tell them to just buy rice, I don't know where these children eat, where the parents eat. Each one is busy with their businesses." (Interview with Sardjuddin S Radjab, on August 31, 2021).

Second, people no longer care about their environment. In the Ternate language, the term is a "kalesang".

"Kalesang means not paying attention to the problems around him/her. It's not easy, they're afraid that these characters are afraid to reprimand, so what's the response here... so that their parents are afraid, in the end they start to get less and no more reprimands, even though it's all the threats too. For example, in our neighborhood there are drug users. For example, in our neighbor there is a child who uses drugs, then we already know, we as neighbors already know that our neighbor's child uses drugs, but, no one has the attention to criticize it, the neighbor does not give any correction at all, it is actually a threat." (Interview with Sardjuddin S Radjab, on August 31, 2021).

The BNNP of North Maluku province has inaugurated a community-based intervention in the Dufa-Dufa Urban Village where the head of Urban Village and several anti-drug activists will be given training to handle minor drug abuse victims. As stated by the Head of Dufa-Dufa Urban Village:

"For the youngsters and community leaders, we also have recovery agents here whose function is to supervise, control and provide advice, provide motivation for these ex-drug users." (Interview with Sardjuddin S Radjab, on August 31, 2021).

Coordinator of the Prevention and Community Empowerment of BNNP of North Maluku Province, Drs. Hairuddin Umaternate is the person in charge of the activity. The activity is training life skills to develop economic empowerment and at the same time to develop independent entrepreneurs. Hairuddin Umaternate also stated that the women community would be accompanied by the Ternate City Fisheries Service in helping them develop their businesses.

B. Drug Cases in North Maluku

In North Maluku Province, there are 46 areas which are on the alert status for drugs abuse, namely, 26 urban villages in Ternate City, 3 urban village in the Tidore Islands, 3 villages in West Halmahera, 4 villages in North Halmahera, 1 village in central Halmahera, 2 villages in East Halmahera, 2 villages in South Halmahera, 3 villages in the Morotai Islands, 1 village in the Sula Islands, and 1 village in Kaliabung. Why do drugs enter the village? There are many potential matters that trigger the drugs entering the villages. First, there is a massive unemployment and poverty rate. So, they are easily deceived by the lure of piles of rupiah (money) without thinking

about the impact and the future effects of the drugs. Second, the low level of education, due to the lack of knowledge and lack of strong religious values, are easily provoked into obtaining new economic resources instantly without paying attention to the state and religious norms as well as the local wisdom.

Villages have been the easiest entry point for drugs, especially for those located in the national border areas. The geographical location has made it the safest target for the drug dealers. For this reason, villages must be at the forefront of preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In North Maluku province, which is also the border area in the sea, the maximum efforts are needed so that drugs do not easily enter this area. The geographical characteristics of North Maluku, which consist of many islands, make it more difficult to handle the drug cases. They need different treatment from other regions. There are a lot of sea transportations, such as large, medium, and small speed boats. To anticipate the entry of drugs from various ports, it is necessary to empower the potential supports in the surrounding communities. Among the members of the community, there are those who serve as the informants, whose task is to convey information regarding the drug abuse in their environment and immediately contact the police as soon as there is a suspicious thing found. Meanwhile, for the security of the ports themselves, the coordination should be carried out with the Water security officers (Polair). In several ports, there are Polair posts which constantly monitor the movement of goods in and out of North Maluku.

Geographical factors in North Maluku which consist of many islands are very influential in the efforts to handle drug cases. Apart from the sea, the access for drugs to North Maluku is also from the air route. From the air, usually the perpetrators use the services of delivery service companies such as TIKI, JNE, and Indonesian Pos Service. To anticipate the entry of drugs through the air, the Directorate of Drugs at the North Maluku Police has collaborated with these delivery service companies. So, whenever there is a delivery service for the suspected illegal goods, for example, the TIKI or JNE staff will report to the authorities and officers," then the officers can directly contact the Directorate of Drugs at the North Maluku Police. So, the suspected goods can be directly taken by the officers. When the owner of the goods takes the goods, he/she will be arrested immediately. In this way, the effectiveness of disclosing cases becomes easier. The following

is an illustration of the arrest of a drug package sent through a delivery service as described by the North Maluku Police Narcotics Department:

"The delivery service, for example from Jakarta, where there is a small package of boxes there, then maybe through the Customs it is suspected that the package of cigarettes or other packaging is in its equipment. So, later, they will inform us and we will continue to coordinate with the delivery service company, the company will provide information that there are indeed items as described, the characteristics, then we will coordinate with them, we will wait for those who take them, because sometimes they are delivered, sometimes they are taken, and those who take them do not match with the address in the package." (Interview with North Maluku Police Director of Drugs, on September 1, 2021).

The sea route, on the other hand, is usually used by the porters who send packages from Manado, Ambon, and Papua. From the quantity of evidence, the arrests reported in the data of the Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics at the North Maluku Police and the BNNP of North Maluku Province showed that there is only a relatively small number. The complete data can be seen in table 1 below. Not so many types of drugs that enter the North Maluku region, generally they are methamphetamine, marijuana, and gorilla tobacco.

Based on table 1, it can be seen clearly that the North Maluku Regional Police has succeeded in handling and uncovering drug cases in their jurisdiction. In 2020, the total number of cases of the Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics and the Regional Resort Police succeeded in uncovering 141 cases, with the following details: Directorate of Drug Crimes resolved 81 cases, Ternate Police was 30 cases, Tidore Police was 3 cases, West Halmahera Police was 1 case, North Halmahera Police was 10 cases, Central Halmahera Police was 1 case, East Halmahera Police was 2 cases, South Halmahera Police was 5 cases, Sula Islands Police was 5 cases, and Morotai Islands Police was 2 case. The total evidence that was successfully revealed in 2020 by the Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics was as follows: 401.53 grams of methamphetamine, 11 kilos of marijuana or 11,378.18 grams, gorilla tobacco 106.97 grams.

Table 33.1. Number of Cases from the Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics at the North Maluku Police and the Regional Resort Police Period January to December 2020

NO	UNIT	NUMBER OF CASES	Amount of Evidence				
			Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Gorilla Tobacco	Drugs	Illegal Plants
1	Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics	81	372.26 Gr	7,985.63 Gr	75.39 Gr	-	-
2	Regional Resort Police of Ternate	30	22.91 Gr	3,290.25 Gr	-	-	-
3	Regional Resort Police of Tidore	3	0.3 Gr	61.92 Gr	-	-	-
4	Regional Resort Police of West Halmahera	1	-	1.44 Gr	-	-	-
5	Regional Resort Police of North Halmahera	10	2.16 Gr	21.67 Gr	31.40 Gr		
6	Regional Resort Police of Central Halmahera	1	-	12.87 Gr	-	-	-
7	Regional Resort Police of East Halmahera	2	1.6 Gr	-	-	-	-
8	Regional Resort Police of South Halmahera	5	1.28 Gr	1.4 Gr	0.18 Gr	-	-
9	Regional Resort Police of Sulaislan	5	0.6 Gr	3 Gr	-	-	-
10	Regional Resort Police of Morotai	2	0.42 Gr	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		140	401.53 Gr	11,378.18 Gr	106.97 Gr	-	-

In table 33.1 above, there are several prominent cases that were successfully uncovered by the Directorate of Drugs and Narcotics of North Maluku Police, for example, the arrest of the Prosecutors and their evidence in the form of methamphetamine and marijuana. At present, the Prosecutor's case has entered the second stage. The suspect and his evidence have been sent to the Prosecutor's Office. Another case that is quite prominent and attracts public attention is the case of drug abuse

involving the inmates. There are several cases that have been successfully disclosed. The transaction mode is by throwing drugs into the prison. Based on the investigation of the Directorate of Drugs of North Maluku Police, it turned out that the mastermind was the insider himself.

