

DRUG ISSUES IN INDONESIA

2019

(A Field Note)



Perpustakaan BNN

DRUG ISSUES IN INDONESIA 2019 (A Field Note)



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Drug Issues in Indonesia 2019 (A Field Note)

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Research, Data, and Information Center (PUSLITDATIN)

National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia

MT. Haryono Road 11 Cawang, East Jakarta

Email : puslitdatin@bnn.go.id.

Call Center : 184

SMS Center : 081221675675

Website : www.bnn.go.id



To disclose drug abuse development in Indonesia, National Narcotics Board conducted a Survey of Drug Abuse Prevalence. In 2019, in collaboration with the Community and Cultural Research Center of Indonesian Institute of Science, National Narcotics Board conducted a 2019 National Survey of Drug Abuse in 34 Provinces. To provide an overview of the current situation in each province, a Book of **Drug Issues in Indonesia 2019 (A Field Note)** was compiled.

This book is the researchers' notes on the field findings and interviews when conducting the 2019 National Survey of Drug Abuse in 34 Provinces. The results of the researchers' interaction produced field facts that can be used as material to determine measures to handle drug abuse in the Province. The essence of this book is a description of the current situation of drug abuse based on observations of researchers, opinions of policymakers, the public and drug abusers in the Province (34 Provinces).

I hope this book can be useful and can contribute to positive information about drug abuse issues in each province so that the implementation of the P4GN Program will be more focused.

On this occasion, I would like to thank The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) as the supervisor of the research function and all parties involved in the preparation of this book so that it can be published on time.

Jakarta, February 2020
Head of National Narcotics Board

Drs. Heru Winarko S.H

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

Our gratitude for grace and guidance from Allah SWT, with His permission, we have completed the **Book of Drug Issues in Indonesia 2019 (A Field Note)** on time. This book is based on field findings in the National Narcotics Abuse Survey in 34 Provinces in 2019. The survey was a collaboration between the National Narcotics Board and the Community and Cultural Research Center of Indonesian Institutes of Science (LIPI).

The implementation of this survey has involved several agencies including the Provincial Government, Local Government, Related Agencies as well as several community components. We would also like to thank all the Heads of Provincial Narcotics Board (BNNP) and the Heads of Regency/City Narcotics Board (BNNK) for providing their support for this survey.

The contents of this book are the researchers' notes on the results of interactions with the community, in-depth observations and interviews with policymakers, communities and drug abusers in each province (34 provinces).

On this occasion, we would like to thank Drs. Heru Winarko, S.H. as the Head of National Narcotics Board and Drs. Adhi Prawoto, S.H as the Main Secretary of National Narcotics Board who gave directions. We would also like to thank the researchers involved and all members of the Research, Data, and Information Center of National Narcotics Board for their assistance and cooperation in the preparation of this book.

Finally, we hope that this book will be able to make useful and beneficial contributions to decision making and improvement of the Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Illicit Drug Trafficking (P4GN) in Indonesia in general and at the provincial level in particular.

Jakarta, February 2020

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Perpustakaan BNN



INTRODUCTION

Perpustakaan BNN

Tsunami Aceh Museum

MUSEUM TSUNAMI



Weh Island , Sabang, Aceh



INTRODUCTION

This book is a collection of researchers' field notes when conducting a Drug Abuse Survey in 34 Provinces in Indonesia. This field note contains field information obtained from a series of interviews with informants who provide information related to drug abuse, especially those related to drug trafficking, factors that cause people to be exposed to drugs, the impacts of drug abuse, and activities to prevent and control drug abuse in the area. This field note was compiled to clarify trends obtained from the results of the drug abuse survey.

The field notes are about people's experiences from being exposed to drugs to the point where they were back to society. Also, it is explained the obstacles faced by drug users to be free from drugs. This field notes also mentioned cases of drug abuse that were successfully revealed by regional law enforcement officers, namely the National Police and Provincial Narcotics Board (BNNP), which showed that drug users do not only come from certain groups and professions but come from a variety of different backgrounds, ranging from politicians, State Civil Servants (ASN), entrepreneurs to celebrities. Drug abuse is indeed difficult to eradicate. Therefore, besides enforcing the law on drug dealers and users, we also need to conduct prevention to stop widespread drug abuse. For this reason, young people as drug network mafia's targets need to be made aware of the dangers of drug abuse.

The National Narcotics Board (BNN) through its representatives in each province is now more eager to implement the Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) and Narcotics Precursors. The program launched by BNN was implemented differently based on regions since they have different obstacles. This book also includes the program activities by BNNP as BNN's regional representatives.

In each region, BNNP always carries out drug abuse handling despite there are budget constraints. One of the obstacles faced by BNNP is related to rehabilitation efforts for drug users. The problem is that there is no exact data on the number of people who should be rehabilitated. Also, the poor coordination between agencies making it difficult to monitor users after rehabilitation. As a result, BNNP does not know for sure whether they were using drugs again or not.

Another obstacle faced to tackle drug abuse is the social environment that does not have resistance to drug abuse yet. In such a social environment will be very difficult to expect community participation to overcome drug abuse.

Despite mentioned obstacles, efforts to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking must still be carried out, because drugs are a common enemy that harms the young generation, their family, society, as well as the nation. In other words, drug abuse does not only affect the users but also weakens national resilience in the social, economic and cultural fields. Society's freedom from drug dangers is expected to create superior and productive young people.

Regardless of many studies and information on the negative effects of drug abuse, there are still many who abuse it. Therefore, we need a comprehensive evaluation from various sides, to find the best solution in eradicating drug abuse based on each region's characteristics.

These field notes are the result of interviews with research informants who are considered to possess information about drug problems in their area. Therefore, this book is not intended to explain drug problems comprehensively, but only provides a glimpse of drug problems in each province.



II

DRUG ISSUES IN SUMATERA ISLAND

Perpustakaan BNN



Maimun Palace, Medan, North Sumatera



Jam Gadang, Bukittinggi, West Sumatra



DRUG ISSUES IN SUMATRA ISLAND

Introduction

Drug trafficking in Indonesia has reached an alarming stage because it targets all levels of society, both in urban and rural areas. Today, the target of drug trafficking is no longer in night clubs but residential areas, schools and also government offices. Every day in print and electronic media report there is always news about the arrest or raids of drug dealers by BNN and by police officers in all regions of Indonesia.

Research results of the National Narcotics Board (BNN) in collaboration with the University of Indonesia Health Research Center (PPK-UI) in 2017 showed a trend of drug abuse in 2017 of 1.77 percent or around 3,376,114 people are drug abuse victims. That number consists of several categories, namely first-timer users 1,908,319 people, regular users 920,100 people, non-injecting addicts (489,197 people) and injecting addicts 58,498 people - (BNN 2018).

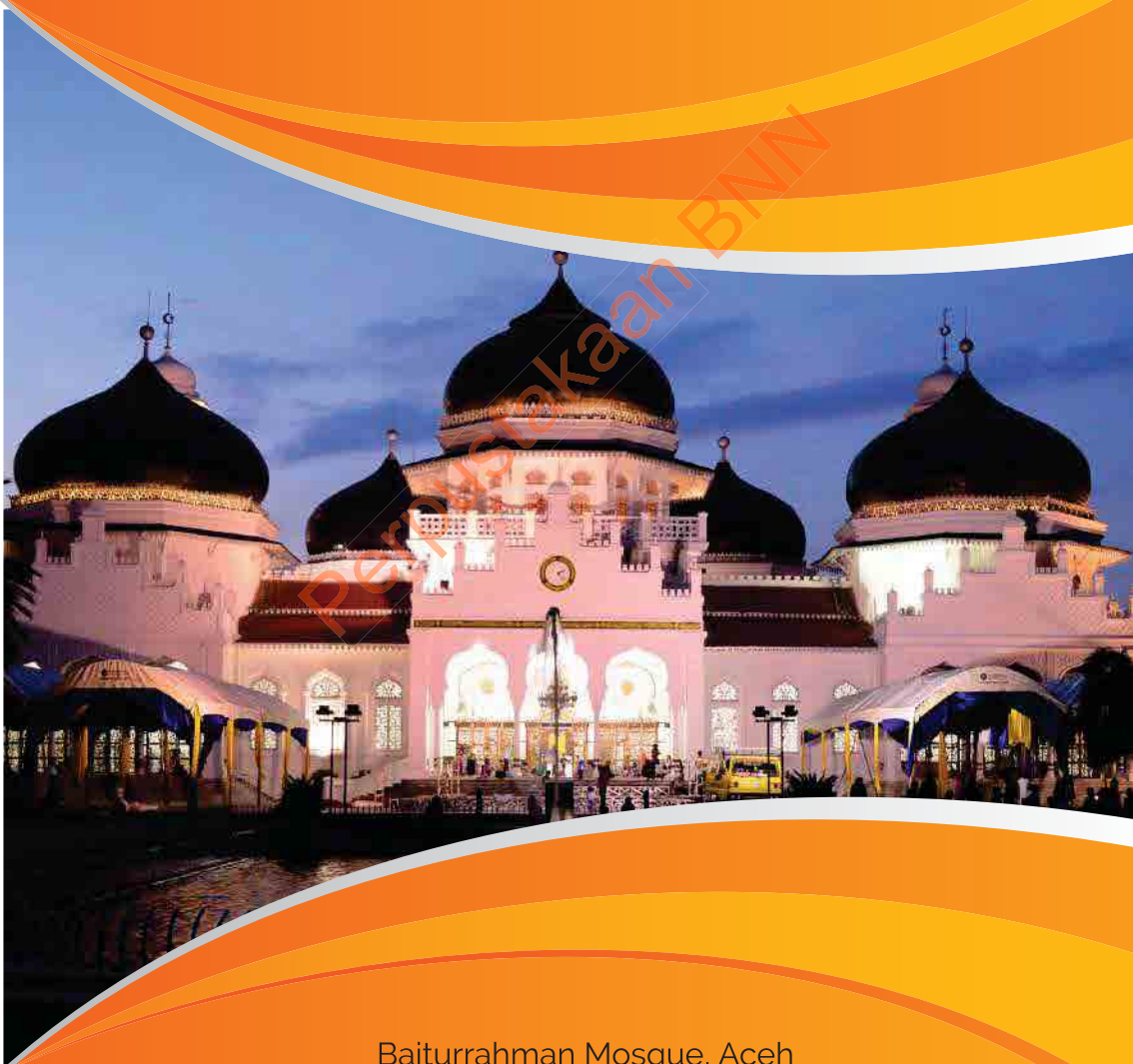
Drug abuse and illicit trafficking have developed and reached an alarming situation. It becomes an urgent state problem to be resolved immediately. Drug abuse victims are not only adults or university students but also high school students and even elementary school students. Youths are vulnerable to drug abuse because, in addition to having a dynamic, energetic, always curious nature, they are also easily discouraged and easily influenced by drug dealers. Therefore, many of them are involved in drug abuse.

Drug abuse victims in Indonesia are not only from the rich economic community but also from the poor economic community. This is because there are various types of drugs from the most expensive to the cheapest. Therefore, drug abuse handling requires hard work and seriousness from all components of society, nation, and state. The drug issues are extraordinary crime, organized, global and involving various ethnic groups and even cross nationalities.

One of the areas in Indonesia which are prone to drug abuse is Sumatera island. Several areas in Sumatera are most vulnerable to drug abuse, namely Aceh, North Sumatera, and South Sumatera. Other areas in Sumatera are not necessarily free from drug abuse, so they must still be given serious attention. Like an iceberg, illicit drug trafficking may be seen small on the surface, but below the surface hides an enormous problem.

This chapter will try to elaborate on the various problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in various regions on Sumatera island along with its characteristics. The 10 provinces on Sumatera Island that must be studied on drug abuse and illicit trafficking are Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Riau, Riau Islands, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatera, Lampung, and Bangka Belitung. Each of these provinces will be qualitatively dissected by various problems relating to drug abuse and trafficking as well as the influence factors.

PROVINCE OF ACEH



Baiturrahman Mosque, Aceh

1. Province of Aceh

Illicit Drug Trafficking

Aceh Province is one of the drug supply areas in Indonesia. This is because Aceh is a transit point for drugs that come from land, sea, and air. The Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh stated that drug trafficking in Aceh is expanding into villages and this has the potential to destroy Aceh's young generation. He explained that by far, most of the people arrested in drug trafficking are Acehnese people, both in Aceh and outside of Aceh (Serambi Indonesia, 2018).

The widespread impact of drug trafficking on Aceh has resulted in nearly 100 thousand Acehnese people becoming drug addicts (Serambi Indonesia, 2018) ¹. Based on the research results by BNN in collaboration with the University of Indonesia Health Research Center (PPK-UI), in 2016, the level of drug abuse in groups of students in Aceh was 1.9 percent. The figure shows that in 100 people there are 2 students involved in drug abuse. This is alarming considering drug trafficking in Aceh is increasing every year (Serambinews.com, 2018).

In the past five years alone, the increasing trend of narcotics crime in Aceh has continued to occur. This can be seen by the increasing number of reported cases and the number of suspects involved, both as users and as drug dealers. Aceh is not only known as the marijuana (*Cannabis Sativa*) production area but has become a place of drug trafficking. There are even indications of Aceh being a place of psychotropic drugs illicit production. Also, cases of methamphetamine abuse have increased significantly with an average of 5% per year. In 2014, there were 1,415 drug offenses with 1,831 suspects. In 2015 the number of cases was 1,890 cases with 2,335 suspects. In 2016, the number of cases was 2,188 cases with 2,677 suspects (Tribunnews.com, 2018).

Furthermore, in 2014 the confiscated evidence was 21,371 pills of ecstasy, 11,739 grams of methamphetamine, and 683,100.5 pills of class IV psychotropic. In 2015 was 22,678 pills of ecstasy, 11,405 grams

¹ Depth Interview Result with Head of the Rehabilitation Section of the Atthe Aceh Psychiatric Hospital.

of methamphetamine, and 1,230,932 pills of class IV psychotropic. In 2016 was 4,221 pills of ecstasy, 3,240 grams of methamphetamine, and 16,031,623 pills of class IV drug. The Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh said the high illegal trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic in Aceh is because the supplier network had targeted almost all community groups (Tribunnews.com, 2018).

The trend of drug abuse in Banda Aceh city and Aceh Besar regency turned out to be very different quantitatively and qualitatively. Drug abuse in Banda Aceh city is increasing every year, especially marijuana and crystal meth abuse. The number of marijuana and meth crystals that were confiscated and the suspects arrested in 2015 - 2017. In 2015: 1,830 grams of marijuana and 4 suspects; three grams of crystal meth and 11 suspects. In 2016: 1,917 grams of marijuana and 11 suspects; 112 grams of crystal meth and 56 suspects. In 2017: 3,361 grams of marijuana and 14 suspects; 140 grams of crystal meth and 64 suspects (Tribunnews.com, 2017).

In November 2018, the Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh succeeded in stopping the smuggling of marijuana through the Post Office line where one of its employees was arrested (Serambi Indonesia, 2018). In 2017, Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh succeeded in carrying out operations to cut off drug syndicate networks in Aceh. Raids at four locations in Banda Aceh succeeded in securing evidence of drugs such as 214 kilograms of methamphetamine, 8,500 pills of ecstasy, and 10,000 pills of heroin.

Each year, the Aceh Regional Police handled a large number of drug cases. In 2016, the drug abuse suspects throughout Aceh was around 1,950 people. The number has decreased in 2018 to 1,210 suspects, but specifically for Banda Aceh city, there was a significant increase. In 2016 the number of suspects arrested in drug cases in Banda Aceh was 98 people, but in 2018 it increased to 152 people. The drug types are mainly by marijuana, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

In the period from January to July 2019, the Banda Aceh Police Narcotics Unit handled 151 cases of drug abuse; 139 cases were crystal meth abuse cases and 12 cases were marijuana abuse cases. A total of

218 suspects have been identified from various backgrounds such as police officers, civil servants, farmers to private employees (Tribunnews.com 2019).

Almost all of the 218 suspects used crystal meth (197 people) and the rest (21 people) used marijuana (Tribunnews.com 2019). The evidence secured from all suspects was 1,542.56 grams of crystal meth and 1.1 tons of dried marijuana leaves. It should be underlined that all suspects are in the productive age (18-45 years). We need to anticipate the problem of high drug abuse among the productive age population because it involves the future of a nation. The productive age population will become a milestone for the nation's development.

The modus operandi of drug abuse in Aceh Besar regency is different from the in the Banda Aceh city. Aceh Besar regency is used as a transit point for drug distribution before transported to Banda Aceh. The most common type of drug transported is marijuana leaves. Also, the drug problem in Aceh Besar regency is mainly marijuana planting. In 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh found a 4.5-hectare marijuana field in Lam Teuba village, Indrapuri sub-district, Aceh Besar regency. Provincial Narcotics Board also confiscated 96 kg of dried marijuana leaves. Most of the marijuana leaves will be transported to other areas outside Aceh Province to be traded.

The high amount of drug trafficking in Aceh can also be reviewed from the number of drug abuse defendants decided in court. According to information obtained from the Head of the Banda Aceh District Court, the average number of convicted drug abusers is up to 40 people a month. The sentences received vary from light to severe. Unfortunately, due to a lack of evidence, many were sentenced with light sentences or even released. There were cases where from 12 suspects, the 9 of them were the police officers who then released by the Sigli District Court because the Prosecutor could not come out with evidence (Serambinews.com, 2019).

Causes of Drug Abuse

Hadjam (1998) states the process of individual involvement in drug abuse through several stages namely, first acquainted with drugs; second,

try and use drugs; third, drug abuse; fourth, using drugs regularly without any dependency; fifth, using drugs regularly because of dependency, both physical and psychological dependence; and sixth, stop drug use with treatment and therapy activities.

There are many reasons for a person to abuse drugs. From drug users rehabilitated in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital (age 14 to 50 years) statements, usually, children use drugs out of curiosity and then get addicted. Meanwhile, several reasons for adults over 30 years use drugs are firstly due to work demands that require fit stamina; secondly, due to peer influence; thirdly, due to desire to be seen confident and cool; and fourthly, due to family issues.²

One of the administrators of the Village Office in Banda Aceh explained that many people did not know that their community was exposed to drugs. They even did not know one of their family members is using drugs. This is due to a lack of information about drug abuse and the actual form of the drugs itself. For example, crystal meth is distributed in small packets so that it is barely noticeable by people unfamiliar with drugs. Therefore, the communities need to receive information about types of drugs that are causing harm to the younger generation.

One former narcotics user interviewed said that the unhealthy social environment factors cause someone to abuse drugs. At first, someone was just trying using drugs out of curiosity, but over time they became addicted. Another informant said family factors cause someone to abuse drugs. Thus, it can be concluded that the peer influence factor and the family factor have an important role in drug abuse behavior, regardless of social status, age, education, nor gender.

There are two main reasons someone is involved in drug abuse: peer influence/pressure and poverty. Most of the drug users say that their social environmental factors cause them to use drugs. At first, they are offered to try drugs by their friends but then pressured to keep using drugs to the point of getting addicted. The majority of drug dealers say their involvement in drug abuse is caused by poor economic factors. Due

² Interview results with the Head of Rehabilitation Section of the Aceh Psychiatric Hospital.

to the lack of jobs, they are tempted to accept offers from drug boss or bid dealer to become dealers. This is given that those who work as drug dealers used to be unemployed or working odd jobs, so they are targeted to work for drug lords.

In a social environment that has been exposed to drug users, there is no way for someone to dodge if offered to use drugs. Solidarity in friendship and inability to decline offers from friends are usually the factors that plunge someone into drug abuse behavior. The modus operandi used to attract someone to use a drug is to offer him once and pressure them to keep using until they become addicted which eventually they could end in prison.

The Impacts of Drug Abuse

The three main effects of drug abuse are health, economic, and social effects. These three are interrelated. If someone is treated for drugs, it will affect the family's economic condition. On social effects, the drug user's social interaction will be impacted because they tend to be rejected by their social surroundings.

Narcotics as addictive substances if used continuously or exceed the predetermined dose will result in addiction. Addiction causes physical and psychological disorders, due to damage to the central nervous system (CNS) and organs such as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. The impacts of drug abuse on a person are very dependent on the type of drug used, the user's personality and the user's condition. In general, drug addiction effects can be seen in a person's physical, psychological and social condition.

At the beginning of drug use, drug users hope they could appear bolder, confident, and getting stronger stamina without taking into account the negative effects of their use. Some informants said that one of the signs of the drug user (meth) is strong stamina and can keep awake without sleep for two days. Methamphetamine is often used by bus drivers who usually drive at night. Also, meth is often used by people who are constantly chased by work deadlines.

However, after some time, they would feel a declining health impact, both physically and mentally without them realizing. Physically, a drug user will be losing weight and be susceptible to various diseases such as a heart, brain, blood vessel disorders. Injecting drug users are susceptible to HIV/AIDS due to their decreased immune systems.

Victims of drug abuse become a burden on the family, both economically and socially. While the victim spent a lot of money to buy drugs, the family will also spend it on treating them if they get diseases and have to be hospitalized. Likewise, if the victim is treated in Aceh Psychiatric Hospital or other Rehabilitation Houses, they would take up their family time due to the requirement of family attendance in monthly counseling.

One former drug user who had been rehabilitated said drug abuse consequences are serious on physical and mental health. A drug addict usually has sleep difficulty, anxious feelings, mental decline, and memory loss.

The other social impacts are former drug users tend to be antisocial and have the potential to disrupt, both in family and in the neighborhood. They often being ostracized because they are considered useless by society. This kind of stigma that they always get from their social environment makes them shut down. These conditions frustrate them and if they are not strong enough to face it, they will likely fall back into drug abuse.

According to informants, former drug users and dealers are the responsibility of local government. Local governments should contribute to formers drug users placement after leaving rehabilitation care or correctional institution. Creating jobs opportunity is one solution to reduce the number of drug abuse victims. Until now, there is no rehabilitation center for victims of drug abuse in Aceh. Rehabilitation of drug abuse victims usually conducted at the Aceh Psychiatric Hospital.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

Some informants said that the illicit drug trafficking prevention

program cannot be done by only one party, but must be carried out in an integrated manner and involve all stakeholders. All stakeholders must work hand in hand with one another to prevent illicit drug trafficking. For the effectiveness of the prevention program, all stakeholders must treat drugs as a common enemy.

Head of the Banda Aceh Police Narcotics Unit stated that the community must be strengthened mainly through various counseling about the dangers of drugs. People are urged to always monitor and reject the presence of drugs in their surroundings, including keeping family members away from drugs. People must be proactive and be a guide in the drug trafficking prevention program because they are directly affected if there are community members to become victims of drugs.

The same thing was conveyed by the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh who stated that the key to the success of drug trafficking prevention programs based on community empowerment. It could not be borne by only one party. All elements of society must be actively involved in prevention and counseling to combat illicit drug trafficking.

Previously, the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh was very proactive in conducting counseling activities about the dangers of drugs to the public. However, it considered insufficient unless followed up with various community empowerment activities, especially in the economic field. Therefore, currently, Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh is eager in conducting economic empowerment activities in communities in Aceh Besar and Gayo Lues regencies. Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh has succeeded in transforming a former marijuana planting site into a horticultural agriculture site. In Gayo Lues Regency, Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh also conducted productive economic activities by inviting communities to open coffee plantations.

Aceh Regional Police revealed interesting information regarding drug use prevention by Former Aceh Regional Police Chief. In addition to taking decisive action by firing police officers who are involved in drug abuse, he was also using coaching as a persuasive approach. To conduct preventive

activities, he always ordered to do an impromptu urine test for the police officers whenever he visits the Regional Police Resort. From the urine test result, there must be some officers who are positive for drugs.

After returning to Banda Aceh, the Regional Police Chief ordered the drug positive police officers to be sent to the Aceh Regional Police Headquarters in Banda Aceh. Then, each officer was interviewed by the Regional Police Chief himself to give up the names of other officers who were also involved in drug abuse. He guaranteed that they would not get fired by giving up names, so they mentioned their colleagues' names willingly. From the interview results, there were around 800 police officers from all over Aceh who involved in drug abuse. They were gathered up and being coached at the Aceh Regional Police Headquarters. For the coaching costs, the police officers only received 80 percent of their salary and the remaining 20 percent was used for their food cost during the coaching process.

Drug eradication activities should not be done only by decisive action but also followed up by coaching efforts. The Head of the Banda Aceh District Court said that it is necessary to synergize all parties in combating drugs. This means that not all victims of drug abuse should be prosecuted. This is because many suspects who were brought to trial were charged with severe penalties, even though the evidence attached was incomplete or very little. Because of the evidence issue, many of them were decided with a very light sentence. The Head of the Banda Aceh District Court said that the court did not have the right to decide whether they were to be rehabilitated or not because it never stated in the indictment or the defendant's demands.

It has been stated previously that community economic empowerment must be done to prevent illicit drug trafficking. Several informants who are former drug users and inmates at the correctional institution stated that one way to prevent illicit drug trafficking is to open up as many jobs as possible. With employment opportunities, people would have a "fortress" to decline offers from dealers or traffickers to get involved in drug trafficking networks.

In terms of education, many schools routinely provide counseling to

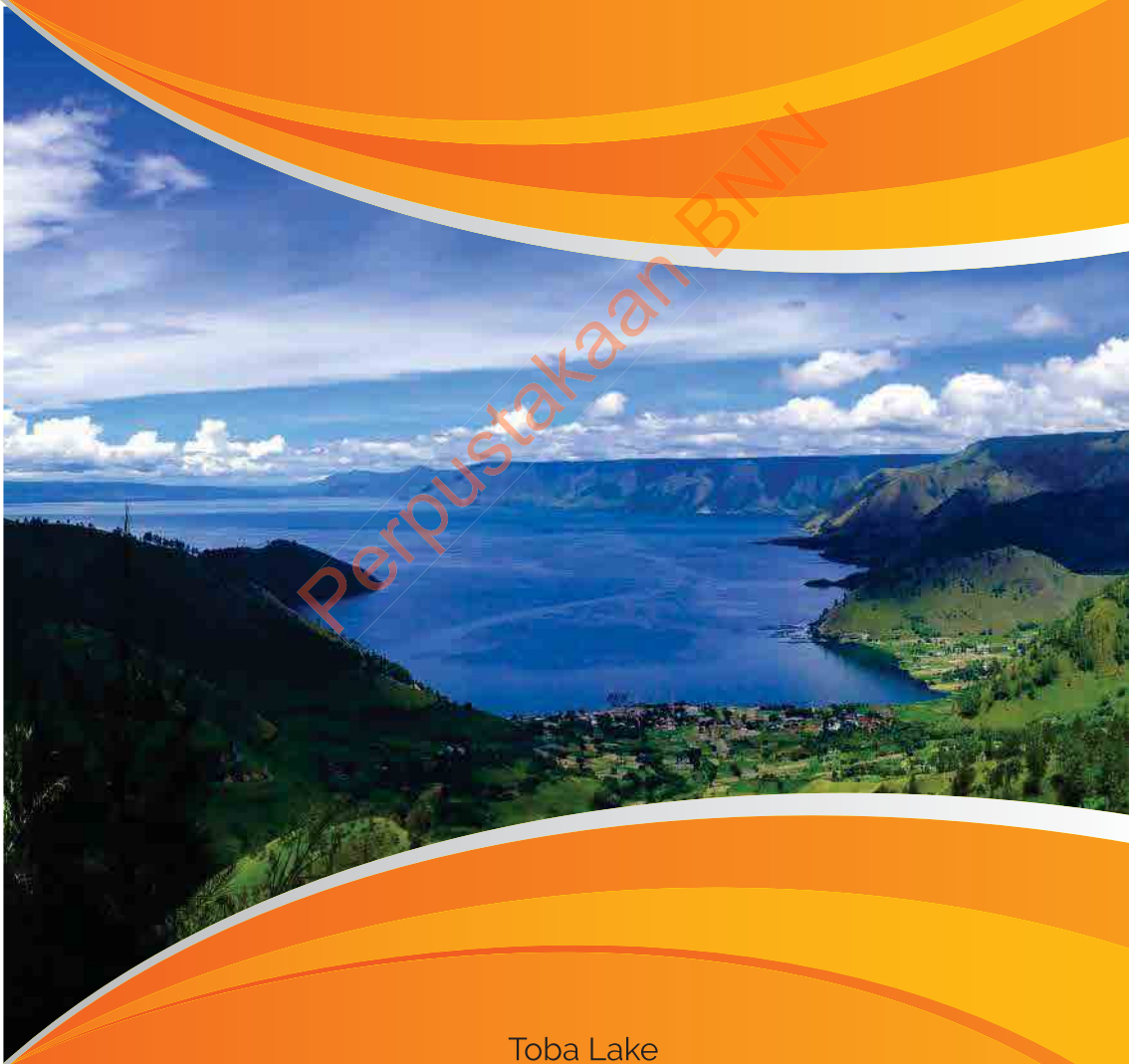
students about the dangers of drugs. Once a week at State Junior High School 19, students were required to pray the Dhuha Prayer and were given spiritual preach about the danger of drugs after prayer. The method is considered effective in tackling drug influence since none of the students are involved in drugs.

Illicit drug trafficking in Aceh tends to increase every year with the more sophisticated mode of entry trafficking. Therefore, to overcome drugs, a variety of ongoing efforts have been carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh and the Aceh Regional Police. The Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh emphasizes more on prevention strategies, especially by conducting various outreach activities and counseling about the dangers of drugs. The activity targeted various community groups ranging from villages to various formal and informal educational institutions.

The Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh empowered the community by carrying out economic activities, especially in agriculture by turning land that was originally used to plant marijuana in Lam Teuba Village, Aceh Besar regency into horticultural agriculture. This way, the community would have positive activities and income so that they would not easily be influenced to do marijuana planting business. The Provincial Narcotics Board of Aceh also empowered the community to do coffee plantation activities (National Narcotics Board coffee brand). These economic empowerment activities are crucial to prevent them to be involved in drug trafficking.

The breakthroughs made by the former Aceh Regional Police Chief should be a reference for other institutions in combating drugs on an ongoing basis. Impromptu urine tests that carried out routinely can reveal drug users. Unfortunately, until now no institution carries out a routine urine test. Routine urine test would certainly reduce the high use of drugs in Aceh.

PROVINCE OF NORTH SUMATRA



Toba Lake

2. Province of North Sumatra

Illicit Drug Trafficking

North Sumatra directly borders the sea with Malaysia facilitates the entry of drugs from the region. The sea route is along the east coast of Sumatra, starting from Besitang District (Pangkalan Brandan), Belawan (official port), Cermin Beach, Labu Beach, Medang Deras District (Batu Bara regency) and Bagan Asahan Village office, and Tanjung Balai District (Asahan regency). The favorite route for drug distribution from Malaysia is Penang, but more drugs from Penang are more distributed to the Aceh region. Meanwhile, the North Sumatra region is closer to Port Klang (Malaysia). The case of the capture of 8 kg of methamphetamine originating from Port Klang took the route from Malaysia's Sembilan Island, heading straight for Tanjung Balai using a fishing boat. Based on intelligence, recently there have been arrests of drug smuggling using ferries. A ferry passenger is proven to carry drugs weighing 1-2 kg.

Most fishermen also work as drug couriers using their fishing boats. There is a drug-smuggling mode that uses fishing boats with members of the network inside the ship. On the arrest of July 1st, 2019, the mode used was that the network boss arranged a meeting of recipients and buyers to conduct transactions in the border sea area with Malaysian buyers. Since the transaction was in the coordinate area of Indonesia, Provincial Narcotics Board immediately took action in collaboration with the Customs apparatus using speed boats. Provincial Narcotics Board does not involve the navy because the transaction scale is small and there are budget constraints.

In a cross country smuggling information, enforcement actions are usually between the central governments. However, on a local scale, the information obtains from local intelligence, mainly based on data collection from Provincial Narcotics Board. MoU on Narcotics Cooperation has been outlined between state institutions with Customs, Regional Police and also agencies related to national and regional boundaries. Cooperation with Customs is needed because there is a Customs function to prevent the entry of narcotics into Indonesian territory. In contrast to Provincial

Narcotics Board, the prevention sector is more directed at information dissemination activities. Provincial Narcotics Board and Custom conduct data processing for prosecution when finding a suspected foreigner.

The most arrests were made around 2016 with the narcotics obtained will be distributed to other places by first transit in North Sumatra. North Sumatra as the closest region to Aceh, most of the drugs in North Sumatra come from Aceh. At present, medicine from Medan enters Aceh and from Aceh, the drug is transported back to Medan and then distributed to Java.

Besides sea lanes, drug distribution is also carried out by land from the Provinces of Aceh and Riau (Bagan Siapi-API). The two regions are directly bordered by North Sumatra. Medan City as the capital of North Sumatra Province is the largest supplier of drugs to the area of West Sumatra Province which mostly comes from Aceh.

Almost all regions in Medan is drug-prone, even in the smallest neighborhoods. In 2015, there was a 24-hour drug surveillance activity in Kubur Village. When the arrest was made, apparently the drug warehouse was located only a few meters from the guard post. In addition to Kubur Village, there are other vulnerable areas, namely Taufik Mosque Road, Tegalorejo Sub-District, Medan Perjuangan District, and Pondok Batu.

Today, drug trafficking targets suburban communities. Many elementary school students in Belawan use crystal meth because it's easy to obtain³. Crystal meth is the most preferred type of drug at the moment due to its affordable price. Only with 50,000 rupiahs, it is enough to get a small package. Therefore, students can afford it. Compared to crystal meth, heroin, which did not in the market since 2012, is more expensive (around 150,000 - 200,000 rupiahs). Now, crystal meth is a common drug sold by dealers.⁴ The use of methamphetamine is more practical, by inhaling it or by a suction device (the bong). To obtain crystal meth, users usually use intermediary services.⁵

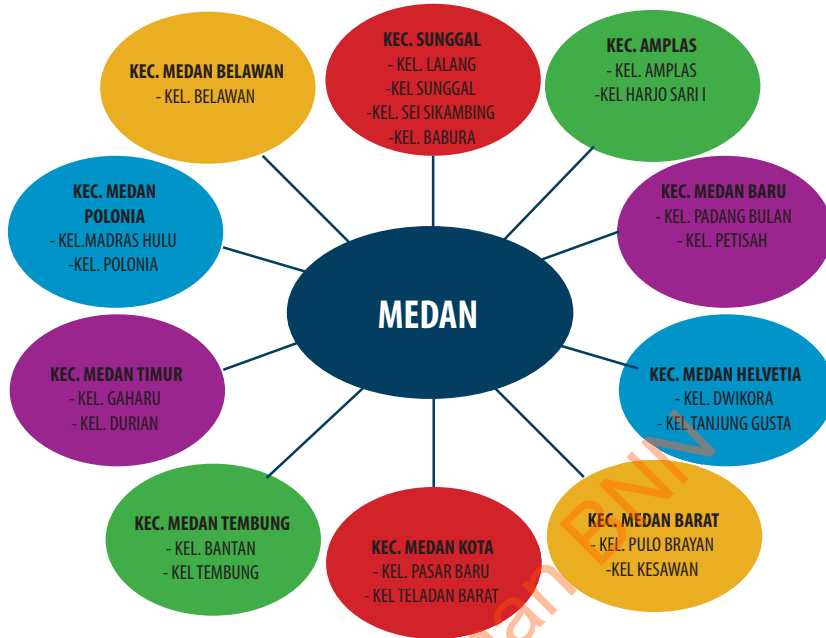
According to data from Provincial Narcotics Board, drug-prone areas in Medan and Deli Serdang are as follows:

³ Interview with Medan Plus NGO which is an NGO in the field of assisting victims of drugs and HIV AIDS, July 20, 2019.

⁴ Interviews with Medan Plus NGOs and with drug users. July 20, 2019.

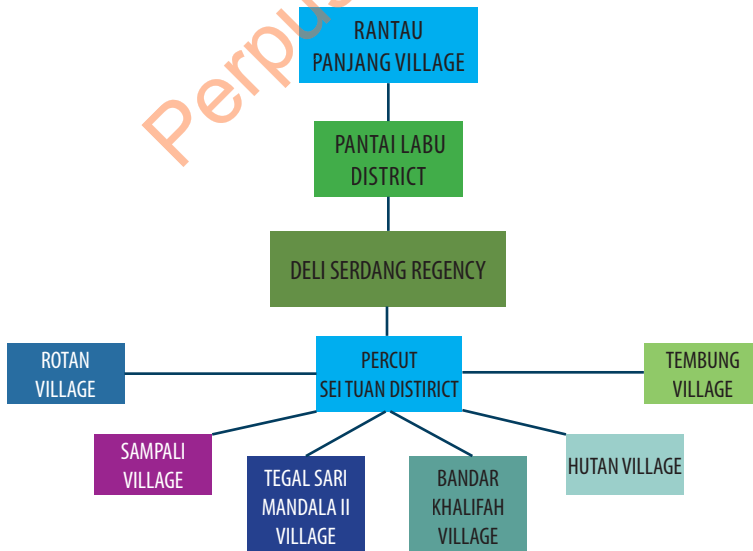
⁵ Interviews with drug users. July 20, 2019

Picture 2.1 Drug-Prone Areas in Medan City



Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board, presentation slide at Indonesian Lifestyle Survey Seminar, 2019

Picture 2.2. Drug-Prone Areas in Deli Serdang Regency



Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board, presentation slide at Indonesian Lifestyle Survey Seminar, 2019

Causes of Drug Abuse

Most of the victims of drugs rarely communicate with their families but often communicate with their friends. First-time drug users mainly being introduced to the drug by a close circle such as significant others. They learn ways to use drugs and the drug effect from their close circle. Many of them know drugs from college friends and using it together in the friend's boarding house. Social environment factors are very dominant in influencing someone to use drugs, even though someone has good religious knowledge or came from a nice family ⁶.

Previously, the drug user in Medan used heroin before crystal meth nowadays. However, because heroin was not circulating in Medan anymore, they switched to crystal meth. Compared to crystal meth, heroin is the most exciting drug because the effect can be intoxicating. Heroin users usually no longer care about anyone even their family, society, or themselves to the point when they are craving for heroin and do not have the money to buy it, they would sell themselves in exchange for sex or commit criminal activities. The sensations when someone is craving heroin are body and brain aching. While crystal meth cravings are lazy behavior, always sleeping, unstable emotional state, and high appetite ⁷.

The Impacts of Drug Abuse

In some cases, drug victims are very dependent on others, especially their immediate family (parents), even though they were already married. Parents cover their daily living expenses, children's education and housing costs. Usually, their marriage life is not happy with many quarrels and eventually end up in divorce. If they remarry, usually the condition changes because they still depend on their parents.

Other drug users stated that because of their dependence on drugs, they had to be exiled to Bandung to avoid their friends' influence.⁸ The

⁶ Interviews with drug users. July 20, 2019

⁷ Interview with drug users who were initially using heroin, but now methamphetamine because heroin can no longer be bought in Medan. July 20, 2019

⁸ Interview with a former user who did not use crystal meth for a long time because she got married, but recently has begun reusing. The reasons are the feeling of longing to use the drug. The triggering factors are due to loneliness and having much free time at home because her children have grown up and her husband lives far apart. Also, her old drug-using friend contacted her. July 20, 2019

survey results from the PANA Foundation explained that drug users were initially given drugs for free. After they were addicted, then they would have to buy it. If they do not have money, they would steal and rob. This is proven by robbers caught in North Sumatra who were drug addicts.

A survey from Atma Jaya University two years ago stated that the majority of drug users with HIV/AIDS are heroin users (80 percent). This is because heroin users use syringes that go straight into the blood vessels.⁹ HIV/AIDS sufferers from meth users are only 4-5 people out of 250 respondents.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

Two important aspects of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program are the prevention aspect and the eradication aspect. Prevention programs in Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra Province consist of prevention and community empowerment programs. Prevention programs are one-way, from Provincial Narcotics Board to the public by providing dissemination information about the dangers of drugs. While community empowerment is a follow-up of the prevention program that expected to have an impact in the society in the form of public participation in preventing drug trafficking. For these activities, Provincial Narcotics Board is assisted by anti-drug activists. There are two programs for community empowerment activities at Provincial Narcotics Board namely community participation and alternative empowerment.¹⁰

The empowerment program in the Budget Implementation Entry List Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra stated that the activity is carried out with Training of Trainer (ToT) or seminar activities. It is expected that after receiving a ToT or seminar, the community can empower others. This is because the activities of the Budget Implementation Entry List are limited and only aim to stimulate the community to share the knowledge and play an active role.

⁹ Interviews with Medan Plus NGO. July 20, 2019.

¹⁰ Interviews with drug users. July 20, 2019

Participants for community participation activities are usually adults with aim after participating they would implement the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking program in their surroundings. For example, in the education field, ToT and technical guidance is given to teachers so that they will share the knowledge with their students or to the general public. Another activity in community participation is making banners together to engage the community in drug prevention and eradication or other activity that has the same goal. For the government agencies, there is a dissemination fund in each Local Government Organizations, so activists who have participated in ToT from National Narcotics Board can conduct their dissemination activities within their respective Local Government Organizations.

There is also urine test activity for early detection in the context of drug prevention and eradication in the community. This activity requires the support of the community by participating in urine tests. All these activities are intended to increase public participation in the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Alternative empowerment is also carried out in the community empowerment program at Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra, especially in vulnerable areas to provide activities in the community so that they would avoid drug abuse. One of the activities is making handicrafts. Unfortunately, this program is no longer running due to a lack of marketing skills. Produced handicraft items cannot be marketed and the program has to stop midway.

In addition to handicraft-making activities, Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra tried to do aquaculture with floating net cages called “Caramba”, but due to polluted rivers, this activity also no longer running. Soon, Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra plans to make a coffee-selling truck in the Local Government Organizations offices. Each Local Government Organizations is expected to buy the coffee because it is part of their job as a narcotics task force. Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra expects the regional governments to play a more active role, especially in the marketing activities because they have authority over various Local Government Organization’s within their territory.

North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board also plans to create an alternative empowerment program by establishing a home industry for making tempeh and tofu in vulnerable areas. For this purpose, North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board collaborates with various institutions, such as Bank Indonesia, Nusantara Plantation III LC (PTPN III), and Nusantara Plantation IV LC (PTPN IV) to help finance the program. Many institutions can help the program with hard work and work together is needed between the Local Government Organizations, private companies, and various community groups. But the obstacle is the apathetic mindset of people in vulnerable areas due to low socio-economic and educational levels. It affected the continuity of the alternative empowerment program, even though many community groups have participated in training with proven programs and institutions that have committed to help.

Four environments are targeted in the implementation of these alternative empowerment activities, namely: educational environment, government agencies, private work environment and the community in general.

a. Prevention Program in Education

These are efforts made in preventing illicit trafficking of drugs to school-age children. One of the schools in Medan that carries out various programs so that students avoid drug abuse and illicit trafficking is the Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 2 Medan. Based on the results of interviews with the Acting Principal, programs conducted by MAN 2 Medan as an effort to prevent abuse and illicit trafficking in the school environment include:

1. At the beginning of entering school, there are mandatory activities for new students to follow, namely the Taaruf period of madrasah students (another term from MOS). One of the materials in the activity is related to the dangers and prevention of drugs. This activity is routine.
2. Health seminar on drug prevention by bringing speakers from Provincial Narcotics Board and NGOs. This year, the seminar was initiated by Biology teachers about the dangers of drugs from the view of religion and science with National Narcotics Board lecturers and NGO lecturers, as well as former drug users to give testimony related

to the dangers of drugs.

3. There was a group of anti-drug students for extracurricular activities, but the group in recent years has been inactive because there is no management. The initial formation of the group coincided with the National Anti-Narcotics Movement (Granat).
4. Once every 6 months on Saturday, there is a motivational ceremony activity by bringing in officials related to drug prevention such as officials from the National Narcotics Board or other institutions. The last official who came was the Big City Police Chief (Kapolrestabes) of Medan City who talked about the dangers of drugs.
5. The student council (OSIS) and madrasah student organization (OSIM) attend seminar invitations related to drug prevention.
6. Training organized by Provincial Narcotics Board and the North Sumatra Governor's Office for school counselors in identifying students affected by drugs.
7. Biology subject with the drugs-related lesson. This lesson is also conducted outside the school in collaborating with rehabilitation centers in Sibolangit (Al Kamal) in 2019. The method used in the outside school lesson is sharing stories and open discussion as a preventive measure in drug prevention. This lesson is for 11th-grade Biology students.
8. Participated in a song competition organized by Provincial Narcotics Board on drug prevention and MAN 2 won the competition. This competition is effective to convey the dangers of drugs to students. In addition to music contests, the students also often take part in anti-drug poster contests. Students of MAN2 have many achievements at the national level.
9. Increasing student activities at school, such as tahfidz Quran activities and extracurricular activities to improve students' life skills. These activities include graphic design, programming, dress-making, hydroponics, arts, and language training (German, Mandarin, and Japanese). All of these activities are aimed at reducing students' free time and increasing useful activities so that they do not think of carrying out negative activities.
10. The school gives lectures to students mainly related to drug prevention programs. Every Monday is a ceremonial activity, Wednesday is a visit from the home room teacher to give a lecture, Friday is a Surah Yasin-reading activity and lectures and on Saturday there is a motivational

ceremony activity with lecture related to drug prevention programs, etc.

In addition to these various narcotics prevention programs, the school recommends that drug problems be included in all curriculum. Also, the role of the media in displaying public figures caught for drugs should not be too excessive. This can provoke the curiosity in students to use drugs, especially if their idols are caught. Another suggestion is the role of local governments in North Sumatra Province is expected to be more active in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

b. Prevention Program in Government Institution

The North Sumatra Province Local Government gives great attention to drug problems. In 2019, Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2019 was issued about the Facilitation of the Prevention of the Abuse of Psychotropic Narcotics and Addictive Substances with a program of information dissemination under economic, socio-cultural and community organizations in Development, Welfare, and Community Protection Unit (Kesbanglinmas), North Sumatra Province.¹¹ This means that this agency's authority is limited to the prevention of drug abuse, while the eradication is carried out by the National Narcotics Board and the Police.

Considering that the narcotics problem is a national problem per Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2013 which stated that districts/cities must be involved to solve it, many programs are carried out to prevent drug distribution. However, the program is currently only limited to information dissemination activities. On the International Narcotics Day 2019, the North Sumatra Province Local Government formed task forces in all regional apparatus organizations (OPD). The task force has received training from the governor. Despite the budget issues, each OPD could have conducted a routine urine test in the area, in addition to information dissemination activities. The free urine test has been carried out by the education agency at its Technical implementation Unit (UPT) in 34 districts/cities.

The budget needed for information dissemination activities can come

¹¹ Interview with Melantina Ginting (Anti-Narcotics Activist) Head of economic, socio-cultural and community organizations in Development, Welfare, and Community Protection Unit (Kesbanglinmas), North Sumatra Province

from Kesbangalinmas or the district. In 2019, information dissemination activities have been carried out in Medan City and several regencies such as North Tapanuli, Labuan Batu Utara, Labuan Batu Induk, and Tanjung Balai. All of these information dissemination activities are carried out on an ongoing basis. The targets were apparatus civil servants, village officials, community leaders, and religious leaders.

The expectation is, with the information dissemination activities for the apparatus civil servants in the sub-district, village office/village, and hamlet, the authorities will be more concerned about their area and establish “drug-free kampung” programs¹². Until now, in North Sumatra, there is no drug-free kampung created by the authorities¹³. The drug-free kampung program is a useful program to inhibits the movement of drug dealers because the drug demand is gone.

Even though the public has already well-informed about the type of drugs, information dissemination activities are still needed to inform people about the danger and impact of the drugs. Thus, the community would take part to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Economic Security, Socio-Culture, and Community Organizations Unit carried out prevention programs to the apparatus civil servants and the community, such as public figures, Family Welfare Movement members, school students, young people, and parents. With information dissemination for parents, it is expected that they can educate their children to say no to drugs. In any case, the role of the family is very important and effective in preventing drug use with family based prevention programs, because a person’s closest surroundings are their family. Parents are expected to pay more attention to their children. This is because many parents do not know about the presence of addictive substances in their families, such as goat brand glue, with the assumption their children used it only for a school craft project.

For young people and school students, information dissemination

¹² The informant once visited Singaraja Bali and found a drug-free kampung. This inspired him to create the same kampung in the North Sumatra.

¹³ Researchers were invited to a declaration meeting on the establishment of a pilot drug-free village in Lalang Village, Medan Sunggal District on July 23, 2019. At the meeting, ideas were only raised by BNNP, SMEs Center, and two BUMN. The local apparatus did not engage in the brainstorm.

activities are carried out with different methods. It needs to be brief and interesting so that the participants will not get bored. The method used is case presentation with interactive discussion. The activity is carried out by the Economic Security, Socio-Culture, and Community Organizations Unit with other institutions, such as the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/City Narcotics Board, academics, activists, regional police, and government officials in the district. These activities are always reported to the central government through National Narcotics Board. Another activity is school students' anti-drug task forces.

c. Prevention Program in the Community

PANA (Nusantara Amarta Anti-Drug Movement) Foundation which is engaged in drugs-related information dissemination and treatment¹⁴ also conducts drug prevention activities as carried out by the regional government and North Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board. The foundation which was established on June 16, 2018, has been known among government agencies such as Provincial Narcotics Board, local government, and correctional facilities. There are several units in this foundation, i.e: education, tourism, law, social, arts and culture, governmental affairs, intelligence, law, and even women and children empowerment. The reason why this foundation has women and children empowerment unit is that drug users are not only men but also women. Many of them are housewives who are forced to use drugs because of economic pressures. Also, these days many teenagers have been exposed to drugs. For drug lords, children are their assets, given their young age. Thus, children are always a target to be drug users.

The information dissemination activities are often carried out in correctional facilities and schools with speakers from BNNP, Kesbanglinmas, Attorney General's Office, Regional Military Command and other agencies with the topic on the dangers, impacts, and ways to avoid drugs. PANA Foundation has an MoU with the Labuan Deli correctional facility to do weekly counseling, but due to limited funds, the counseling is no longer running. Yayasan PANA hopes that the regional government gives financial assistance for the operational costs because so far the

¹⁴ Interview with Chairman of the North Sumatra PANA Foundation DPW (Anti-Narcotics Activist), 20 July 2019.

costs are fully covered by the foundation, such as the complimentary snacks, the participants' certificates, and even the speakers' fee. PANA Foundation has proposed funding-assistance proposals, but so far no government agency agreed to it. This is an unfortunate situation because the local government should have paid more attention to drug activists including the PANA Foundation because they try to aid the government's task in drug prevention ¹⁵.

The Foundation expects that the inmates in narcotics correctional facilities can be treated immediately. Likewise, those who have been released from the facility should also be treated so they can recover. Inmates should not be released without treatment, even though they have money. Because without treatment, they would back to using drugs and end up in the correctional facility again. ¹⁶ By being treated and recovering from drug addiction, they will no longer buy or use drugs, so it will cut off the circulation network.

The PANA Foundation has herbal medicines for drug users treatment ¹⁷, but unfortunately, many inmates in the correctional facility are from the lower classes of society, making it difficult for them to buy the drug. On the other hand, the foundation can only produce the drug in a limited number. Besides from the correctional facility, ask for treatment came from the community, especially those from the lower classes who are unable to pay for it. The foundation expects funding assistant from the local government ¹⁸, but so far there is none. The treatment can be done with outpatient and inpatient care. Outpatient care will be more effective

¹⁵ There is jealousy from the foundation because when the foundation conducts modest information dissemination due to limited funds, the local government (Kesbanglinmas) conducts it in luxury hotels. The foundation expects that the available funds can also be set aside for activities conducted by the foundations and other activists.

¹⁶ Those who go in and out of correctional facility should not be used as assets for officers.

¹⁷ The medicine is made by the Foundation in collaboration with the Darma Kasih Foundation. The treatment is for anti-addiction treatment, with an average healing period of one month. For severe addiction, the treatment will take longer, but the recovery is guaranteed. The Foundation will help those who are serious to recover by giving them medicine. However, due to limited funds, not all drug users can be handled and the majority of them are from the lower classes. Therefore, funding assistance from the government is needed. The Foundation also expects that BNN uses the medicine in its rehabilitation institution, to save treatment costs which are usually 8 months for one person, to be one month.

¹⁸ In terms of funding, when the interview took place the Foundation had run out of funds sourced from private funds, so there was a plan to suspend the operations to try to collect funds themselves. The Foundation does not open a mechanism of cooperation with investors to obtain an injection of funds in the form of shares, but rather on the desire to find donors, including from the government budget allocation

if there is parental supervision, while inpatient care costs higher due to additional food costs ¹⁹.

Next, that must be considered is the life-skill for former users who will be released from the correctional institution. To prepare them in daily life outside the facility, the PANA Foundation also conducts collaborative training with the Ministry of Manpower's vocational training center (BLK). This training was carried out at the Labuan Deli Correctional Institution and was running until the inmates get a training certificate. Also, the other foundation activities are legal counselors that give legal assistance for people who are involved in drug criminal case.

The PANA Foundation also often provides information about the drug lords whereabouts, but unfortunately, after being arrested, they are released in a matter of four days. This is certainly disappointing. Another thing is, in drug lords' arrests, their name should have been known by the public. Also, anti-drug activists should be able to conduct raids with help from the authorities. This is because many karaoke places, hotels, massage parlors, beauty shops, and even boarding houses are places of drug trafficking, but the authorities are not made an arrest.

¹⁹ One treatment package worth 3000,000 rupiahs/month and meal costs 2000,000 rupiahs/month. Thus, the total inpatient treatment is 5,000,000 rupiah/month.

PROVINCE OF WEST SUMATRA



West Sumatra Grand Mosque

3. Province of West Sumatra

Illicit Drug Trafficking

Drugs are a serious threat to the young generation today. The number of drug users is increasing, so does the circulation of drugs each year. Indonesia's strategic location with a large population is the target of drug trafficking and is used as a transit area for drug trafficking to other countries. Also, Indonesia is one of the countries targeted for international drug sales. This is evident from the many cases of drug smuggling arrests at the entrances of Indonesian territory. The threat of drug abuse and distribution is increasingly widespread throughout Indonesia, including the Province of West Sumatra.

High drug abuse in West Sumatra Province is starting to concerned. The results of the 2017 study showed that the prevalence of drug abuse in West Sumatra was 1.78%, which was above the national average of 1.77% and was in the 13th place of all provinces in Indonesia. Based on these prevalence figures, the number of people aged 10-59 years who abuse drugs is 66,612 people out of 3,748,200 residents of the same age group (BNN, 2017). The high prevalence of drug abuse shows that demand for drugs is also high, even drug users have entered villages.

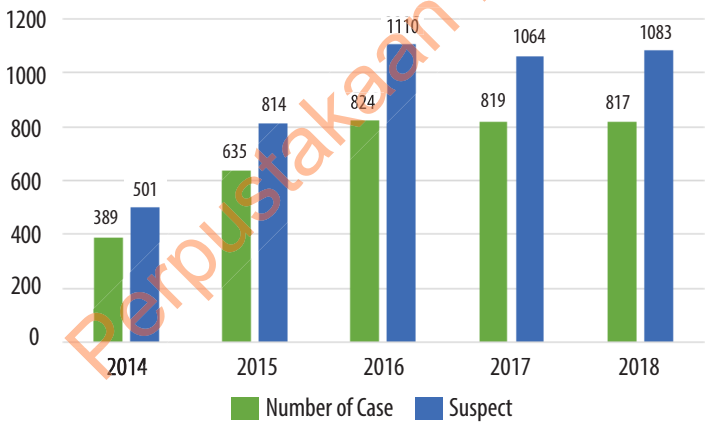
Based on data from Village Potential Survey 2018 (BPS), more than one-third of villages/village offices in West Sumatra have cases of drug abuse/distribution. The highest rate of drug abuse was in Padang City at 82.7% and followed by West Pasaman District at 59.3%²⁰. In addition to being a target for circulation, West Sumatra is also a transit area for drug trafficking for Lampung and Java by road. Drugs entered West Sumatra Province from provinces bordering directly with West Sumatra, namely Riau, North Sumatra, Jambi (from Muaro Bungo) and South Sumatra (from Lubuk Linggau). Crystal meth enters Riau via Dumai and continues to Tanjung Balai Karimun. From Tanjung Balai Karimun, drugs enter West Sumatra through two routes namely Tanjung Balai Karimun directly to Pasaman (West Sumatra) and Tanjung Balai Karimun to Riau and Pangkalan-Payakumbuh (West Sumatra). While marijuana from Aceh

²⁰ <https://beritagar.id/artikel/berita/sepertiga-desa-di-Sumatera-Barat-jadi-lokasi-peredaran-narkoba>

to North Sumatra and into West Sumatra through Pasaman (Head of Eradication Division of West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board, 2019).

To cut the chain of drug trafficking in Padang, various efforts have been made by the police and the Eradication Division of West Sumatra BNNP. This can be seen from the number of arrests of drug lords. Over the past five years, there has been an increase in arrests of drug lords by the West Sumatra Regional Police (Polda), from 389 cases in 2014 to 824 cases in 2016. The highest case occurred in 2016, with 824 cases with 1,110 suspects (Graphic 2.1). During March 2019, the West Sumatra Regional Police Narcotics Detective Directorate revealed 12 cases with evidence of 3.6 kg methamphetamine, 1.9 kg of dried marijuana and 48 ecstasy pills .

Graphic 2.1. Data of Drug Crime Cases in West Sumatra Regional Police in 2014-2018



Source: West Sumatra Regional Police, 2018

²¹ <https://SumateraBarat.antaranews.com/berita/257617/maret-polda-SumateraBarat-ungkap-12-kasus-penyalahgunaan-narkoba>

Table 2.1: Evidence of Arrest of Drug Cases in West Sumatra Regional Police

Year	Marijuana (kg)	Marijuana Tree	Meth (gram)	Ecstasy (pills)
2014	308.94	53	2,592.69	65
2015	341.23	173	3,047.20	815
2016	267.41	211	3,151.37	185
2017	565.37	179	7,004.78	814
2018	316.85	3	10,276.00	595

Source: West Sumatra Regional Police, 2018

West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board has also arrested 18 drug trafficking cases in 2018 with 24 suspects. The evidence seized was 698.29 grams of methamphetamine and 554.53 grams of marijuana. Then until the middle of 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board had arrested 12 drug cases with 23 suspects with evidence of 316.85 kg of marijuana, 10,276 grams of methamphetamine and 595 ecstasy pills. During March 2019 there were 3 arrests of evidence of methamphetamine as many as 1,975.94 grams (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Case Data for Provincial Narcotics Board of West Sumatra in 2019

Date	Suspects Number	Evidence	
		Type	Total
15 January 2019	2	Methamphetamine	0.20 Gr
		Methamphetamine	0.34 Gr
19 February 2019	3	Marijuana	1.30 Gr
		Marijuana	72.93 Gr
19 February 2019	2	Marijuana	8.89 Gr
		Marijuana	0.51 Gr
02 March 2019	2	Methamphetamine	485.41 Gr
02 March 2019	2	Methamphetamine	496.99 Gr
16 March 2019	2	Methamphetamine	993.54 Gr
02 April 2019	1	Methamphetamine	3.81 Gr
01 Mei 2019	5	Methamphetamine	488.83 Gr
		Ecstasy	15 Pills
	1	Methamphetamine	0.71 Gr
		Ecstasy	14 Pills

Source: West Sumatra Regional Police, 2018

According to the Head of the Eradication of the West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board, drugs that enter West Sumatra are controlled by inmates using a cellphone. The latest arrest case with ecstasy as much as 54,000 pills and methamphetamine weighing 1 kg involved the inmates of the Pariaman correctional facility as the buyer. The drug is planned to be brought to Lampung.

Based on the evidence, the dominant types of drugs circulating in the community are marijuana, meth, and ecstasy, although it does not rule out other types are also widely circulating. Data in Table 1 shows that methamphetamine is more widely circulating and the numbers are increasing. This tendency is strengthened by the results of an interview with a former drug user who had just gotten out of prison that the use of methamphetamine in Padang City has increased, as expressed as follows:

In Padang methamphetamine is widely used. It's crazy, not only men, women are using it too. 65% of women and 90% of prostitutes are using meth. I can tell whether or not someone is using meth by look at their faces.

In addition to the types of drugs above, sniffing glue is mostly done by young people even those who are still in junior high school. Glue is widely used by young people who drop out of school and even elementary and middle school students. This is because the price is relatively cheap and easy to get. Inhaling glue is done by teenagers even in the villages. This was revealed by Wali Nagari Punggung Kasiak, Lubuk Alung District, Padang Pariaman Regency.

There are many juvenile delinquency in Lubuk Aluang such as brawl between gangs and glue inhaling. In Nagari Punggung Kasiak many teenagers inhale glue next to the Nagari office. Using marijuana is common at a party with organ band where there are many teenagers come until midnight, even though there is Regent's Local Regulation No. 13 of 2016 which stated that activity with organ band is allowed only from morning until 6 p.m.

Drug supply networks to be circulated in Padang use dealers to transport it from Riau or North Sumatra by road. Suppliers use cars or

travel cars to carry drugs by road, then it is handed over by people in the drug network. The last arrest case was the arrest of a husband and wife of a Berok Nipah citizen who brought 1 kg of methamphetamine as an order by inmates in prison using a travel car. The ½ kg will be circulated in prison and the rest of ½ kg to be circulated in Padang. Padang Barat village office which is a coastal area like Olo, Purus, Muara, Berok Nipah village offices is prone to drug abuse in Padang. Drug suppliers also use fishermen who fish in the middle of the sea. They came to a fishing boat and told the fishermen to deliver the drugs to people waiting on land with real compensation compared to money from fishing.

Drug trafficking to users involves drug lords or dealers who supply drugs as a network, ranging from big lords (big boss), medium lords and small lords. The methamphetamine distribution network consists of, firstly, small lords who are selling and using the drug. Due to limited capital and expecting profits and drugs for themselves, they sell drugs in small packages. Secondly, medium lords who sell methamphetamine to small lords with 1 gram per package. By the small lords, the 1 gram package is divided into 15 packages for sale and self-use. Thirdly, the big boss or big lords usually are behind the scene and not known by many people. The big boss is divided into two, namely the first role as Mindset and the second role as the Warehouse. Mindset is the boss's trustee who manages the circulation of drugs. Ordering of drugs is done to the Mindset which then forwards orders to the Warehouse who holds the drugs. Bandar Gudang will send the drugs to the Mindset to be circulated and carried by the launcher (courier). Couriers are the most often being caught. The purchase of meth is done by cellphone to the lords who then decide the pick-up place. The drugs are hidden somewhere then taken by the customer who placed the order by telephone. People who place the drugs (couriers) are different from people who are called (lords) so that between the courier and the lords do not know each other, or called the network breakdown.

Unlike crystal meth, marijuana is easier to get. If you know one of the marijuana users, they will usually take you to the place where they gather to smoke marijuana. Marijuana can be obtained where there are young people gathered because there are marijuana users and sellers (small packages). Certain places that are drug-prone areas are found in Padang

City such as in Purus, Padang Barat District along the coast where many small traders and fishermen distribute drugs. This area is known as the 'black' area in the city of Padang due to its many robbers, pickpockets, and thugs. There are many drug dealers, but people tend to protect and usually fight together when they are arrested. Besides, in the Tabing and surrounding areas are drug-prone and many drug users mingle among students. One of Padang State University student was arrested for trying to circulate marijuana among students.

Causes of Drug Abuse

Based on the interview results, drug users initially only tried it and eventually became addicted. The social environment is very influential on those who curious to try drugs, especially on young people. Marijuana is usually consumed together called "Circling". "Circling" custom means one marijuana cigarette being smoked by a group of people (one or two suction per person) alternately. Those who take part in the "circling" are those who hang out together, regardless the age. Those who had not smoked marijuana will join because they are hanging out together. They would feel to become a part of the group and gradually become addicted. This circling custom is usually at night in a certain place. As revealed by a former user (B)

If you know one of the marijuana users, they will usually take you to the place where they gather to smoke marijuana (circling). Everyone in that place is welcome to smoke the marijuana by co-buying one thousand rupiahs per person. Crystal meth is more high class. It's fifty thousand rupiahs per person and have to be used in a quiet place like boarding house, because it requires fire and cannot be in windy place. To get the sensation, usually meth user use it with companion..

Occupational factors also contribute to drug use. Workers use drugs to keep the fit stamina to do their work. Occupations such as fishermen, transport workers, drivers, and other heavy work require a strong labor force. Based on interviews, many fishermen who live along with the estuary coast use drugs. Areas along the coast of Padang are drug-prone

areas so getting drugs is very easy. Before going to sea, they used meth to keep awake all night to catch fish. Travel driver is another common occupation that using drugs. Travel transportation is one of the most important means of transportation for people in West Sumatra, such as travel transportation to and from the airport. To pursue punctuality in flight schedules, most travel drivers must bring a car with high speed that requires courage and concentration. Based on the information, most of the travel drivers are using drugs to drive the car with high speed.

Drug abuse in West Sumatra can also be caused by the influence of migrants returning from migration. Based on the interview results, the number of drug addicts in Nagari Batu Kambing Agam Regency is because many young people who migrate to the city, then because they did not succeed there, they returned with the habit of using drugs. In the village, even young people who are still attending school go along with consuming drugs until they become addicted.

The Impacts of Drug Abuse

The impact of drug abuse depends on the type of drug. But in general, it can be seen on the user's physical, social, and economic condition. Based on an interview with a former user, the impact of using marijuana is lighter than using meth. Someone who smokes marijuana will feel very high self-confidence, good at talking, have no concerns about anything, and sleep soundly. It seems like all life problems disappear after smoking marijuana. Conversely, the impact of using meth is very bad. If someone uses meth, their mind is always thinking about women and the desire to have fun with them increases. Besides crystal meth can cause increased energy, stamina, and spiritfull. But, when the effects fade, their body becomes limp and weak so they want to continue using meth. They would do anything to get the meth, even selling their wives' jewelry to get money to buy crystal meth.

Physically, someone who consumes crystal meth usually has big sunken eyes, and flat cheeks. Those who use crystal meth are usually limp and walking without strength. While the physical characteristics of marijuana users are slanted eyes and often hungry. According to the informant, the effects of marijuana are not too bad, but it caused

dependency. While the effects of crystal meth are very bad and it appears in the person's physical condition. It also can make people become a thief to get money to buy meth.

The economic impact of drug abuse is financially disrupted. Based on the interview results, meth addicts will do anything to buy drugs, such as selling and stealing family property. The impact is the user's economic conditions are getting worse and families are falling apart. Drug addiction can also cause users to become dealers to get more money.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board has made various efforts to prevent drug distribution, abuse, and trafficking. The Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Narcotics Precursors has been carried out and disseminated by involving various elements of the community. Dissemination of information on prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is targeted at three surroundings, namely 1) the education (students), 2) the community (family and community) and workers (government/private agencies). Activities carried out by providing anti-drug information dissemination to the three elements of the community and followed by the formation of anti-drug activist volunteers who will become the pioneers of drug prevention and abuse in their respective surroundings.

According to Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment, anti-drug information dissemination among school and university students has been done quite well. Each new school year is given anti-narcotics seminars in junior high schools, high schools, and universities with Provincial Narcotics Board as speakers. In 2018, around 8000 middle, high school/vocational high school students, and tertiary institutions in Padang city participated in drug counseling activities. Anti-drug information dissemination in schools is also done through volunteers, anti-drug activists, and school counselors in schools. The information given by Provincial Narcotics Board to anti-drug activists and school counselors is shared with other students in the school. Anti-drug information is also given to the Community Service Program (KKN) students and they are expected to share it with the community through lectures at the mosque

or religious events. But the information has not been delivered to people in the coffee stands and motorcycle taxi drivers.

Anti-drug information dissemination to the public has not been done maximally. Anti-drug counseling that has been done is limited to drug-prone districts namely Padang Barat District. Based on Provincial Narcotics Board data, in 2018 direct anti-drug information dissemination was conveyed to only 899 people, a lot smaller than in 2017 as many as 9,772 people. According to Provincial Narcotics Board, anti-drug information dissemination activities have been carried out in all sub-districts in Padang and all village heads in the districts of South Padang and West Padang. But follow-up from other districts is still lacking. Since 2016, activities have focused on Padang Barat District, which is considered a drug-prone area and will be transformed into anti-drug kampung. As stated by Provincial Narcotics Board.

Information dissemination and meeting fund is limited only every once a year. At minimal, meeting every once a semester in each community to evaluate and follow up the activities. The only district that active holding anti-drug activity due to its active activists, unlike other district which do not even have anti-drug activists. This year, the fund is only for 30 people of activists. All of those people are for one district only, because if we deploy them to each districts, we cannot follow up. In 2016, we changed Provincial Narcotics Board policy system with focus one district, Padang Barat district. We held coordination meeting, we ran the programs, form anti-drugs activists, send people with specific criteria, then we train the communities.

According to the West Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board, due to limited budget and predetermined program from central government (information dissemination and meeting only once a year), Provincial Narcotics Board cannot be flexible to use program budgets according to the region's needs. Provincial Narcotics Board plans to build a rehabilitation house for addicts in Olo village office which is a drug-prone area because many addicts are afraid to go to Provincial Narcotics Board Clinic. The counselors and doctors are from Provincial Narcotics Board Clinic on certain days. According to Provincial Narcotics Board, the place is ready but the other facilities such as office equipment and beds are not ready

yet. These budgetary constraints resulting in a hampered rehabilitation process.

One obstacle in conducting anti-drug information dissemination to the public is the urban community mindset. Many people only want to come to government activity if they will get money (food allowance, transport money). This is inseparable from the low socio-economic conditions of the community, especially in vulnerable areas. Most of the people in vulnerable areas work in the informal sectors, small traders and even unemployed. In conducting anti-drug information dissemination to the community, sub-districts or villages support is necessary, such as event banners and transport or food money. The ideal is Provincial Narcotics Board role is only the speaker, but the reality is still far from expectations. According to the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Provincial Narcotics Board, local government agencies' attention in supporting anti-drug activities is still lacking. In contrast to Nagari (rural area), the rural government is more voluntary and cooperative. Information dissemination activities in Nagari received support such as food allowance from village funds and Provincial Narcotics Board was invited only as a guest speaker. But not all the Nagari dare to use village funds for anti-drug activities for fear of using the funds incorrectly. In general, community participation in Nagari for anti-drug activities is quite high.

In 2017, Provincial Narcotics Board of West Sumatra has formed volunteers and anti-drug activists in government agencies, educational institutions, and the communities. In the education institutions, anti-drug activists that are formed are for high school and university levels. According to the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board, information dissemination activities in schools, especially at the high school level, can be done by the school counselors and anti-drug activists. For example, in State High School 1 Padang there is an Anti-Narcotics Movement Task Force with members of 10 and 11 grader students. They carry out anti-drug counseling activities for students in schools, drug raids every 1-2 months, and other activities. Anti-drug information is also given during Ramadhan activities at school by anti-drug activists/volunteers who have received information about narcotics by Provincial Narcotics Board In collaboration with the Education Office, junior high school counselors throughout Padang then created a Rapid

Response Team for Drug Prevention, especially in the high school level.