C. Strategy of the BNNP of North Maluku Province to Have a War on Drugs

1. Drug Supply Reduction

The BNNK of Ternate City has eradicated the drug abuse and illicit trafficking syndicates by mapping and uncovering the drug abuse and illicit trafficking networks and confiscation of the assets of the drug offenders. In carrying out their duties, there have been numerous formidable challenges. This can be seen from the increasing prevalence of drug abuse actors from year to year. The drug abuse rate in Ternate is highly significant. The high-rate number of the drug abuse actors has been everywhere without any age limit and time. The distribution of drugs has entered all circles, including the teenagers and youngsters. The city of Ternate is one of the areas in North Maluku with the highest level of drug abuse. It requires various prevention and eradication measures that are more effective and comprehensive. As with the strategy to prevent drug trafficking in Ternate City, the BNNP of North Maluku province and North Maluku Regional Police have been working together in eradicating and preventing the drug trafficking in Ternate City. As stated by the Director of Drugs and Narcotics of North Maluku Police in an interview as follows:

"Then related to our support for the program of the BNN, the P4GN program, namely prevention, then countermeasures ... and drug abuse, drug trafficking in North Maluku, we are collaborating with BNN and other stakeholders, together with the BNN, we formed the Desa Bersinar, we also have the name the Desa Tangguh Anti-Narkotika (Strong and Anti-Drug Village)... so we create the Strong and Anti-Drug Village in 9 areas of jurisdictions of the Regional Police earlier, this is almost the same as the BNN's P4GN program on the Desa Bersinar.... then the P4GN program is for the prevention, we sometimes carry out the joint activities, dissemination program, then we also follow the program from BNN as we sometimes act as the speakers in the program or sometimes become the participants for the technical training conducts by the BNN. It is related to the P4GN program at the North Maluku Province. Then, also sometimes a year

before we carried out the joint raids, we also asked BNN to check, so together with BNN we carried out evaluation and checking on the personnel, as well as on the community. We also continue to disseminate the P4GN program, seminar for drug prevention and so on to schools, or sometimes the school asks us to be present as the speaker, either at the provincial level or at the Regency/City level.” (Interview with the Director of Drugs and Narcotics of the Regional Police of North Maluku, on September 1, 2021).

Based on the interview, the role of the police in eradicating and preventing drug trafficking in Ternate City is very active in investigating drug trafficking cases and conducting wars against the larger drug trafficking networks. The author, based on the interview, analyzes and concludes that the BNNP of North Maluku Province, North Maluku Regional Resort Police and the community collaborate to each other in providing information to eradicate the rate of drug users and dealers in the city of Ternate.

The drug abuse cases have been found in almost all regencies/cities. It is based on the data on the disclosure of drug abuse cases. The most vulnerable districts/cities are Ternate City, North Halmahera Regency, South Halmahera, Sula Islands, Sula Regency, Tidore Regency, East Halmahera Regency, Morotai Regency, and West Halmahera Regency.

Every year in North Maluku, there are always drug abuse cases in North Maluku. The number has increased each year. Therefore, the special measurement to overcome cases of drug trafficking must be improved.

2. Drug Demand Reduction

The BNNP of North Maluku Province has made numerous efforts to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking cases by developing and improving the public knowledge, understanding and awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Moreover, they also conduct the community empowerment program in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

In the process of achieving the goals of the Prevention and Eradication of the Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program as assigned in the P4GN programs, all components of the nation are to jointly implement prevention, community empowerment, eradication, by conducting community

empowerment activities. The objective is to encourage and raise the active role of the community in order to create a drug-free environment. This empowerment is a follow-up to the dissemination of information and the formation of anti-drug activities.

There have been various efforts to raise the role of the community groups to participate in creating the drug-free environment, as well as to involve the community participation in the drug-prone areas, namely in rural areas and in urban areas. The purpose is to keep the community free from drugs, develop educational environments, and create a working environment and the private sector without drugs.

The role of the BNN to build cooperation with the government and non-government agencies and also the community has been implemented in Ternate City. The following is the interview with the Rehabilitation Division of the BNNP of North Maluku Province:

"BNN cannot work alone, so we have to work closely with other agencies to support us." (Interview with the Head of Rehabilitation Division, BNNP of North Maluku Province, September 1, 2021).

The author, based on the interview, analyzes and concludes that the BNNP in the Province and BNNK in the City need to cooperate with various government, non-government and community agencies in conducting various counseling and dissemination programs regarding the dangers of drugs to the community, especially the students and youngsters. The cooperation between the BNNP/BNNK and various community agencies must run smoothly and harmoniously so that the effectiveness of programs can be implemented properly and in the future.

The same thing was also conveyed by the Director of Drug and Narcotics of the Regional Police as follows:

"Then, regarding our support for the program of the BNN, namely, the P4GN program is the prevention, then countermeasures ... and handle drug abuse and drug trafficking in North Maluku, we collaborate with BNN and other stakeholders, we together with BNN establish Desa Bersinar, we also have the name Desa Tangguh Anti Narkoba (Tough and Anti-Drug Village)... so we created the Tough and Anti-Drug Village

in the 9 jurisdictions of the Regional Police, so there were villages that had been assigned as the tough villages, this is almost the same as the BNN's P4GN program on Desa Bersinar. This is a program from the Police, especially the Directorate for Drugs, this is also the guideline from the central Police Department, from the Criminal Investigation Bureau through the Directorate for Drugs and Crime, collaborating with BNN as well, so that we are obliged to form the Tough and Anti-Drug Village, this Anti-Drug and Tough Village is for all provinces, one of which is in North Maluku, and this program assigned the village to be formidable, the village can be made differently and it is a drug-free village." (Interview with Director of Drug and Narcotics of North Maluku Regional Police, September 1, 2021).

The author, based on the interview, analyzes and concludes that the Police, the BNN and the community work together to prevent the drug trafficking in Ternate City. The participation and cooperation with all parties is very much needed to prevent the further spread and use of drugs among the adolescents. Therefore, the government and regional government agencies must work together in controlling and supervising as well as supporting various activities regarding the dangers of drug abuse. The same thing was also conveyed by one of the Anti-Drug Activists from Kalumpang Village:

"I convey to them Insha Allah after this Covid pandemic is over, I will send a letter to the head of village and the BNN, we ask the BNN officers to visit us, we will hold a meeting, so there will be a meeting with the youngsters on how the BNN will provide the enlightenment and insight programs... and yes sir, we can't only cooperate with the head of neighborhood unit of the head of the community unit. Because although they know more precisely about their citizens, it is the government, especially to the BNN, to take the actions and develop relationships with every stakeholder, namely, the head of the urban village, the rehabilitation and recovery agents. We need to have a strong relationship, there have been many activities even though we meet once a month between BNN and the community." (Interview with the anti-drug activists from Kalumpang Urban Village, on September 2, 2021).

The authors, based on the interview, can analyze and conclude that the community is very worried about the high-rate of drug trafficking and users

in the area where they live. People are worried about the environment around them where there are many teenagers who use drugs. They are afraid that their families will also become drug users. The dissemination of information to the public about drug abuse is very important. So far, the BNNP of North Maluku Province has mostly carried out the function of eradication based on the public reports or information. In addition, according to the author, dissemination of information on the witness protection and criminal threats for the parents or guardians of underage addicts who intentionally fail to report must be improved. Community participation in preventing the drug trafficking in the city of Ternate is to help the BNN and also the police officers in eradicating the drug trafficking which is very rampant in the city of Ternate. The assistance of various groups, both government and non-government circles, as well as local communities would help Ternate to be free from drug trafficking and abuse. This is essential so that the future lives of teenagers in Ternate City will be free from the snares and effects of the drugs.