Different from high schools, out of ten colleges/universities that have been formed anti-drug activists, only one is active and responds by forming a Drug Abuse Management Team, namely School of Information and Computer Management Nusantara. Drug Abuse Management Team of School of Information and Computer Management Nusantara team conduct anti-drug information dissemination on campus and also conducted various activities outside campus, such as counseling at Ramadhan activities in junior high and high schools, and became motivators at the Halfway House. Their expertise as drug activists is recognized so that they get paid for these activities.

The task of anti-drug activists in the community is to conduct anti-drug information dissemination and reaching out to drug addicts to be referred to the Provincial Narcotics Board clinic. Also, establish networking with local stakeholders such as village offices and sub-districts to facilitate anti-drug activities in the area. Anti-drug activists in Padang Barat District are quite active in providing information dissemination and counseling to the public on drugs. At this sub-district level, the District Anti-Narcotics Activists Forum has been formed. Then, there are field coordinators in each village's offices. In addition to conducting anti-drug information dissemination, they also re-activate youth activities such as sports, so that the youth have no desire to try drugs.

Anti-drug activists who have been formed by Provincial Narcotics Board must have social care to save the public from drugs. One mandate given to them is to reach out and take drug addicts to seek treatment at the Provincial Narcotics Board Clinic. As carried out by the Head of Community Association in Berok Nipah Village, an anti-drug activist must voluntarily and at his own expense brought a drug addict to the Provincial Narcotics Board Clinic. Based on information from Provincial Narcotics Board, unfortunately, there is no transportation cost budget for them to take addicts to the Provincial Narcotics Board clinic. National Narcotics Board needs to pay more attention to allocate transport costs on this matter. During 2018, 190 drug addicts voluntarily went to the Provincial Narcotics Board clinic and in 2019 (until July) 51 people went to the Provincial Narcotics Board clinic (Provincial Narcotics Board, 2019).

PROVINCE OF RIAU



Muara Takus Castle

4. Province of Riau

Illicit Drug Trafficking

Riau Province is included in the category of the drug-prone province. This is following the statement of the Governor of Riau who stated that the area was ranked in the top five drug trafficking provinces from 34 provinces in Indonesia (Bisnis.com, 2019). The research results of the University of Indonesia Health Research Center in 2017 also showed that Riau Province was in the category of drug-prone area. It noted that the prevalence of drug abuse in Riau in 2017 was 1.87% (Health Research Center of University of Indonesia and National Narcotics Board, 2017).

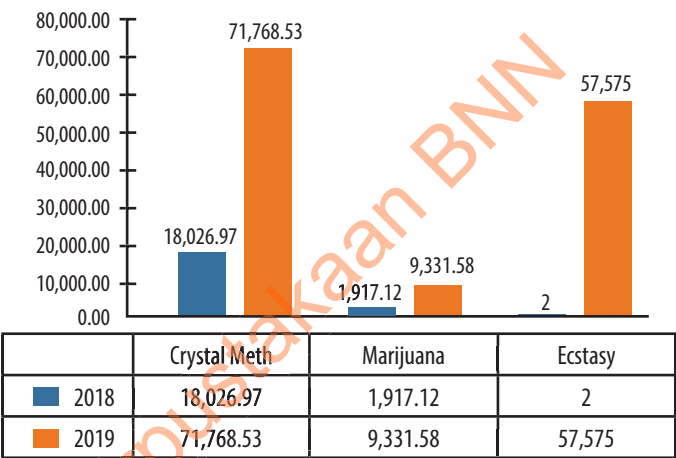
From the interview with the Head of the Eradication Unit Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau, that if a drug dealer escaped from Aceh or Bengkalis, he would enter Pekanbaru and then the city would become a place for drug trafficking. Buyers came from Jambi and Padang, then make the transactions in Pekanbaru. The existence of drug-prone areas in Pekanbaru City also reinforces that Riau Province is in the category of the drug-prone province. This is due to the existence of famous drug-prone areas, such as Kampung Dalam, Pasar Bawah, Palas, Jalan Pangeran Hidayat, and Rumbai Pesisir. Drug-prone areas in the city generally have narrow alleys, making it difficult for officers to enter houses that suspected to be drug trafficking places. Besides CCTV has been installed in each alley and is guarded by people who are deliberately being paid only to spy on officers. Head of the Eradication Unit Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau said that his office had been carried out several raids in Kampung Dalam but always failed.

The vulnerable areas at the Regency level are Rupat Utara (Bengkalis), Marbao (Long Strait), Selat Panjang City, Kampung Dalam (Dumai), Ports, Sinaboi Village (Rokan Hilir), Bagan Siapi-api City, Guntung Village Keteman sub-district (Indragiri Hilir), Pulau Burung Village, Reteh Village, the border of the Riau Islands, and Jambi. Kampar regency was the object of research in the 2019 National Survey. The Village Head of Gema, the Head of the Hamlet, and the respondents (former users) in Kampar regency said that many villagers in all villages in Kampar District are drug users and many were sent to correctional institution for drug involvement,

especially in Padang Sawah and Tanjung Belit, Kapampar Kiri Hulu.

Based on information obtained within 2018, 2,261 drug suspects were processed by the Riau police (Selasar Riau.com 2019). Based on Riau Provincial Narcotics Board data (2019), the illicit drug trafficking suspects in Riau Province in 2018 were 36 suspects consisting of 26 men and 10 women. The drugs confiscated were methamphetamine 18,027.97 grams, marijuana 1,917.12 grams, ecstasy 2 pills. The number and type of drug can be seen as in Graphic 2.2 as follows

Graphic 2.2 Number and Types of Drug Abuse in Riau Province



Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Province (2019)

The data above showed that more than 325 kilograms of crystal meth worth hundreds of billions of rupiah were confiscated by law enforcement. Then in 2019, the number of suspects is 36 people consisting of 31 men and 5 women. The number and types of drugs are 71,768.53 grams of methamphetamine, 9,331.58 grams of marijuana, 57,575 pills of ecstasy. Based on the description above shows that Riau Province is an area of concern in terms of drug abuse. This condition certainly has an impact on the younger generation in the future because they are the next generation.

The mode of illicit drug trafficking in Riau Province is through land and water. But in reality, most of the drugs enter through waters and the

transactions happen in the middle of the sea. Circulation through water or sea is carried out with a “broken pattern”, meaning that fishermen will pick up the drug orders in the middle of the sea and when they reach the beach, they distribute the drugs according to the order disappear immediately. Therefore, if raided, the police only can arrest the buyers.

The transactions usually being controlled from the top by utilizing fishermen. As soon as the fishermen arrived at the seashore the order immediately arrived at the user’s address according to the order. Factors of many drugs circulation the waters because there are many unofficial harbors, so it is used as a place for drug trafficking. Meanwhile, officers cannot wait in harbor continuously due to the limited number of officers (12 people). Unofficial ports are used by dealers for transactions, then they are also passing through Dumai and Bengkalis.

Although the officers already know that those unofficial ports are often used as drug trafficking transactions, officers have difficulty chasing the perpetrators because they use luxury cars (Mitsubishi Pajero) bought by Toke-toke (businessmen from Tawau, Sabah) Malaysia, while Provincial Narcotics Board officers use Toyota Avanza cars, so their cars they cannot chase the dealers’ car. Another obstacle is that officers cannot conduct surveillance for a long time in certain locations because they will be suspected.

Another mode used by dealers is drugs are hidden in a basket and transported using a motorbike so that they look like someone who is going to the garden. Also, the drugs are sometimes hidden in jerry can oil or in vegetables, while the officials were only focused on luxury cars. Therefore, officers must have a lot of intel because the mode used to trick officers changes every day. Besides, the pattern used is also “broken pattern”, means that if one perpetrator caught, he cannot tell the other perpetrators because they do not know each other.

The “broken pattern” is transporting drugs to certain places, then someone picks it up and transports it to someplace else so that the pattern is broken. If one person is caught, the previous person will be saved because they do not know each other, especially the person who ordered the drugs. Besides the transaction pattern is always changing

and the layer varies depending on the level of difficulty in the area, but there are at least 5 layers to 7 layers to the dealer, whereas until the drugs reach the user, there can be even more up to 10 layers of persons.

Based on the result of the interview with former users, the following is one example of patterns of drug circulation occurred in Gema Village, Kampar Regency. The drugs are ordered by telephone and the transaction is done in the middle of the village. The meeting place is agreed in Padang Sawah, but actually, the transaction is carried out in Kuntu or Domo Kampar District. Usually, the purchase is made in cash with the price of a package of 100 thousand rupiah. Usually, one package is used for 2 people, but if users do not have money sometimes it is also used for 4-6 people with their friends.

Areas that are prone to drug trafficking and are used as illicit drug trafficking routes such as in Rokan Hilir, Tembilahan, Bengkalis, Meranti, and Indragiri Hilir. The region also does not currently have a Regency/City Narcotics Board, so supervision and prevention cannot be carried out optimally. The coastline area extending from north to south from Rokan Hilir to Indragiri Hilir across Dumai, Bengkalis, and Meranti is a trafficking route of illicit drugs by smugglers. Pekanbaru City itself is a drug marketing area that is currently worrying.

In addition to drug trafficking routes through water, it is also carried out by land, for example, marijuana transported from Aceh and Medan. To solve this matter, Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau coordinating with Province and Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sumatra to arrest the dealers if they escape to each region. The dealers utilized the less educated people (junior high and high school) and people with odd jobs to do their work. Fishermen are also often used as couriers, but the unemployed are the most utilized people by the drug dealers.

Causes of Drug Abuse

Many factors cause someone to use drugs. Factors that cause drug use are someone's environments such as family, living conditions, social, work, school, and the habit of doing risky behavior. Based on interviews with former users, most drug use cause factors are social environment

factors. Initially, someone was invited by friends to use drugs, then it became frequent and addicted. At first, they refused the invitation, but because of curiosity, eventually, they tried it and became addicted. This is consistent with the results of previous studies which say that teenagers in the adolescent age range are very prone to be affected by drug abuse. Teenagers have a high curiosity and always want to try new things, so they are very vulnerable and easily trapped by negative and deviant behavior, including drug abuse.

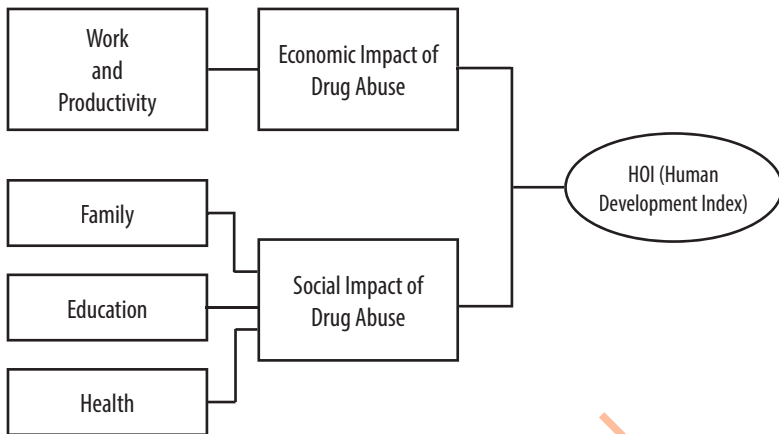
Most teenagers use drugs because of curiosity. The opportunities, emotional instability, mental weakness, lack of religious education, school counseling guidance, social and cultural factors are the reason why many teenagers are involved in drug abuse (Lestari et al, 2014 in Muslihatun, 2015). Someone who is well-informed about drug abuse, but has the desire to try to consume it because of environmental influences or imitating figures considered role models, the attitudes and behaviors that arise can be contrary to the knowledge they had before (Anja et al, 2010 in Muslihatun 2015 et al.).

Based on interviews with the Narcotics Eradication Unit of Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau, the cause of drug abuse is due to a large number of unemployed and odd jobs (temporary workers). This group of people is easily used as a drug dealer because they need money quickly. Besides people with low education are a factor in drug use because they are easily influenced into doing something.

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Globally, the impact of drug abuse on the family, education, health, and the economy will affect the nation's Human Development Index (HDI) (Jane, 2006). This is because the index is produced from three factors namely health, education, and people's purchasing power. The higher/bigger the index, the better the quality of life of the people. These impacts can be simply described as follows:

Picture 2.3 Impacts of Drug Abuse



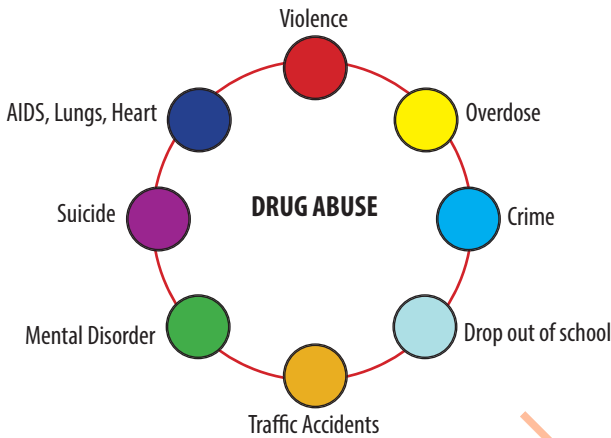
Source: Jane (2006).

The picture above shows that drug abuse has an impact on economic and social aspects which will ultimately have an impact on the declining quality of human life based on the Human Development Index (HDI).

Drug abuse has an impact on the family economy because the drug users' salary or sales revenue is used to buy drugs. If they don't have money, they would ask coercively for money from their parents or family. Besides drug abuse will have an impact on social aspects such as poor communication with families, especially between parents and children (users) and relatives, because parents feel ashamed of their drug abuse children. From the interviews with the hamlet head in Gema village, Kampar Kiri Hulu sub-district, Kampar Regency, a user or former user can cause their family member to not elected as a hamlet head of social administrator in his neighborhood.

Besides, drug abuse will directly affect the level of a family's health, education, and condition. The danger of drugs for drug users can be seen in Picture 2.4.

Gambar 2.4 Danger of Drugs for Users



Source : Adam (2012)

The picture above shows that drug abuse will harm users such as; AIDS, lung disease, heart disease, suicide, mental disorders, violence, overdose, crime, drop out of school, and traffic accidents.

Drug use outside the medical indication without a doctor's prescription and its use is pathological (causing negativity) can cause obstacles in doing activities at home, school or workplace and social environment (Eleanora, 2011). This is emphasized by Bahri in Pina (2015) which says that drugs have bad effects on individuals, families, and society. Based on the description, it can be concluded that drug abuse has a bad impact not only on individuals, families but also on the social environment.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

The results of interviews with the Community Empowerment Division for the Prevention of Illicit Drug Trafficking have been carried out with various activities, such as dissemination of information of Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking information and advocacy activities. These activities are carried out in collaboration with other agencies such as the government and the private sector. Information dissemination activities are carried out through electronic media (radio, online media, print media, newspapers, tabloids,

advertisements, talk shows, etc.) and outdoor media (billboards, banners, distributing leaflets, stickers, brochures, etc.) annually.

Advocacy activities carried out in collaboration with government and private agencies. For Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau, the target is government and private agencies, while the Regency/City Narcotics Board target is the community and educational environment. Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau has carried out various activities such as the formation of anti-drug volunteers totaling 554 people and anti-drug activists numbering approximately 996 people. The activists and volunteers were placed in several communities, educational environments, family environments both government and private agencies.

Volunteers and anti-drug activists have been placed in RT/RW neighborhoods and have been running for several years. Due to limited funds, not all RT/RW units can have volunteers or anti-drug activists. At this time, the priorities are the most drug-prone areas or agencies that can facilitate the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking activities, such as information dissemination of danger of drugs to the public. For example, State Electricity Company (PLN) actively disseminates information to the public by delivering anti-drug messages. These activities involve all levels of society under Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2018, concerning the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking action plan.

Community empowerment aims to make the community play a role in P4GN implementation activities. Furthermore, there is also alternative empowerment by mapping vulnerable areas. Areas in the vulnerable or category are then empowered, such as Kampung Dalam. In addition to Kampung Dalam, two more village offices are classified as drug-prone.

Communities in drug-prone areas are encouraged to leave drug abuse activities by empowering and increasing their life skills. Some residents of Kampung Dalam have been given training every year. As a result, many people have changed and done more positive activities. Also, direct counseling has been carried out in the form of seminar and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Annual face-to-face information dissemination varies in forms such as counseling, outreach, campaigns, FGDs, and car-free days.

Counseling activities aim to prevent non-drug users from abusing drugs by doing preventive measures. The drug abuser is no longer Provincial Narcotics Board's old Prevention and Community Empowerment scope of work, but the rehabilitation unit's.

Volunteers and anti-drug activists who support the implementation of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking are given certificates and pins that have their respective codes and their names registered at the head office. Anti-drug activists from community groups are community leaders as activists or cadres who are provided information about the dangers of drugs during activities. Then the activists were invited to increase their capacity in understanding prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking so that when they went to the field they could explain and conduct counseling about the dangers of drugs to the public. Whereas volunteers are people who are willing to give their time and thoughts on drug eradication. The volunteers also improved their ability on drug prevention to be able to disseminate the dangers of drugs in the work environment and the neighborhood.

The danger of drugs is to be included in the education curriculum which is a policy of the central government. Recently, a cooperation agreement has been signed between National Narcotics Board and the Ministry of Education and Culture which includes prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking activities that to be integrated with school subjects but are still in process. The cooperation agreement is a derivative of the MoU dated July 3, 2019. With this agreement, various local culture that grows and develops in the community is expected to be included in the curriculum, especially in dissemination activities to counter drug abuse.

The program is carried out in coordination with government, private, school, campus, volunteer and anti-drug activists including RT/RW. In cooperation with the Ministry of Religion, various counseling activities are carried out involving mosque preachers. Meanwhile, many private plantation companies ask for early detection of their employees to prevent them from being involved in drug abuse.

In general, companies ask for early detection of their employees

because there are indications of narcotics abuse such as the companies' stuff has gone missing, iron in factories are being sold, and office inventory items are being mortgaged or lost. Based on these indications, Provincial Narcotics Board conducted early detection for 1 year on 22 companies. If there are employees who are proven to be drug users, companies will coordinate with Provincial Narcotics Board to deal with them.

In the future, there will be a new program in the form of teleconferences with schools in each province along with the school introduction period. In addition to maximizing counseling and dissemination to the wider community, soon, there will be an inauguration of 60 volunteers.

Activities carried out by volunteers and activists are directed more at preventive measures, namely how to prevent the community from avoiding the dangers of drugs. Therefore they need to be equipped with information dissemination and understanding of the dangers of drugs to be conveyed to schools and campuses. Volunteers and activists are allowed to provide counseling at seminars specifically on juvenile delinquency.

Riau Province Information and Information Technology (Diskominfo) is one of the Provincial Narcotics Board's working partners that has carried out activities by forming a community called the Community Information Group (KIM) which has the deed of establishment of the organization through the Mayor's Decree. The task of KIM is to absorb community aspirations to coordinate with relevant agencies. Diskominfo is the govt agencies' social media to disseminate information to the public through online media, especially about the dangers of drugs.

Drug prevention activities by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau are publicated and conveyed to the wider community by a website called riau.go.id. The public can access the website anytime and the contents are always updated in showing what is being done by BNN related to disseminating the dangers of drug abuse. Diskominfo is also active on social media and always publishes activities related to the dangers of drug abuse dissemination through social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, including making short videos on social media.

Also, there is a TV Streaming that is used to disseminate the dangers

of drugs. Aside from social media, counseling is also done to schools related to the dangers of drugs. From interviews results with activists at Diskominfo is known that drug danger information has become part of extracurricular lessons in six high schools/vocational schools since the teacher's day in 2018 ago in Riau Province. The counseling is more to teach people ways to prevent drug abuse and the drug user's characteristics. Until now, efforts to prevent the dangers of drugs carried out by the public are still limited, both through direct counseling and through social media.

The prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking implementation for schools has been running at the Bina Profesi Vocational School in the last two years. Bina Profesi Vocational School synergizes its programs with Provincial Narcotics Board for overcoming the dangers of drugs. Also, within the school, it has a community called Fokan (Anti-Narcotics Communication Forum). Through the forum, they sought synergy with several agencies including the Indonesian Army to train new students' discipline. This is to form and strengthen students' positive foundation and mindset which is essential because the teenage age is vulnerable.

Bina Profesi Vocational Schools has a Dual System Curriculum which means a dual system of the curriculum by cooperating with various institutions to form students' character. This program is not yet included with extracurricular activities but is carried out as needed. In the future, School Orientation (MOS) activities will be replaced with activities that lead to character building. This activity is planned to be carried out in collaboration with practitioners, business actors, the Civil Army, Provincial Narcotics Board and other institutions for two weeks. In implementing the prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, Provincial Narcotics Board has carried out various dissemination activities. Data on the number of prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking information dissemination at Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Province in 2018 can be seen in Table 2.3 as follows:

Table 2.3. Data on the Number of Implementation of Information Dissemination of Prevention and Eradication Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking by Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Province in 2018

No	Dissemination Type	Number of Person
1	Drug Dangers Counseling	42,846
2	Stop Drugs Campaign	800
3	Information via Media/Newspaper	5,000
4	Direct Socialization	160
5	Information via Radio	650,000
6	Prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking via Media/Newspaper	400,000
7	Insert-based information, prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug traffickingInformation Corner content	3,700
Total		1,102,506

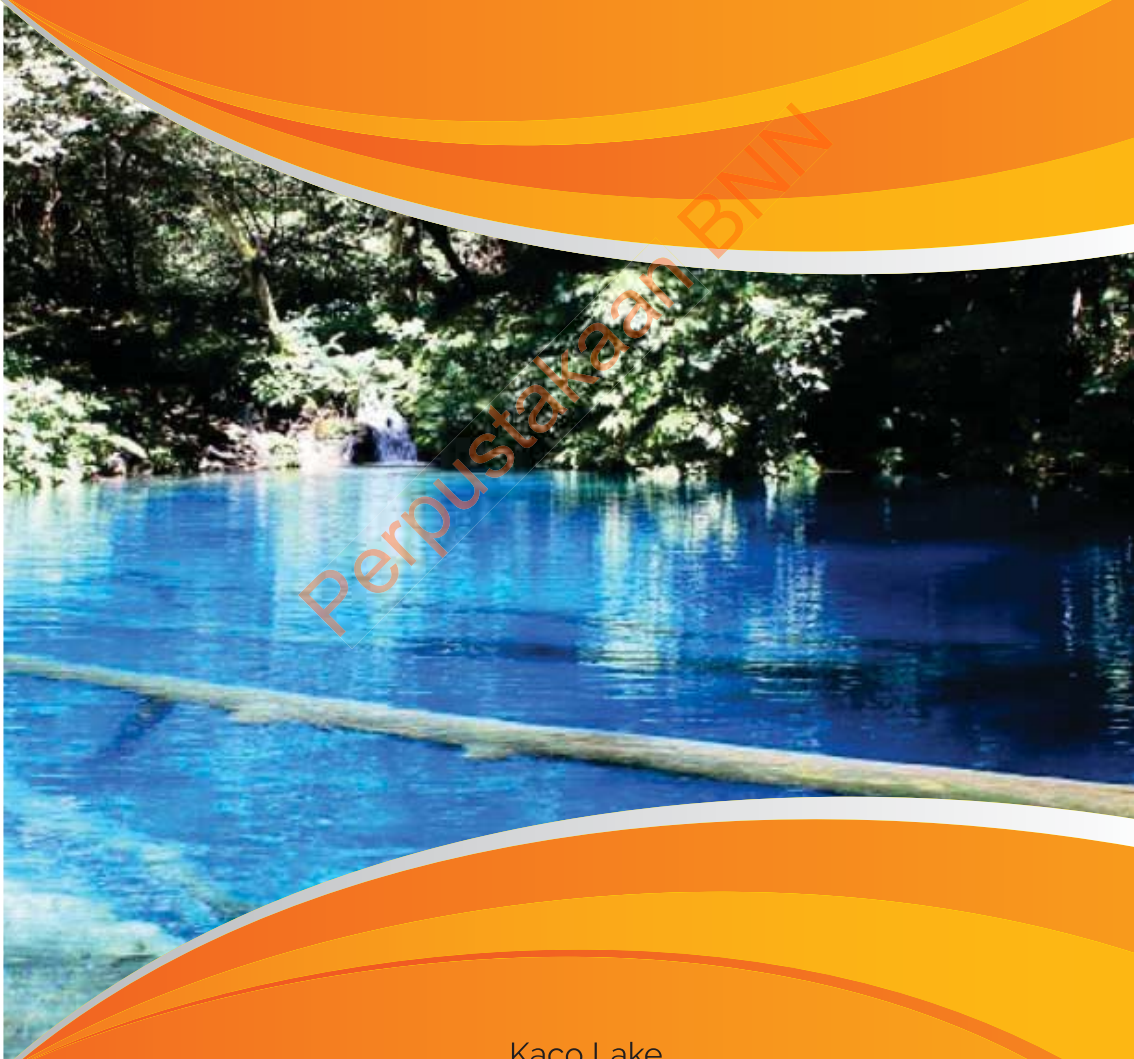
Source: Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Province, 2019

The data in Table 2.3 above shows that counseling and dissemination conducted by Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board Riau in 2018 have reached 1,102,506 productive people. The distribution of information from Provincial Narcotics Board to the community reaches 40% of the productive population in Riau Province.

The obstacles faced in implementing prevention and eradication drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking are limited human resources. Likewise, the limited number of extension workers, activists, and volunteers who are ready to do counseling to schools, so that not all schools can be reached. Also, outreach to the RT/RW environment is still unreached, especially villages at the district level. All activities that have been carried out will be evaluated for progress and success and then reported to the National Narcotics Board. The evaluation instrument is carried out through a standardized reporting application and all activity and reporting documents are in the Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau General Affairs Division.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF JAMBI



Kaco Lake

5. Province of Jambi

Jambi Province is a strategic route for illicit drug trafficking on the Sumatra island. Jambi's geographical position which is surrounded by many rivers, such as the Batanghari River, which empties into the sea, and is in the heart of Trans Sumatra's traffic, makes Jambi a drug-prone area. According to the Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi Province, before the 2019 survey, there were at least five surveys on the prevalence of drug abuse in Jambi, namely in 2008, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2017. The results of the last 2017 survey, conducted by the University of Indonesia, stated that the prevalence rate drug abuse in Jambi by 2.02% or 53,177 drug abusers. This figure places Jambi in the 4th national position under DKI Jakarta, North Sumatra, and East Kalimantan. This prevalence rate jumped dramatically compared to 2015 which was ranked 24th nationally by 1.71%. Table 2.4 below presents some of the results of a survey on drug abuse in Jambi.

Table 2.4. Drug Abuse Prevalence Rate in Jambi in 2017

NO	YEAR	RANK	PREVALENCE RATE (%)	DRUG ABUSER
1	2008	8	2.12	44,627
2	2011	24	1.54	37,581
3	2014	20	1.89	47,064
4	2015	24	1.71	43,287
5	2017	4	2.02	53,177

Source: UI Survey 2017 and Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi Province

According to the Deputy Director of the Drug Investigation Division (Wadir Resnarkoba) Jambi Regional Police, in 2015 the authorities conducted a continuous drug raid in one of the drug dens, namely Pandan Island. Pandan Island as a famous drug den in Jambi was ransacked, several drug lords were also arrested, so that year the number of drug abuse in Jambi dropped dramatically ²². However, two years ago in 2017, the Jambi position jumped to the 4th in the drug abuse national

²² Interview with Deputy Director of the Drug Investigation Division (Wadir Resnarkoba) Jambi Regional Police, 19 Juli 2019.

prevalence. According to the Head of Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, the reason for an increase of drug abusers in Jambi cannot be separated from its strategic location as a trajectory of drug trafficking in Sumatra. Drugs from Aceh, North Sumatra, and Riau will cross Jambi before being transported to other Sumatra regions and Java. Also, the rise of illegal gold mines and coal mines in some districts in Jambi is indicated as a new market for illicit drug trafficking after Pandan Island was ransacked by officers in 2015. Drug dealers are targeting miners to use drugs to be stronger in mining work. Eventually, they became addicted and this became a promising market for drug dealers.

Furthermore, the Head of the Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi said that currently there are two systems in the drug network that make eradicating drug trafficking not easy. The two systems are broken systems (sellers and buyers do not meet and do not know each other) and the “goat fight” system (sellers and buyers meet directly and carry drugs and money, also don’t know each other). Also, in the chain of drug networks, each person has their role even though in general they do not know each other. For example, there are people whose role is to weigh meth; some wrap the meth into a bag; some pick it up, some drove it to the buyer, and so on. Not surprisingly, drug abuse cases in Jambi are quite high. Pandan Island is a drug den, where people can buy and consume it there. According to data from the Jambi Regional Police, in 2017, there were 463 drug cases involving 651 people, consisting of 595 men and 56 women. The following table 2.5 shows the details of the drug case number in Jambi in 2017.

Table 2.5. Number of Drug Cases in Jambi Province in 2017

No	Regency/City	Number of Case	Total	
			Male	Female
1.	Kota Jambi	141	196	15
2.	Muaro Jambi	41	53	6
3.	Batanghari	34	37	2
4.	Bungo	50	65	7
5.	Merangin	36	59	4
6.	West Tanjung Jabung	41	51	10

No	Regency/City	Number of Case	Total	
			Male	Female
7.	East Tanjung Jabung	23	29	0
8.	Sarolangun	39	44	1
9.	Tebo	34	38	5
10.	Kerinci/Kota Sungai Penuh	24	26	6
Total		651	595	56

Source: Director of the Drug Investigation Division (Ditresnarkoba) Jambi Regional Police 2017.

In 2018, the number of drug cases has increased. When interviewing the Wadir Ditresnarkoba Jambi Regional Police, the number of cases was not mentioned, but it was stated that there were 976 drug suspects in 2018. The evidence that was successfully confiscated was methamphetamine (55.8 kg), marijuana (32 kg and 41 tree trunks), ecstasy (33,184 pills), ketamine (951 grams), and other types (345 items). For 2019, from January to June, there are 484 suspects. Evidence that has been successfully confiscated was methamphetamine (12 kg), ecstasy (19,256 grains), marijuana (29 kg and 48 tree trunks), and heroin (501 grams) ²³.

From these explanations and data, it appears that illicit drug trafficking in Jambi Province is still high. It seems not only to occur in society and various places but also in the Correctional Institution. This was revealed from the interview with a former drug addict and an anti-drug activist. The former heavy drug addicts who now often become speakers at several forums explained how drug trafficking conditions in Jambi are now very worrying. He told that there are illicit drug trafficking even in Correctional Institution. When he was one of the speakers at the Correctional Institution to share experiences about how to get rid of drugs, he was offered by several inmates to take drugs again. According to him, several blocks are "rented" to consume these illicit goods together²⁴. This story is in accordance with what was told by one of the anti-drug activists who live in the drug-prone area on Pandan Island. Although he and his family live there, he and his family are not involved in the drug network. However, everything changed when his younger brother was sent to Correctional Institution due to a domestic violence case. When

²³ Interview with Deputy Director of the Drug Investigation Division (Wadir Resnarkoba) Jambi Regional Police, July, 19 2019.

²⁴ Interview with a former drug addict, July 16, 2019.

he left Correctional Institution two years later, he became a heavy drug addict who got hooked on drugs in the CF. Until now he is still a heavy drug addict.²⁵

Different data related to drug cases in 2018 were presented by the Jambi National Narcotics Eradication Sector. In 2018, the Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi successfully handled 18 drug case reports. The detail can be seen in table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6. List of Narcotics Case Handling in Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi

No	Month	Case Report Date	Location	Total Suspects
1.	January	11 January 2018	RT. 29, Pualu Pandan	1
		13 January 2018	RT. 28, Pulau Pandan	2
2.	February	4 February 2018	Kec. Mayang Mengurai	1
		8 February 2018	Kel. Solok Sipin	2
		13 February 2018	Kel. Sungai Putri	1
3.	March	-	-	-
4.	April	7 April 2018	RT. 30, Pulau Pandan	2
		14 April 2018	Kel. Rajawali, Jambi Timur	1
5.	May	12 May 2018	RT. 22 Danau Sipin, Legok	1
		17 May 2018	RT. 21 Danau Sipin, Legok	2
		23 May 2018	RT. 22 Danau Sipin, Legok	1
6.	June	-	-	-
7.	July	15 July 2018	Parkir Bandara Sultan Thaha	2
		23 July 2018	RT. 17 Desa Kasang Puduk	1
8.	August	8 August 2018	Desa Olak Kemang	3
		31 August 2018	Kel. Pijoan, Kec. Jambi Luar	4
9.	September	27 September	Kec. Kota Baru	1
10.	October	-	-	-
11.	November	-	-	-
12.	December	14 December 2018	Jalan lintas Jambi-Palembang	1
		22 December 2018	Kec. Mandiangin, Sarolangun	2
		22 December 2018	Jalan lintas Jambi-Sarolangun	1

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board Jambi ,2018

²⁵ Interview with an anti-drug activist, 16 Juli 2019.

In 2019, narcotics case reports handled by Provincial Narcotics Board increased significantly. From January to July 2018 there were only 12 cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi Province. However in 2019, with the same period, there were 22 cases. This means that in 2019 there has been an increase of 10 cases (83.3%). In detail, narcotics cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi Province in 2019 can be seen in Table 2.7 below.

Table 2.7. List of Narcotics Case Handling in Provincial Narcotics Boards in Jambi 2019

No	Month	Case Report Date	Location	Total Suspects
1.	January	-	-	-
2.	February	25 February 2019	Jalan Lintas Pekanbaru	1
3.	March	2 March 2019	Bandara Sultan Thaha	1
		2 March 2019	Bandara Sultan Thaha	1
		27 March 2019	RT. 36 Danau Sipin, Legok	1
		27 March 2019	RT. 36 Danau Sipin, Legok	1
4.	April	4 April 2019	RT. 30 Pulau Pandan, Legok	1
		4 April 2019	RT. 36 Kel. Jelutung, Jambi	1
		4 April 2019	RT. 36 Kel. Jelutung, Jambi	1
		4 April 2019	RT. 36 Kel. Jelutung, Jambi	1
		11 April 2019	Desa Antaman Raja, Tungkal Ulu	1
		11 April 2019	Desa Antaman Raja, Tungkal Ulu	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
		23 April 2019	Jl. Lintas Timur, Pematang Asam	1
5.	May	17 May 2019	RT. 29 Kel. Eka Jaya, Paal Merah	1
		17 May 2019	RT. 29 Kel. Eka Jaya, Paal Merah	1
		22 May 2019	Jl. Lintas Bungo - Padang	1
		22 May 2019	Jl. Lintas Bungo - Padang	1
6.	June	-	-	-
7.	July	1 July 2019	Kel. Kenali Besar, Alam Barajo, Jambi	1

Source: BNNP Jambi 2019

Drug-prone and vulnerable areas in Jambi Province are spread across several districts/cities. The Prevention and Community Empowerment Division Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi divides the area into three, namely the hazard, alert and standby categories. Table 2.8 below explains the drug-prone and vulnerable areas in Jambi Province.