3. Harm Action Reduction

The BNNP of North Maluku Province facilitates the provision of therapy and rehabilitation facilities for drug abusers and/or addicts. It is done through the improvement of the ability of therapy and rehabilitation services for the drug abusers and/or addicts. Rehabilitation is one of the programs implemented by the BNNP of North Maluku Province in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers is divided into two, namely Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation. Medical Rehabilitation is a process of integrated therapy activities to free the drug addicts from the drug dependency. Meanwhile, Social Rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, in physical, mental and social treatment, so that the drug addicts can recover and carry out social functions in social life. To deal with the victims of the drug abuse, the BNNP of Maluku province through the Rehabilitation Sector is strengthening the rehabilitation of government agencies, strengthening the rehabilitation of community components and implementing post-rehabilitation. This is an effort to improve the service of therapy and rehabilitation programs for the drug abusers and/or addicts as well as the capacity of the medical and social rehabilitation institutions. The target of this activity is to improve the capacity building of medical and social rehabilitation institutions. The post-rehabilitation program for drug abusers and/or addicts, on the other hand, is intended to mentally prepare

the former drug addicts when they return to the community. In Ternate City, the rehabilitation process is done by the BNNP of North Maluku Province and they collaborate with the community components. The purpose of the community empowerment activities is to encourage and raise the active role of the community in order to create a drug-free environment. In regard of the rehabilitation program, the BNNP of North Maluku encourages people to have their own awareness to participate in the program. This was conveyed by the Head of Rehabilitation Section of the BNNP of North Maluku, in the following interview:

"For the public awareness, thank God, until now there have been people who with their own awareness come, their parents, or there are others, we call it volunteers, yes, volunteers do exist but the number is still small, but at least there are volunteers... As for how it works, it's hard, not easy, difficult ... sometimes it is easy, but sometimes it is difficult, because it's to make someone to realize it, it's not up to us to depend on each other personally, most people already know the impact of drug abuse, let's ask all of us to know what to do. That is, when there is a client then he gives a complaint or vent, well how do we become a good listener so that the client also feels comfortable so that in the consultation we usually treat only in the form of counseling, so that's what we do to the AP staff to be a good listener, meaning that is the price of counseling, we need the patient to talk on their problems." (Interview with the head of Rehabilitation Unit of the BNNP of North Maluku, September 1, 2021)

The author, based on the interview, analyzes and concludes that the BNNP has collaborated with the community and organized the residents to help the drug users and ex-drug users to run rehabilitation and post-rehab programs. The support of the community will make these ex-drug users re-mingle with the community to better prevent drug use.

The same thing was also conveyed by the Volunteers as follows:

"I've told you, I usually hang out with the kids, don't be shy, don't be afraid, if you ever get lost in the drug abuse world and you want to come back quickly, report to BNN so that you will be quarantined. 6 months of rehab is long enough for the police to catch up with a dangerous situation. But if it is under the BNNP, the punishment would be slower as long as you go to the rehab programs" (Interview with the volunteer, on September 3, 2021).

From the interviews, the author analyzes and concludes that the rehabilitation process for users is carried out by means of medical and social rehabilitation, namely by giving the sedatives to reduce the effects of the drugs. The guidance and directions are also prepared so that in the future they do not fall back into using the drugs. To take care of the drug users by taking them to the rehabilitation process both medically and socially will eventually affect their mindset that it is not good to be in the illegal drug world. They will have a better future after the rehabilitation because there are some guidelines and directions for them in dealing with the obstacles.

Conclusion

The prevention strategy carried out by BNNP of North Maluku Province in implementing the prevention and eradication program for drug abuse obtains tremendous challenges. Although optimal efforts have been made in the eradication process to obtain information regarding drug trafficking, it is still very difficult to prevent drug trafficking due to the increasing prevalence of drug abuse actors from year to year.

The drug eradication efforts conducted by the BNNP of North Maluku province are carried out by building and increasing public knowledge, understanding and awareness about the dangers of drugs through collaboration with various government, non-government and community agencies. Various efforts have been made in eradicating the distribution of drugs and are also carried out in the process of providing rehabilitation which is carried out by means of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The goal is to improve and prepare mentally for former addicts so that when they return to the community, they will not be in the drug habit anymore. The Desa Bersinar program is launched in order to raise the public and village awareness to have the courage to fight against war and at the same time tackle drug problems in the villages. To fight against the drug problems, the villages cannot be alone. So, comprehensive steps and programs are essential. This includes all stakeholders from the central government, Ministries/Institutions, to regional governments at every level to prevent and eradicate drug abuse seriously as well. The support of many parties is very much needed in overcoming the drug problem to its roots, including programs that specifically support the smallest units of government to the village.

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Interview with Hairuddin U, Head of P2M BNNP North Maluku

Interview with Sardjuddin S Radjab, Head of Dufa-dufa Urban Village

Interview with Try Setyadi, the Director of Drugs and Narcotics Administrations of North Maluku

Interview with Basra Ahmad, Drug Activist in Bastiong Karange Village

Interview with Mochtar Uman sangadji, Head Kalumpang Urban Village

Interview with Hendra Mantune, Drug Volunteer for Kalumpang Urban Village

Interview with Salim Sehe, the Recovery Agent for Dufa-dufa Urban Village

CHAPTER 34

MANAGEMENT OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN PAPUA PROVINCE

Sigit Setiawan

A. Introduction

Papua is a province of Indonesia which is located at the eastern part of Indonesia. It is located on the island of Papua, where there are 2 provinces due to the division of the territory in 2003. The province of Papua is next to the province of West Papua and also to Papua New Guinea (PNG) (BPS, 2021). In addition, the population density of Papua is the lowest in Indonesia, meaning that many areas are empty and most of them are not monitored closely. These areas are prone to drugs. There are also many other unsupervised border areas such as the land and sea borders. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), the marijuana is not the type of drug that is closely monitored and controlled by the government. Thus, many people grow marijuana in PNG. This has led to a large number of marijuanas entering Papua, especially in border areas such as the districts of Jayapura and Merauke. Other areas, on the other hands, get a lot of other types of illegal drugs from other areas in Indonesia such as Sulawesi and Java Island. But, due to the distance, the price becomes very expensive, not affordable for most drug users. Therefore, there is only marijuana that dominates the drug abuse cases in the province of Papua. Other types of drugs are usually in the form of meth and synthetic where the tobacco is administered or immersed in a synthetic drug solution.

Another problem in Papua Province is the widespread use of alcohol and also glue. The liquor is mostly from the local production, so it is quite difficult to monitor the distribution. The glue that is misused is also a manufactured product in various industries, making it difficult to monitor. Moreover, there is the glue that is consumed after being used and disposed of by the industrial user

B. Drug Illicit Trafficking in Papua

Drug trafficking in Papua originates from two sources, namely from PNG and from within the country, namely Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar. The distribution is done by using two routes, namely the sea and land. The drugs originating from other regions in Indonesia are usually transported by ship carrying goods from other regions in Indonesia.

One of the causes that make it easy to enter Papua is the inadequate tools for the detection. The X-rays tool at ports and border posts are not used optimally. Thus, it is inherently difficult to detect the presence of drugs. Moreover, there are many illegal border crossings along the illegal ports and the coast of Papua.

The drugs that come from abroad, namely from PNG, mostly use ships. There are only a few that use the road via the highway. The drugs are usually transported by using 2 or more ships. The first ship is to see whether there are guards along the route and the following ships are filled with drugs. Usually, these ships will dock at both the public and illegal ports in the areas of Kampung Enggros, Nafri, Kayu Pulo, Kayu Batu, Hamadi, Argapura, Dok 8 and Pasir 2 in the Jayapura area (data from BNNP and Papua Police). The map of drug trafficking and smuggling routes in Papua can be seen in Figure 34.1.

There are transactions of bartering the stolen goods namely, motorbikes, firearms, laptops, or other stolen goods with drugs. This causes drug trafficking to be closely linked to the crime of theft of goods. Some officers believe that if there was a theft of a motor vehicle, it would certainly be found in the PNG area and most likely the thief exchanged the motorcycle for drugs or weapons

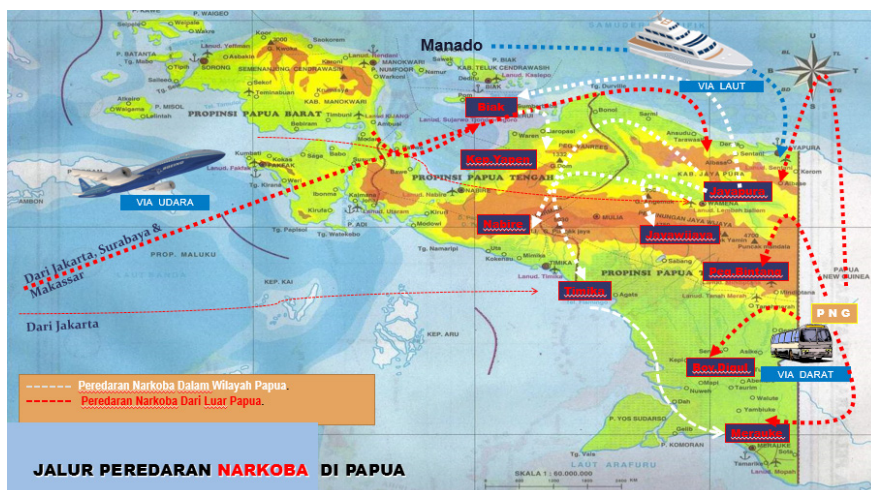


Figure 34.1 The Route for Drug Trafficking in Papua

Sumber : Presentasi BNNP Papua 2021

From the picture above, the drug trade routes are located in all areas of Papua Province. There are many sea routes that are used than the land routes. However, there are more land routes for the drugs originating from Papua New Guinea (PNG). Most of the sea routes are for transportation of drugs from other regions in Indonesia. The drug trafficking routes are listed in Figure 1 above can be further explained as follows:

Sea Routes

It is through Depapre Village. The mode is the barter system. Many of the dealers use the school-age children as intermediaries.