Table 2.8. Prone and Vulnerable Areas for Drugs in Jambi Province

No	Hazard Category	Alert Category	Standby Category
1.	Tungkal II, Tj. Jabung Barat	Kayu Aro, Kerinci	Pelayangan, Jambi
2.	Pulau Pandan, Kota Jambi	Bathin VIII, Sarolangun	Jambi Selatan
3.	Desa Pelawman, Sarolangun	Mandiingin, Sarolangun	Jambi Timur
4.	Bathin II, Pelayangan, Bungo	Rimbo Ilir, Tebo	Jelutung, Jambi
5.	Rimbo Bujang, Tebo	Pauh, Sarolangun	Pasar Jambi
6.	Rimbo Ulu, Tebo	Rimbo Sumai, Tebo	Kota Baru, Jambi
7.	Limun, Sarolangun	Jaluko, Muaro Jambi	
8.	Kumpe, Muaro Jambi	Danau Kerinci Sei Penuh	
9.	Sungai Bahar, Muaro Jambi	Sei Ulak, Kerinci	
10.	Bathin II, Babeko, Bungo	Kota Sungai Penuh	
11.	Pasar Muara Bungo		
12.	Jujuhan Bungo		
13.	Bathin III, Ulu Bungo		
14.	Pelepat, Bungo		
15.	Desa Pulau Kayu, Aro, Muaro Bungo		

Source: Prevention and Community Empowerment Division Provincial Narcotics Board Jambi, 2019.

According to Prevention and Community Empowerment Division and Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, drug-prone areas in regencies/cities can be seen in Table 2.9 below.

Table 2.9. Drug-Prone Areas in Jambi Province

No	Regencies/Cities	Area Status	
		Alert	Standby
1.	City of Jambi	Kampung Pulau Pandan; Danau Sipin; Legok; Pelayangan	South Jambi; East Jambi; Jelutung; Pasar; Kota Baru
2.	City of Sungai Penuh dan Kerinci Regency	Sungai Penuh; Sulak; Kayu Aro; Danau Kerinci	-
3.	Muaro Jambi Regency	Outside City of Jambi; Kumpeh; Sekernan; Sungai Bahar	-
4.	Batanghari Regency	-	Bojo City
5.	East Tanjung Jabung Regency	-	Rantau Rasau; Nipah Panjang
6.	West Tanjung Jabung Regency	Tungkal Ilir	Merlung; Pelabuhan Dagang
7.	Sarolangun Regency	Bathin VIII; Limun; Mandiangan; Pauh	Singkut; Pelawan
8.	Merangin Regency	-	Rantau Panjang; Pasar Bangko
9.	Tebo Regency	Rimbo Bujang; Rimbo Ulu; Rimbo Sumay	Rimbo Ilir
10.	Bungo Regency	Bathin II Pelayang; Jujuhan; Bathin II Babeko	Bathin II Ulu; Pelapat; Pasar Muaro Bungo

Source:: Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, 2019.

The social environment is one of the main factors of drug abuse. The story of the beginning of drug use by a former drug addict informant previously above, told in detail when authors did an in-depth interview with him at his father's brother's house on the outskirts of Jambi. Initially, he and his parents lived in Kasang Village, East Jambi. Kasang is one of the red areas in Jambi City. Since junior high school in 2011, he has been consuming marijuana from his friends in school. He also consumed several other types, including liquor such as Kolumbus. When he was in high school his family moved to Pandan Island, a drug mafia den in Jambi. This is because his father as a tailor wants more customers. This is where he began to use meth. He consumes the illicit goods in his room. Since his rented house is in a drug environment, he can easily obtain it, just by walking a few hundred meters.

Eventually, there was a change in behavior in him. His parents knew he was using drugs when he was in 2nd grade of high school. At that time he was often getting withdrawal symptoms if he did not consume crystal meth. Because he is an only child, his father was lenient to him and even told him to use the drugs in the room, so that no one else knew. Since then, his family's economy has been in a mess because he consumed quite a lot of meth, worth 500 thousand rupiahs of meth a day. Shockingly, his father was willing to buy it for him. Until one day, he got into an accident when driving a car to Palembang because of withdrawal symptoms. He was hospitalized for a few days but after released he still consumed the meth. Until one point of reflection, he realized how much his father loved him. Since then, precisely since 2017, he repented on his own and the strong will to not consume drugs anymore emerged in him. Since then, his family moved from Pandan Island to his father's brother's house. His father remained a tailor and craftsman of several souvenir items from batik, while the former addict was often asked to be a speaker by Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi.²⁵⁶ Another story was said by the anti-drug activist of the Jambi Provincial Narcotics Board who lived on Pandan Island, as mentioned earlier. The social environment at the Correctional Facility has made his younger brother who had never used drugs to become a heavy addict after he left the facility.

In addition to the social environment factor, easy access to meth is also a factor causing widespread drug use in Jambi. Pandan Island is one of the places for easy access to get narcotics. In this area, 80% of its citizens are involved in drug networks; the adults and even the school-age children become drug couriers in this area. The area has been raided many times but has never been able to eliminate drugs. It is common knowledge that the biggest drug kingpin in Jambi has a palace-like house on Pandan Island, but it is very difficult to arrest him due to lack of evidence. This is because the kingpin acts like "Robin Hood" by doing good and giving alms to the Pulau Pandan people. The large mosque on Pandan Island is also donated by the kingpin. Therefore, it is not surprising that the surrounding community defends him against the police. This was justified by the Wadir Ditresnarkoba Jambi Regional Police. He explained that the police knew

²⁵⁶ Interview with a former drug addict, 16 July 2019.

that drug kingpin lives in Pandan Island, but the police cannot carelessly arrest him without strong evidence. The raid attempts were often failed because the information was leaked.²⁷

The job factor also one of the drug use factors. As mentioned earlier, there are many illegal mining sites such as gold mines and coal mines in several districts, such as in Batanghari, Tebo, etc. According to the Head of the Research and Development Agency of Jambi, the job factor could be the initial cause of drug abuse. Initially, the mining workers use drugs to be strong and have fit stamina to mine²⁸, but those were the opportunity for the drug dealers to make them addicted to drugs. A similar statement was also expressed by the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, illegal gold mines in Jambi have long been a place of drug abuse. Initially, the workers use drugs to be strong at work, but over time the dosage of consumption increased.

Drug abuse also impacts the abuser and their surroundings on the aspects of the economy, society, and health. An example of the economic impact was like the former drug addict mentioned earlier. Since his father found out he was a drug addict, his father bought him crystal meth for Rp.500,000.00 a day every day, for almost two years. This greatly affected his family's financial situation. Also, his health had been severely affected. He suffered severe drug withdrawal symptoms and was unconscious for several days at the hospital. Fortunately, he was not socially shunned by the surrounding society, because he was polite and never caused trouble.

A similar condition happened to the previously mentioned anti-drug activists' younger brother. Due to his drug-abusing behavior, his family's condition was a chaotic mess. His wife divorced him and he often steals his sister and parent's items. He also blatantly stole his neighbor's items. His relationship with his sister is broken and distant. Two days after the interview, he burned parents' house, where his sister, brother in law and his nephew, to the ground. As a result, his family lost their home and things. As a consequence, he ended up in prison now.

²⁷ Interview with the Deputy Director of the Drug Investigation Division (Wadir Ditresnarkoba) Jambi Regional Police, July 19, 2019.

²⁸ Interview with the Head of the Research and Development Agency (Litbangpol) Jambi, July 23, 2019.

The health impacts of drug use can be seen from the outpatient and inpatient data from Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi. Data on Rehabilitation Division of National Narcotics Board from 2017 - 2019 can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.10. Number of Jambi Province Outpatient Rehabilitation Clients in 2017

No	INSTITUTION	VOLUNTARY	COMPULSARY	TOTAL
1	Jambi Provincial Narcotics Board	70	361	431
2	Jambi City Narcotics Board	53	-	53
3	Batanghari Regency Narcotics Board	11	15	26
4	East Tanjung Jabung Narcotics Board	29	10	39

Sumber: Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, 2019.

Table 2.11. Number of Jambi Province Outpatient Rehabilitation Clients in 2018

No	INSTITUTION	VOLUNTARY	COMPULSARY	TOTAL
1	Jambi Provincial Narcotics Board	62	445	507
2	Jambi City Narcotics Board	48	-	48
3	Batanghari Regency Narcotics Board	6	13	19
4	East Tanjung Jabung Narcotics Board	24	4	28

Sumber: Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, 2019.

Table 2.12. Number of Jambi Province Outpatient Rehabilitation Clients in 2019

No	INSTITUTION	VOLUNTARY	COMPULSARY	TOTAL
1	Jambi Provincial Narcotics Board	19	98	117
2	Jambi City Narcotics Board	6	-	6
3	Batanghari Regency Narcotics Board	3	-	3
4	East Tanjung Jabung Narcotics Board	2	7	9

Sumber: Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, 2019.

Since Jambi is ranked 4th nationally in the narcotics abuse prevalence in 2017, the Jambi provincial government is working with various other agencies trying to fight drugs. As a concrete step, the Jambi City Regulation No. 2 of 2017 of the Prevention and Countermeasure of Drug Abuse, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substances was issued. Since then, P4GN information dissemination has been carried out. The regulation has received a stronger legal umbrella with the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2018 concerning the P4GN national action plan. In carrying out the action plan, the government can involve community participation.

In addition to P4GN information dissemination, several programs to prevent drug trafficking have been carried out by the Jambi provincial government. For example, the Anti Drug Ambassador program on campus. This program was first carried out in 2016. According to an anti-drug ambassador from the University of Jambi Law Study Program, many activities were carried out in collaboration with Provincial Narcotics Board and several other agencies, such as a mentoring program on Pandan Island. This program includes informal education (such as homeschooling) for rowing students, making clean bathrooms, and so on. But this program was less successful because of the resistance and threats from the residents who the majority of which were involved in drug trafficking networks²⁹.

The P4GN socialization program was also carried out in schools. Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi was collaborating with several schools in Jambi to conduct routine information dissemination of the drug dangers. As a continuation of this program, several schools in Jambi also have anti-drug ambassadors, such as in State Junior High School 7 Jambi. This school is a favorite junior high school in Jambi. According to the Principal of State Junior High School 7 Jambi, the anti-drug ambassador at the school was very effective in preventing students from drug abuse, because the anti-drug ambassador and his friends became bodyguards between students, making it easier to control them in their daily lives. If you find things or the behavior of suspicious students, the drug ambassador can tell the matter to the principal³⁰.

²⁹ Interview with Anti-Drug Ambassador on Campus, Jambi, 19 July 2019

³⁰ Interview with State Junior High School 7 Principal, Jambi, 15 July 2019

Also, several anti-drug programs in the form of various activities, such as healthy bike-riding and anti-drug festivals, which are also held by Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi as P4GN implementation to the community and involving the community³¹. “Shining village office” and village program are the example of the mainstay programs that directly involving community participation. So far, there have been three village offices and two shining villages in Jambi Province, namely Ekajaya, Legok, Kampung Laut, Kampung Bojo Village, and Sungai Buluh Village. Soon, it will be formed in the Penyengat Rendah, Dusun Mudo Village, Rambutan Masam Village, Napal Sisik Village, and Bukit Harapan Village.

Another program that is currently being intensified and getting an injection of funds from Pertamina’s Corporate Social Responsibility is the Jambi Provincial Narcotics Board Guided Citizens Program. This program is currently still running well on Pandan Island and the leader is an anti-drug activist that we interviewed earlier. This group develops Jambi batik handicrafts and has exhibited several places, including exhibitions to Jakarta in early July 2019.

To strengthen several drug trafficking prevention programs, Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi and Regency/City Narcotics Board collaborate with several components of society and government agencies. Until now Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi is working with three community components, namely, the Sahabat Foundation, the Kanti Sehati Foundation, and the Natural Foundation. The three foundations are located in Jambi City. Jambi City Narcotics Board cooperates with Sikok Foundation and Paal Merah II Health Center. East Tanjung Jabung Regency Narcotics Board in collaboration with Hidayatul Falah Islamic Boarding School. While Batanghari Regency Narcotics Board cooperates with Nurul Jadid Islamic Boarding School (Batanghari), Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School (Sarolangun), Mitra Medika Hospital, PKM Sungai Rengas, Mersam, Durian Luncuk, and Pelayung (Provincial Narcotics Board of Jambi, 2019).

³¹ Interview with State Junior High School 7 Jambi Principal, July 15, 2019.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF SOUTH SUMATRA



Ampera Bridge

6. Province of South Sumatra

Increased drug needs are a potential market for drug dealers. Efforts to cut the drug trafficking chain have been made by the police as well as the Provincial Narcotics Board of Eradication Division. However, according to the Head of Narcotics Unit of Palembang City resort police, drug cases that have been revealed with evidence found are not a picture of the reality of the actual drug problem, but only a part of it. Many entrances in South Sumatra are difficult to monitor. South Sumatra region has many beaches that have the potential to become the entry point for drug trafficking. Thus, the eradication of drugs is still not optimal in reducing the supply of drugs in the community.

To cut the narcotics supply chain in Palembang various efforts have been made, this can be seen with the number of drug dealers who were shot dead. In 2018, seven drug dealers were shot dead by the Directorate of South Sumatra Police Narcotics Detective and the South Sumatra National Narcotics Board. The drug dealers were about to smuggle methamphetamine and ecstasy with 5.1 kilograms of methamphetamine. Also, the South Sumatra BNN shot dead two drug dealers; H residents of Barelang and Y residents of Cakung, East Jakarta. Director of Narcotics Investigation (Dirresnarkoba) of South Sumatra Regional Police admitted that drug lords began to make Palembang a drug trafficking market (Kompas.com, 2018). In 2018, there was also drug dealers arrest with large quantities (20 kg) of methamphetamine packages. The arrest was carried out in the area of Seberang Ulu District I, Palembang. These arrests indicate that Palembang City is one of the largest drug markets in Sumatra. South Sumatra region, once only a crossing area to smuggle methamphetamine on the island of Sumatra. But now it has become a trafficking location and it has been troubling the community.

The pattern of drug trafficking in Palembang, South Sumatra, according to the inmates who use drugs for decades or even more, in general, the drugs are obtained from street couriers, not from large dealers. They usually buy a "speck" (0.1 gr- 0.5 gr), or a "slice" (one package). The name of the meth is various, sometimes it called crystal or other names. Also, there is the use of 0.40 gr with various prices, ranging from 300-400 thousand rupiahs. Usually, that much methamphetamine is used by 3-4

people. The reaction is felt after 30 minutes and can last from morning to the next morning for 24 hours. After that, users will have a desire to consume it again. Drug reactions depend on the price, the more expensive the drug, the longer the reaction it has.

On the other hand, there is a tendency to also be a courier or purchasing service for users and their friends. In general, drug trafficking routes known by informants are via land routes from outside Palembang. Whereas the distribution pattern, in general, is that users get drugs through dealers and couriers through different persons in each purchase. The transactions are carried out by telephone and the payments are in cash. Besides that, some users are utilized as purchasing services from courier to their friends, so that they use the drug together with their friends.

Existing data indicate that drugs seized by officers as evidence of narcotics abuse last year are quite diverse, ranging from methamphetamine 6,371.69 grams, ecstasy 3,922 pills, and marijuana 4,566.45 grams. From the interview with the coach of Narcotics Correctional Institution, methamphetamine is the most widely used drug. Meth is excellent for users because it is considered to increase physical fitness and the reaction can last up to 24 hours.

The factor of the scarcity of employment triggers the growth of illicit drug trafficking in the community. Falling rubber prices and the ban on slash-and-burn practices of rubber plantation are the factors that drive the people to be interested in drug trafficking. The ban will further ensnare the people's economy. Rubber plantations are the economic basis of the people in South Sumatra because rubber is the daily income. Compared to oil palm plantations, rubber is more flexible because it can be cashed every day for daily needs. If the rubber plantation is no longer the foundation of the people's economy in the future, the drug business in the community will be an alternative.

This tendency is evident from observations in rural and urban locations that were sampled in the 2019 survey on the prevalence of drug abuse. It can be seen that the villagers in the sample villages have been exposed to drugs, even there is no social control over drug use. Social control is weak and people are no longer care about the abuse of narcotics

around them. Citizens are afraid to report drug abuse to law enforcement officials, they tend to be silent and prefer to secure their family members. What is important for them is that their family members do not use drugs because other people are already openly using drugs in public. As an illustration, there is a village in Tangga Buntung sub-districts where all citizens live from drug-selling activity. They look after each other if there are suspicious people enters the village. For example, if an officer enters the village, all villagers will know. Every house sells all kinds of drugs, not as a big dealer, but as accomplices. The big dealers in jail are the ones who move their drug supply to the village. These big dealers generally have accomplices or agents and the drugs are distributed by courier. From these street couriers or dealers, users buy “thrifty package” drugs or a speck (0.1 gr- 0.5 gr), or a slice (one package).

In drug transactions, they usually use a variety of terms. For example, crystal meth is often called crystal. Drug users are offered drugs by people who introduced by their friends. They were offered meth but they had to deliver it to certain people too. The payment is done through money transfer. Couriers only deliver, they get a delivery fee in the form of crystal meth. In general, they claim not to know who is the meth supplier. By the drug exposure condition at the community level, it can be understood that drug trafficking in South Sumatra is increasingly widespread. Palembang City, which was originally only a transit area for drugs, has now turned into a drug market. This is indicated by the increasing number of drug trafficking arrests and abuse cases. Palembang is a drug network area with a very large amount of confiscated evidence. This is shown from data of the South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Bard 2017 which shows suspected drug cases of 31 people with 4,539.45 grams of confiscated methamphetamine, 1 pill of ecstasy, and 1,009.17 grams of marijuana. Likewise, in the same year, Palembang Police recorded 215 drug trafficking and abuse cases in Palembang with 266 suspects.

The real economic impact of drug abuse is financial disruption. Drugs are quite expensive but are needed for drug addicts. Drugs are necessities for addicts because they claimed it provides solutions to their problems. Among workers, for example, drug use aims to maintain stamina to stay fit in work. But the effects can only be effective for so long, they have to keep using it. A truck driver who was transporting copra from Palembang

to Jambi confessed that he needed drugs to drive at night so he would not be sleepy. He eventually became dependent on drugs to do his work. His dependence was because he was tempted by his friend to try drugs and once he tried, eventually he became addicted.

Drug addiction affects the life of the user and the family economically, socially and in health. Economically, drug users will set aside a portion of their income to buy drugs. Those who do not yet have income will try in various ways to get money to buy drugs. Joint-purchase is a way to buy drugs. Generally, drug users use drugs in groups. When a member of groups does not have money, he can still use drugs that are bought collectively. At least three people are using drugs each time. The price of 1 mg of methamphetamine is around 10 thousand rupiahs. The meth effects for 24 hours for three people are around 40 milligrams. So, they spend around 400 thousand rupiahs a day or 12 million rupiahs a month. Thus, each person spends 4 million rupiahs a month. This affects the household economy greatly because a driver's salary a month is only around 4 million rupiahs.

The budget needs to buy drugs are quite large. However, among drug users in Palembang, there is the term "Pahe" or a thrifty package for purchasing drugs. Of course, the effect is different because the volume is smaller. This methamphetamine thrifty package effect is not long, about 2-3 hours. Thus, the longer the effect is, the greater the volume of drugs and the more expensive the price.

The health impact of consuming drugs according to the drug rehabilitation officer at Elnadi Bahar Hospital, Palembang can be felt after drug users undergo rehabilitation. In general, their complaints are body ache and psychiatric disorders. Meanwhile, according to the drug users' confession, they feel pain in the whole body, the bones feel like dislodging and there is a feeling of excessive suspicion to everyone. One inmate in Narcotics Correctional Institution mentioned the impact of drug use is constant angry feelings, limp body, and teeth that are easily rocking and loose. Drug consumption can affect the brain to becomes forget things easily and bones ache. Before rehabilitation, drug users use drugs to cure these symptoms.

Another health effect based on interviews with drug users in a correctional institution is bodyache when the body craves for meth intake. If they don't use meth, fear will arise as if someone is following them and they will lose confidence. When the craving is not met, they will feel intense anger. The other health impacts are perforated lungs (especially on meth addiction) and blood vessels rupture (ecstasy). Furthermore, the health effects of drug use are not only related to physical health but also mental-psychological health. However, no data reveals the number of people sick due to drug use. The interview results only mentioned that there are several types of diseases resulting from drug use. For example, the mental illness that is characterized by the presence of hallucinogens. In the initial stages of rehabilitation, if a drug user experiences symptoms such as hallucinations or delusions, then he will be transferred to the psychiatric department and will be specifically handled by a psychiatrist.

The real social impact of drug abuse can be seen when drug addicts do not have enough money to buy drugs. Drug users among children or students who do not have income will certainly use trick parents into buying drugs. Parents, in general, are oblivious to what their children do with their friends and are shocked when their children arrested by the police. One of the characteristics of drug users is friendship. Fellow drug users will form a network of friends that is useful to help novice drug users in buying drugs. Through this friendship, someone is offered drugs for free, and because of the addictive effect, he will be interested in buying. If someone consumes crystal meth once, he will want to consume it again due to its addictive effect. Of course, the second usage is not free. Therefore, they often ask parents for money coercively to buy meth.

In general, they claim not to know the suppliers of meth. Methamphetamine suppliers are also usually meth users but some are just making money from it. So, this friendship path is still maintained because it is a joint forum for "drug parties". Thus, drug users will grow "solidarity", especially in the togetherness in consuming drugs for those who do not have enough money. They take turns and joint-purchase the meth. Solidarity among friends will also make it easier for them to get meth because one of them must have access to drug dealers. Friends who have access to drug dealers are initially drug users, but due to

financial difficulties, he becomes an intermediary or courier to bring drugs to consumers. This is where they get money to buy drugs. Thus, the growth of couriers is not always for profit motives but subsistence needs. Likewise, the growth of couriers correlates with dependence on meth. However, this tendency occurs among the lower classes, especially in poor villages that are prone to drugs.

As mentioned earlier, in general, parents are oblivious to what their children do with their friends and are shocked when their children arrested by the police. A housewife informant told that her child was suddenly detained at the police station, even though as far as she knew, the child was good. She asked the police not to put her child to prison, but to rehabilitated him because he was only a novice drug user and consume it in very small amounts. But it would require bail money which she didn't have. She then claimed to be from the underprivileged and was bargaining with the police to get his child out of the police custody. This illustrates those novice users who can be rehabilitated to stop using drugs become a case of lawlessness that does not solve the drug problem in the community because correctional institution, as reported by various mass media, become a drug den and narcotics correctional institution are not a place for recovery because it is still minimal from drug rehabilitation facilities.

The drug social impact at the household level is seen from the confession of an informant who stated that drug addiction affects work motivation. As mentioned earlier that drugs can be seen as "doping" in work activities, this means that if drug users do not consume drugs they are practically lazy to work. This disadvantaged their household financial situation. An informant explained that a wife had to provide crystal meth to her husband to maintain a stable financial situation. This is a social fact of drug influence in the household economy. At the community level, citizens are faced with a dilemmatic situation. On the one hand, every family doesn't want any of their family members to be exposed to drugs, but the family is facing a fragile condition of social security. Social control is very weak against drug use. The community is even afraid of being accused or suspected of being a spy for the authority. Public attitudes become "permissive", i.e. not reporting the drug use in their surroundings.

From a supply and demand perspective, the P4GN program is an effort to prevent the growing demand for illicit goods. South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board continues to work to prevent drug use in anti-drug movement through various programs. This is done given that the drug abuse in Palembang, South Sumatra has been troubling the public. Drug abusers will not only be addicted but also be involved in the vicious circle of narcotics circulation.

The impact of drug abuse is not only in the short term but also in the long term. This must be a common concern because it is not enough to only rely on decisive action from law enforcement. Community awareness is far more important. Public awareness is the most important key to reducing drug circulation and abuse. Real actions are needed to provide a better understanding to the public about the drug dangers for future generations.

South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board continues to promote P4GN programs. The program is carried out in collaboration with various social organizations in residential areas and other community centers such as schools, campuses, and universities in the South Sumatra region. National Narcotics Board is intensively conducting information dissemination to the public about the drug dangers and its legal sanctions. These efforts are to anticipate increasingly widespread drug abuse.

Eradication activities also have been carried out in Palembang. South Sumatra Provincial Narcotics Board has conducted integrated raids in various places suspected of trafficking places. The P4GN programs and law enforcement are carried out firmly to anyone who stores, possesses, consumes and distributes drugs to minimize drug abuse and illicit trafficking nationally, especially in Palembang, South Sumatra. However, despite all the efforts, due to the growing strength of the drug distribution network, it has not been able to significantly reduce drug distribution and abuse.

Schools are one of the targets of the dangers of the drug information dissemination program. It has been given to chosen students in classes purposively according to needs. Some schools undergo unannounced inspections, although there are schools that object to it. A group of students is the easiest target of the illicit drug trafficking market because

the drug is first given free of charge and is consumed in groups. One of them is usually a student who already has a network with suppliers. The price of drugs is affordable, with a joint-purchasing, drugs can be bought and consumed. Drug users generally claim to be offered during school time and in their neighborhoods. Methamphetamine is the most widely consumed now. Around 2014, inject-drugs were used more than methamphetamine. Injecting narcotics has now been abandoned because it is considered expensive. One injection can cost 1 s.d. 2 million rupiahs and need more intense use than crystal meth. While methamphetamine is not consumed every day, only several times in one week.

Rehabilitation for drug addicts is still considered expensive for common people. Islamic boarding schools that are expected to provide free assistance to families in need, in reality, are not free and still charge quite expensive fees. The cost of around three million per month is quite burdensome for households whose income is equivalent to the minimum wage. Islamic boarding schools are the most suitable place compared to the Psychiatric Hospital. Psychiatric Hospital tends to be shunned by the community. Families who bring family members to Islamic boarding schools are a reflection of community awareness to treat drug dependence as expected by the Law on Drugs.

Another obstacle is the rehabilitation from government agencies has limitations, both in budget and space. For example, Narcotics Correctional Institution in Palembang, which was established in 2015, to date accommodates 941 people, even though the ideal capacity is only 400 to 500 people. Thus, it holds twice the ideal capacity. Meanwhile, inmates who received rehabilitation programs were very limited because of the budget. Because of limited funds and facilities, rehabilitation can only be given to 30 people only per 3 months. The rehabilitation is carried out through physical and mental health programs. Physical health through medical while mental health is done through spiritual splashes of religious lectures. Based on information from respondents (users), the 3 months rehabilitation program does not guarantee a former user can return to the community and family because surrounding factors are more crucial. Inmates in narcotics correctional institution are generally arrested by the police. They were sentenced from 2 to 4 years and underwent rehabilitation for 3 months.

Capacity affects the readiness of prison facilities and infrastructure, limited human resources, limited food and medicine, and the budget. These limitations will have an impact on the comfort, safety, and health of inmates. Such conditions are very easy to trigger conflict and can even lead to damage to the facility. The rehabilitation program also aims so that drug users or dealers can return to the community, especially to the family. Although there is no guarantee they will no longer consume drugs unless they leave their social surroundings. As long as the social surroundings have not changed, the potential for consuming drugs is still very open. In general, in drug-prone villages in Palembang, the community tends to be permissive, meaning that the social control of the people whose citizens consume drugs or the villages where drug trafficking villages are very weak. According to every informant interviewed that the use of very massive drugs came from all community levels, including law enforcement officials.

One of the problems faced in the rehabilitation program is that there is still no effort to improve the uncondusive environment for post-rehabilitation. The Dhikr Majlis (Gathering of remembrance) found in Palembang is a form of participation in overcoming drug abuse. The role of the theologian in the drug addicts rehabilitation who accommodate recovering addicts is quite successful. They do not want to go back to the initial environment because they feel worried about being addicted to drugs again.

The dhikr activity is purely religious. There is no specific curriculum related to drug treatment. It only uses a religious approach. This is what distinguishes it from Islamic boarding schools that combine science and religious approaches. Drug addicts are free of charge during recovery at the majlis' dorm. The funding is dependent on voluntary contributions from sympathizers and the congregation of the dhikr majlis.

Another problem with rehabilitation is un-coordinated post-rehabilitation monitoring. For example, the number of drug users who have been rehabilitated in hospitals each year is unknown by the Provincial Narcotics Board. The rehabilitation program carried out by the correctional facility is still not optimal due to budget constraints that have

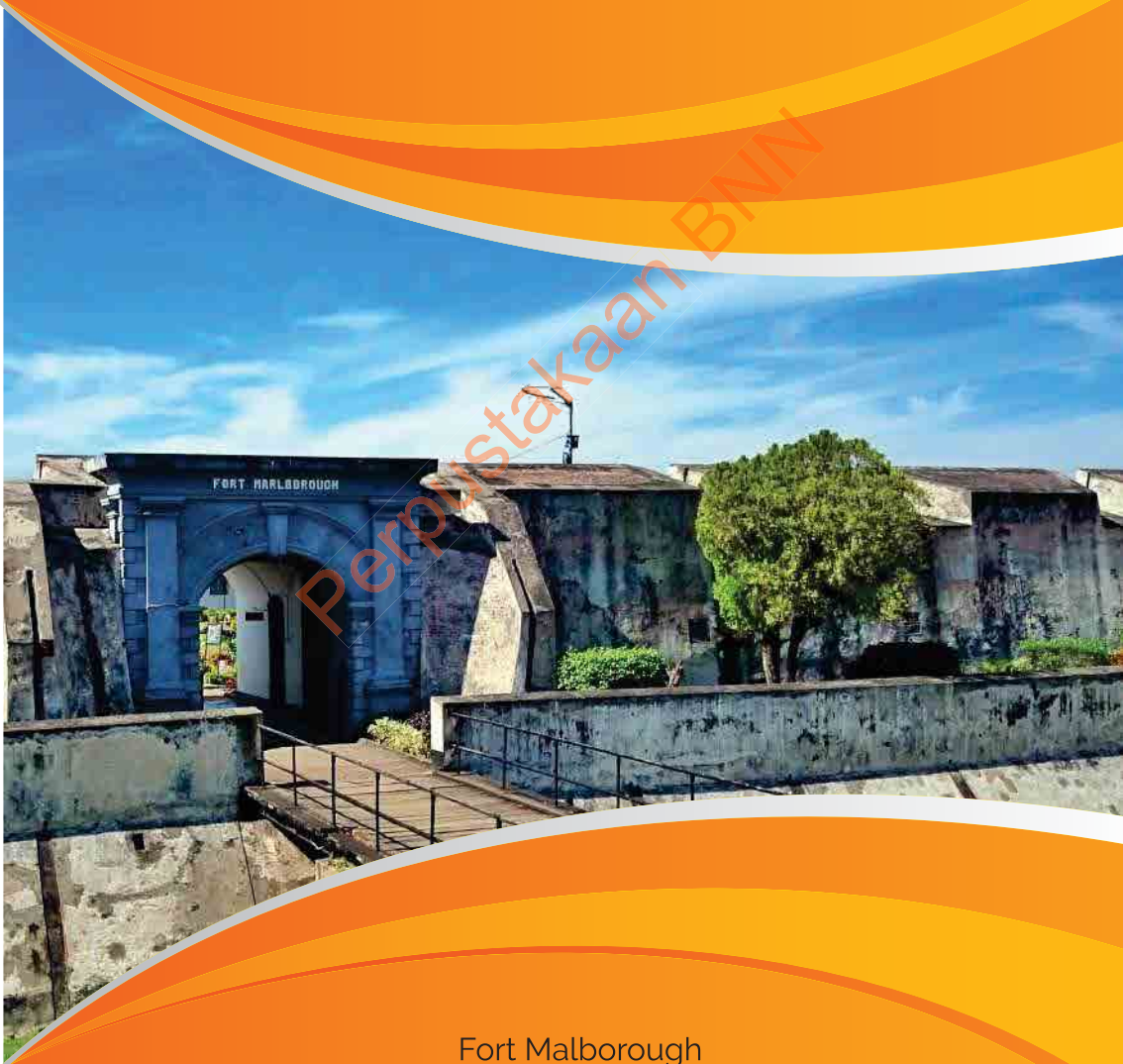
been assisted by National Narcotics Board. National Narcotics Board is no longer providing rehabilitation budget assistance in the facility and even this year there are indications of the facility officers involved in drug trafficking networks. Another problem is that there is still no awareness of all agencies related to drug abuse, that prevention is more important than punishment especially among early users who have a weak economic background. As a result, drug users in the community do not decrease or become cured of drug addiction, but instead, bring up new couriers to meet the needs of drugs to increase work enthusiasm.

Table 2.13.Drug Rehabilitation Site in South Sumatra

No	Facility	Address	Services
1	Ar Rahman	Tegal Binangun Road, Jakabaring Palembang. Komp. Ponpes Ar Rahman RT 35 RW 10, Kel. Plaju Darat Palembang (0711) 540421	Inpatient Outpatient
2	Cahaya Putra Selatan	KH Wahid Hasyim Road, 3-4 Ulu, Kertapati	Inpatient Outpatient
3	Intan Maharani	May Salim Batubara Road, Sekip Ujung Lrg. Pendopo No. 168 (0711) 7082141	Outpatient
4	Dharma Wahyu Insani	Dempo Raya Lrg Road. Dempo II No. 107 RT/ RW 005/003 Kel. Sialang, Kec. Sako	Inpatient Outpatient
5	Mitra Mulia	Talang Buluh Road, No. 34 RT 02, Kec. Talang Kelapa Banyuasin 081373968585	Inpatient Outpatient
6	As Shofa	Talang Buluh Road, RT 02 Kec. Talang Kelapa Banyuasin 082179533588	Outpatient
7	Griya Anak Sayang	Talang Buluh Road, Sukomoro Village, Kec. Talang Kelapa Kab. Banyuasin 082351785373	Inpatient Outpatient

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF BENGKULU



Fort Malborough

7. Province of Bengkulu

Two institutions are authorized to deal with drug trafficking in each province. In Bengkulu Province are Bengkulu Regional Police and Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu Province. The two institutions work together to control and prevent drug trafficking in Bengkulu Province. This can be seen from the number of catches from the two institutions. Drug crime is a type of crime that is very neatly organized so it requires cooperation between relevant institutions to break the supply chain to reduce the supply drugs or precursor of drugs to Bengkulu Province. Both police officers and Provincial Narcotics Board have their respective targets to uncover the illicit trafficking of drugs in Bengkulu.

Drug abuse eradication in Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu is within the authority of the Eradication Division. The division is divided into two sections; the Intelligence Section, which is tasked with monitoring illicit drug trafficking and the potential for drug threats in Bengkulu Province; and the Investigation Section, which is in charge of investigating and uncovering drugs abuse cases from several suspects who have been arrested. During this research interview, there was a vacancy in the Head of Eradication in Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu since March 2019. However, this vacancy did not significantly influence their performance. This can be seen from the number of cases that have been successfully revealed until June 2019 as many as 13 cases from the target of 16 cases per year³². Every year, Provincial Narcotics Board has a target case for the number of the arrest. In 2018, the target was 16 cases, but Provincial Narcotics Board succeeded in uncovering 23 cases. In 2019 there will also be a target of 16 cases which are the same as the previous year. Until June 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu has succeeded in uncovering 13 cases. The determination of the target number of cases is based on the proposed budget amount. However, it does not cover the possibility of adding target catches if there is an additional budget for the eradication sector. The table below will show the extent to which the success of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu in meeting targets for disclosure of illicit drug trafficking cases from 2018 to 2019.

³² Interview with one of the investigators in the Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu, July 11, 2019.

Table. 2.14. Number of Cases in Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu Province

No	Year	Activity	Output		Evidence	Suspect	Info
			Target	Realization			
1	2018	Case file for narcotics crime	16 files	25 files	Meth: 3,262.07 Gr Ecstasy : 11.68 Gr Marijuana : 166.44 Gr	25 people Male	Al-ready P21
2	January-June 2019	Case file for narcotics crime	13 files	13 files	Meth: 923.36 Gr Ecstasy : 7.12 Gr Marijuana : 0 Gr	13 people; Female: 4 people Male : 9 people	Al-ready P21

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu, 2019.