Land Routes

It is through the old Doyo walkway, Sarmi Regency. Then it will pass through the Yoka T-junction. The types of transportation that are commonly used are four-wheeled vehicles. However, in some cases marijuana is found tucked into the timber trucks and private cars/rental cars that usually pass through these areas.

There is also the route through the official courier packages, especially by using the small-size delivery courier company. It is because most packages delivered by them will not be checked thoroughly due to the shortage of staff. The recipient is often requested to pick up at the checkpoint so that

the clear address of the recipient and sender is not recorded or not verified. In fact, the intermediaries are often used to pick up the package and the packages are then to be placed in a hidden place where the real drug package owner will pick it up. Even though the courier company is large, still, they do not have a drug detection tool. In most places, it is the tracking dogs that are useful to detect drugs, and usually the courier companies do not have any tracking dogs.

The number of cases handled by the BNNP of Papua Province, BNNK Jayapura and BNNK Mimika is available in table 34.1. The data is from a presentation of BNN (2021). There is a significant decline in 2020 due to the Covid 19 pandemic. This will be explained in the next sub-chapter

Table 34.1. Drug Abuse Cases by the BNNP of Papua

NO	KASUS	BNNP Papua	BNNK Jayapura	BNNK Mimika
1	Number of Cases in 2018	26	8	4
2	Number of cases in 2019	15	1	2
3	Number of cases 2020	9	4	3
TOTAL		50	13	9

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua 2021

From table 34.1, there is a slightly decreasing trend of drug cases. The cases handled by the BNNP of Papua decreased from 26 cases in 2018 to 15 cases in 2019. It decreased drastically to 9 cases in 2020. The same thing happened in BNNK Jayapura and the BNNK Mimika. In BNNK Jayapura, there were 8 cases in 2018 and it decreased to 1 case in 2019. However, it increased to 4 cases in 2020. At BNNK Mimika there were 4 cases in 2018 and it fluctuated to 2 cases in 2019 and 3 cases in 2020. From the table it shows that Jayapura district has more cases than Mimika district. This may be in line with the population, where the population of Jayapura Regency is much larger than the Mimika Regency.

For the number of suspects processed at the Papua Regional BNN along with the decrease in the number of cases in the Papua region BNN data, the number of suspects has also decreased. This can be seen in table 2 below. The data was obtained from data on drug cases from the Papuan Police (2021). From the table, the number of suspects in 2018 was

33 people decreased to 18 suspects in 2018 and 19 suspects in 2019. Also, from the table it can be seen that the most common age for suspects is in the age range of 20-29 years old. But, in 2020, the number decreased drastically and the dominant suspects were in the age range above 30 years old.

Table 34.2. The Drug Abuse Suspects by the BNN of Papua Province

NO	Details	2018			2019			2020		
1	Number of suspects	33			18			19		
2	Age	19≥	20-29	30≥	19≥	20-29	30≥	19≥	20-29	30≥
	Total	4	17	12	1	16	6	2	4	13
Total		50			13			9		

Source: Regional Police Unit of Papua 2021

The number of cases handled by the Regional Police of Papua increased during 2020. However, there was a decline in 2021 even though the data has not yet reached December. This is illustrated in table 34.3 below.

Table 34.3 The Drug Abuse Cases by The Regional Police Unit of Papua

NO	Classification	2019 Jan- Dec	2020 Jan- Dec	2021 Jan - Augst
1	CRIME TOTAL	266 cases	326 cases	175 cases
2	CRIME CLEARANCE	266 cases	326 cases	131 cases
3	ARREARS	ZERO	ZERO	ZERO
4	BB SABU	623.53 gram shabu	1,597.03 Gram Shabu	77.41 Gram Shabu

Source: Regional Police of Papua 2021

The total number of drug cases rose in 2019 from 266 cases to 326 cases in 2020. But, up to August 2021, it decreased and reached 175 cases. Meanwhile, the amount of evidence of methamphetamine increased drastically from 623 grams in 2019 to 1,597.03 grams in 2020. Then, it dropped drastically to 77 grams in the period of January – August 2021.

From the interview, there is an interesting fact that the funding for the eradication of drugs in the Papua Province police is not sufficient compared to the number of cases handled. There are always an excessive number of cases. It could be more than 2 times the number of cases predicted in the previous year. This also triggers the funding problem. The

police personnel who carry out the drug eradication have to make many innovations so that the existing budget is sufficient to be able to handle all cases that arise every year. It is highly recommended that the budget for both the police and BNN be raised so that the handling of drug cases can be more effective. There is a possibility that with more funds provided, there will be more cases to be taken care of.

In addition, from the results of the interview, there is a tendency that the number of drug users of another dangerous substance, namely glue, has increased from time to time. The misused glue creates an addictive feeling. Moreover, glue is easily obtained from the industries (Hallatu & Oja, 2016), for example the furniture industry. You can also buy in the market freely. Most of the glue addicts are minors who do not have enough money to buy drugs. It is because glue is a legal product.

Another type of abuse in Papua is the overuse of liquor. It is customary in Papua to use liquor. Therefore, there are many types of liquor produced traditionally from sap and various other local ingredients. There is liquor called Jennifer and there is liquor called Milo. The liquor is very cheap compared to the ordinary liquor produced in factories. Because the production is traditional, the distribution is also difficult to control. However, there have been efforts from the regional governments to control this traditional liquor. For the factory-made liquor, there are regulations from the center so that the control becomes easier, namely by having an official sales permit issued by the regional government. From interviews with some figures (conversations with several local people), there was a unique form of abuse, namely that it was used as an excuse to commit violence. When someone had a problem with another person, he/she used the pretext of being drunk while committing violence against that person, or in other words he deliberately intoxicated himself to commit violence. Often, he/she will apologize after he/she 'awakes' from drunkenness, but there have been acts of violence.

Not all drug users will be arrested and put in prison. The BNN prioritizes prevention and treatment. The BNN accepts the drug addicts to be treated. Some of them had rehabilitation treatment after being arrested. It is the mandatory treatment for the. However, some patients come voluntarily because their families ask them to do the treatment. The number of

patients treated by BNN throughout Papua Province based on these two categories is available in table 34.4.

Table 34.4. Number of Patients Being Treated

NO	REASON FOR BEING TREATED	2018	2019	2020
1	VOULUNTARY	50	66	24
2	COUMPULSARY	30	35	44
TOTAL		80	101	68

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua 2021

The data in table 34.4 shows that there are more patients that come voluntarily. Also, in general, there has been a decrease in the number of cases during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (data not shown). There are also figures that generally show the number of patients whose data is voluntarily more than those who come because they are forced, for example through the surgery or mass testing in one place. However, in the absence of rehabilitation facilities in Papua Province, the costs for rehabilitation are quite high because the patients must be taken to the nearest rehabilitation center in Makassar or taken to the island of Java. Therefore, hopefully, the government can build rehabilitation facilities in Papua Province which may be used in conjunction with West Papua Province.

From the age group, the majority of patients are from the student age. The data is available in table 5. In the table, the age group is divided into 8 groups, namely less than 15 years, 15-20 years, 21-25 years, 26-30 years, 31-35 years, 36-40 years, 41-50 years, and over 50 years.