The general picture of drug trafficking and abuse in Bengkulu Province is not as much and as massive as in other big cities in Indonesia. However, that did not rule out the possibility that Bengkulu Province could become a marketing target. This is illustrated by the number of cases and evidence that were successfully revealed by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu in the Table above. Drugs are increasingly and aggressively attacking the younger generation. From several suspects who were captured by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu, the average age of suspects ranged from 25-45 years. They generally are unemployed and said economic reasons as the main reason they are involved in the drug business. As for the sex of the suspects who were revealed in 2019 as many as 4 women and 9 men. Meanwhile, in 2018, there were 25 men arrested. From these data, men still dominate the arrest and those who are involved in drug abuse.

In Bengkulu Province, neither the provincial capital nor the regency city has found a place known as a drug nest like Kampung Ambon in Jakarta. The users mostly go out of the city of Bengkulu to buy drugs, such as to the Kaur Regency. In Kaur Regency, they buy drugs, use them

³³ Interview with investigators at BNNP Bengkulu, 11 July 2019.

there and then go home.³³ Meanwhile, the pattern of drug distribution in Bengkulu is run by a “throwing goods” system, i.e. between buyers and sellers not meeting each other face to face and not know each other. A chain system with mutual trust is used as a way to filter and guard against the authority. The dealers used to put the drugs in certain places unthinkable by the authorities and the buyer took them after the transaction via money transfer. Drugs that enter Bengkulu Province are mostly by land, namely the Sumatra route. The arrests from Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu show that the goods mostly came from Aceh and Medan. There used to be drugs from the Kalimantan route when Kirmin (drug kingpin) had not been captured and was still operating. He smuggled a lot of drugs from Malaysia through the Kalimantan route, to Bogor, then to Bengkulu.³⁴ From the types of drugs that are widely circulated in Bengkulu Province until now, methamphetamine is still an idol and favorite. It because it is considered cool and has a lot of demand. While *inex* (ecstasy) is no longer a favorite because discos and entertainment venues have been closed.

Meanwhile, based on data from the Bengkulu Regional Police Directorate, the problem of drug abuse in Bengkulu Province is motivated by the lack of public knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse, low awareness to undergo rehabilitation for users, overcapacity of inmates in narcotics correctional facility, and not optimal community participation in prevention of drug abuse prevention. The handling of narcotics problems should be approached with a balanced approach, namely a healthy approach to reduce demand in the community and a legal approach to reduce and suppress drug supply from the distribution network mafia. Many activities have been sought by various stakeholders to reduce community demand related to drugs, ranging from government agencies to the community's initiatives. In addition to drug dangers' knowledge, psychology strengthening is also needed so that no one is interested in or prevents someone from using drugs.

The law enforcement efforts are carried out by the police with a special unit in the Directorate of Drugs. This law enforcement indicates that drug crime is one of the special crimes that need special treatment to

³⁴ Interview with investigators at Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu, July 11, 2019.

create a detrimental effect. Although several legal rules have been made and the maximum sentence has been determined by law, the trend of drug crimes in Bengkulu Province is also increasing every year. This can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.15. Number of Drug Crimes and Suspects in Bengkulu Province

Number of Drug Offenses				
No	Offenses	2017	2018	2019 (May)
1	Marijuana	79	70	44
2	Ecstasy	-	6	-
3	Meth	194	257	98
4	Gorilla Tobacco	4	4	1
5	Medicines	-	-	1
TOTAL		277	338	144

Number of Suspects				
No	Offenses	2017	2018	2019 (May)
1	Marijuana	104	78	64
2	Ecstasy	-	6	-
3	Meth	276	368	129
4	Gorilla Tobacco	5	5	1
5	Medicines	-	-	1
TOTAL		385	457	195

Source: Bengkulu Regional Police Narcotics Directorate

From the above table, the types of drugs that are widely circulating in the Bengkulu Province area are the types of methamphetamine and cannabis with the number of suspects that have been revealed to increase each year. Data in 2017, the number of cannabis (79 cases) with 104 suspects, then dropped in 2018 to 70 cases with 78 suspects. The cases of methamphetamine crime in 2017 were 194 cases with 276 suspects, then increased to 257 methamphetamine offenses with 368 suspects in 2018. In total, the overall table above shows a significant increase, namely in 2017 with 277 acts drug crimes with 385 suspects, then rose

to 338 criminal acts with 457 suspects. Meanwhile, until May 2019 alone, the number of drug crimes that have been successfully handled by the Directorate of Drugs as many as 144 drug crimes with 195 suspects.

Meanwhile, marijuana fields that were successfully revealed by the Bengkulu Regional Police Narcotics Directorate from 2015-2018 were approximately 10 hectares of fields with some evidence and suspects. In detail, in 2015 the Bengkulu Regional Police succeeded in uncovering 5.5 hectares of marijuana fields, in 2016 2 hectares of marijuana fields, in 2017 1 hectares of marijuana fields, in 2018 marijuana fields of 0.5 hectares and 1 hectare. The discovery of these marijuana fields indicates that in some areas in Bengkulu Province has the potential as a supplier/producer of marijuana.

There are three main lines of drug trafficking in Bengkulu Province, namely 1) Aceh-Medan-Padang Line that enters through Muko-Muko regency, North Bengkulu regency up to Bengkulu city, 2) Malaysia - Jambi - Palembang route that goes through Lubuk Linggau city, Rejang Lebong regency, Kepahiang regency, until Bengkulu city, 3) Lampung-Jakarta Line that enters through Seluma regency to Bengkulu city. The map of drug trafficking in Bengkulu can be seen in the picture below.

Picture 2.5 Drug Trafficking Routes Across Sumatra's Regional Boundaries



Source: Bengkulu Regional Police, Directorate of Drug Investigation

Various factors cause drug use, both internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from within a person that influences him to become a drug user, while external factors are factors outside the individual that influence a person to become a drug user. Internal factors include:

- a. *Personality.* A person's personality can also be a trigger to become drug abuse. On the other hand, low self-esteem, personal attitudes that are shut in the community, and the school conditions are reasons to use drugs.
- b. *Emotion and Mental state.* These two elements in a person need to be controlled, especially for the younger generation. In adolescents who are still unstable, they are vulnerable to escape into drugs if they are experiencing problems, both with parents and with peers (Suhadi, 2014: 24). However, high curiosity at a young age is the driving force behind drug abuse. As the informant also said about his reasons for using drugs:

"Because we are curious to try, we tried drugs and alcohols. There was a strong feeling to know what it feels like to use drugs. I also tried marijuana in high school, from friend's offer. "Here, just try it."³⁵

Meanwhile, external factors that influence a person to become a drug user include:

- a. *Family factors.* The family turns out to be a trigger for someone to become a drug user. From interviews with users, it is known that the problematic family conditions make drugs as a place of escape. Indeed, in this case, it is not directly related, but there are problems in the family, such as the divorce of the parents affect the child in finding a place of escape. As stated by the informant:

"I used drugs because of family problem. Drugs are my runaway place. My parents are divorced, I was home alone. I was in a mess and didn't have any money. I drank alcohol but my problems still there. Then I bought Samcodin pills and used 10 pills."³⁶

³⁵ Interview with SN, 19 years old. July 12, 2019

³⁶ Interview with SN, 19 years old. July 12, 2019

In addition, families who are ignorant and do not care about family members also influence drug use. As stated by respondents:

"Before using drugs, I drank alcohol. Then I used PCC pills, marijuana, crystal meth, and ecstasy. Whatever there was, I used, as long as it made me happy. There was no one who tell me don't do it. I was free to do anything".³⁷

- b. *Friends and social surroundings factors.* The influence of social environment and friends (both the same age and not) is very significant in the practice of drug abuse. The feeling of subordination when the surrounding environment also uses drugs, drinks, etc. makes a person feel average and does not become part of the group if they do not participate in environmental activities even though it is negative. As stated by the informant:

"I used to hangout with peers and older friends. We were chatting and drank alcohol, liquor, local herbal medicine, etc. We joint-purchase or sometimes I bought it myself".³⁸

Contact with drugs was also first introduced by friends. As stated by respondents

"First, I was introduced to drugs from friends. He was a close friend and he often offer me drugs. He influenced me. First grade of junior high school I drank alcohol, third grade I used pills and marijuana. In high school I used crystal meth, marijuana, and ecstasy".³⁹

The problem of drug abuse is a common concern that demands the responsibility of all parties to overcome it. This is caused by the negative impact of drug abuse which not only adversely affects the personal self of the user, but also adversely affects the family, the environment, even the country. Some studies suggest that each type of drug has different

³⁷ Interview with SN, 19 years old. July 12, 2019

³⁸ Interview with SN, 19 years old. July 12, 2019

³⁹ Interview with SN, 19 years old. July 12, 2019

effects on its users, such as methamphetamine or amphetamine psychologically makes behavior strange, rude, talkative, hallucinations, delusions, increased vigilance. While physically there is a decrease in body weight, impotence, liver damage, kidney damage, stroke, and even death (Handoyo, 2004: 30). Other types of drugs also have different direct effects, but in general, they can affect a person's health both psychologically and physically. The negative effects of drug use can be categorized into several aspects, such as:

a. Negative impact on one's own health.

Those who use drugs are prone to disease. The disease can be psychological or physical. Many complaints related to the health of drug users because of the effects it causes. The type of drug that is classified as a depressant causes the user to feel his body calm, sleep until unconscious, so it is considered as a way out to forget the problem. Types of drugs that are classified as stimulants work by stimulating the central nervous system, usually increasing awareness, excitement, and freshness. Types of drugs that are classified as a hallucinogenic result in users experiencing thinking disorders and excessive fear (Yuliati, et al., 2015, 134-135). Drug abuse makes a person addiction and distrustful of his own body and strength. Over time the drug will damage organs and brain, resulting in death due to disease and overdose of the drug.

b. Negative impacts on the family.

In addition to harming the health of drug users and their behavior, drugs also bring negative effects on the family. Many of the users mentioned that family factors that encourage them to become drug users as a place of escape because there are problems in their families. On the other hand, because of drug use, there are also many users who no longer maintain manners with their parents, even fight them if their wishes are not fulfilled. Parents' assets are also often depleted due to being sold (to buy drugs), medical expenses, and rehabilitation. Also, drug users harm the good name of the family in the community.

c. Negative impact on the social surroundings.

The behavior of drug users also not only harm themselves but also harm the surroundings. Due to addiction on drugs, drug users do not hesitate to commit criminal acts to get money to buy drugs. Also, they often disrupt public order by frequently gathering and hanging out.

As a result, a negative stigma against an area due to the existence of these habits also affects other residents. One statement from a village head in Bengkulu City stated:

"The people in the area aren't using drugs, different from the immigrant. We have many boarding houses here. Drug users here are mostly the immigrants. Our youngsters are indeed inhaling glue, but that's it. I once asked some young immigrants, where are they from? They answered, they were not from here. I suspected our youngsters join them. Because I saw in the bridge, there was many used cough medicine".⁴⁰

Drugs are a common enemy that must be eradicated, not only by law enforcement officials, such as the police and the National Narcotics Board who have the responsibility to prevent drug trafficking and abuse but the community also have equal opportunities in the P4GN Program (Prevention and Eradication of Illicit Drug Trafficking). Community participation is very important in the success of prevention programs carried out by National Narcotics Board to save the nation's generation from the dangers and negative effects of drug abuse.

In general, P4GN activities carried out are divided into two main activity groups, namely prevention and empowerment. *Firstly*, prevention includes all forms of activities and efforts to prevent someone from becoming a drug abuser. Based on information from the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu Province, prevention activities that are mostly done are targeting young people. The activity was carried out because the younger generation was an easy target for dealers to become drug abusers. Therefore, they need to gain knowledge about the negative effects of drug abuse so that they have a stronghold from the temptations of drug abuse. Youth groups, especially school students need to be socialized about the dangers of drugs. The knowledge gained by these students is expected to strengthen students to firmly reject drug use and misuse of other dangerous drugs (Yuliati, et al., 2015: 128).

Dissemination to students is carried out during the School Environment

⁴⁰ Interview with Headman of Lempuing, Bengkulu City, July 18, 2019.

Introduction Period (MPLS) which is conducted at the beginning of a new school year. The dissemination was not only conducted by Bengkulu Provincial Narcotics Board officers or Bengkulu Regional Police but also carried out by community organizations, namely the School Anti Narcotics Task Force (SANS). The existence of an anti-drug task force in schools is very helpful in the Prebention and Community Empowerment Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu Province in counseling about the dangers of drugs information in all areas of Bengkulu Province. SANS is very helpful in the effort to socialize the negative effects of drugs on groups of school/teenage students because their relationships can reach schools in remote areas of Bengkulu.

Meanwhile, the school also felt greatly helped by the presence of SANS in their schools because it became a peer to peer supervision of the school of students with the concept of friendship so that student activities can be controlled, especially if there are students who commit violations related to drug abuse. Because of its preventive nature, dissemination of the negative effects of these drugs is most prominent, as well as being part of positive extracurricular activities to fill leisure time for students. In State Senior High School 7 Plus Bengkulu City, for example, the Principal engages their students to be actively involved in SANS activities. Also, the Principal appointed a tutor for SANS at State Senior High School 7 Plus Bengkulu City because SANS was included in the structure of the Student Council. Of course, in addition to through dissemination conducted by SANS in schools, the school in State Senior High School 7 Plus Bengkulu City also conducts dissemination through teachers by inserting information on the negative impacts of drugs in the subjects taught because this is also considered quite effective, as in subjects Biology or Religion.⁴¹

The P4GN dissemination program, especially related to the negative effects of drug abuse in the general public, conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu through the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division is in the form of information dissemination in mosques or worship places. This program is considered economical and effective because it does not need to invite participants and prepare for

⁴¹ Interview with State High School (SMAN) 7 Plus' Principal, Bengkulu City, July 17, 2019.

snacks. This program is very effective, especially during the month of Ramadan when religious lectures are filled with counseling regarding the negative effects of drugs. However, the limited personnel in Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu to conduct counseling needs to be addressed by optimizing all existing employees at Provincial Narcotics Board. Even so, it still does not reach all areas in Bengkulu Province. Therefore, this kind of counseling model can be carried out by involving religious leaders and local community leaders, provided in advance through ToT (Trainer of Trainee) to be able to reach areas that have not been touched by P4GN dissemination.

Information from the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu ⁴² related to programs that have been carried out for the prevention of drug abuse summarized as follows. Forms of information dissemination of the dangers of drugs in Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu:

- a. Information dissemination/counseling in schools
- b. Interactive discussion in mass media, such as local TV, radio, etc.
- c. Loudspeakers on Provincial Narcotics Board's cars around drug-prone villages.
- d. Conventional media, such as banners, leaflets, pamphlets, billboards, etc.
- e. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc).

In general, the response of the Bengkulu community to the P4GN activities carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu was quite good because many of them participated in counseling and empowerment activities. Even so, the number of drug abusers tends to increase from year to year ⁴³ indicating that counseling or information dissemination about the effects of drug abuse is not effective enough to ward off the temptation to use drugs. An in-depth evaluation is needed to find the right formula so that people become strong from the temptations of drug abuse.

⁴² Interview with Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu, July 11, 2019.

⁴³ Data from the Rehabilitation Division of Bengkulu Provincial Narcotics Board shows that the number of drug abusers undergoing rehabilitation in 2018 was 141 people from the age range of 13-68 years. Meanwhile, the data as of June 2019, the number of abusers undergoing rehabilitation is 127 with an age range of 9-43 years. From these data, the age of drug users tends to decrease with 9 years old who underwent rehabilitation at the Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu Province where in the previous year was 13 years old.

Another thing that has become an obstacle in the implementation of P4GN Program in Bengkulu Province is that there are still concerns and fears in the community, especially users or former users who are afraid to be arrested by the police or Provincial Narcotics Board when participating in these activities. Also, Prevention and Community Empowerment officers who have to work after hours have not received appreciation and financial support and the number of certified counseling workers is limited so that they have not been able to reach district areas.

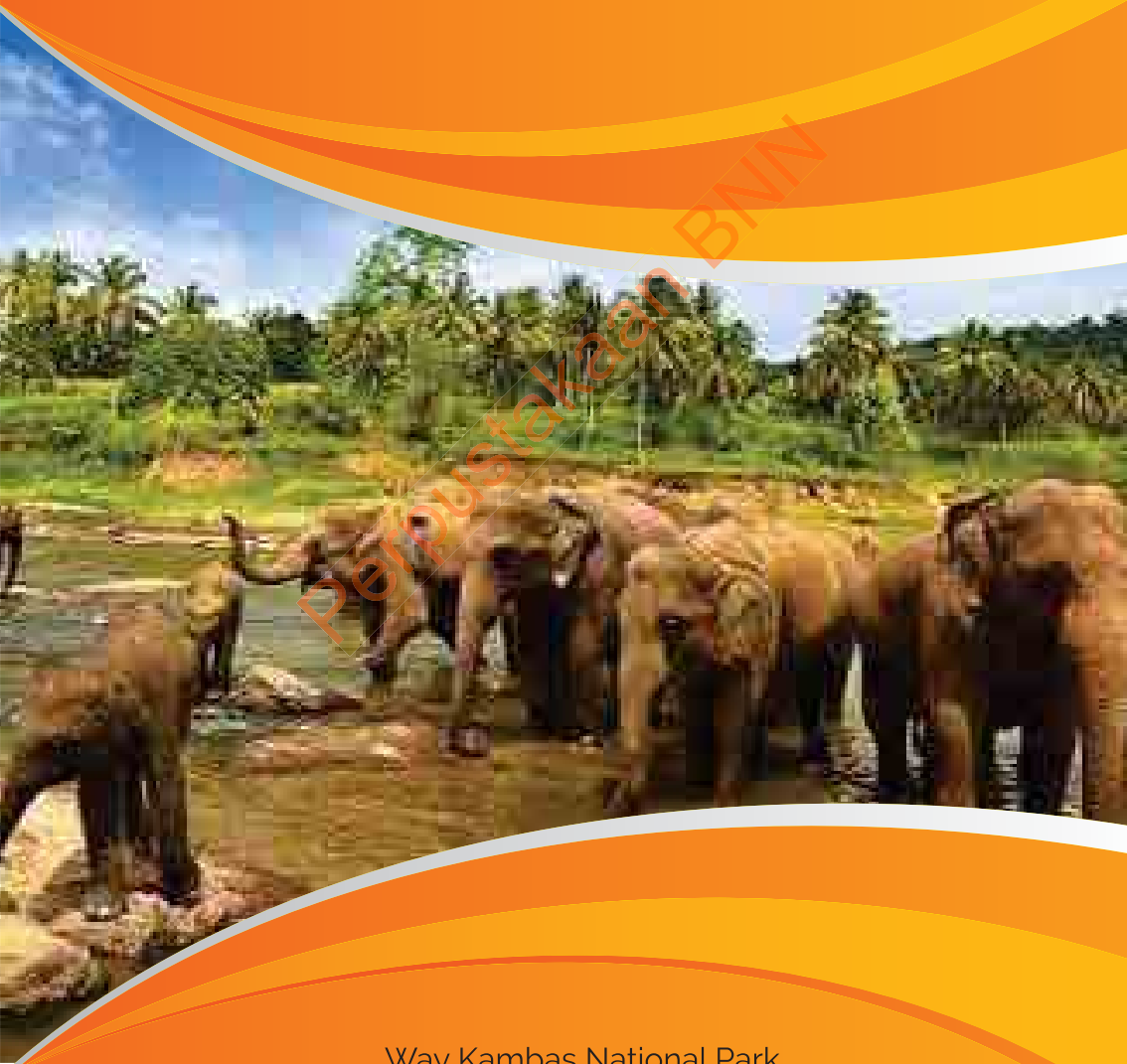
Secondly, empowerment is an activity carried out to optimize the potential that exists in the community so that they become resilient to the temptation to abuse the drug. Empowerment is carried out in villages that are categorized as drug-prone areas through alternative empowerment programs. This activity is carried out to reduce the rate of drug distribution by strengthening the community's economy. The form of empowerment undertaken is bottom-up by accommodating requests from potential participants. Provincial Narcotics Board only acts as a program facilitator by adjusting local potentials, such as training in producing shredded tuna and shellfish handicrafts.

The target audience for the alternative empowerment program is not only former users and users but also involving vulnerable communities. Therefore, strengthening the economy becomes important to prevent them from doing drugs as users, couriers, or dealers. The evaluation of the programs that have been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu in 2018 needs to be assisted by local community leaders so that sustainability can be monitored and the extent to which the recipient community can run the business by themselves. Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu cannot exercise full control of the program recipients after the training due to the limited personnel/staff. Community participation is quite good with this alternative empowerment program because the village office/local community welcomes the program. However, they have difficulties in recruiting participants due to the concerns and fears of users/former users that they will be arrested or exposed if participating in this program.

In conclusion, drugs are a common enemy that must be eradicated with two main approaches; reducing demand and cutting off supply.

Reducing demand can be done with prevention programs where the community can also take an active role. In Bengkulu Province, SANS (School Anti Narcotics Task Force) is a form of an active role of the community to educate the dangers of drugs among the younger generation. Meanwhile, the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu also conducted counseling in worship places during the month of Ramadhan because it was considered effective to reach many people. The cutting off drug distribution chain is carried out by law enforcement officials from both the police and investigators at Provincial Narcotics Board of Bengkulu. The number of arrests with evidence that tends to increase from year to year indicates that the drug network is aggressively targeting Bengkulu Province. In this case, the community can assist the authorities by providing information if there are indications of drug abuse. Noted that cooperation from various parties such as the government, the authorities, and the community is an important factor in tackling illicit trafficking and drug abuse in various regions, particularly in Bengkulu Province.

PROVINCE OF LAMPUNG



Way Kambas National Park

8. Province of Lampung

Geographically, Lampung Province is a horseshoe-shaped area, located at the southern most tip of Sumatra Island. In the north it borders the Java Sea, in the south, it borders the Sunda Strait, and in the west, it borders the Indian Ocean. There are various transportation infrastructures, including Raden Intan 2 airport, in the Natar Lampung Selatan District, Panjang Port in Bandar Lampung, Bakaheuni Harbor in South Lampung Regency, and land transportation routes that are connecting major cities and inland areas of Lampung Province. This region also has large rivers that can be sailed far inland and connects big cities such as the Mesuji River which connects Palembang City with Mesuji in Lampung and Rawa Jitu Village. All of these transportation routes have been used by dealers as drug distribution channels.

From the city of Batam, Palembang, Jakarta, Bandung, and Bengkulu can use the air route. From Palembang and Bengkulu, Lampung can be reached by road using public transportation, private vehicles, while from Palembang can be reached by railroad. By using the sea lane, among others, from the Port of Merak, Tanjung Priok (the Narcotics Drugs Path of the Lampung Province Region, the material of the Bimtek Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung 10 July 2019). The illicit drugs are then distributed to almost all regions of Lampung Province. Some areas considered prone to drug trafficking include East Lampung, Mesuji, Bandar Lampung, Natar, Central Lampung (Tegineneng), Bakauheni and Metro Lampung. Eradication operations carried out in the Bakauheni port are so tight, while market demand in Lampung itself is so high that drugs are quickly circulating in Lampung Province.

Two areas that were surveyed are categorized as drug-prone areas. They are West Metro and East Metro sub-districts that have the alert status; and Metro Central sub-districts, North Metro, and South Metro that have the standby status. Certain places that are suspected of being drug transactions, among others, the traffic light Metro Lampung City, the highway between Tegineneng-Metro-East Lampung.⁴⁴ To determine

⁴² Interview with community leaders in Metro Lampung 19 July 2019.

the status is based on the criteria of the Main Indicators and Supporting Indicators. The Main Indicators include the existence of 70 drug crime cases, 96 drug users, and evidence of 109.5 grams of methamphetamine, 1075.51 of marijuana, 2 pills of ecstasy, 430 items of dangerous drugs, 10.07 grams of gorilla tobacco, and 11 drug couriers. Metro area becomes the entrance to drugs (Narcotics Police Metro 2018, Criteria for drug-prone areas (Main Indicators) Metro City Narcotics Board, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment, 2019).

In the South Lampung area, areas which are classified as vulnerable include; Merak Batin Village, Natar Subdistrict, Pemanggilan Village, Natar Subdistrict, and Bakaheuni Village, Bakaheuni Subdistrict, South Lampung. These three regions are in Alert status. In the Merak Batin Village, the main indicators include; 9 drug-related cases, 15 dealers/couriers, 22 pills of ecstasy, and 57 grams of methamphetamine. In the Pemanggilan Village, there were 3 drug-related cases, 8 dealers/couriers, 205 drug users, 14.5 grams of methamphetamine, and 17 packages of marijuana. In Bakaheuni Village, there were 45 drug-related cases, 275,476 kg of marijuana, 99 seeds of marijuana, 187,575 kg of methamphetamine, and 40,030 pills of ecstasy, and 76 drug couriers. (Lampung Narcotics Unit 2018, Criteria for drug-prone areas South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division, 2019).

As for supporting indicators, there are many rented/boarding houses, entertainment facilities, hotels, lodging, prostitution locations, ports, offices, commercial and education centers in some places classified as vulnerable. The same information is conveyed by informants from various groups, including the community leaders (19 July 2019), Head of Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment of Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board (17 July 2019), Head of Rehabilitation Division of South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board, and Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board (July 16, 2019).

In addition to those data, there are also data of narcotics cases in Lampung Province during 2018 and January - June 2019 involving Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung and Lampung Regional Police. In 2018, Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung succeeded in uncovering

12 drug cases with 33 suspects; 20 were shot in the legs and 8 suspects died. Four networks controlled from prison involving the Head of Prison, Warden, and Prisoners. In 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung Province succeeded in uncovering 6 drug networks with 20 suspects; 16 were shot and 3 died. Several items of evidence confiscated were 22.1 kg of methamphetamine, and 5,373 pills of ecstasy (2018), 7.5 kg of methamphetamine, 3,829 pills of ecstasy, and 58,500 grams of marijuana (2019). The Regional Police also succeeded in uncovering 1377 drug-related cases with confiscated evidence were 94.5 grams of methamphetamine, 3779 pills of ecstasy, and 826.1 kg of marijuana (2018). In 2019, the Regional Police succeeded in uncovering 650 cases with evidence confiscated were of 64 kg of methamphetamine, 40,352 pills of ecstasy, and 374 kg of marijuana (Data of narcotics cases in Lampung Province 2018-2019, Prevention and Community Empowerment Division presentation slide, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division, Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung, July 10, 2019).

Based on the Drug Threat City Index figures (IKoTAN, 2019), Metro Lampung City and South Lampung Regency are included in the Less Responsive city category. Metro City Score is at 27.98, while South Lampung Regency is slightly lower at 20.78. The full criteria include Non-Responsive (00.00 - 20.00), Less-Responsive (20.01 - 40.00), Fair Responsive (40.00 - 60.00 - 80.00), Very Responsive (80.00 - 100.00). (Leo Agustina, Center for Political and Security Studies, 2019, Padjadjaran University Bandung).

Based on the daily records from the Outpatient Rehabilitation Assistance officer of Lampung Provincial Narcotics Board, in 2019 there were 90 outpatient users. Those outpatients were handled by only three staff of rehabilitation Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung; each person was accompanying a total of 30 people throughout the Lampung Province. Meanwhile, the Kalianda halfway house owned by Provincial Narcotics Board of Lampung each year gets 40 former drug users. Until July 2019, they have released 22 people and 7 people still undergoing care at the Kalianda Halfway House. According to information from the halfway house manager, they generally use drugs because they are driven by curiosity. Some others want to get rid of personal and family problems. Eventually, they become addicted.

At the City/district level, it was reported that up to July 17, 2019, Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board recorded 13 visits to the Outpatient Primary Clinic (2018) and 12 people in 2019. The number of Outpatient Clients at the Metro Lampung City Provincial Narcotics Board Pratama Clinic was 10 people in 2018, and 10 people in 2019. The number of inpatient clients referred to the Kalianda Regency Narcotics Board was 3 people (2018) and 2 people (2019). The number of clients who came voluntarily was 11 people (2018) and 8 people (2019). The number of compulsory client is 2 people in 2018, and 4 people in 2019. As for the types of substances that are abused, methamphetamine 12 people and 1 person uses marijuana in 2018, and methamphetamine 12 people, 1 person uses marijuana in 2019. While the target of outpatient services is 10 people for the Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board Pratama clinic in 2018 and 2019. (Data on Drug Abuse Visitation at the Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board Pratama Clinic, July 17, 2019) At the South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board Office the results of the assessment of drug addicts, namely in 2016 as many as 9 people received outpatient care, 2017 as many as 14 people, in 2018 9 people, 7 people were referred to outpatient, and 1 person was referred to outpatient in 2019 (Data of Head of Rehabilitation Division of South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board, 2019).

There are many modus operandi to fool the officers; using a cellphone that physically looks "old school", but it is a sophisticated device that can cut off the cellphone signal of the officer; dealers are couriers who are pretending to be crazy by holding a dead body/baby doll, which inside contained drugs; a speeding ambulance with siren is also suspected of being loaded with drugs. The drug lords, dealers, couriers, and users also use a code language that is unknown to the officers and the general public (Prevention and Community Empowerment Division Lampung Provincial Narcotics Board workshop material and information, July 10, 2019).

These conditions have placed Lampung Province ranked 10th in the prevalence of Drug Abuse in 2015, out of 10 provinces on the island of Sumatra with 74,224 users (1.26%) of the population aged 10 - 59 years. (Drug Abuse Prevalence Rate in Lampung Province in 2015, Prevention and Community Empowerment Division Lampung Provincial Narcotics Board presentation slides, July 10, 2019). The prevalence rate has

continued to increase in 2017 with rank 3 out of 10 provinces in Sumatra with 128,529 users (1.94%), and 6,028,700 users were aged 10 - 59 years. (Prevalence Rate of Drug Abuse in Lampung Province in 2017. Prevention and Community Empowerment Division Lampung Provincial Narcotics Board presentation slides, July 10, 2019).

Many factors cause a person to fall into drug abuse, including external and internal factors. External factors include; the open geographical condition, the various transportation facilities, the region function as a center of industrial and economy, offices, tourism, and education. All of that has encouraged various services businesses such as rented houses, boarding houses, lodging, hotels, entertainment venues, terminals, ports, markets, shops, entertainment centers, restaurant services and food stalls, printing, photocopy, laundry, and practice of prostitution. All these places were alleged to be drug trafficking places.

The weak supervision and law enforcement are also one of the factors triggering the rampant distribution and abuse of drugs. That is because inmates in the correctional facility as the spearhead of law enforcement can still control drug trafficking. If drug trafficking can be done in the place filled with law enforcement officers, imagine what it's like in the areas that unreachable by officers.

Poverty, inequality, and unemployment are also the cause of drug abuse and trafficking. "This condition is still exacerbated by the strong community stigma towards certain groups that are said to be lazy to work, like to live fast, wasteful, less educated, and so on." An informant from East Lampung who worked as a security in a bank in Bandar Lampung stated that the indigenous population had lost their jobs due to the expansion of oil palm and rubber plantations. They do not have agricultural land if, after all, they have a very narrow farming land, it is not enough to cover the needs of daily life. This condition is exacerbated by the number of pests which at times result in crop failure. Also, the agricultural sector is felt no longer expected to improve the welfare of farmers.

This poverty squeeze impacts on the low economic income of the family. While the necessities of life are increasing; children's education,

nice clothes, and vehicles like their friends. In the social environment, they are persuaded by their friends to try drugs. The changing demands of life have an impact on fulfilling a new lifestyle among the younger generation. This includes consuming drugs. Drugs, on the one hand, become an escape from overcoming problems, as well as being a job opportunity to pursue income.

Internal factors: “get the school / university expected to be able to raise the social status of himself and his family”. Failure to enter a good school/university which is expected to raise the family social status made users and the family disappointed. Drugs became their escape (post rehabilitation patients and inpatients at Kalianda’s Halfway House Informant, July 25, 2019); failure to enter various government, private agencies, and build their own business. As they become older, sociological and biological demands for marriage were increasingly pressing, while they can’t support the finances of households due to unemployment (information from resident at Kalianda Halfway House, July 25, 2019).

Former addicts who are from middle-class families, they can occupy themselves by working in their parent’s business as a shopkeeper, swimming pool staff, or waiter/waitress (information from former users in Kalianda Halfway House). They have a great opportunity to back in society, to be healthy, recover and productive. But for those with poor family’s economic condition, even if they’re finished the rehabilitation, the chance to relapse.

Many of the residents who recover do have a strong will to recover. Conversely, those who do not have a strong will be difficult to recover. For example, users who were arrested and subjected to outpatient care at South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board for 2 months (8 examinations) are generally only coming for 1-2 examinations (interview with Head of Rehabilitation Division of South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board). On the other hand, those who have finished rehabilitation are recovering and productive, because they are driven by a strong will. Participating in a rehabilitation center is important, but not the most important. The most important is a strong will to not use drugs again. If you don’t have a strong will, friends do not have to offer you drugs because you can find it yourself.

there is no need to be offered by friends, you can find it yourself because it's easy to obtain drugs.⁴³

Another internal factor is the lack of faith, so they are easily tempted by seduction. Muslims already know that drugs are prohibited goods that are prohibited by religion, but still, people use them.

Related to the impact of drug use, many parties associate drug users with the spread of criminal acts in Lampung Province. Various forms of criminal acts include matic type of motorcycle becomes theft target. This motor will be used for a ketinting boat engine because it is suitable because not to use gear transmission. Because it is commonly found the motorbike frame that piled up in East Lampung has even spread to Banten, Serang, Tangerang, Bekasi, and all areas of Jakarta. Certain areas in Lampung are well known as a crime spot and drug nest.⁴⁴

The process of becoming a criminal offender was explained in detail by a security officer from East Lampung. At first, the young people consume drugs from the dealer offer by thrifty packages. But the price is still high for farmers, lowly employees, and children; ranging from 250,000 - 300,000 rupiahs. That amount of money obviously cannot be given by their parents. Finally, they do small-scale criminals such as stealing pieces of furniture and valuables such as cell phones, jewelry, or livestock. If the family's valuables are used up, they will steal the neighbors' livestock and agricultural products. Over time, it extends to acts of theft, mugging, snatching, robbing, and so on. Criminal acts like this have even done by children of around 12-15 years old.

Many actions related to the P4GN program have been taken to prevent drug abuse, including preventive and curative measures. Preventive action targets people who are not using drugs and curative action is a treatment for drug addicts. The preventive measures include the information dissemination of the dangers of drug use and the socio-economic impacts it causes for users, families, and society. Various forms of information dissemination are face-to-face meetings with inmates,

⁴³ interview with a former user in Metro Lampung City who has finished rehabilitation on July 25, 2019

⁴⁴ informal interviews with airport taxi drivers, truck drivers, taxi bikes, public transportation drivers, street food stalls keeper in Bandar Lampung, July 8 - 25, 2019

information dissemination in the educational environment at the new school year, within government agencies, private work environments, local radio broadcasts, car-free day events, scout jamboree, company-sponsored hiking tours, counseling at various festival stands, and many more.

Nevertheless, all of these efforts are still considered ineffective, because it has not reached all levels of society, especially people at the rural level. Also, information dissemination is only in the form of appeal, not a direct examination. Even though there is a urine test, but it is done in a planned manner, so that everyone can avoid it in various ways. Urine tests in various government agencies, private companies, or certain drug-prone places are done minimally. So, it is not strange if there are unnoticed drug users in schools.⁴⁵

As a result of the information dissemination of the dangers of drug use that have not reached all community levels, the public can not do anything to their concern about the widespread use of drugs. They don't know where to report it, what is the report procedures, how the users are going to be treated at the rehabilitation site, etc. If after all there is information dissemination about drugs, it is still very limited to the school and government environments. Many students think the dissemination is not important because doesn't affect their grades. Meanwhile, information dissemination within government agencies is often only participated by mere staff, not the high officials who can conduct follow up actions within the office.

Information dissemination at the community level is still very limited and is done with an improper approach. It is performed by the BNN and the police that have an image of the authorities who arrest drug users. This raises public suspicion, so people are afraid to attend the event. An informant from the community leader Sidomulyo took the initiative to establish a Community Communication Forum consisting of village officials, community leaders, youth leaders, and religious leaders as a forum to filter information while addressing the public unrest that had been experienced. This forum can also be used to convey various information

⁴⁵ Interview with former users who generally use drugs since they were in junior high school - July 25, 2019

from the government including the anti-drug dissemination involving all members of the community. It also suggested involving personnel from the health department in conducting the dissemination, because they are accustomed and being accepted by the community without raising suspicion. This agency has also been used to carrying out the event in minimal funds.⁴⁶

Turned out the suggestions have been implemented in Metro Lampung City and proven effective. As a result, many of the users accompanied by their families came to report to Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board voluntarily to undergo rehabilitation.⁴⁷

Coincidentally, Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board also benefited because of the program socialization about the danger of drug use involving the health department from the Community Health Centres Metro. Even rehabilitation workers in Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board itself, comes from the Community Health Centres.

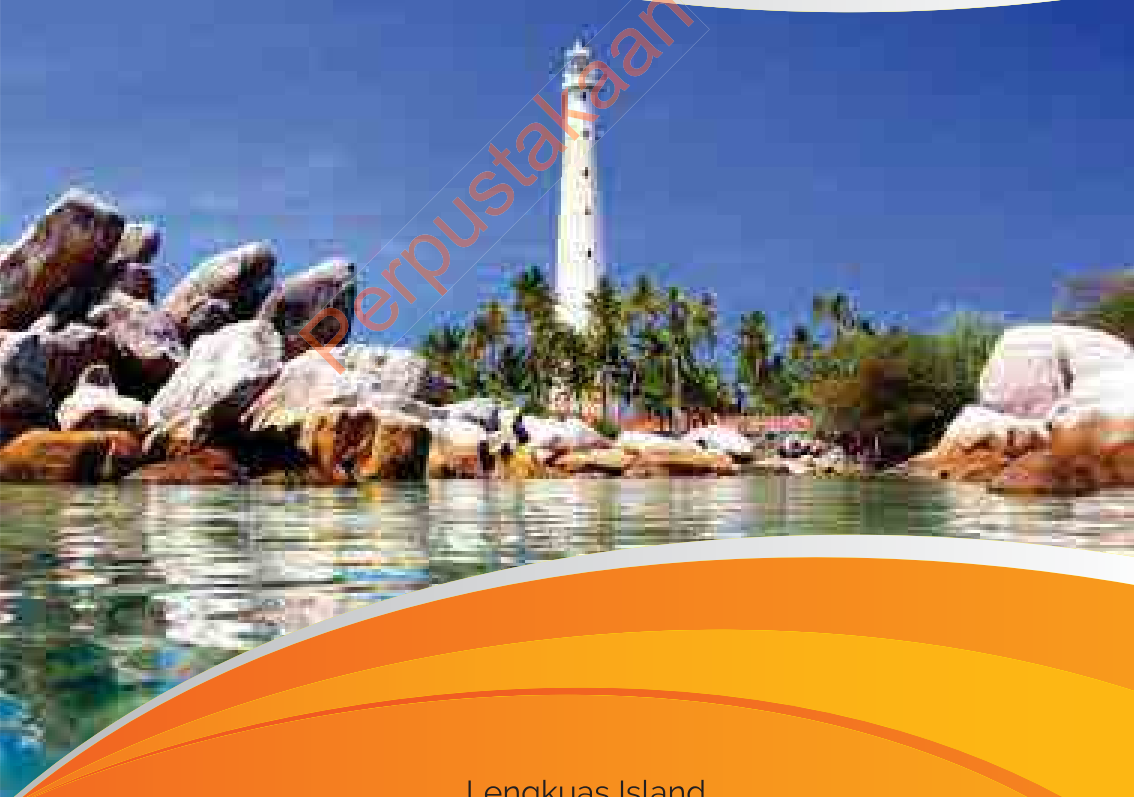
Nevertheless, if the anti-drug information dissemination is successful and many drug users to be rehabilitated, will the National Narcotics Board ready to conduct rehabilitation? Because in the current condition, rehabilitation centers still often reject patients because of limited space, budget, and manpower.⁴⁸ To strengthen the National Narcotics Board in terms of the quantity and quality, human resources, facilities, and infrastructure, and funding are needed. It remains one of the alternative solutions for the handling the P4GN program (Suggestion of the Head of Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board, July 17, 2019).

⁴⁶ Interview with Sidomulyo Community Leaders, July 16, 2019

⁴⁷ interview with Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division and Head of Rehabilitation of Metro Lampung City Narcotics Board

⁴⁸ Interview with Rehabilitation Assistant South Lampung Regency Narcotics Board, July 25, 2019

PROVINCE OF BANGKA BELITUNG



Lengkuas Island

9. Province of Bangka Belitung

The data collection on drug abuse research is conducted from July 8 to 24, 2019. The data collected is both quantitative and qualitative data. Specifically in this section, various qualitative data will be examined through in-depth discussions and interviews with several interviewees, including:

1. Head of Provincial Narcotics Board, Head of General Affairs Division, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division, Head of Rehabilitation Division, Head of Eradication Division of Bangka Belitung Provincial Narcotics Board.
2. Anti-drug activist
3. Rehabilitation inmates

From the data obtained from January-July 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board succeeded in uncovering 9 cases; 7 cases revealed by the Provincial Narcotics Board team (14 suspects) and 2 cases by the Pangkalpinang City Narcotics Board team (4 suspects). Of the 18 suspects, 5 people are recidivists (repeat criminal offenders). The confiscated evidence was 15,531.12 grams of crystal meth by Bangka Belitung Provincial Narcotics Board and 6,152.13 grams of crystal meth by Pangkalpinang City Narcotics Board. This number increased drastically compared to previous years. According to the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board since these arrests happened in the middle of the year, they may do another arrest until the end of the year. This finding could also be like an iceberg phenomenon. This means that there is a big possibility that there are still many drug trafficking that has not been successfully disclosed. Complete information about the cases and evidence that has been revealed can be seen in Tables 2.16 and 2.17.

Table 2.16 Number of Cases and Suspects Successfully Revealed in Bangka Belitung Province in 2015 - 2019

	Year	Cases	Suspects
1	2015	13	17 People
2	2016	12	22 People
3	2017	10	12 People
4	2018	11	14 People
5	2019 (per July)	7 (Provincial Narcotics Board) 2 (Pangkalpinang City Narcotics Board)	14 People (Provincial Narcotics Board) 4 People (Pangkalpinang City Narcotics Board)

Table 2.17. Confiscated evidence in Bangka Belitung Province

No	Type of Drugs	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Amount
1	Crystal Meth	289.71	210.08	1,573.15	2,060.96	15,531.12 (Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung) 6,152.13 (Pangkal Pinang City Narcotics Board))	Gram
2	Marijuana	-	57,00	-	60,59	-	Gram
3	Ecstasy	55,00	1.629,00	-	75,00	-	Butir

Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung presentation slide (July, 2019)

There are so many pathways to get drugs into the province of Bangka Belitung. There are several methods used by dealers to smuggle drugs into the area, including :

1. Expedition Route
2. Through airports (stored inside the sandal)
 - a. Depati Amir Airport (Jakarta-Pangkalpinang), 13 July 2018
 - b. 403.31 gram of evidence
 - c. 2 people (married couple) of suspects
3. Through airports (stored in anus)
 - a. Depati Amir airports (Jakarta-Pangkalpinang), 12 October 2018
 - b. 197.33 gr of evidence
 - c. 2 people of suspects (male)
4. Through sea ports (stored in the sago cargo truck toolkit)
 - a. Tanjung Kalian Muntok Port, Bangka Barat (Palembang-Pangkalpinang) 9 February 2019
 - b. 1,047.1 gr of evidence
 - c. 2 people of recidivist of suspects (male)
5. Through the sea ports (stored in bag, transported by car)
 - a. Tanjung Kalian Muntok Port, Bangka Barat (Palembang-Pangkalpinang) 12 May 2019
 - b. 1,113.30 gram of evidence
 - c. 1 person of suspect (from Aceh)

6. Through the sea ports
 - a. Tanjung Kalian Muntok Port, Bangka Barat (Palembang-Pangkalpinang) 12 May 2019
 - b. 6 kg of meth, 1,758 pills of blue ecstasy, 3,029 pills of green ecstasy, 31 pills of happy five.
 - c. 3 people of suspects (from Batam)
7. Through the sea ports (meth stored in tea bags and hidden in car's door)
 - a. Tanjung Kalian Muntok Port, Bangka Barat (Palembang-Pangkalpinang) 31 May 2019
 - b. 1,113.30 gram
 - c. 3 people of suspects
8. Through airports (hidden inside of box and wrapped with plastic)
 - a. Depati Amir Airport (Jakarta-Pangkalpinang) 10 July 2019
 - b. 987 gram of meth
 - c. 2 people of suspects
9. Through seaports (meth in a green tea bag, hidden in bag, stored in matic bike's seat)
 - a. Tanjung Kalian Muntok seaport, Bangka Barat (Palembang-Pangkalpinang) 10 July 2019
 - b. 5 kg of meth
 - c. 2 people of suspects

Noted that currently in 106 countries there are 739 *New Psychoactive Substances* (NPS) narcotic substances. Of these, **71 NPS** substances have entered and circulated widely in Indonesia. A total of 68 of which have succeeded in obtaining legal provisions through Health Ministry Regulation No. 50 of 2018 on Amendments to the Classification of Narcotics with the threat of punishment imposed under Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In Bangka Belitung there have been found enough cases that can be categorized into 4 types, namely:

1. Sedative 43 cases
2. Inhalant 54 cases
3. Double substance 17 cases
4. Medicines 6 cases

As a vertical agency, Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung carries out the duties, functions, and authority of National Narcotics Board

in carrying out prevention and eradication, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors (P4GN) in the Bangka Belitung Province with the following details:

- Policies to tackle illicit drug trafficking and reduce the rate of prevalence of drug abuse.
Specific strategies with a balance of handling between supply reduction and demand reduction.
 - a. Supply reduction aims to break the chain of drug suppliers from producers to the distribution network.
 - b. Demand reduction aims to break the chain of drug users.

To break the chain of narcotics supply chains from producers to the distribution network, Provincial Narcotics Board through the Eradication Division has made various efforts to reduce *supply reduction*. There are four main activities carried out in the eradication field in 2019, namely:

1. Investigation of narcotics crime and narcotics precursor
2. Disclosure of Narcotics Criminal Cases
3. Coordination with relevant stakeholders (Regional Police of Bangka Belitung Islands, Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Immigration, Customs, Attorney's Office, Angkasapura and Expedition Companies)
4. Supervision of airport and seaport lines in the Bangka Belitung Islands

While various efforts in demand reduction activities are carried out with awareness and empowerment, carried out by the Prevention and Community Empowerment Sector, which includes:

- P4GN program information dissemination
 1. Information dissemination through printed media
 2. Information dissemination through electronic media
 3. Information dissemination through other media (online, public facilities, etc)
 4. Prevention information dissemination by cars
 5. Policy Advocacy on Anti-Narcotics-Based Development (Bang Wawan)
 6. Formation of anti-drug volunteers

Various empowerment efforts have been carried out in the context of drug control, such as P4GN activities, information dissemination through print and electronic media, and various other activities (Table 2.18).

Table 2.18. Demand Reduction Efforts by Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung 2017-2019

No.	Performance Substance	2017	2018	2019 (Per July)	Participants
1.	P4GN Information Dissemination activities	10.750	20.564	62.271	People
2.	Information Dissemination through printed media	67.000	118.859	40.000	People
3.	Information Dissemination through electronic media	16.000	117.732	50.000	Audience
4.	Information Dissemination through other media (online, public facility, etc)	180.000	524.212	43.000	People
5.	Prevention information dissemination through cars	2	2	2	Unit
6.	Policy Advocacy on Anti-Narcotics-Based Development (Bang Wawan)	5	5	5	Institutions
7.	Formation of anti-drug volunteers	100	100	150 (target)	Volunteers

Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung slide presentation (July, 2019)

In addition to carrying out prevention activities, demand reduction efforts are carried out through various community empowerment activities that have been carried out since 2016. These activities involve the participation of government and private agencies as well as the community and education environment. Compared to the previous two years, the Participatory Independence Index (IKP) of 2018 for the Community and Education Environment has increased. Unfortunately, the IKP for the Government and Private Agencies experienced a slight decline. To complement the above efforts, Provincial Narcotics Board also

conducts urine tests with a number that is increasing significantly each year (Table 2.19).

Especially for the most drug-prone areas, Provincial Narcotics Board conducts special training and empowerment in Lontong Pancur Village, Pangkalbalam District, Pangkalpinang City. One of the activities was training of cheese sticks and banana chips making attend by 10 former drugs abusers. At the time of observation, the activities were still running. To ensure the sustainability of their production, they ask for a place such as a house or a kiosk for production as well as for marketing.

Table 2.19. Community Empowerment Activities by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung 2017-2018

No.	Activities	2016	2017	2018	Info
1.	Participatory Independence Index (IKP) of Govt Institutions	2.6	3.2	3.1	Index
2.	Participatory Independence Index (IKP) of Private Institutions	2.6	3.2	3.1	Index
3.	Participatory Independence Index (IKP) of Community Environment	2.6	3.1	3.2	Index
4.	Participatory Independence Index (IKP) of Education Environment	2.6	3.1	3.2	Index
5.	Community Empowerment Activities	54	83	131	Activists
6.	Urine Tests	446	632	1,636	People
	Positive (+)			1	People
7.	Community Empowerment Car	-	1	1	Unit
8.	Empowerment on drug-prone area	1	1	1	Area

Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung slide presentation (July, 2019)

Another activity that is a mainstay in 2019 is the establishment of Desa Bersinar (drug-free villages). From 315 villages/village office in the Bangka Belitung Islands region, 12 villages/village office pilot projects

that have been developed and empowered by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/City Narcotics Board have been determined, as follows:

1. Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung: 3 Village (Mancung, Bangka Barat; Benteng, Bangka Tengah; Bukit Layang, Belitung Timur)
2. City Narcotics Board of Bangka: 2 Village (Bukit Layang dan Jada Bahrin)
3. City Narcotics Board of Pangkalpinang: 3 Sub-District (Semabung Lama, Ketapang, dan Air Mawar)
4. Regency Narcotics Board of Belitung: 2 Village (Air Saga dan Palembang Jaya)
5. Regency Narcotics Board of South Bangka: 1 Village (Rias) & 1 Sub-District (Tanjung Ketapang).

Another effort is the effort to save abusers through rehabilitation. In 2019 6 programs were being run are:

1. Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Rehabilitation of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Other Addictive Substances (NAPZA) 2018-2025 involving cross-ministries
2. Improving the quality of services of Government Institution Rehabilitation Institutions (LRIP) and Community Component Rehabilitation Institutions (LRKM)
3. Increasing competence of LRIP and LRKM officers as counselors and assessors
4. Providing budget support for outpatient rehabilitation services
5. Post rehabilitation services for former addicts and victims of narcotics abuse

Provincial Narcotics Board provides rehabilitation facilities, both located in offices and collaboration with partner clinics. These facilities must meet the specified minimum service standards. To ensure that users do not return to using drugs again, Provincial Narcotics Board also provides post-rehabilitation services (Table 2.20).

Table 2.20. Efforts to Save Abusers through Rehabilitation in Bangka Belitung

No.	Performance Substance	2017	2018	2019	Info
A	Rehabilitation Facilities				
1.	Facilities that have increased capacity	31	33	-	Facilities
2.	Operational facilities	30	27	-	Facilities
3.	Facilities that carry out post-rehabilitation	2	1	1	Facilities
4.	Facilities that fit the Minimum Service Standards	31	33	-	Facilities
B	Rehabilitation of Addicts				
1.	Total of rehabilitation services in LRIP, LRKM, and BNN	435	311	105	Addicts
2.	Post-rehabilitation services	162	43	18	Addicts
3.	Integrated Assessment Team Services (TAT)	35	4	1	People

Source: Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bangka Belitung slide presentation (July, 2019)

There are several obstacles faced in dealing with drug crimes in the Bangka Belitung Province, including:

Prevention and Community Empowerment Division

- Anti Narcotics Education has not been able to be implemented properly, massively and comprehensively to all levels of society.
- The outbreak of the Narcotics phenomenon entering the village with its users among the leaders of village government institutions (Headman, Village secretary). The revolving of the Village Fund Budget is suspected to be one of the factors.
- It is still difficult to equalize the perceptions of various Ministries/ Government Institutions in supporting prevention programs.
- The community's lack of responsiveness to narcotics problems because of their low understanding

Rehabilitation Division

- The development of new types of narcotics which are packaged in

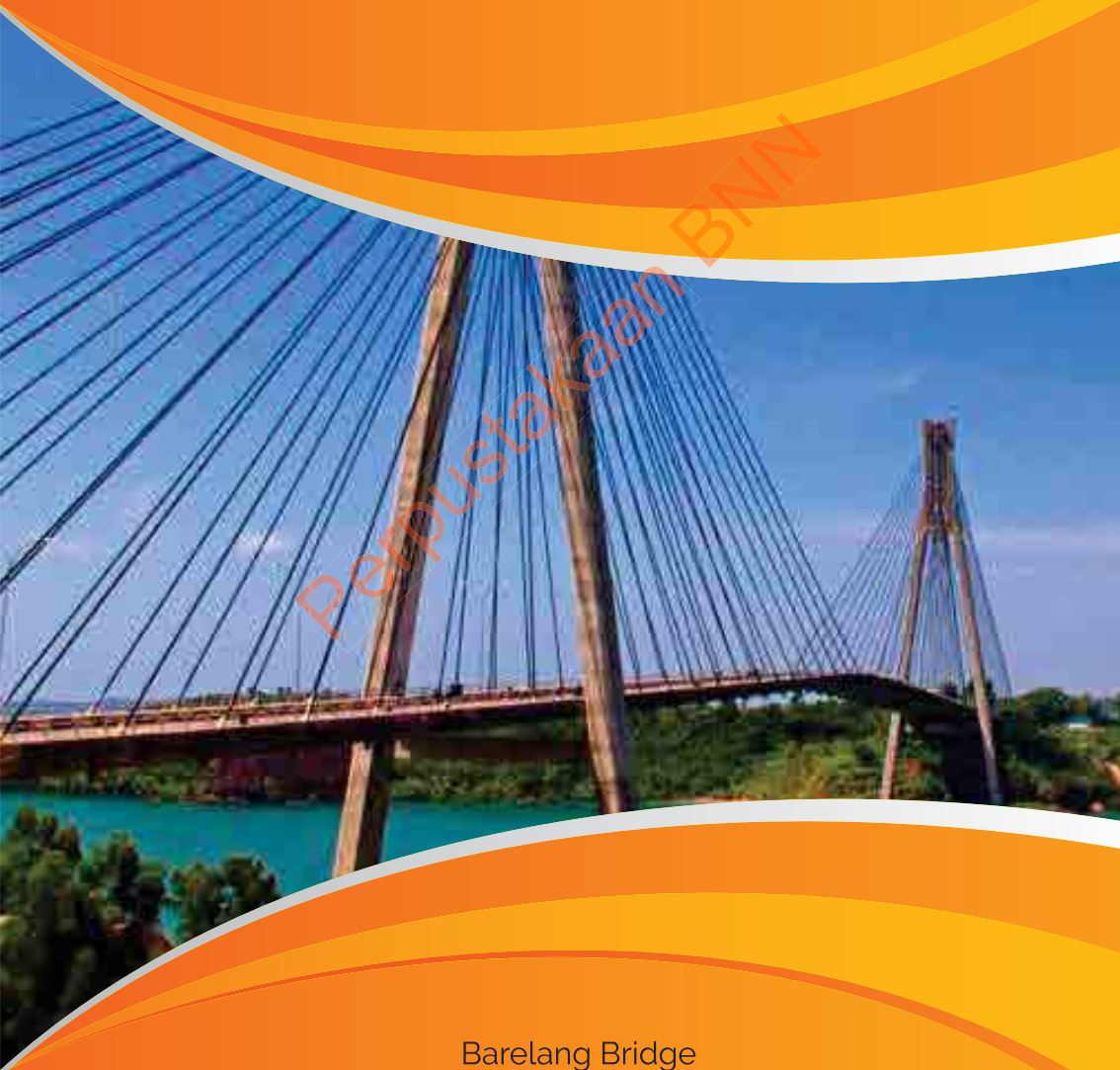
various forms such as candy, snacks, supplements, vitality drugs, etc. that are increasingly difficult to identify.

- Limitations of rehabilitation services for narcotics addicts managed by the government and the community. Narcotics addicts who will undergo rehabilitation or recovery must be put on the waiting list because of limited facilities and capacity.
- There is still a strong mindset that narcotics abusers must be shunned and the low awareness of reporting to the Reporting Obligatory Recipient Agency (IPWL) to get treatment.
- Address (incomplete address, inactive telephone number, not reporting when moving to other areas) at the advanced post-rehabilitation activities.

Eradication Division

- Based on National Narcotics Board analysis, narcotics illicit trafficking revealed always leads to inmates in a correctional institution.
- Modification of the narcotics smuggling modes that continues to grow and is increasingly difficult for the authorities to detect.
- The involvement of unscrupulous apparatuses (The National Police, The Army, National Narcotics Board, Prosecutors, Judges, Warden) that impedes eradication activities.
- Outdated Information Technology-based tools compared to the pace of the one used by syndicates so that not all network information or transaction activities can be detected.

PROVINCE OF RIAU ISLANDS



Barelang Bridge

10. Province of Riau Islands

Illicit Drug Trafficking

This report only has qualitative information about the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking from various sources, both personal 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 questionnaires.

To further explain and complete the quantitative primary data questionnaires (800 respondents for Batam City and Bintan district, 480 and 320 respectively), in-depth interviews were also conducted with several key informants such as Acting Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Islands, Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M), Head of Eradication, former users, Head of Indonesian Republic Radio (RRI), Activist in Prevention of Drug Circulation, Company Management, and community leaders.

Riau Islands is a province with a total of around 2000 islands with 96% sea area. From those islands, Batam is an island with the largest narcotics circulation. Therefore, it is important to understand the island in detail. Batam is an island and an administrative city. Batam City or Batam Island is surrounded by a group of islands that form the administrative region of the Riau Islands with the capital of Tanjung Pinang on Bintan Island. The administrative city of Batam itself consists of several nearby islands. This confirms the position of Batam as an area with archipelagic characteristics. The demographic characteristics of the islands are one of the causes of illicit drug trafficking in the city of Batam, becoming more open so that its movement is relatively difficult to detect, especially when entering from neighboring countries, especially Malaysia and from other Indonesian border regions.

It is public knowledge that Batam is one of the drug-prone areas in Indonesia with a series of arrests of drug abusers, drug dealers, and the discovery of evidence. In March 2018, BNNP Riau Islands in Batam

City succeeded in arresting six drug traffickers and securing evidence of 3.5 kg of methamphetamine ⁴⁹. Regarding the arrest and discovery of evidence, on April 18, 2018, the Head of the BNNP Riau Islands, Brigjen (Pol.) Drs. Richard Nainggolan, M.Sc., held a press conference at his office in Nongsa. The most circulated drug was methamphetamine as much as 53,699.4 grams (BNNP) and 174,341.54 grams (Riau Islands Police). Then, followed by ecstasy as many as 40,000 pills (BNNP) and 29,898 pills (Riau Islands Police). Next, 211.8 grams of marijuana (BNNP) and 15,022.96 grams (Riau Islands Police). Even in 2019 until August there was an increase, with the amount of 71,076.56 grams of meth (BNNP). The amount of ecstasy also increased to 43,467. This methamphetamine has circulating widely in the community and is also used for other purposes to increase the excitement of work and other activities. While ecstasy is consumed by people when they are clubbing, in hotels, and even boarding houses.

The good thing is, Batam is also a hope for user recovery with the rehabilitation institution, the Riau Islands Rehabilitation Workshop. Here in the rehabilitation, former users can be free from the dangers of drugs and being trained skills so that they can carry out positive activities and free from the drug distribution business ⁵⁰.

Illicit drug trafficking in an area can be seen from two sides, the entry and exit. In the Riau Islands, Batam is the most prominent entrance because drugs generally enter from the border with neighboring countries by sea to be smuggled to other areas in Sumatra, especially Java and Madura through the air. The Riau Islands, particularly Batam, is bordering the sea with Singapore and Malaysia. Among the islands in Riau Islands, Tanjung Balai Karimun, the capital of Karimun Regency, is the most frequent and potential drug transit area from neighboring countries. The news about the smuggling of three tons of methamphetamine in Batam was strongly suspected to come from Malaysia. Malaysia's position in drug smuggling into Batam can be seen from two positions. Firstly, as a country of origin of drugs to Indonesia (Batam) and secondly as a transit country from countries of origin of China and Taiwan. Riau Islands and

⁴⁹ Interview with Head of Eradication Division, Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Islands, July 11, 2019.

⁵⁰ Interview with Head of Community Empowerment Division, Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Islands, July, 11 2019.

Batam with its geographical characteristics are strategic areas for the entry of drugs from outside. This is also due to the involvement of local fishermen who are financed by drugs kingpin. These fishermen use speed boats with high speed that cannot be pursued by the speed boat owned by the officers ⁵¹.

In addition to 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 to smuggle drugs into Batam Island. Although certain islands are strategic transit areas, drug smuggling from outside does not apply various modes. The characteristics of the Riau Islands (Batam) allow dealers to search and find certain remote and hidden pathways to trick law enforcement officials. They did not hesitate to land the boat quickly and hide when being chased by the authorities.

The Riau Islands also has a dual function. Firstly, the destination area for drug entry and secondly as a transit area for circulation to other parts of Indonesia. Based on the information, the delivery of drugs to the territory of Indonesia was carried out mostly by air. Airways are more dominant considering the time needed to get to their destination.

Riau Islands, especially Batam as a destination for drug trafficking is undeniable. This is seen in the some cases of drug abuse and drug trafficking arrests. The existence of red areas such as Aceh villages confirms a many of drug users. There are various patterns of illicit trafficking to the wider community. Drug transactions are commonly occurring at nightclubs in hotels and discotheques. This place is allegedly an option for the middle and upper classes. Batam Center and the Nagoya trade area are two places where hotels, cafes, and discotheques are the main choice of drug transactions by dealers and abusers.

In Batam, there are many “black” areas that are prone to drugs due to unexploited conditions, the areas are functioned for the establishment of illegal houses. The existence of these illegal houses is among other reasons why the districts of Sei Beduk and Batu Aji are two of the drug-prone districts. Kampung Aceh, Muka Kuning, Tanjung Piayu and Simpang

⁵¹ Interview with Acting Head of BNNP, 8 July 2019.

Jam are some of the side points of the two sub-districts which have always been considered as drug-prone areas. One informant interviewed⁵² asserted that he entered Rehabilitation Workshop was due to the habit of abusing drugs again due to the easiness to get drugs.

On the other side, the notion of drug trafficking is controlled from inside the correctional facility has a point. There are indeed officers involved in drug trafficking. This is known by the public because of the 'deposit' enjoyed by unscrupulous officers. The involvement of these officers has made the rehabilitation program in the Bareleng Correctional Institution eliminated/stopped based on a policy by Police Commissioner General Budi Waseso as the former Head of National Narcotics Board. The basis is the findings of the BNN investigation that more than 51 percent of illegal drug trafficking in the market is controlled by inmates from behind bars.

Lately, drug transactions are dominated by crystal meth, both for the Riau Islands in general and in the Batam area. Transactions are carried out directly between the seller/dealer and the buyer/user. Buyers/abusers sometimes use people as couriers. Sellers/dealers are generally not stupid, careless, or rash. Therefore, communication between the two parties is done by telephone or through a known courier. Likewise, dealers can recognize the body language of someone who wants to buy drugs is a real buyer or an undercover apparatus. One of the common "clues" among dealers and buyers is the misuse of the word "goods" to refer to drugs. Another body language is to go with the word "goods" by highlighting the masters of the fingers on the ribs/waist in a standing position.

For the Riau Islands people, the rise of drug abuse and illicit trafficking raises a critical question in the community: whether the drugs that are widely circulated are fully imported from outside or are some of them produced within the Riau Islands? The same question also came to the attention of Provincial Narcotics Board and City Narcotics Board of Batam. Although, logically, with so many drugs on Batam, some may be produced within Batam itself, to date the Provincial Narcotics Board or Regency/City Narcotics Board and Batam police have not found the production site.

⁵² Interview with one of the inmates at Riau Island Rehabilitation Workshop, July 11, 2019

Compared to other regions, more drug trafficking arrest is seen in Batam. A month ago, when 5 kg of methamphetamine was uncovered in Tanjung Pinang, in Batam there was 38 kg of methamphetamine, while none in Bintan Regency. However, the Bintan district area is not at all free from drug abuse and trafficking. In this area, drug abuse and trafficking are detected in the Lancang Kuning prostitution area, but the measure is far below the two cities.

Causes of Drug Abuse

The factors causing the abuse of narcotics cannot be separated from the characteristics of the Riau Islands community that is in the process of development in various sectors. Batam is one of the fastest-growing cities which is known as a transit city for drug trafficking as well as a place for drug abuse. As a transit city with archipelago characteristics, Batam is a city that is wide open for people of various regions in Indonesia. As a border area, it also opened a space for the entry of foreign citizens. The hallmark of Batam is that drug abusers in Batam vary from their social, religious, and ethnicity. The population of Batam consists of various ethnic groups, such as the Riau, Javanese, Batak, Chinese descendant, Minang, Aceh, Madura and so on. Abusers and dealers are confirmed permanent residents and migrants (seasonal) from all ethnic and various religious groups.

Drug abuse in Batam has targeted people of various ethnicities and social status. Many of them have used drugs since junior high school and elementary school. Their socio-economic backgrounds also vary, some from the middle-up families and some from poor families. Socio-economic backgrounds are also drug abuse factors. The people who have excessive or enough money from their parents, use their money to buy drugs, especially when they live apart from their parents. On the other hand, poverty is also a cause for drug abuse. Poverty causes people to be users and drug dealers because it is an opportunity to increase their income or improve their standard of living. Another reason is due to problems between parents or siblings in the household. Psychological factors are also causing drug abuse.

The above factors reinforce the assumption that drugs are cross-border, cross-ethnic, cross-social status. External conditions in terms of the family's socioeconomic life, internal psychological conditions, and one's mentality are the dominant factors driving a person to become involved in drugs. If we look deeply into the experience of the rehabilitation residents and correctional facility inmates, the cause of a person being involved in drugs is not singular. Another aspect that is taking part in and becoming the real trigger is the environment, both the physical space of the living space in its distribution paths and the social environment of friendship and family.

The influence of friends and relatives is not instantaneous. Initially, a friend merely gave information about drugs and their positive effects. Persuasion was also played including that with drugs we can feel many physical and mental comforts, including seeing "heaven". Another provocation is that by consuming drugs, generally meth, physical energy will increase, perfect for overtime work, so that work targets are easily achieved. At first, the prospective victims may not believe it, but they started to get curious. Eventually, due to external factors, they would try the drugs that were given for free, at first.

From the experience of former drug users, their involvement in drugs is really deep. Even if they were not tempted at first, eventually, they became users. The reason is that all the positive effects and sensual pleasures promised are indeed proven. Once they became addicted by always adding the level of consumption, their life and future are destroyed.

Imagine, rehabilitation residents, such as, do not have a certain level of success and time whether they will be able to fully recover from the negative effects of drugs and when it can be achieved. Experience shows that rehabilitation residents must undergo therapy and recovery periods for months. Even then, after leaving the rehabilitation institution there is no guarantee that all of them will recover and live a normal life again. It is because they are very vulnerable to being tempted again if they meet and mingle with old friends who caused them to get caught in drugs. Success or failure in rehabilitation homes depends on the participant's strong will. In the Batam rehabilitation center, generally, users were brought by their

families. It is also not uncommon for families to bring children or family members through persuasion and a few white lies.

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse has proven to be very harmful to the user for health, economy, and social relations. Indeed some claim at the beginning of drug use can give stimulus to physical energy in addition to feeling comfortable at a certain level. However, all did not last long because it proved very difficult to control the dose. If it is continuously consumed with a high dose, with an increasing dose from time to time, then the drug has a bad impact on the user. At the same time, dependence on drugs is inevitable. Eventually, the user will experience a process of self-injury because of its direct impact on health. If it is not resolved soon, it can lead to the destruction of the future and one's own life, besides their family. From the confessions of rehabilitation residents, it is known that drug abuse has a bad impact on three things, namely health, economic life, and relationships.

1. Health Impacts

According to the former user, at first glance drug abusers at the acute level can be identified from the physical condition and the way they speak. Generally, they look sluggish, unfocused, babbling, self-talking without realizing, so that makes the people around him wonder. Drugs can also cause memory to weaken and become forgetful. Other clinical disorders are heart rate becomes abnormal, feeling aching all over the body, stomach pain, difficulty sleeping, headaches/migraines, weight loss drastically up to 10 kg, and more. Emotions become unstable so that they get angry easily, sometimes followed by rude behavior to the closest people, such as, their wife.

2. Economy Impacts

There are no free drugs except for the first-time user at the beginning of use as an inducement so that someone becomes a permanent abuser. Drugs are an industrial business. Its economic value is high with fantastic numbers. Millions of abusers will spend money to get drugs that have become their vital needs; money from parents, salary/income, or by violating laws such as steal and

sell family-owned goods. Conversely, abusers, as well as dealers in addition to spending money, will also get money back by trafficking drugs. The returns and balance between expenditure and income are very relative. However, the high costs of certain types of drugs such as ecstasy and other illegal drugs will certainly drain the pockets of abusers that have an impact on the family economy.

There are almost no sweet stories about drugs. It all leads to the economic collapse of the users and their families. Even though selling/trading drugs can bring in a lot of money in a short amount of time, in the end, the money will run out again so that makes the person is also miserable. Drugs are the enemy of the people, a common enemy that is the concern of the authorities in their prevention and eradication action. Therefore, drugs are a high risk business for trading. The legal sanctions are no joke, ranging from imprisonment to the death penalty.

Abusers and/or dealers who are currently inmates in correctional facilities are, on average, sentenced for more than one year. Among them were sentenced to 6 years 5 months, 7 years 4 months, 10 years 6 months, 11 years 2 months, 12 years, 14 years, and 16 years. Their average age is under 40 years with a history of abuse since school, when in college and after becoming an employee. Some of them are already married. Some of them have recently served their sentences and some of them have been doing time for more than 5 years. Imagine, how gloomy their future is, spending some of their productive age in detention. It will eliminate and close their future lives and opportunities. Of course, the burden and economic responsibility of their families had to be borne alone by their spouses. Also, it is common to hear other inmates with financial penalties other than imprisonment. In the end, all forms of punishment will knock down the economy aspects of themselves and their families.

3. Social Impacts

Abusers and/or drug traffickers especially as ex-convicts often have the stigma of not being a good person. The experience of abusers/distributors in rehabilitation centers in the Riau Islands is almost the same. They tend to be shunned by fellow abusers if they are “converted”. Before becoming abusers, it is not uncommon

for them to be teased by abuser friends as “*kuper*” (loser). A strong personality is needed to not follow the wrong lifestyle of young people.