Table 34.5. The Age of the Drug Abuse Patients

NO	Age	2018	2019	2020
1	<15 years old	3	1	4
2	15-20 years old	47	47	22
3	21-25 years old	11	25	16
4	26-30 years old	10	9	10
5	31-35 years old	3	6	7
6	36-40 years old	2	4	4
7	41-50 years old	4	8	5
8	>50	0	1	0
Total		80	101	68

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua 2021

The table 5 shows that the 15–20-year-old group which is the school age group is the majority of patients being treated. This number even exceeds the number of patients in other age groups. However, there was a very significant decline in 2020 and 2021. The data is not in the table. The decline is due to the Covid 19 pandemic which will be explained further in the next discussion. The data in table 5 above shows the fact that there is a trend of drug use in which the older it is in age then the smaller it is in number. The exception to this pattern is in the group of 15 years and under. However, there are indications that the drug use in the age of 15 years and under is increasing as found in the data from the period of 2018. However, most of the patients use opiate substances. The users are from a 15-year-old group in the epidemic and they use the Aica Aibon glue.

The type gender that is treated as the drug rehabilitation patients is available in table 6. The table shows the number of male patients has dominated the number for the last 3 years. The female patients are less than 20% of the male patients at the highest rate in 2019

Table 34.6. Type of Gender for the Drug Rehabilitation Treatment

NO	GENDER	2018	2019	2020
1	MALE	73	85	61
2	FEMALE	7	16	7
TOTAL		80	101	68

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua 2021

Table 34.7 below shows the data on the illegal drugs consumed by the drug rehabilitation patients in Papua Province. The majority of the drug addicted is marijuana during the period of three years (2018-2020). There are only 2 types of drugs circulating in Papua Province, namely methamphetamine and marijuana. The other types are mostly cases of the synthetic drugs mixed with tobacco, similar to gorilla tobacco. As described before, methamphetamine comes from other parts of Indonesia, mostly from Sulawesi and Java, while marijuana comes from PNG. Due to the geographical distance between Papua and Sulawesi-Java, the methamphetamine costs a much higher price than marijuana, where the place of the origin is easy and near. Thus, the meth is not popular for the users because most people cannot buy the drug.

Table34.7 The Type of Drugs Consumed by the Drug Rehabilitation Patients

NO	Type of Drugs	2018	2019	2020
1	METHAMPHETAMINE	10	24	10
2	MARIJUANA	70	74	57
3	INEX	0	0	0
4	TRAMADOL	0	0	0
5	DEXTRO	0	0	0
6	THP	0	0	0
7	Others	0	3	1
TOTAL		80	101	68

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua Province 2021

The number of drug abuse cases in Papua Province is not equal to the number of personnel handling the cases. For the BNNP in Papua Province, this number is available in table 8. The total number of the personnel is only 97 people who are divided into 3 groups, namely personnel from the Indonesian Police (POLRI) being assigned to BNN (Provincial and Regency), government employees, State Apparatus (DPK ASN) and contract workers. Actually, as many as 46 personnel or almost half of the personnel are the contract workers which include drivers, security guards and cleaners including cleaning service staff who are not directly involved in drug eradication and prevention activities. Nevertheless, the wide-range geographical area in Papua is 420,540 square kilometers (compared to for example the island of Java, which is 129,904 square kilometers). It is highly

incompatible. Therefore, if we look further, the comparison between the number of arrests or cases processed by BNNP in Papua Province is still smaller than the number of cases resolved by the Regional Police of Papua. The regional police in Papua have a special unit in each resort unit with a much larger number of personnel. Moreover, there is another function of the BNNP, namely the rehabilitation of drug users. The function requires a huge number of personnel, so more personnel would pay attention to the rehabilitation services.

Table 34.8. Number of Personnel of BNNP dan BNNK in the Area of Papua Province

NO	Status	BNNP Papua	BNN Jayapura Regency	BNN Mimika Regency	Total
1	POLRI	14 personnels	3 personnels	4 personnels	15 personnels
2	Government Employees	20 personnels	11 personnels	1 personnels	32 personnels
3	State Apparatus	-	-	4 personnels	4 personnels
4	Contract Workers	21 personnels	13 personnels	13 personnels	46 personnels
Total		55 Personnels	27 Personnels	22 Personnels	

Source: Presentation of the BNNP of Papua Papua Province, 2021

C. Drug Trafficking during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on interviews and data obtained, there has been a change in the pattern of distribution and use of drugs during this pandemic. There was a decline in cases in 2021. This is due to restrictions on population movement to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the region. With the restrictions on movement, many drug trafficking routes are closed because people are not allowed to come through these routes. There are also fears of the dangers of transmission from this Covid-19 virus.

In addition, the pandemic has also reduced people’s purchasing power because people’s incomes have decreased due to the closure of the workplaces and trade has also slowed. This causes the drug trade to slow down as well. Moreover, following the crime of theft has also decreased, so there is no barter activity for the stolen goods. However, there is a tendency to shift the use of the prohibited materials towards the cheapest goods, namely the misuse of glue.

In addition, the pandemic situation pushed the schools to close down so that the students' study from home and receive strict supervision from their parents. Their parents were also always at home because the workplace was not open or could not do the trading activities. Also, direct contact between students had been slow and reduced the possibility of committing drug abuse together. In addition, contact with the drug dealers also had also been slow due to the difficulty in obtaining the drugs. Thus, the students were not eager to consume drugs anymore. But in some cases, this also led to an increase in the use of glue.

The decrease-rate of drugs during this pandemic applies to all types of drugs, including marijuana and meth. The methamphetamine is usually used as a recreational ingredient or for strong drugs, even though during the pandemic, the entertainment venues had been closed down so there was no recreation place anymore

Similarly, the use of liquor, especially local or traditional liquor also declined. In addition to the active efforts of the regional governments in suppressing the circulation of traditional alcoholic beverages, the people's purchasing power has decreased, as well as the opportunity to drink alcohol, especially the drinking habit with friends, has also decreased

D. Causes and Effects of Drug Use

The causes of drug use that are known from research in 2019 (Setiawan, 2019) and corroborated by interviews in this year's research are of 4 kinds, namely, first, there is culture shock, considered as a health supplement and also as currency for bartering goods resulting from crimes. However, Papua has a fairly good drug prevalence rate of 0.3% compared to the national prevalence rate of 1.8% in 2019 (BNN Research Center for Research and Development, 2020)

Culture shock is defined as primarily a series of emotional reactions to the loss of the perception of reinforcement from one's own culture, to a new culture that is not understood, and can lead to misunderstandings about new experiences (Adler, 1981). Culture shock is due to the geographical areas of Papua where the population is divided into 4 groups, namely: coastal, inland, mountain slopes and mountains. Usually, the mountain

and mountain slope populations consist of the remote communities with limited access and limited education. So, they have limited knowledge on everything. Meanwhile, the coastal community is the most modern society with the same level of knowledge, education and social conditions or almost the same as the population of Indonesia and Java in general. These striking differences lead to culture shock. This culture shock causes a person to lose grip and can lead to falling in the wrong direction including drug abuse.

Drugs, especially methamphetamine, are also considered as a health supplement that can increase enthusiasm and energy at work. This led to the consumption of drugs (meth) and became a trend in the hardworking world. However, this is not generally the case, as many of the interviewees who were interviewed did not know this.

The third reason is the impact of drug abuse is the nature of the drug trade in Papua which uses barter. There is a tendency for the drug transactions to use barter with stolen goods. This is due to avoiding the tracking of drug transactions and the convenience of the drug transactions because usually stolen goods are expensive, such as motorbikes. This has led to the act of motorcycle theft to be quite rampant in Papua Province.

Because buying and selling marijuana uses a barter system, there is also a tendency for marijuana to be used as a substitute for currency. The barter is done to buy illegal goods such as weapons from abroad. Weapons are important since there are still security disturbances in the provinces of Papua and West Papua, where the rebel groups need weapons and ammunition. Usually, these weapons and ammunition are purchased from abroad, especially from PNG. But there are also people from other countries.

The general impact that emerges from drug consumption is of course on health (White, 2004). It is primarily addictive. Even so, specifically for marijuana drugs, which are widely circulated in Papua, the effects of addiction are not as great as for other types of drugs. This has led to a trend to legalize marijuana in various countries around the world. In addition to causing addiction, the drugs also have a bad health impact that comes from the use of tools to consume drugs. For example, the use of shared needles will cause the transmission of dangerous diseases,

such as AIDS. In addition to the type of drugs as the smoking substance, like marijuana, the negative effects have influenced other people around the drug users even though they do not consume the marijuana. Being the passive smokers of the illegal cigarettes owns equal threat with the smokers themselves.