Also, neighbors and the social surroundings tend to look at drug addicts with a one-sided, cynical view. Unless, the person lives in an environment where most of the residents also become abusers/dealers, such as in certain illegal house in Batam. However, the biggest obstacle felt by recovering addicts in terms of social relationships comes from themselves. Self-awareness of what have they done, would make them uncomfortable and lost confidence in social situations. They would think that the possibility of friends and neighbors to be cold and cynical, even though this was not necessarily the case.

Not all recovering addicts were immediately shunned by friends or neighbors. After the former addict is known to quit this bad habit, there will be “friends” who are trying to persuade him to use drugs again. As they say, what is most needed to face these temptations is a mental “self-defense”. The good thing is that the family of addicts continues to provide support for the healing of children/family members, both those who are undergoing the recovery process in rehabilitation institutions and those who are struggling to undergo the beginning and remnants of detention.

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Drugs have been very disturbing and harm the physical and mental health of the nation, especially the younger generation. Therefore, prevention is a must.

The first step to do so that someone is not targeted by drugs can be started by looking at the factors causing it. As explained above, family, friends and social environment are the dominant factors. Therefore, the relationship between family members must be built in such a way as to create a sense of comfort and security. There should not be attitudes that discriminate treatment, especially from parents towards their children. Poverty, which is a supporting factor, will not affect if the family is harmonious. Families not only have to play a role in building a

harmonious family atmosphere but also wisely in protecting, monitoring, and responding to their children's relationships with friends and their environment. Fulfillment of children's school and daily financial needs, for example, can turn into boomerang which encourages them to fall into drugs if the harmonious relationship is not established.

There are almost no views from abusers and dealers on how to deal with drug abuse and illicit trafficking due to environmental factors except to say that it is an area that is the authority and responsibility of the government or apparatus. This limitation can be understood, because action such as eliminating the growth of squatter settlements at certain points in the City of Batam is not easy, including for the local government itself. Moreover, the presence of such a social environment is a complex problem due to various aspects that are interrelated to one another such as education, economy, employment, and so on.

Preventing someone from abusing and trafficking drugs illegally is not just to avoid drugs but also prevents those who have done so from being exposed again, both as abusers and dealers. Prevention is indeed better than repairing/restoring. The number of residents exposed is not small and tends to increase in almost all groups and even at an earlier age such as elementary to high school students. In the context that former abusers and dealers are not re-exposed, one of the keywords conveyed by rehabilitation residents as the answer is "Self Defense". This means that the person concerned must be able to build self-awareness continuously about the effects and risks of drug abuse on health, economy, social relationships, and even future threats based on bitter experiences while undergoing the process of recovery at the rehabilitation center and while serving time in prison. Reality proves that former abusers are very vulnerable to re-exposure as experienced by a teenager who is undergoing a recovery process like the example above.

One of the activities in the framework of P4GN conducted by the Riau Islands is to increase the synergy between National Narcotics Board and the local government or municipal government. In this connection, for example, the Head of Batam's City Narcotics Board (BNNK) said that his party together with the City Government (Pemkot) and related agencies continued to try 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).

This synergistic effort carried out by various parties indeed gives new hope, where the latest research results put Riau Islands in 16th place out of all provinces in Indonesia with the most abusers. In Batam City Narcotics Board notes, this is a better condition because it dropped dramatically from the third position ⁵³.

The synergy with this city government can be seen from the activities attended by eight Regional Government Organizations (OPD) at Batam City, respectively the City Manpower Office, the Transportation Office, the Youth and Sports Office, the Culture and Tourism Office, the Fire Department, the Women's Empowerment Protection Office Children of Population and Family Planning Control, Civil Service Police Unit Office and Batam City Research and Development Planning Agency.

Meanwhile, the P4GN program among workers was also carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Island. Just like Regency/City Narcotics Board, the activities are also in the form of outreach activity involving a lot of government employees and outreach to private employees as carried out by the head of the Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Islands, Nurlis, SKM., M.Sc. Also, socialization is carried out in schools to target students, with the consideration that they are vulnerable to be drug users.

Prevention always requires innovation both in its design and real advocacy in the field. For drug prevention and eradication, anti-narcotics activists have been formed and fostered in Batam, Tanjung Pinang and in Bintan Regency as a form of community engagement to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking which is increasing. The involvement of these activists is expected to provide community immunity in drug abuse cases. These activists consist of elements of society both parents and youth. Among them, there are even former abusers. Their involvement is needed to gain experience, about how they began to be involved, the dynamics of their abuse, up to how to get away from the bondage of drugs. Extensive

⁵³ Haluan Kepri com, downloaded July 9, 2019.

knowledge about the types of drugs and their in-depth experience of abuse will further convince the public that the entanglement of drugs has more negative impacts on physical health, social, and economic.

In the view of the abuser, a harmonious family is very important to prevent involvement in drug abuse. Family is also important when someone has become an abuser and wants to get away from 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 formed a family support group (FSG). One of the important ideas in the management of FSG is that there should not be discrimination against each child, although it is still flexible to be considered depending on differences in the character of the child. So there must be individual counseling. Parenting is important for children, so for example, don't force children to make choices in their lives, including choosing majors at university or in career selection. While FSG for adults is dealing with psychological shocks due to divorce.***

This rehabilitation center is important as part of the P4GN program because the rehabilitation site is indeed in the rehabilitation center, not the correctional institution. Unless the correctional facility can declare itself clean of drug trafficking⁵⁴. Meanwhile, even though the BNN is not carried out P4GN programs in the CL anymore, the staff continued similar programs. This is because CL is still a target for the drug business. Smuggling is done by inserting drugs into food or even through the anus. In this Balerang CL in Batam, the number of criminals related to illicit drug trafficking is as much as 70% of 1,350 occupants.⁵⁵

The programs carried out are sports, worship, carpentry work training, welding and furniture making. Furthermore, a special task force (Satgas) has also been formed to deal with drugs in charge of conducting searches. Also, a joint regional command was formed in the form of security and order control (Dilkamtib).

An important preventive effort is to make the community more

⁵⁴ See Budiman case that stated that he can produce drugs at Correctional Institution and other cases.

⁵⁵ Interview with Correctional Institution's staff, September 13, 2018

productive with activities that can generate or increase family finances. For example, Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Island is actively fostering housewives to be able to supplement family income with handicraft activities and at the same time, Provincial Narcotics Board facilitates its marketing. Also, Provincial Narcotics Board has partnered with the RRI of Batam in disseminating the dangers of drugs. With this collaboration, RRI has provided space and time for a talk show about the dangers of drugs. In the future, the dissemination of the dangers of drugs can be done in the form of live music shows combined with counseling in public spaces such as in the fields with larger visitors. According to the head of the RRI of Batam, this method could be more effective for drug prevention.

Riau Islands is an area that can be said to have become a place of drug abuse and at the same time as a place for drug trafficking which then spreads it to other regions in Indonesia such as Sumatra, Java, and Madura. Geostrategic factors and island characteristics have made the Riau Islands an easy target for big drug businesses. In addition to the availability of 'convenient' places for drug abuse activities such as hotels, discotheques, bars, and others, the Riau Islands are also attractive because the sea lane from Malaysia is difficult to control either by the apparatus.

Riau Islands is also a strategic transit area for drug trafficking because of its geographical location as a border area with Malaysia and Singapore which are the source of drugs. As an area surrounded by dozens of islands, making the Riau Islands vulnerable because of the pathways that are difficult to detect by the security forces.

Drugs are the dark side of life for anyone who has ever been in contact with it illegally, both in its abuse and distribution. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the Riau Islands region can be considered at a critical level. Public disclosure illustrates cases of arrest of suspected abusers and dealers with fantastic amounts of evidence, sometimes weighing up to tons of methamphetamine and hundreds of thousands of pills for ecstasy.

Whatever the form and however the approach of coaching is done in a correctional institution to overcome the abuse and illicit drug trafficking, it is not so important for inmates at Barelang CL. As they say, what they

think and become their greatest burden in prison is their own thoughts, which are about family, the future, and hope to get out soon. However, with variations in the sentences reaching dozens of years as stated above, some of them are still serving the first years of the sentence. For example, only served two years from 12 years of detention, four years of nine years and three months of detention. Some of them have served half or more of their detention.

Many things related to handling the drug problem in Batam have been done by all parties, especially Provincial Narcotics Board of Riau Island, Batam City Narcotics Board, Tanjung Pinang and soon there will be opening Regency Narcotics Board of Bintan Regency. Many abusers and dealers were caught, then undergo a process of rehabilitation and punishment in prison. Evidence such as methamphetamine, ecstasy and other types have also been destroyed. However, drugs remain a “mystery”. drug abuse and especially illegal trafficking are still ongoing, even indicated to increase with target “victims” including elementary school children. This mystery can be revealed more deeply if there is further in-depth research. Based on field findings from observations and information from abusers and dealers both rehabilitation center residents and inmates participating in FGD, Head of Provincial Narcotics Board Head of CL, and Head of Rehabilitation Center and officials, employees/officers in relevant agencies, so in this report, several recommendations are to be conveyed to the attention of various parties.

- a. The importance of mapping by Provincial Narcotics Board or Regency/City Narcotics Board and the police regarding areas that are considered vulnerable/very vulnerable among the islands and mapping of potential routes for drug entry and exit from and to outside the Riau Islands.
- b. The importance of fostering public trust in the apparatus by increasing the professionalism and integrity of officers. To foster public trust as well, the destruction of illegal drugs needs to be done transparently in public with the same amount or volume accuracy in order not to arouse public suspicions about the possibility of fraud perpetrated by persons.
- c. There is a need for firm action on those involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Assertiveness also needs to be done when the person concerned becomes backing in drug trafficking, including the

treatment when the apparatus is caught as an abuser whether it is more appropriate to be placed in a rehabilitation center or the CL must be adjusted to the degree of error to avoid discriminatory treatment.

- d. The synergy of various government agencies, together with the public and the private sector will make the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking more successful.
- e. Expectations from the community, especially the target groups of households, is that the socialization of P4GN programs also reach areas that are rather remote and far from urban centers. They expect the government to do it in the form of audio-visual shows such as short films, banners, pamphlets, and stickers containing anti-drug messages to be posted in public spaces, including households.
- f. Prevention efforts can be done by families by instilling early religious values that can be used as a firm grip to avoid involvement in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- g. The need to increase family harmony because this can prevent family members from engaging in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- h. Families need to pay attention to the basic rights of children and treat fairly to each family member. This condition is proven to provide a preventive condition for drug abuse and illicit trafficking.
- i. The community needs to fully support the recovery of the abuser by eliminating stigmatic attitudes while maintaining vigilance and accepting them back as citizens who can get along and act productively.
- j. Urge law enforcement officials to be able to distinguish firmly between abusers and dealers in taking/setting legal actions to avoid wrong actions that can harm their longer lives.

Closing

Illicit drug trafficking in various regions in Indonesia has been very worrying, including on the island of Sumatra. Drug trafficking in various provinces on the island of Sumatra has spread to all region, both urban and rural areas. Likewise, the target of drug trafficking is not only adults but also children. Even today school children are specifically targeted in drug abuse because they are considered to have a very profitable market.

Most drugs circulating on the island of Sumatra come from Malaysia, especially methamphetamine. While other types of drugs such as marijuana are supplied from Aceh and various other regions in Sumatra. The average pattern of drug distribution usually uses the services of a courier or intermediary. While the supply using a broken system. This means that between the supplier and the recipient of the goods do not know each other, so do the couriers. With such a broken system it is very difficult to determine who exactly the drug lord, supplier, container, courier, or dealer.

Drug control requires the synergy and cooperation between various stakeholders. Drug control cannot be borne by the government or National Narcotics Board alone but must be dealt with comprehensively which involves all levels of society. The level of society in question is up to the smallest level, namely the family. This is because almost all cases of drug abuse originally originated from disharmony in the family. Therefore, in addition to physical measures against dealers, suppliers, collectors, couriers, and dealers, strengthening at the family level is the key factor in eradicating drugs not only in Sumatra but also throughout Indonesia.

Perpustakaan BNN



III

DRUG ISSUES IN JAVA ISLAND

Perpustakaan BNN

Malela Waterfall, Jawa Barat



National Monument (Monas), DKI Jakarta



DRUG ISSUES IN JAVA ISLAND

Introduction

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking are remaining serious problems faced by almost every country in the world, included Indonesia. Recently, we often heard and saw the news about the illicit drugs trafficking in various areas, including on Java Island.

Drug abuse issue in Indonesia is not a new issue faced by this nation. From the historical perspective, drug abuse of the opium variant has been widely known in Indonesia, far before World War II began during the Dutch colonization. In general, the opium users at that time were the Chinese. Dutch Government permitted certain places for smoking opium and supply legally based on Law. Chinese at that time used opium traditionally, i.e. by smoking it using long pipes. This changed when Japan arrived in Indonesia. The Japanese occupation government abolished the Law and forbid opium use.

Since independence day to present days, drug abuse still occurs with the mode and pattern of usage and distribution that keep evolving. This issue has become a very serious focus for the government and people who are aware of the danger of drug abuse.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF DKI JAKARTA



Istiqlal Mosque

1. Province of DKI Jakarta

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in DKI Jakarta have reached a very concerning level. Labeled as a metropolitan city with the high dynamics of its people, Jakarta certainly needs nightclubs and everything they can offer for the people to unwind from competitive and hedonic life. Therefore, almost every day we hear or read news about a drug dealer, supplier and users arrest in Jakarta. Moreover, we also often read news highlighting police raids in drug hideouts, police shootout with drug leaders, and President Jokowi's firmness to sentence drug dealers to death. However, in reality, drug abuse and illicit trafficking does not stopped

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Province of DKI Jakarta

Before further explanation on drug trafficking in DKI Jakarta, it's better to understand its drug vulnerability map. Map of drug vulnerability in DKI Jakarta can be seen from the existence of some very famous drug villages as follows:

1. Kp. Asem, Semanan, Kalideres, West Jakarta
2. Komp. Permata, Kedaung Kali Angke, West Jakarta
3. Kp Boncos, South Bambu City, West Jakarta
4. Jembatan Besi, Tambora, Tambora, West Jakarta
5. Jl.Gerindo South Duri, West Jakarta
6. Kp Duri Dalam Kel.Duri Selatan West Jakarta
7. Badila Kel. Tangki, Tamansari, West Jakarta
8. Krukut, West Jakarta
9. Lokasari parking lot West Jakarta
10. Jl. Mangga Besar VI, West Jakarta
11. The area around Carrefour, South Kembangan, Kembangan, West Jakarta
12. Jl Raya Patra Kel Duri Kepa, Kebon Jeruk, West Jakarta
13. Baladewa, Johar, Central Jakarta
14. Tanah Tinggi, Central Jakarta
15. Kp Rawa, Central Jakarta
16. Setiakawan, Gambir, Central Jakarta
17. Petojo, Central Jakarta
18. Kinkit, Central Jakarta
19. Kp Bali – Tanah Abang Market, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta
20. Petamburan, Central Jakarta
21. Kartini, Sawah Besar, Central Jakarta

22. Karang Anyar, Central Jakarta
23. Kebon Kosong, Kemayoran, Central Jakarta
24. Apartement/Flats, Central Jakarta
25. Cempaka Baru, Central Jakarta
26. South Gunung Sahari, Central Jakarta
27. Utan Panjang, Central Jakarta
28. Percetakan Negara, Cempaka Putih, Central Jakarta
29. Rawasari, Central Jakarta
30. Kramat, Senen, Central Jakarta
31. Kwitang, Central Jakarta
32. Menteng Tengulun, Menteng, Central Jakarta
33. Tambak, Central Jakarta
34. Kali Pasir, Central Jakarta
35. Kampung Bahari, Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta
36. Solo Bone, North Jakarta
37. Kebon Pisang, North Jakarta
38. Railway Station, North Jakarta
39. Volker Warakas, North Jakarta
40. Teluk Gong, Penjaringan, North Jakarta
41. Kalijodo, North Jakarta
42. Kapuk Muara, North Jakarta
43. Muara Batu, North Jakarta
44. Tanah Pasar, North Jakarta
45. Pasar Nalo, Pademangan, North Jakarta
46. Pasar Kepiting, North Jakarta
47. Budi Mulia, North Jakarta
48. Mangga Dua Square, North Jakarta
49. Kampung Bandan, North Jakarta
50. Gang Macan, Cilincing, North Jakarta
51. Kalibaru Barat, North Jakarta
52. Kelapa Dua, North Jakarta
53. Jl. A/B, Koja, North Jakarta
54. Jl. Melati, North Jakarta
55. Lagoa Terusan, North Jakarta
56. Cipeucang, North Jakarta
57. Tanah Merah, North Jakarta
58. Kp Beting, North Jakarta
59. Indonesian Sea and Coast Guard Complex, North Jakarta
60. Jl. Teratai, North Jakarta
61. Jl. Matahari, North Jakarta
62. Gang Vietnam, North Jakarta
63. Berland, Matraman, East Jakarta
64. Pisangan Baru, East Jakarta
65. Jl. Nanas, South Utan Kayu, East Jakarta

66. Bidara Cina, Jatinegara, East Jakarta
67. Otista, East Jakarta
68. PWI Village, East Jakarta
69. Viaduk Prumpung Park, East Jakarta
70. Kramat Jati Market, Kramat Jati, East Jakarta
71. Kampung Tengah, East Jakarta
72. Uki Cawang, East Jakarta
73. Around Cijantung Mall, Pasar Rebo/Ciracas, East Jakarta
74. Kalisari Sport Cente Jl.Raya Gongseng, East Jakarta
75. Pertigaan Kiwi, East Jakarta
76. Kayu Tinggi, Cakung, East Jakarta
77. Rawa Kuning, East Jakarta
78. Penggilingan T-Junction, East Jakarta
79. Pulo Gebang Permai, East Jakarta
80. Wijaya Kusuma II Street, Duren Sawit, East Jakarta
81. Kebon Singkong / Kp Pertanian, East Jakarta
82. Tanah 80 Klender, East Jakarta
83. Pondok Kelapa, East Jakarta
84. Makassar District, Makassar, East Jakarta
85. Pinang Ranti, East Jakarta
86. Kebon Pala District, East Jakarta
87. Pondok Ranggon, Cipayung, East Jakarta
88. Lubang Buaya, East Jakarta
89. Bina Marga Street, East Jakarta
90. Raya Malaka Street , East Jakarta
91. Rw 02 Muncul District, East Jakarta
92. Kebayoran Lama Market, Pesanggrahan-Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta
93. Cidodol, South Jakarta
94. Peninggaran Bendi, South Jakarta
95. Ulujami, South Jakarta
96. Bintaro Railway (Bintaro Market), South Jakarta
97. Adam Malik Street - Ciledug Raya , South Jakarta
98. Terogong, Cilandak-Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta
99. Lebak Buruk, South Jakarta
100. Karang Tengah, South Jakarta
101. Petogogan, South Jakarta
102. Radio Dalam, South Jakarta
103. Simprug Area, South Jakarta
104. Bangka, Mampang Prapatan, South Jakarta
105. Buncit, Pancoran, South Jakarta
106. Tegal Parang, South Jakarta
107. Guntur, Setiabudi, South Jakarta
108. Manggis Market, South Jakarta

109. Terminal 1, 2, 3, and Cargo Area, Soekarno-Hatta Airport
110. Muara Baru Port, Tanjung Priok Port/Kp3, North Jakarta
111. Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta
112. Sunda Kelapa Port, North Jakarta
113. Muara Angke, North Jakarta

(Taken from various sources, 2019)

From these data, there are known areas as drug lairs in Jakarta, among them are Kampung Ambon (Kompleks Permata), West Jakarta; Kampung Berlan, East Jakarta; Johar Baru, Central Jakarta; Kampung Boncos, Palmerah, Central Jakarta; Kampung Bahari, North Jakarta; and Kampung Peninggaran, South Jakarta. Authorities frequently raided these areas, but apparently, the distribution pattern of drug illicit trafficking in Jakarta has changed, not only concentrated in the areas long known as drug lairs anymore. This is evident from the identification of 113 drug-prone areas in Jakarta. The increasing number of drug-prone areas identified in Jakarta shows that Jakarta is the target of drug dealers from various regions, including from abroad, to distribute these dangerous illicit goods. Chief of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta Brigadier Genera Johny Latupeirissa said that the number of drug users in Jakarta has reached 600 thousand people⁵⁶. This means more than 5% of the 10.4 million inhabitants of Jakarta use drugs. This number is very high compared to the national prevalence of drug use in 2017, i.e. 1.77%. Seeing this condition, of course, we will not let Jakarta be controlled by a drug mafia that can destroy the next generation of the nation. To unravel and deal with drug problems in Jakarta, it is necessary to know the patterns of distribution and abuse, the effects of drug abuse, efforts to overcome them, the effectiveness of the P4GN program, as well as the right strategies to tackle drug abuse in Jakarta.

In addition to facing this major problem, Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta as one of the frontline institutions in dealing with the drug issues is still experiencing a classic obstacle. The organizational structure of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI is not ideal where there are only 43 employees hold status as Civil Servants. Other than the contract employee, the total number of employees is 77 people. It is conceivable that to deal

⁵⁶ <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3286207/bnnp-dki-pengguna-narkoba-di-jakarta-600-ribu-orang> downloaded 27 July 2019

with drugs in DKI Jakarta, which is considered as a barometer of Indonesia, there are only 43 people who certainly not able to optimally carry out their duties. In addition to that, unlike Polri which has a rather 'voluminous' structure underneath, the structure of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI is 'voluminous' on the upper part. The organizational structure of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI consists of Chief of Provincial Narcotics Board, which currently is held by Brig. Gen Pol. Johny Latupeirrisa; three Chief of Section (Chief of Eradication Section, Chief of Prevention and Community Empowerment Section and Chief of Rehabilitation Section), and 7 Civil Servants. In the City/District level, there is City Narcotics Board. In DKI Jakarta, each City Narcotics Board only has one Chief of Section with three employees. DKI Jakarta has 6 City/District level regions, i.e. Thousand Islands, Central Jakarta, East Jakarta, North Jakarta, South Jakarta, and West Jakarta; however, there are only 4 City Narcotics Board offices, namely in Thousand Islands, East Jakarta, South Jakarta, and North Jakarta. What's more ironic is there are no City Narcotics Board offices in West and Central Jakarta, regions with many drug-prone areas.

Drug: Deviant Behaviour

As a capital city, Jakarta is a magnet to many people from all over Indonesia to try their luck and fight for the welfare 'cake' in the city which celebrates its 491-st anniversary this year. Not surprisingly, Jakarta's population density is increasing. According to data from Central Bureau Statistic, the population density of Jakarta in 2018 was 15,663 people/kilo square meters, 0.93% increase from the previous year which was only 15,518 people/kilo square meters. A very dense population raises various social problems, including drug abuse problem.

As mentioned before, drug use in Jakarta has reached a very critical stage because more than 5% of the Jakarta population are exposed to drugs. This also proves that drug trafficking in Jakarta is also very large. According to Chief of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta:

"The prevalence rate is directly proportional to supply and demand. The higher the prevalence is, the higher the demand for the drug will be; therefore, the supply will be higher because of higher demand."

Furthermore, Brigadier General Johny explained that drug distribution in Jakarta takes place in nightclubs, such as discotheques. According to him, there are two types of a nightclub: 1) purely nightclubs, and 2) gray/black nightclubs. The drug is usually produced and distributed in the second type of nightclubs. An example of this type is MG which was raided and closed recently. In this place, two types of drugs were found: 1) solid drugs/crystal and 2) liquid drugs (which are not successfully solidified). The first type's price is around IDR 2 million, meanwhile, the second type (translucent like water) is around IDR 400.000. Crystal drug is smoked and affects the brain nerves. The liquid form has worse effects since it directly goes into the lung once it's taken. So, in addition to nerves, the digestive apparatus is also affected by it.

Related to the effort to map drug abuse and illicit trafficking, Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta has identified regions that are considered drug-prone in Jakarta based on community reports as well as drug cases that occur in those regions. Also, to map the vulnerability level, it includes drug dealers and users. The drug-prone region map (Map 1) explains that meth dominates prone regions in North Jakarta, especially in Penjaringan, Tanjung Priok, and Ancol. In Central Jakarta, meth is also frequently abused in drug-prone regions like Mangga Dua, Kemayoran, Rawasari, Kwitang, Johar Baru, Sawah Besar, and Gambir. In East Jakarta, meth, marijuana, and PCC are frequently abused in drug-prone regions like Matraman, Cipinang, Batu Ampar, Pulo Gadung, Cililitan, Jatinegara, Duren Sawit and Rawamangun. In West Jakarta, the drug-prone regions are in Cengkareng, Kembangan, Grogol, Palmerah, Tambora, Taman Anggrek, Glodok, Kebon Jeruk, and Jelambar. Furthermore, shabu, ecstasy, marijuana, and cocaine dominate drug-prone regions in South Jakarta, especially in Mampang, Antasari, Tebet, Kp. Melayu and Ps. Minggu

According to Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta, the percentage of vulnerability rate of drug abuse regions in DKI Jakarta are: Central Jakarta (27%) as the first prone region, followed by South Jakarta (23%), West Jakarta (19%), North Jakarta (16%) and East Jakarta (15%). Meanwhile, the type of drugs circulating in DKI Jakarta is meth, becoming the most circulating type of drug in DKI Jakarta. There are 26 meth dealers and 17 users in Jakarta. This type is followed by an unknown type of drug that has 17 dealers and 8 users. Inex placed third with 5 users, followed

by cocaine (3 users), marijuana (3 dealers and 1 user) and benzodiazepine (1 dealer).

Drug distribution also occurs through friends as stated by a former drug addict:

"I knew drugs since I was in the second grade of senior high school. I got it from a friend. I didn't know where he got it from. I guess he might be a dealer messenger. As it turned out, drug distribution has reached universities. I have been changing campuses a few times because I got kicked out for not being focused on my studies. When I moved to a different campus, the situation was the same. Except when I moved to a private university in Jogjakarta; I don't use drugs anymore; I only get drunks with friends at my rented room."⁵⁷

Similar to that story, according to Brigadier General Johny Latupeirissa (June 9, 2019) the pattern of drug dealer recruitment and new users in Jakarta is as follows:

"The target is rich people. If it's women, then the beautiful and fatty ones, luring them that consuming drugs will make them slim. First, it's free; once she feels good then she will need more. If she has money when she needs it, then it's okay, however, if she has no money then the dealer will offer her to become a drug dealer... well, that's the pattern. If it's men, the target is usually the established ones and has a mustache. However, this is not always the case—what matters are they use the same pattern applied to the female target. If the target is not the rich, then it may as well the poor who don't have a steady job/income, such as people in slum areas in North Jakarta. By luring them a high wage, they will easily be tempted to become dealers as well as users."⁵⁸

Most children's first contact with drugs begins with the use of experimental drugs in social situations. There are several factors contribute to drug abuse, including family problems and peer influence,

⁵⁹ Interview with Mr X in Provincial Narcotics Board Office of DKI Jakarta, July 15, 2019.

⁶⁰ Interview with Mr Johny Latupeirissa Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta, July 9, 2019

overall mental health and addiction history in the family. This shows that the environment is very influential on drug abuse. According to Becker, the concept of drug abuse behavior is a development from a healthy life behavior concept related to health knowledge, health attitude, and health practice. This is useful to measure the level of the individuals' health behavior who become the research analysis unit. Becker classifies health behavior into three-dimension: 1) Health knowledge: knowledge about health including what a person knows about ways to maintain his health, such as knowledge about drugs and its related factors or which affects health, knowledge about health service facility and knowledge to avoid drugs; 2) Health attitude: a healthy attitude begins from oneself, by putting health needs in the body before desires; and 3) Health practice: practice to live healthily, including all activity to maintain health, such as action towards drug abuse, towards its related factors, and/or affects drug abuse.

On the research, it's clear that people who start experimenting at a young age have a higher chance of developing an addiction later in life. This is why it's important to see signs of substance abuse in teenagers and early adults. Most individuals begin to abuse at least one substance before becoming a complete addict. There's a fine line between regular drug use, abuse, and addiction. Very few addicts can recognize that fine line. While frequency or the amount of drug consumed is not necessarily a drug abuse or addiction, but they often used as indicators of drug-related problems.

According to a drug conference in Vienna last year, there are 800 new types of drugs in the world. Meanwhile, according to a report from Hong Kong, there have been 1.100 types of drugs in circulation in the world. In Indonesia, it is known that there are 77 types of drugs in circulation (based on University of Indonesia research), whereas according to the Narcotics Law, there are 66 types of drugs. Ironically, despite this fact, we only have 7 drug test kits to date. This means outside the 7 types of drugs, it will be hard to detect due to the lack of kits. It's as if we want to fight against drugs but our weapons are not incomplete, so it's hard to win.

One of the famous drug types is marijuana. In the beginning, marijuana was used as sac material because it produces a quite strong

fiber. Marijuana seeds are also used as an oil source. However, marijuana is also known as a drug source and has higher economic value so more and more people grow this plant and in many places are abused. In some places, marijuana cultivation is completely prohibited. In some other countries, it's permitted for the benefit of its fiber. The condition is the varieties planted must contain very low or no narcotics. For the users, dried meth leaves are burnt and smoked like cigarettes, and can also be smoked using a special tube called a bong.

Marijuana can be found in almost every tropical country. Even a few cold countries have started to cultivate it inside a glasshouse. Other than cannabis, there is morphine. Morphine is a very strong alkaloid analgesic and the main active agent in opium. Morphine works directly on the central nervous system to relieve pain. Morphine side effects include decreased consciousness, euphoria, drowsiness, lethargy and blurred vision. Morphine also reduces hunger, stimulates coughing and causes constipation. Compared to other substances, it causes high dependence. Morphine patients are also reported to suffer insomnia and nightmares. Another type is cocaine, i.e. a synthetic compound which triggers cell metabolism becomes very fast. Cocaine is an alkaloid that is obtained from the Erythroxylon Coca plant originally from South America. Local people usually chew its leaves to get the "stimulant effect."

In addition to those types, there's one other types of drugs: narcotics. Narcotics mean anesthetic. It is made from 3 types of plants, either in its pure or mixed form: *Papaver somniferum* (opium), *Erythroxylon coca* (cocaine) and *Cannabis sativa* (marijuana). The way it works affects the nervous system which can make us feel nothing, even when our body parts are hurt. Types of narcotics are: Opium or Opioid or Opiate, Codein, Methadone (MTD), LSD or Lysergic Acid or Acid or Trips or Tabs, PC, mescaline, barbiturate, Demerol or Petidin or Pethidina, Dektropropoksiven and Hashish (in the form of flour and black colored. Used by smoked or eaten. This second type of narcotics is said to be less dangerous because rarely caused death).

Psychotropic type is another material that does not contain narcotics, it is an artificial or engineered substance made by regulating chemical structures. It is used to influence or change the user's mental state and

behavior. Types of psychotropic are: Ecstasy or Inex or Metamphetamines, Demerol, Speed, Angel Dust, Meth (Shabu/Syabu/ICE), Sedative-Hipnotic (Benzodiazepin/BDZ), BK, Lexo, MG, Rohip, Dum, Megadon, and Nipam. Psychotropic type is also often associated with amphetamine term, where amphetamine has 2 types, i.e. MDMA (metil dioksi metamfetamin) known as ecstasy. Other names are fantasy pills, Inex. Other type is Metamfetamin which works longer compared to MDMA (up to 12 hours) and has stronger hallucination effect. Other name is shabu, SS, ice.

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse has a multidimensional effect, i.e. health, economy and social dimension. Below is a summary of the drug users' confession we interviewed in Post Rehabilitation Facilitation Center (Rumah Damping Pasca Rehabilitasi) owned by Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta as well as in Cipinang Narcotics Prison.

Health Impact

Health effects on drug addict are very bad. Although initially it causes fitness but gradually users' body condition gets worse. Health is one of the effects that can be felt quickly by drug users. They often feel stronger and durable to do activity. However, drug users feel the effects of shortness of breath, insomnia, weakness, and laziness. This tired and weak condition will recover when they consume drugs again. This means that the addictive substances in drugs force them to continue taking it and it is very difficult to escape from this dependency.

From a discussion in Post Rehabilitation Facilitation Center, it is mentioned that on average, a drug user can only hold a maximum of 3 days for not taking drugs. This means, they have to consume drugs at least once every 3 days. Further effect of drugs on health is death. In an interview on July 15, Mr. J gave explanation as follows.

"Wow, it's terrible from the side of health, Mas, initially it makes your body fresh and vigorous, but if you don't use it anymore, your body will then go limp, not excited, your appetite will decrease. When taking the drugs, initially increases your appetite. But the proble is the addiction, it does more harm than benefits."

This statement is strengthened by Mr Y who was caught not long ago on the Eid Adha evening. On July 26, 2019, Mr Y explained that:

"It's true that consuming drugs will make, for a few moments, your body feels good and exited to work. You don't feel tired. But after consuming it, your body will go limp and you'll experience dizzy eyes."

Economic Impact

Drug abuse affects economy significantly. On an interview on July 17, 2019, Mr. M who works as an online transportation driver now, said:

"It's terrible, Mas, the economic effects are awful. Imagine, drugs which lead to addiction will drain the household income. I certainly ask money to my parents both by good or force. I even snatch valuables at home. So, my parents' household was completely ruined." Drugs price is very expensive, around IDR 200,000 per package which usually only weigh 1 gram. Mr M able to consume three times a day, so he spends around IDR 600,000 a day."

Social Impact

Some of the social effects of drug abuse are social sanctions in the form of being excluded from society and his family being ridiculed. This condition will happen if his social environment is somewhat clean from drug exposure. But if many people in his environment are also exposed to it, social sanctions will not work. As explained by Mr. J during the interview on July 21, 2019:

"My environment doesn't care whether I use [drugs] or not. Even if I use it, they wouldn't interfere. In fact, I'm rather embarrassed if I use it openly. Therefore I prefer to do it secretly. Besides my surrounding would have known anyway that I was a drug addict. Well, my area is included in the red zone for drug business."

Meanwhile, Mr. A has a different story. When he uses drugs or get caught using drugs, his family feels ashamed and consider it a family

disgrace that they must accept with a painful heart. This was explained by the mother whose child is a drug user. He said :

"I am ashamed that my child is using drugs. When I stumble upon my neighbors, where could I put my face? I have taught my family well. I have 3 children; the first child is exposed to drugs. When my first child was caught, his younger siblings cried."

Efforts on Drug Abuse Prevention

Drug trafficking in the surrounding environment, among others: social environment where many children who were previously good at home but after going outside the home, environment greatly affect their behavior in consuming illegal drugs. Deviant behavior in drug abuse can not be separated from peers influence. They will assume that it is not manly or cool if they don't consume the illicit goods together with and do not have group solidarity. Media coverage of celebrity using drugs has become a kind of "modern" lifestyle, which they also emulate as an expression of curiosity. Some informants who were involved in drug use started it from senior high school due to his social-life.

Prevention and Eradication of Drugs Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) is a systematic effort based on a precise and accurate drug abuse data, effective and efficient planning in order to prevent, protect and save citizens from the threat of drug abuse which needs attention from all parties. There are several national action plans to be carried out in the category of prevention, including: 1. Socialization of the dangers of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors as well as information about P4GN to employees of the State Civil Apparatus, Army soldiers, and Members of the National Police, with the person in charge of the National Narcotics Board, the PAN-RB Ministry, and Ministry of Home Affairs; and 2. Organizing International Youth Day.