E. Drug Illicit Trafficking Prevention Program

Currently, at the national level, BNN has a program for the Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking or P4GN which was first launched through the Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2010. The main objective of the P4GN program is to empower all potentialities in all levels of society to consciously carry out the movements to oppose/reject drug abuse and illicit trafficking. In 2020, the president issued the Presidential Instruction no. 2 of 2020 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Narcotics Precursors. On the basis of these 2 regulations, BNN carries out its activities to prevent and eradicate drugs supported by the police and other apparatus.

At the provincial level, the BNNP has a main program, namely, the dissemination program on the dangers of drugs and control of drugs through drug testing and rehabilitation. This is in accordance with the function of prevention and rehabilitation of the drug users at BNNP Papua. This program is more important than the action or arrest activities, because they can be done by the police. To make it more attractive to the public, the drug ambassadors have even been appointed from the popular figures in the community through certain kinds of elections.

For students, the BNNP conducts outreach programs in schools to introduce the dangers of drugs and also to check drug abuse among the students. The seminar on drug abuse often includes the Papuan drug carriers to better attract the attention of students. Often, it is carried out with millions of urine tests. The seminar is carried out at all school levels from elementary school to university level. In addition to BNN, the drug activists also carry out drug handling and prevention activities in schools and for school-age children. Usually, these activists are also school teachers. One of the interviewees is also a BK (counseling study) teacher

at a school who also deals with the children who are in problems. In dealing with them, drastic measures cannot be taken because it will scare the child and they would not want to receive any input. The method is to approach slowly to get into the comfort area of the child and try to solve the problem of the child that causes him to be in drug abuse situations. Of course, these activities are also continuously monitored within the activists in the community and also with the BNNP of Papua province.

For the general public, drug activists also do the same actions. Based on the interview by the author, these activists carry out the coaching and approach the users within a step-by-step method. After they become closer, then they can provide advice that may be able to solve the drug problems of the users. Often families also cover up their family members who are exposed to drugs because it is considered taboo. Therefore, a cautious approach is again a key factor.

The regional government also conducts a special program for drug control. These programs are covered by the state budget (APBN), and the main focus is for the villages. The amount of anti-drug funds provided in each village is still very small, approximately 10 million. Many of the village heads chose to carry out a drug hazard socialization program with these funds, in the form of seminars on the introduction of drugs and their dangers, which was sometimes carried out in cooperation with BNN. It is also done by posting many anti-drug banners which are placed in strategic places in the villages. However, there are also village heads who choose to use these funds to improve the welfare of the disadvantaged communities who are vulnerable to being affected by drugs. The subject of improvement is the opening of new business sectors to support the income of the communities.

Basically, the BNNP Papua has become a nexus in drug prevention in Papua. All prevention and rehabilitation activities carried out, whether by the community independently, schools or anti-drug NGOs, the BNNP of Papua province always monitor and support them. Even the Papuan Police are also cooperating in handling drug cases. As for the handling of drug cases, the BNNP of Papua province always cooperates with the Papuan Regional Police. However, there is no special penitentiary for the drug criminals. It is unfortunate since the penitentiary is important facilities for

the drug addicts so that they can also be rehabilitated. By using a public penitentiary, the drug users would not be rehabilitated because they are together with ordinary criminals. Eventually, they will be able to turn into a dealer after spending their imprisonment in prisons. Moreover, due to the absence of the penitentiary, the drug addicts would be treated properly. To carry out the rehabilitation, the nearest facility is in Makassar, and often they have to go to the island of Java to carry out rehabilitation. Of course, this requires expensive costs. The BNNP of Papua province only has very limited detention facilities, namely 2 rooms that can be used for temporary detention while rehabilitating. Therefore, it is preferable that the prisons specifically for the drugs and rehabilitation patients should exist in Papua, as well as in every province in Indonesia.

F. Conclusion

From the description above, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the distribution, use, and prevention of drugs in Papua. They are as follows:

- The most common type of drug used in Papua is marijuana. Other types of drugs in Papua are usually methamphetamine and synthetic originating from outside Papua and the price is quite expensive. So, they are not affordable. The meth comes from the islands of Sulawesi and Java via cargo ships or through the delivery-service packages.
- The drugs are distributed from the sea or land, but mainly the sea, especially for the drugs that come from outside Indonesia, such as from PNG.
- To obtain the drugs, they often barter drugs with stolen goods, especially motorbikes. Sometimes the barter system is used to get weapons. Therefore, it creates a fairly serious security breach.
- The use of drugs has reached most parts of Papua. The elementary school students were also involved with the drug abuse activities.
- The difference in culture between the coastal and inland areas often becomes one of the causes of the culture shock and it can lead to drug abuse. This happens in the adult community as well as the school children.
- In this pandemic condition, the drug use rate has declined. It is due to restrictions on the human movement, closure of businesses and trade, and students doing online learning.

- Drug control is carried out by both the BNNP of Papua province and the Papuan Regional Police. The drug prevention has been done by involving the regional government, and several community organizations of drug activists
- The rehabilitation facility in Papua is still lacking since there are no special facilities for the drug rehabilitation center. Even prison consists of all criminals from different types of crimes. This also becomes a major factor for drug users since on one hand, they should be able to be rehabilitated, but, on the other hand, they will fall deeper into the drug business due to the influence of other detainees in prisons

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CHAPTER 35

MANAGEMENT OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

Luis Feneteruma

A. Introduction

West Papua Province is located in the eastern part of Indonesia. The province has an area of 140,376 km² with a population of approximately 1,134,068 people (BPS, 2021). The population consists of 12 regencies and one city. One of the big cities which is also the entrance to the land of Papua is Sorong City. Sorong City is a transit city for both land, sea and air transportation to most of the regencies in West Papua.

West Papua is a province or area that is prone to drugs because it has a large land and sea areas. Moreover, West Papua is very strategic since its location is in the Pacific Ocean which can also be used as the entry point for drug trafficking from many international airports.

The BNNP of West Papua province reported that in 2019, there were 9 (nine) drug cases. The total number of marijuanas coming to the province is 6.24 grams and methamphetamines are 150.10 grams. The average age of the dealers is between 14-44 years old. These drug dealers are unemployed which makes them come into this illegal business. In West Papua Province, unemployment is the main factor that makes someone fall into the world of drugs, either as a user or as a dealer. There are other factors as well, but if you look at the facts on the ground and the results of interviews by the BNNP, it is clear that people who do not have jobs (unemployment) or work irregularly (occasionally) are exposed to drugs very quickly.

In 2021, the BNN in collaboration with PMB - LIPI conducted a prevalence survey in all provinces in Indonesia. For the West Papua region,

this survey was conducted in three areas, including Sorong City, Sorong Regency, and Manokwari Regency.

This paper describes the drug problems in West Papua and the efforts to tackle the dangers of drugs carried out by both the BNNP of West Papua province and other supporting institutions. Methodologically, the data in this paper were collected based on the field observations and interviews with several prominent figures such as the Head of the BNNP of West Papua Province, the Narcotics Unit of Sorong City, the Head of Kesbangpol Sorong City as well as traditional leaders and NGO Drug Activists. In addition to the primary data, there is also the secondary data obtained from several sources of books/reports.

B. Drug Problems

Drug trafficking has developed with increasingly sophisticated modes. This is due to the innovation in the digital technology developments. The government detects an alarming trend, namely, the global drug crimes which are not only motivated by the business but also by other motives such as financing the terrorism crimes. The drug trafficking is closely related to human trafficking and other criminal cases.

The drug abuse case in West Papua, especially the City of Sorong has reached an alarming situation. Sorong has been well known as the vulnerable city to be the drug-prone area. The indicator is the high number of drug cases done by many youngsters in the productive age of 20-30 years old. According to the Sorong City Drugs Unit, in 2021, there were 17 cases, namely, 7 cases of marijuana, 7 cases of methamphetamine, 2 cases of gorilla cigarettes, and 1 case of food (local drink type rat stamp). The drug-prone areas in Sorong City have been mapped into several points that are used as the reference points for the routine patrols and drug monitoring (interview with Head of Drugs Unit at the Sorong City Police).

Drugs in West Papua are expensive and how do drug users get money to buy these illicit goods? In Sorong City, most of them become thieves or robbers. The money from the robbery was used to buy marijuana and meth. Therefore, in recent years there have been many cases of motorcycle theft and robberies that have occurred in Sorong City.

The non-prone area in West Papua province, according to the survey conducted in 2021 is South Sorong Regency. According to data from the South Sorong Drug Investigation Unit, there were several drug cases, in 2019, there were 7 cases. In 2020, there were 6 cases and in 2021, it rose into 8 cases. These cases have been transferred to the authorities for trial (P21)

Table 35.1. Drug Abuse Cases in West Papua (2019-2021)

NO	YEAR	CRIME CASES	CRIME CLEARANCE			SUSPECTED TO BE CRIME ACTS		SUSPECTS
			No Inv	P.21	DIVERSED	OBSERVATION	INVESTIGATION	
1	2021	8	---	6	1	---	1	12
2	2020	6	---	6	---	---	---	7
3	2019	7	---	5	2	---	---	10

Source: South Sorong Drug Investigation Unit

As for the drug cases in West Papua Province, the BNNP of West Papua province recorded the data in 2020. There were 7 cases including 6 cases of methamphetamine with a total of 300.1 grams and one case of marijuana with a total of 2,064.2 grams. These cases were considered with the exclusion of rehabilitation treatment

Table 35.2. Drug Cases in West Papua in 2020

No	BNNP	LKN	Files	Suspects		Type of Drugs	Number of Evidence	Status
1	West Papua Province	LKN 01	1 file	1	Gabriel Young Amunaw	Meth	29.8 grams	Trial (P21)
2		LKN 02	1 file	1	Jerry Jordan Lumalessil	Meth	48.5 grams	Trial (P21)
			2 file		Muh Risky M. Syah			
3		LKN 03	1 file	1	Vinna Robaha	Marijuana	2.064.2 grams	Trial (P21)
5		LKN 05	1 file	1	Reza Adi Putra	Meth	40.4 grams	Trial (P21)
			2 files	2	Firman			
6		LKN 06	1 file	1	Loay Darussalam	Meth	181.4 grams	Trial (P21)

source: BNNP of the West Papua Province in 2021

Table 35.3. Types of Drugs and Suspects in West Papua

No	LKN Number	Type of Evidence	Amount of Evidence	Suspects	Status
1	LKN-01, January 15, 2021	Marijuana	2.180.3 gr	Jhoe Kadop	P21 (Trial)
2	LKN-02, February 21, 2021	Marijuana	1.840.7 gr	Jevon HT	P21 (Trial)
3	LKN-03, March 6, 2021	Marijuana	6,622.6 gr	Yongki HKG	P21 (Trial)
				Richard Aronggear	Investigation
4	LKN-04, April 2, 2021	Marijuana	242 gr	Tubagus Herlana S	P21 (Trial)
				David Sabami	Transfer to POMAD
				Fahri Iyo	Transfer to POMAD
5	-	Methamphetamine	9 plastic bags	Muh Rahmat	Transfer to Regional Resort Police of Aimas Sorong

Source: the BNNP of West Papua Province in 2021

The drug trafficking route in West Papua is almost the same as in several other areas, namely by the air, land and sea routes. In the province of West Papua, most marijuana is imported by sea. Initially, it was smuggled from the border area of Papua New Guinea (PNG) through the Koya - Jayapura City border and after that it was transported by the PELNI (the state shipping company) ships to several districts such as Manokwari, Sorong, Biak, Serui Merauke and Wondama. Methamphetamine is usually transported by air or by sea originating from Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar. The land route is not recommended due to Papua's geographical location and difficult terrain.

According to the chairman of the Anti-Drugs Movement of Sorong City (Grenades), the sea highway is also one of the routes currently used to send marijuana. Sorong City is the place where the drug arrives, precisely in Dom Island (an island opposite Sorong City). This island is used as the sea port whose route starts from Papua to the islands of Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara. This port does not have strict supervision and monitoring tools. So, the Marijuana from this area is transported to other islands such as Maluku, NTT, and possibly to other different areas as well because the sea access is unlimited.

The problem of drugs is also the task of the government, both for the province and district or city levels. As stated by the Sorong City government,

in this case the Head of Kesbangpol who also serves as the Daily Chair of the Sorong City Drug Task Force. According to him, the monitoring of drug trafficking and abuse in Sorong City continues to be carried out by collaboration with other institutions such as the Police and NGO drug activists. The drug task force is also posted in several vulnerable points such as seaports, airports, and safekeeping services. In addition to that, there are no drug rehabilitation centers built by the government, both provincial and regional governments. The government through the Social Service unit should build such a shelter to serve as the rehabilitation center. So, there would be the facilities that prepare the eating, drinking, clothing and so on for the drug addicts (according to the Kesbangpol).

Why the problem of drug abuse in West Papua Province has increased every year. First, there is a development of the city that invites negative external cultural influences in the cities and districts. Second, the drinking alcohol habit by the Papuans has been the daily basis even for the youngsters. It is a fast entry point for drug abuse actions. Third, there is an absence of awareness and supervision from parents to the children or the Papuan generation. Fourth, there is no drug regulation issued by the regional government. There are some regional policies related to drugs but there is only minimum implementation from the stakeholders.

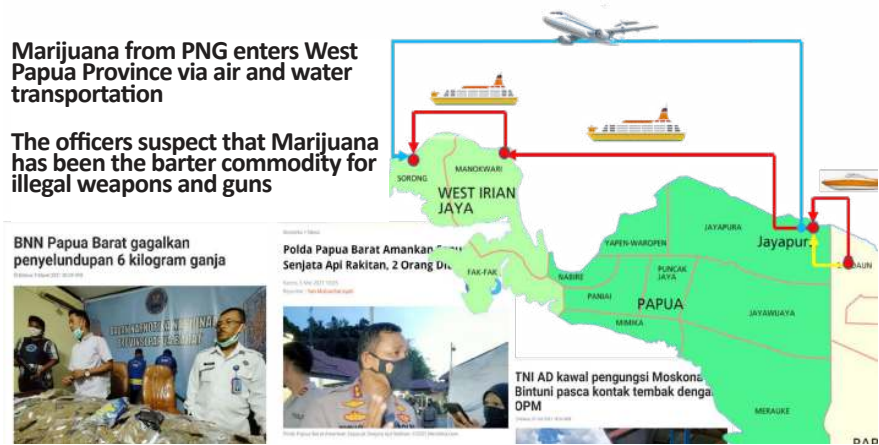


Figure 35.1. distribution pattern of drug networks in West Papua
Source: BNNP of West Papua (2021)

C. Reasons for Using the Drugs

1. Source of income/to fulfil the daily need

West Papua Province is rich in natural resources. The coastals and forests in West Papua have attracted many large companies to run their business. Thus, it affects the financial income of the workers or the community. The High wages and the absence of knowledge on good financial management have made it easy for the population to buy everything that amazes them. This includes the illegal drugs such as marijuana, meths, etc.

On the contrary, in Sorong city, there are many unemployed people. The unemployed sell or become dealers in order to fulfill their daily life. Based on the observation, most of the couriers are still in their teenagers. The reason is that becoming a courier meaning that they would receive good wages whereas the work is instant and easy. Thus, many young people are tempted to be the seller's/dealers.

2. Living Place

In West Papua, especially in the drug-prone areas (Sorong City), according to the survey in 2021, the city and its surrounding areas are very vulnerable where the initial triggers are drinking and hanging out habits. The development of several cities in West Papua such as Sorong City is very fast. This has led to the entry of new cultures, both positive and negative cultures. Most of the youngsters are more likely to catch the negative cultures such as mugging, thefts, robberies, and gangsters or drug abuse. This is due to the influence of the environment in which they live in and or from outside their residence. Furthermore, the disorganization of the housing groups where there are no rules with the residents or the security services, has made the residents are free to do whatever they want.

3. Additional Factors

Another supporting factor is the lack of attention or supervision from parents for various reasons, including the divorce of the parents, parents who are busy with work or parents who have passed away. Moreover, technological developments such as the internet and mobile phones support the wide-range distribution of the drugs. Nearly 70% of the West

Papua region has received a 4G internet network from cities to villages. This also influences the behavior and mindset of the young generations in West Papua. The adoption of new cultures and lifestyles through the internet directly affect the mindset and lifestyle of the community, especially the younger generations.

D. The Drug Effects

1. Health Systems

In West Papua, the number of drug users is dominated by the youngsters in the age of 16-30 years. There are several characteristics of people who consume drugs. They will usually be quickly irritable, easy to be in high libido, lack energy, lazy to move, difficult to concentrate, easy to hallucinate, and paranoid about everything.

These conditions depend on the level of use. If you are a novice user but use drugs a lot then all the characteristics due to the health effects will appear. If the amount is a lot, then at that time you will also hallucinate, but if you only use a little, you will recover faster than people who use large amounts. The fastest recovery is three days, but if you use a lot of it, the recovery can take a week and then you can recover again. In contrast to marijuana, the use of methamphetamine in a short time has the effect of increasing strength so that it can work for a long time. Usually, people use methamphetamine so that they last longer to do something so they are not sleepy but can still work. However, the positive impact will turn negative without realizing it, because it results in the occurrence of brain nerve disorders.

2. Economic Problems

As described above, one of the causative factors is the economic problems. The impact of drugs falls to users, families and the wider community. For users who have become addicts, they will do anything to get drugs. This has an impact on the income of both unmarried and married households. To get drugs, you have to buy them. Therefore, an addict is looking for ways to buy drugs, either selling personal property or other people's property (stealing). It is even worse than to be a thug and even to be a murderer or committing a crime.

3. Social Impacts

The social impact is more on the community interactions with drug users. If a person is imprisoned for using drugs, then there is a label given by the community to that person, namely, the drug user. When someone uses drugs in a certain environment or place of residence, the local people will label that person negatively. In everyday social life, the addicts will rebel against the social rules (antisocial) and they do not care about the family rules and the environment where they live. They fight against other people, especially their families and parents or siblings. Then the addicts begin to forget the responsibilities in the family and they do not care about the health and hygiene.

If the user is a student, it will have a direct effect on the effectiveness of learning at school. He/she will be dropped out of the school. Then, when the user is someone who works, it is very risky and it can lead to death during working hours since the effect of the drugs is the low rate of body resistance and lack of concentration. Another impact is the high-rate of rapes. When someone uses drugs, their mind will be mixed with many matters so they can do unexpected things such as rapes and also in many cases, the drug users went crazy after being the drug addicts.

E. Drug Control Strategy

1. Policy and Program by the BNNP of West Papua Province

The P4GN policy was ratified in the Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 Article 2. The P4GN program assigns all agencies to be responsible in accordance with their duties, functions and authorities to prevent drug abuse. P4GN is the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program. The main objective of P4GN is to empower all potential points that exist in all levels of society so that they consciously carry out the movements to oppose/reject the abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics is aimed at making the public aware of the dangers of drugs. There will be punishment for those who violate the regulation. However, of course, there will be some ways to overcome the drug problems.

The strategy to control drugs in West Papua has been carried out by the BNNP of West Papua province and other institutions. This year, BNN

assigned the Desa Bersinar program in two areas, namely, Manokwari Regency and Sanggeng Village. It is started from the formation of the P4GN Task Force, P4GN socialization and mapping of the vulnerable areas. The second was in Sorong City, South Remu Sub-district with activities to establish the P4GN Task Force, P4GN seminar, the formation of recovery agents, IBM supplies, mapping of the vulnerable areas, meeting of 3 (three) pillars, formation of the volunteers/activists in West Papua Province.

According to Victor Paty, the activities of preventing, eradicating and abusing drugs are in line with the annual intervention targets. According to the data on the number of drug cases, the City of Sorong has the highest number of drug cases. Thus, there will be periodic intervention in the City of Sorong and followed by other areas that also have a high number of drug cases, such as the Manokwari area. In addition, the BNNP of West Papua Province also carried out the outpatient rehabilitation. There were 2 (two) people who were rehabilitated but due to the pandemic of Covid-19 situation, the program is no longer implemented. Another program is that the BNN established Pos Aju as the BNN representative in Sorong City. They offered the public services to make the public closer to them and work related to BNN programs.

There are two missions assigned to the BNN of West Papua Province, First, the launching of Desa Bersinar and second, the formation of the BNNK in districts and cities of Papua. It is essential due to the development of drug abuse cases in West Papua has reached an alarming rate. Many areas are prone to drugs.

Table 35.4 Distribution of the Information Dissemination of P4GN in 2021

State Budget	Non-State Budget	Social Media	Total
1.880 participants	2.378 participants	61.790 participant	66.048 participants
6 seminars	17 seminars	426 postings	449 seminars and postings

Source: BNNP of West Papua Province in 2021

2. Society Empowerment

In addition to the counseling actions as described above, there are also the empowerment programs. One of the activities is collaborating with the Vocational Training Center (BLK) for the training to improve skills such as welding, computers, English and other fields which is carried out

annually. Other empowerment is the provision of life skills by holding cake-making training, this training is carried out in the prone-to drug areas or to the former drug convicts or their families (wife/husband) with the aim of changing the lifestyles so that they would be able to carry out positive activities. Moreover, from the economic point of view, they can open an independent business to support their needs

3. Eradication

For the eradication, BNN has collaborated with the police and other institutions. The eradication sector has worked well this year. The number of drug cases in West Papua, based on the BNN report is that the number of drug abuse and narcotics precursors which are in P-21 (trial) is 4 cases. The value of security, order and health of prisoners is carried out 100% according to the planned annual target. The value of the safety level of drugs and non-drug evidence is carried out at 100%. It means that the eradication works optimally. The challenges for the eradication are the location of the West Papua region which is so wide that it requires a large allocation of funds every year in order to reach the vulnerable and non-prone areas.

4. The Concern of the Government, Prominent Figures and Anti-Drugs Activists on Drug Problems

According to the Chairperson of the Indigenous Peoples Institute, Moi, the strategy for dealing with drugs is the initial process of discipline and supervision and education for the youngsters. It should start from the family to shape individual behavior. Families have an important role in instilling good behaviors to their children, for example by inviting children to worship, giving advice and telling stories about imagining a good future.

According to the head of the Sorong City Anti-Drug Movement (Granat), there are several future solutions in the context of tackling drugs in West Papua. First, we should collaborate inter-institutional because in the context of the war on drugs, the institutions must sit together to synergize with all its components, from anti-drug activities, BNN, the police, as well as the prosecutor's office and other institutions. Second, the regional governments must be present in fostering and facilitating talented generations, whether in the fields of sports and arts or culture in order to create the generation without drugs. Third, there should be a collaboration between the important religious figures, both Christian

and Muslim religious leaders. They need to play a very important role in providing information or dissemination of information about drugs to each of their respective followers. Fourth, we should have the dissemination of information program on the Law 35 Articles 54-57 with the focus on the rehabilitation for the community members. So far, they still think negatively that if they report their family, then these family members will be arrested. Seminar on the discussion of the Law is essential for direct counseling to the community to understand the rules regarding drugs.

Another important subject is the development of infrastructure to overcome the drugs and provide services to the community. In West Papua, there is no rehabilitation center. Therefore, the provincial government must immediately collaborate with BNNP of West Papua to build a rehabilitation center in the strategic location so that it is easily accessible to the people from different cities or regencies.

F. Conclusion

West Papua is an area which is still under development. The crime rate is as high as the development done in the area. One of the crimes which bothers the area is the drug illegal trafficking and drug abuse. If we look at the number and cases of the drug problems from year to year, West Papua has reached an alarming rate among other provinces. The government must immediately take a preventive policy to save the young generation in West Papua. The important policy is to collaborate with other institutions in tackling drug problems. The policy also has to relate with the vast territory of West Papua. The cooperation assigned in the MoU with other agencies is indeed significant to solve the problem.

Another important policy is to establish the BNNK in vulnerable areas such as Sorong City or Sorong Regency and also several other districts. This is one of the alternatives to strengthen and close the working control distance of the BNNP. The BNNK needs to be formed as soon as possible.

The important issue is also the early prevention in breaking the drug chain with a focus on the youngsters to be free from drugs. Therefore, the P4GN program should be focused on schools to suppress and break the chain of drug trafficking and abuse.

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ISSN 978 623 93775 9 5