In DKI Jakarta there are 113 drug-prone areas, but unfortunately Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI does not have data on the names of the regions. Provincial Narcotics Board often asks National Narcotics Board that it needs data because there is a Research, Data, and Information

Center of National Narcotics Board. Kampung Ambon, Kampung Boncos, and the slums in North Jakarta are some examples of drug-prone areas. Provincial Narcotics Board has no structure to accommodate data and research, but merely a program. Provincial Narcotics Board has “Operation Shining” program (clean drug operation) and in 2017 we have conducted several activities related to the program. However, in 2018, the funds for this operation was eliminated by the government because the output was not quite significant. Provincial Narcotics Board clearly has output, i.e. through routine raids, drug testing to various agencies, and so on. But if they asked about an outcome (such as capturing drug dealers to the LKN/ police report) well, that is the authority of the police. We can not catch people carelessly. When we catch users, they cannot be imprisoned; most of it will be urine test and outpatient rehabilitation. Except when we catch drug lords, we can bring it to LKN. For severe cases, we send the users to Lido for rehabilitation. Honestly speaking, a lot of rehabilitation centers are now turned into business, whereas everything is free in Lido.

In Jakarta, there is also Community Early Awareness Forum (FKDM) which function, among many, as drug prevention. They are funded by the regional government. However, lately they are lazy to report to the police. Why? Yes, their understanding and perception of drug cases are not entirely correct. Ordinary residents or even cepu (intelligence from the community) are too lazy to report. For example, there are residents who see someone using drugs, then they report it to the police, police then arrest him. But then, how come he is released a day later?? Well, this is where they get the wrong perception. Users cannot be criminalized, but they must be rehabilitated (there is Law about it) instead. People should understand that people who can be imprisoned are dealers or drug couriers.

During a raid at a night clubs, we found a number of drinks suspected as liquid drugs. After we had them checked in the laboratory, there was no indication that they contained any narcotics. Drinks in small bottles were priced for IDR 600,000 with various taste and smells, such as mango, strawberry, and grape. The fact was, those drinks were concoction of 6 types of medicine, such as ctm, etc., which is quite common to be found in THM. However, no action can be done against this finding because they do not contain drugs even if they have a drugs-like effect.

According to Chief of Provincial Narcotics Board of DKI Jakarta, the prevalence rate is directly proportional to supply and demand. The higher the prevalence is, the higher the demand for drugs will be, so the supply will be higher because there is a high demand. According to information from China, 250 tons of drugs have entered Indonesia. How many of them were caught? Well, those who are not captured are hiding in our small islands on the border, waiting for the rangers and watchmen off guard. I am very sure that the impact of drugs is huge. One user can result in the death of dozens or even hundreds of victims. For example, if a driver consumes drugs, then accidents occur and many people die, then it's all because of drugs.

For drug-prone schools, it is not necessarily true that schools involve in brawls tend to have many drug users. Throughout my experience, before narcotics appeared, night clubs visitors had used to fight often because they were drunk and fought. Now, after drugs came, I rarely hear about fights or brawls due to drug consumption. Instead, they seem to be "mutually friendly" among fellow users and dealers. The effects of alcohol and drugs are very different physically. Indications of people who use drugs are he is increasingly active and responsive to the environment after taking it, for example when he is at a night clubs he will dance and have fun. On the other side, indications that he is under the influence of liquor are drunk and then fall asleep. Hence, schools that tend to be drug-prone are schools that are also located in drug-prone areas.

In general, drug users are not familiar with the term P4GN, so most of them do not know what the program and its implementation are. This happens because according to one of Cipinang Correctional Institution officers, they implement the program without using its normative name 'P4GN.' Instead, they implement it with names and activities that can be readily accepted by the inmates, such as sticking anti-drug stickers, installing banners related to the dangers of drugs, etc. The P4GN program has been carried out quite effectively in the prisons, center of rehabilitations, and facilitation homes (rumah damping) despite some weaknesses that need to be addressed.

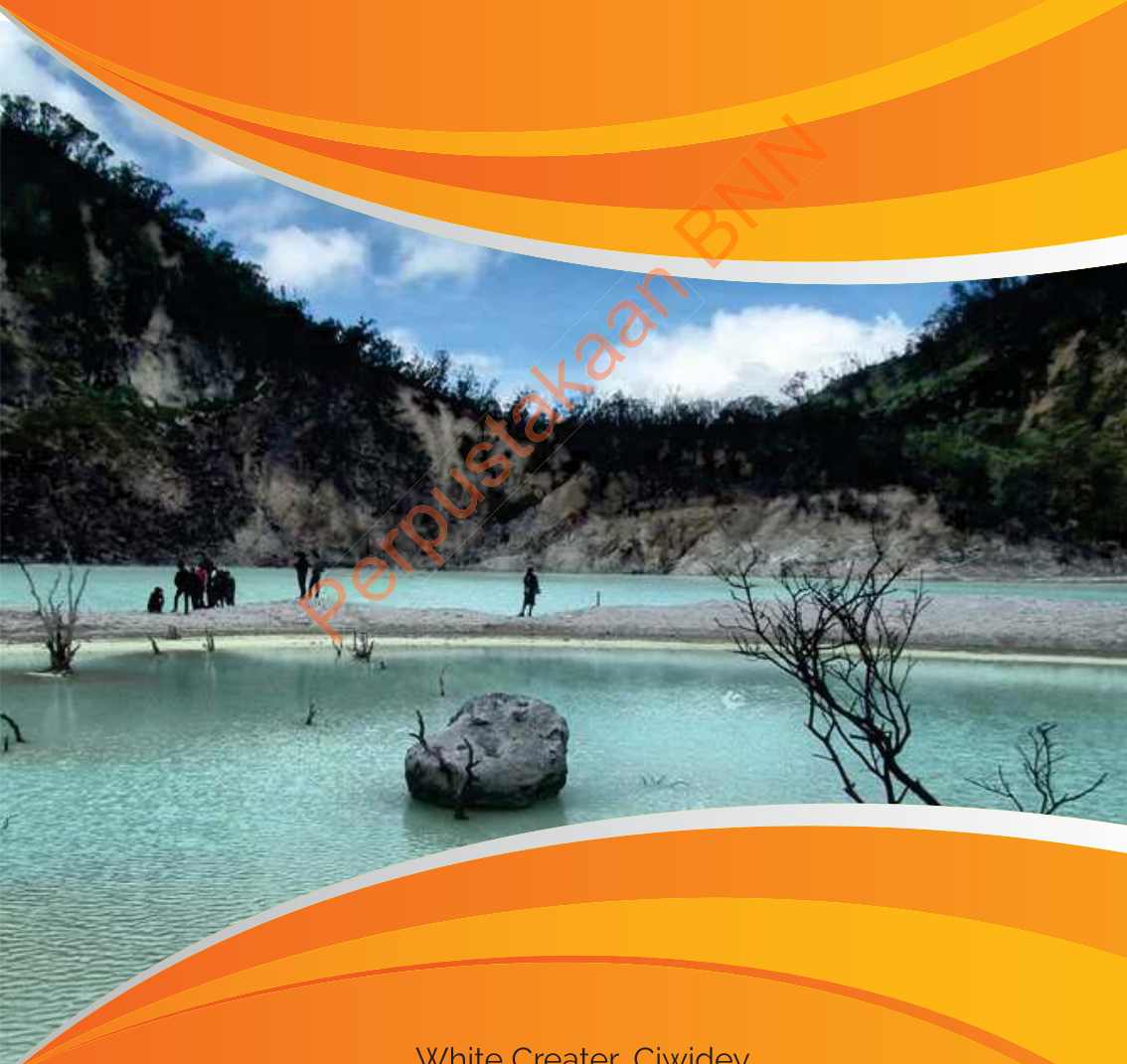
One of the weaknesses of the P4GN program is a term that is not yet familiar among drug users. So far, they only learned about P4GN when

they were in prison. In addition, socialization of the program has not been routinely carried out in prisons. As a result, this program has not been optimally implemented and the results are certainly not optimal. The P4GN program which actually aims to prevent drug abuse has not been able to maximize its role.

According to users, effective prevention measures include cleaning up the officials first, where according to them it is not uncommon for authorities to 'be involved' and become a 'back up' of drug abuse. According to them, as long as this measure cannot be done, drug abuse cannot be prevented optimally.

No less important is the family role. Family is the smallest unit in the social relationship. Family can no longer be considered as the last bastion, but instead becomes the frontline in overcoming drug abuse. Parents must have clear knowledge about drugs in order to provide knowledge and orientation to children about the devastating effects of drugs and how to avoid them. In addition, parents are also expected to not having excessive self-confidence that their children are perfect and have no problems; this needs to be done so parents can detect any unusual changes in the child as soon as possible. At any time, parents must also be sensitive to changes in their children's behavior. Parents should be able to take a role as a 'good friend' for their children, for them to share stories and complaints, which enable them to share problems they are having or what they think and feel.

PROVINCE OF WEST JAVA



White Creater, Ciwidey

2. Province of West Java

West Java is one of the major provinces in Indonesia with a population of 46,709,569 residents in 18 districts and 9 cities. It is one of the target locations for drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Based on National Narcotics Board and The Indonesian Institute of Sciences researches in 2018, it's found that 5,5% or equivalent to 1.1 million people have used drugs in Bandung City. This is not a small number and cannot be considered as an ordinary problem. Moreover, students/college students group is the highest contributor to the prevalence rate of drug abuse in West Java.

The high prevalence rate of drug abuse in West Java is partly due to the high population in West Java, or around 20 percent of Indonesia's population live in the province. The infrastructure that connects or integrated between one seaport with other seaports also contribute to the high drug trafficking in West Java. Geographically, the ports are located in Cirebon and Sukabumi. In addition to geographical condition, other conditions such as social conditions also has a role to the high level of drug abuse in West Java.

This paper discusses various drug problems in West Java Province, ranging from drug trafficking conditions, disclosure of cases, patterns of drug distribution, factors causing drug use, the effects of drug use, especially stated by former drug abusers, as well as prevention and eradication programs. This paper is a field note on the field findings during National Drugs Abuse Survey 2019 and is written by using a qualitative approach.

Illicit Drug Trafficking in West Java Province

Geographically, West Java is one of the provinces close to Indonesia's capital city which makes it a high level distribution and drug abuse region in Indonesia. West Java has a geographical boundary of land and sea so there are several entrances for the illicit drug trafficking. However, some interesting findings were unearthed from the interview. Head of Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java, Mr. Daniel Kathiago revealed that there were no villages or special areas that were categorized as drug-prone areas such as Kampung Bali in Jakarta or Kampung Sidrap

in South Sulawesi. West Java has several cities that support the capital and act as drug distribution, namely Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Sukabumi. These four cities are currently categorized as drug-prone areas. Drug offenders in West Java are people who “need money” where majority of them working as couriers and only a handful of dealers caught in West Java. The couriers are promised to earn money and most of them work as a driver.

Drugs abuse in West Java tends to evenly spread out, but Bogor has the highest number. Meanwhile, Bekasi is used as drug storage warehouse, i.e. used as temporary stop over before they distribute them to other locations. Most of the evidence revealed in West Java is marijuana and shabu.

West Java is vulnerable to the location of drugs crop cultivation such as the case of katinon cultivation in Cisarua, Bogor. Katinon is a tropical plant that can thrive in cold regions such as Bogor, so Bogor, especially Puncak areas, are very vulnerable to the cultivation of such plants. Initially, katinon is an ordinary plant and not similar to marijuana, but eventually they cultivate and circulate it at a high price when they learned that it has the same effect as drugs. Katinon has now been included in the attachment of Law Number 35 year 2009 about Narcotics as a type of narcotics. The incident encourage Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java and Bogor Regency Narcotics Board to strengthen their monitoring efforts on katinon cultivation so it does not happen again.

West Java is ranked 4th nationally for drug trafficking based on 2018 data, after Jakarta, North Sumatra, and East Java. However, based on results, West Java is at the highest prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia. The level of drug-prone categorized by the Community Empowerment Division is not the same as the level of drug-prone based on the disclosure of drug trafficking networks. The Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java does not deal with abusers, in the field if they found offender who is a drug abuser, he will be directly handled by the Rehabilitation Division of Provincial Narcotics Board.

The target of Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java is 25 networks where 14 networks are City/Regency Narcotics

Board targets and 11 networks are Provincial Narcotics Board targets. Disclosure of drug trafficking networks in West Java has always exceeded the target, but most of them are small networks. A drug distribution network must have criteria as follows: the presence of dealer, courier and drug users. The number of cases disclosed and of drug catches by the National Narcotics Board and Regional Police are used in determining the level of drug-prone in West Java. Data on the disclosure of Drugs Cases in the past 6 years is recorded in the following Table:

Table 3.1. Drug Case Handling by Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java (2013 - 2018)

No	Data	Year					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Cases	8	11	23	18	74	62
2	Legal File	8	11	23	18	74	74
3	Evidence						
	Meth	3,636 kg	1,426.5 gram	809.58 gram	156.94 gram	812.33 gram	9,188.91 gram
	Marijuana	219.97 gram	600.22 Kg	58.04 gram	2,173 Kg	639,244 Kg	893,568.57 gram
	Inex	-	-	-	19 Pieces	71,5 Pieces	2,255 Pieces
	Hasis	-	-	-	Liquid = 413.53 gram Solid = 1.86 gram	-	-
	Metadon	-	-	-	97.8 gram	-	-
4	Suspect	17	20	29	30	107	89
5	Legal File P-21	8	11	23	18	74	74

The data above shows that the number of cases has increased from year to year, except in 2018 which has decreased from the previous year. Disclosure of cases in 2017 and 2018 is a recapitulation of case disclosure result conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/

City Narcotics Board in the jurisdiction of West Java. The most confiscated evidence was meth and marijuana.

As of July 2019, the number of cases revealed by Provincial Narcotics Board is as follows:

Table 3.2. Comparative Data on the Case of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java in 2018-2019

No	Data	2018			2019		
		BNNP	BNNK	Total	BNNP	BNNK	Total
1	Cases	12	50	62	7	16	23
2	Suspect	24 people	65 people	89 people	11 people	22 people	33 people
3	Number of Legal File	24 files	50 files	74 files	9 files	21 files	30 files
4	Legal File P-21	20 cases	54 cases	74 cases	5 cases	16 cases	21 cases
5.	Number of Evidence						
	Meth	8,293.35 gram	430.95 gram	8,754.3 gram	22,100 gram	56 gram	22,156 gram
	Marijuana	785.079,82 gram	52.744,39 gram	840.824,21 gram	253.000 gram	3.110 gram	256.110 gram
	Inex/ Ecstasy	2103 pieces	91 pieces	2194 pieces	-	6 pieces	6 pieces
	Hasis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Metadon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	Gorila Tobacco 4.77 gram & Hanoman 0.28 gram, Synthetic Tobacco 5,288 gram	Gorila Tobacco 4.77 gram & Hanoman 0.28 gram, Synthetic Tobacco 5,288 gram	Gorila Tobacco 3.000 gram	Gorila Tobacco 3,56 gram	Gorila Tobacco 3.003 gram

Disclosure of drug crime cases in 2019 has not been completed by Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java, but from the table it appears that the number of evidence seized by Provincia Narcotics Board s increasing.

Factors Causing Drug Use

As with other deviant behavior, naturally drug abuse is caused by several driving factors which trigger an individual to abuse drugs. This section explains several factors that cause drug abuse from the perspective of drug abusers. There are 2 informants who told their experiences as users under the category of multiple drug or use more than one type of substance.

The first informant admitted it began with personal desire of alcohol consumption and he had parents who also consumed alcohol. His experience of seeing his parents drank alcohol becomes his justification for taking alcohol. This is consistent with the informant's acknowledgment that:

"Well, yeah, Mom is a heavy drinker since her relationship with my father fell apart. It is actually common to see my parents drunk at home. Drinking [alcohol] is a normal thing in our homel. Because I often saw my mom drink alcohol, so I copy her. Mom's response was simply indifferent. Because one time, I was furious when she got angry when she saw me smoking for the first time, that's why she was indifferent... Because if Mom gets angry, I will talk back until she finally can't answer..."

Alcohol consumption by the first informant is his first substance abuse before it escalated into abuse of the BK pills, cannabis, inex, heroine and shabu. The increase is carried out for various reasons and justifications. This is consistent with the informant's acknowledgment that:

"Yes, I drink alcohol since I was a child. After a while, the problems at home were getting more complicated. I began to feel uncomfortable. After my father gone, Mom had relationship with a younger man and I didn't feel comfortable. I tried taking BK pill [then] consuming BK pills didn't feel the effect anymore, then there was someone who offered marijuana. I was in senior high school when I started smoking weed, until it didn't have that kick anymore so I started using ecstasy, heroine and meth."

Unlike the first informant who admitted that his drug abuse began with alcohol, the second informant immediately used drugs. Based on his testimony, there are several substances that are misused, including Tramadol, Alfrazolam, Inex, and Dextro. Furthermore, the drug abuse develops to using marijuana and Gorilla Tobacco. This is consistent with the informant's acknowledgment that:

"The drugs I used, I think, are tramadol, alfal (alfrazolam), inex, dextro, marijuana, and gori (gorilla tobacco)."

The first informant started using drugs during junior high school, meanwhile the second informant started it when he was in senior high school, at the age of 16 years old. Both informants raised various reasons, but they acknowledge peers' influence in drug abuse. Second informant also has experience using injected drug (suboxone) while the second informant uses heroine and shabu. The use of syringes either by the first or second informant is very risky. Based on his confession, both informants used the syringe simultaneously and had not been sterilized beforehand. They do not think about the health risks they will be facing when using a syringe together. They only think of the practical side of using syringes together with their friends. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"Yes, I started using drugs when I was in senior high school. I was using drugs by injection. the injected medicine was subuxone by sharing needles."

Drug abuse by first and second informants is mostly done at home, rented rooms, and hangout places. Both informants claimed that they have never used drugs in the school environment, the deviant behavior commonly practiced in schools was smoking. Based on the informant's point of view, residence and rented rooms are the safest places to use drugs. Due to working parents, rented rooms become locations with minimal supervision. At a certain time, the informants feel free and have plenty of time for doing deviant behavior. Routine activities carried out by parents and other family members at certain times become things

that the informants taken into account. This is consistent with what was expressed by both informants:

"Well, sometimes at the boarding house, sometimes at home, but never at school, because I was afraid of other teachers or friends"
(Informant 2)

"There were a lot of places for me to use drugs. At home, in my room, sometimes when I didn't have much money, I used drugs together with friends at a hangout place. Usually, it's co-purchased."
(Informant 1)

Drug users get their drugs through various ways. However, based on the informants' explanation, they generally get their drugs through sharing cost and buy it from a friend, or they rely on the drugs owned by their groupmates. This is usually true when the users are still in school due to their limited financial capacity.

According to the informants' acknowledgement, there are several factors contribute to drug use:

- 1) Having parents who have deviant behavior, such as consuming alcohol and smoking. This is revealed by the first informant.
- 2) Having divorced parents. This condition is recognized by both informants, especially the first informant, as one of the causes they are involved in several social deviation including drug abuse. The informant assumes that his parents' divorce causes his life to fall apart, the mother who should be guiding gives a bad example instead by smoking and consuming alcohol. The informant finally uses drugs when he feels that there are no body at home who can protect and guide him anymore. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Well, yeah, I was stressed out when my parents divorced and even before that, Mom and Dad had fought constantly. At school, I could not concentrate, so to calm down I smoked, drank beer, and used drugs until I went too far"

- 3) The existence of an unwanted stepfather. Divorce may cause various consequences. One of the problems that rise after a parents divorce is the emergence of a replacement figure of either a mother or father. The presence of a new person in the family often receives rejection from children due to mismatches or child resistance attitudes which have occur even before the step-parent comes to approach him. This may create a bad communication between the step-parent and the child. This situation may go worse if beforehand it is known that the step-parent only has a specific purpose and doesn't marry their parents with good intentions. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Since Mom got divorced and left by Dad, Mom was getting closer to X who liked to visit Mom's music studio. They often played music together. X was much younger than Mom. They finally went out together and the chemistry started growing between them. But I didn't like it. Even so, Mom married X anyway despite my disapproval. I didn't feel clicked with X and I often angry at Mom because she preferred X to me. I didn't understand at that time, but now I think that, Mom needed a man as a protector and life partner. It's understandably because she was not that old at that time, but whatever the reason is I used to think X was really annoying"

- 4) Absence of a father figure as a role model in life. Fathers are role models for families, especially if the family has a son. Failure of the father as the head of the family and protector generates a crucial problem to the children's growth and development. Children will feel 'limp' and do not have shelter when faced with problems
- 5) Lack of attention from parents who are busy working. This is one of the reasons stated by the first informant. Parents who are busy working cause children to be less attentive and free to act without supervision. Parents who try to meet children's financial needs often forget their need of love. Children have abundant free time without parents' direction and supervision. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Well, my father used to work and my mom has two electricity stores which is quite large. So, they were busy with their own work. When I came home from school, I just did whatever I wanted. Sometimes, after eating, I watched TV and played games. I got bored eventually and invited my friends to the house. We were smoking and hangout together. At home, I was free until night time. Usually, my parents returned home in the evening"

- 6) Parents always grant the informants wishes without filtering any consequences that will occur. Parents who have good financial situation but are too busy working is one of the reasons they cater to the children needs excessively as well as provide all the good facilities. This is actually a good condition, but on the other hand it affects the children badly. They often ask and even demand everything without considering the side effects. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"My mom will give whatever I ask rather than having me go tantrum. I used to rage and complaining hard when I didn't get what I wanted. Why did she work if your children's needs are not met....She always got home late at night and no time for children."

- 7) Wrong parenting style and violence endured by informants during their childhood. Based on both informants' point of view, they received a wrong parenting during their childhood. When they make mistakes, they often get physical punishment such as being locked up in a room or beaten without explaining what their mistakes are. When they were punished, they simply afraid of their parents, but not deterrent and do something else later. This is because the informants did not understand the mistakes they made. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Long time ago, when I got caught using [drugs], at first I only got beaten with broom. Then, I was locked in a room. The reason was they'd be ashamed if the neighbors found out about me."

- 8) Lack of parents' supervision. As explained in the previous point that parents' supervision is one of the important factors in parenting.

- 9) Friends influence so they know how to use, how to get, and how to buy drugs. Related to drug abuse, friend is the most frequent reason expressed by the drug abusers or informants. They admit that the first time they used drug was because of a friend's invitation. Friends invitations are usually done with a variety of frills or sometimes threats, such as not cool, no solidarity, nerd (geeky), outdated, or other reasons to the extend the community will abandon them if they do not participate in drug abuse. They don't only learn about the types of drugs that are abused but beyond it. Inside their circle or peer group they are usually taught about the types of drugs, how to use and where to buy them.
- 10) Influence of friends who have used drugs first. Friends who abuse drugs are people who greatly influence the way drugs are used by informants. Friends who abuse drugs can easily invite close friends to use drugs. Usually, they lure or tell the pleasure of taking drugs.
- 11) The informants have plenty of free time to gather with friends. Lack of parental supervision and the absence of other positive activities outside of school activities are two of the things that can cause people to do negative activities.

Some of the factors above are expressed by the informants. Drug abuse is a deviant behavior and the abusers always have a justification for it. If we look deeper, drug abuse is not merely a deviant behavior, many abusers are initially trapped by others to drug abuse. However, once they are trapped and feel the sensation, the victim cannot let the addiction go and ultimately, continues to use drugs.

Impacts of Drug Use

Drugs are substances that have various adverse effects on the health of its users. Drugs have become the government's concern so they are regulated in a particular law. One thing to be considered in regulating drugs is its impact to the person using it if it does not comply with applicable rules. In accordance with the regulation, drugs have health benefits when they are taken under experts supervision and in appropriate doses. When drugs are used without rights and against the law it will be fatal for its

users. Drugs are substances that must be taken in the right doses and for appropriate indications.

According to former addicts, effects of drug abuse are very diverse. Some effects experienced by the informants are:

a. Social impacts:

- 1) Tend to do violence to get drugs. Based on the informants' confession, when they consume drugs, they become brave and not afraid of anyone. Even more so when they are in high condition. Informants tend to do everything they can including violence and ask money by force. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Initially, Mom gave a lot of money. Every time I asked for money, she kept giving it. Days went by and Mom was rarely home. When I needed money, I went to one of the stores. People who worked there were afraid if I made a scene. They were quiet, didn't dare to do anything, let alone scold me when I took money out from the cashier machine. One time, someone said something against me, I hit him and out of fear and he resigned. Since then, nobody would care if I took money from the store"

- 2) Sell items in the house. Both informants admitted that when they did not have money to buy drugs, they would sell goods in their homes, ranging from electronic goods, parents' jewelry to vehicles. When they got caught, they gave various reasons to cover up their mistakes. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"If I didn't get money when I asked and couldn't get any money from the store, I sold [things] in the house, one by one. When I got caught, I just pretend that it's borrowed to a friend. If the item didn't return back home, I just said I lost it. That's all I did, what important was I had money to buy the drugs"

- 3) Borrow money from other people. Sometimes, informants borrow money from friends or relatives when they don't have enough money to buy drugs. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the second informant:

"Well, I never stole. I sold things in the house. Sometimes I borrow from friends and relatives."

b. Health Impacts

- 1) Indigestion and hungry easily. Drugs have various types and various health impacts. One of the health effects felt by the informants is digestive disorders which result in a stomach ache and hungry easily. This causes the informants' appetite to increase. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the first informant:

"Using drugs sometimes will make us fat. Drugs are not necessarily make the user skinny. There's type which makes us hungry and eat all the time"

- 2) Communication with family or community in the neighborhood become worse. Drug abusers tend to shut themselves down and are afraid of getting caught by others. Gradually, they tend to withdraw from the environment. When their abuse is known to the public, they get labeling and unpleasant treatment. Finally, they usually do not want to communicate. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"I put distance and didn't want to have conversation with parents and neighbors. They stared at me weirdly that I feel worried. Especially when I got caught using drugs, my parents got angry quite often and had fights. I become more and more distant"

- 3) Cannot concentrate. Drug abuse hit brain function which makes the users can not think normally and focused. Both informants acknowledged that their achievements at school drops drastically since they used drugs. They can not concentrate and think right. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"When I used BK, inex, marijuana, I can't think and unfocused on studying. That's why I only graduated from Senior High School. When they told me to continue to university, I didn't want to because I can no longer think."

- 4) Some nerves are damaged which makes organ movements disturbed. Based on the experience of the two informants, damage to the nervous system resulted in some disturbed organ movements. During interview, author also saw the first informant kept moving his head to the right every few seconds. It turns out that this is one of the physical consequences after using drugs for years. The informant also acknowledge that he often forget or his mind become blank when doing an activity. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"Have you been noticing my head? I had this since... I forgot. I think it's because of meth at that time, I had it too much, then after a while I become like this, and it never go away. Did you also notice, that I often forget or need some time to answer? Ya, that is what I also feel after I use drugs."

- 5) Contagious diseases. Drug abuse can lead to other co-morbidities. Co-morbidities arise include sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV. This disease usually occurs because of the use of syringes together with other users. This was experienced by the first informant who was indicated HIV.

According to the first informant who had previously undergone a rehabilitation program at a drug rehabilitation institute in Bandung, Inaba 15, the rehabilitation was only a temporary recovery and he relapsed again. It is recognized that the rehabilitation was effective enough to reduce the dependency he experienced. But when the rehabilitation is complete, ex-drug abusers should continue to be embraced, monitored and kept away from their friends who use drugs so that former drug abusers are not affected to use drugs again. All this time, what the informants experienced is their families and closest people tend to cast them away and not accept them back.

Prevention of Drug Abuse Program

Drug problems are complex problems, ranging from illicit drug trafficking to drug abuse. For this reason, a comprehensive effort is needed to suppress both problems. As to date, in Indonesia drug handling

is carried out with two global methods, i.e. prevention of drug abuse and eradication of illicit drug trafficking. This section will explain the prevention and eradication efforts carried out in Indonesia, especially in the West Java Province.

Advocation of Drug Abuse Prevention

Prevention of drug abuse is one of important efforts to reduce the demand for drugs problem. The approach used in this effort is a direct and indirect approach. The direct approach is done by disseminating information, while the indirect approach is carried out through advocacy of drug abuse prevention. Advocacy of drug abuse prevention tries to influence stakeholders so they can create prevention and eradication of drugs abuse and illicit drug trafficking policies or activities in their environment. In 2018, Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java carried out several advocacy of drug abuse prevention activities targeting various groups. One success of this activity was the advocacy to the West Java Indonesian Entrepreneur Association (*Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia - APINDO*). The informant, one of the executives of APINDO, explained that prevention and eradication of drugs abuse and illicit drug trafficking policies and activities within the scope of the APINDO organization went well. It begins with the involvement of informant in capacity building activities and urine tests for the Human Resource Department (HRD) in the West Java region then he followed up with a breakthrough in APINDO. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"In 2018, I participated in the activities carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java. The activity was around three days in a hotel. Anyway, the participants were HRDs from all over West Java. During the activity, we received counseling, material, then urine-tested, after that we made an action plan."

Then, he made an action plan at the capacity building forum which would be applied in the APINDO environment. It begins with the socialization of advocacy of drug abuse prevention activities results through APINDO WhatsApp group consisting of representatives of the company members

of the association. The socialization received a positive response from member companies, so it was followed up by creating anti-drug banners in each company. Anti-drug campaign efforts using banners or other media in the company are not only the implementation of Law Number 35 Year 2009 About Narcotics, but informants also consider this as the implementation of Law 13 Year 2013 About Labor. One of the articles in the Manpower Act mentions 11 serious mistakes made by workers, one of which is the use of drugs in the workplace. Sanctions imposed by companies on workers who are found out or proven to use drugs are dishonorably dismissed. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"The drug problem is nothing but serious. So, after participating in the Provincial Narcotics Board activities, my brain immediately think what should we do to make everyone included in the APINDO community can also get enlightened about drugs. I used WA group (whatsapp). I spread the information I got at that time. Then I recommended them to make anti-drug posters or banners in their respective companies... The response was good and they competed to make banners and sent the pictures to the group... Not bad, eh, just consider it a campaign."

Another effort that has been made in the APINDO environment is the implementation of regular urine tests. So far, based on reports from several companies that carry out these activities, they claim that none of their employees is indicated using drugs. Therefore, from the informant's view, the advocacy of drug abuse prevention activities carried out by National Narcotics Board especially Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java are quite good and well targeted. This can be seen from active role of all stakeholders who have participated in the activity. Informant thinks that the high threat of drug abuse and illicit trafficking which attack all groups including workers, so in the future it is necessary to conduct an evaluation or monitoring of the implementation of prevention and eradication of drugs abuse and illicit drug trafficking activities that have been carried out by stakeholders so that efforts made by stakeholders can be monitored and continue to grow in accordance with needs. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

“Not only making banners. Companies have also started to have urine tests, usually to the new employees. Yes, the main thing for us is screening so that no one uses drugs. But even so, Provincial Narcotics Board must organize activities again so there is control over us.”

Anti-Drugs Volunteer

The formation of anti-drug volunteers is an effort to prevent drug abuse in schools, workers and the community. One educational environment that has active anti-drug volunteers is Institute of Health Science of Darma Husada. Anti-drug volunteers or formerly called the Anti-Drugs Task Force was formed in 2012. After the formation, Institute of Health Science of Darma Husada actively formed an anti-drug task force annually through basic leadership training Anti-Drugs Task Force. The force carries out various activities such as: empowerment of the target villages, basic leadership training Anti-Drugs Task Force, International Anti-Drugs Day, large discussion, and Task Force goes to school. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

“In recent years, starting around 2011’s, there have been several management in Institute of Health Science of Darma Persada. This Task Force continues to be active to the extent of a uniform and leadership training.”

Anti-Drugs Task Force at Institute of Health Science of Darma Husada has formed 7 management boards. Anti-drug activities in the Institute of Health Science of Darma Husada are carried out together with Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java. The National Narcotics Board is usually presented in events as a resource who will provide anti-drug material to prospective Anti-Drugs Task Force. The Task Force is one part of Student Executive Board Institute of Health Science of Darma Husada. Anti-Drug Task Force is formed every year and has 30 personnels. It is quite effective in preventing drug abuse in Stikes Darma Husada environment. Starting from 2012 to date there is no drug abuse in the campus environment. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"The Task Force undertakes several activities. Our activities sometimes involve Provincial Narcotics Board as resource."

Anti-drug Task Force uses special uniform and usually carry out anti-drug counseling assignments from class to class at certain times but are only voluntary. The implementation of the force should be monitored by the Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java because the campus only allows its formation but does not provide budget support or any support. To the informant's view, the activities carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java do not involve the Anti-Drug Task Force and tend to be impromptu so the Task Force is less prepared. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"All this time, the campus has given permission for the Task Force activities. But the funding is independent, there is a separate statues/bylaws, the fund is not from the campus. Like the uniforms, you make it for yourself. The activity is only for the Task Force as well as give counseling from class to class for new students during the orientation period. But so far there hasn't been direct support from the campus and there are no specific courses on anti-drugs. But, yes, Provincial Narcotics Board should involve us not only for formal ceremonial activities but also in other activities and not in sudden notice."

Anti-Drugs Curriculum

One important achievement of drug abuse prevention program in an educational environment is the anti-drug curriculum. One of the educational institutions that have anti-drug curriculum in their educational environment is State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati. After participating in the activities carried out by the National Narcotics Board several years ago, State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati created an anti-drug curriculum. This initiative began as a concern on drug vulnerability condition in West Java. Drug abuse attacked people of West Java and the number of clients seeking treatment at Inaba Institute 15 in 1998. Informants were involved in the formulation of anti-drug curriculum. Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School is one of the centers of excellence in drug handling in West Java and even in Indonesia. This is consistent with

what was conveyed by the informant:

"This curriculum emerged as the initiative of several public figures who were worried about the phenomenon of drugs increasing from year to year in West Java. We gathered in Suryalaya to discuss whether this might be included in the school or campus curriculum. Yes, also in Islamic boarding school like Suryalaya.."

An idea sprung that drug abuse prevention cannot be done simply by using socialization and counseling methods. Armed with the position held by the informant at that time, an idea finally came up to insert an elective course with anti-drug education material. The course was Anti-Drugs Counseling which was inaugurated in 1999. In the second year, this course has progressed from elective courses to compulsory subjects' majors. The anti-drug curriculum is very effective in instilling anti-drug values in counseling students who will become counseling teachers in schools. It is expected that by taking the course, students can absorb anti-drug knowledge and channel that knowledge to their students in the future. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant:

"Fortunately, at that time I had experience and was still head of the department. I used my position at that time to approach the rector and include the anti-drug material into student subjects. The campus response was even better. They asked for it to be one elective course, i.e. the Anti-Drugs Course. It matched perfectly with the major I assisted that time, counseling. And until now, it is developing into a compulsory course. For the Counseling students, this is really good because in the future they will definitely spread this information to schools."

Capacity Development

One of the activities to prevent drug abuse and illicit trafficking is through capacity building activities. Capacity building is an activity to increase community productivity so they can be independent to resist the dangers of drugs. Capacity building in West Java Province is carried out with a variety of targets ranging from students and communities in vulnerable areas. Capacity building in the educational environment is carried out with a series of activities, such as socialization of the dangers of drugs, urine

tests and pinning anti-drug activist pins. The series of activities is an effort to increase the independence of anti-drugs in the school environment, so hopefully anti-drug activists can continue the anti-drugs message to their environments. This is consistent with what was conveyed by the informant::

“Preventing will be more down to earth when is done in applicative way. One of which is capacity building. Capacity building target vulnerable people or communities in vulnerable areas. The main goal is they can make their own prevention efforts independently in their environment without BNN or government funding.”

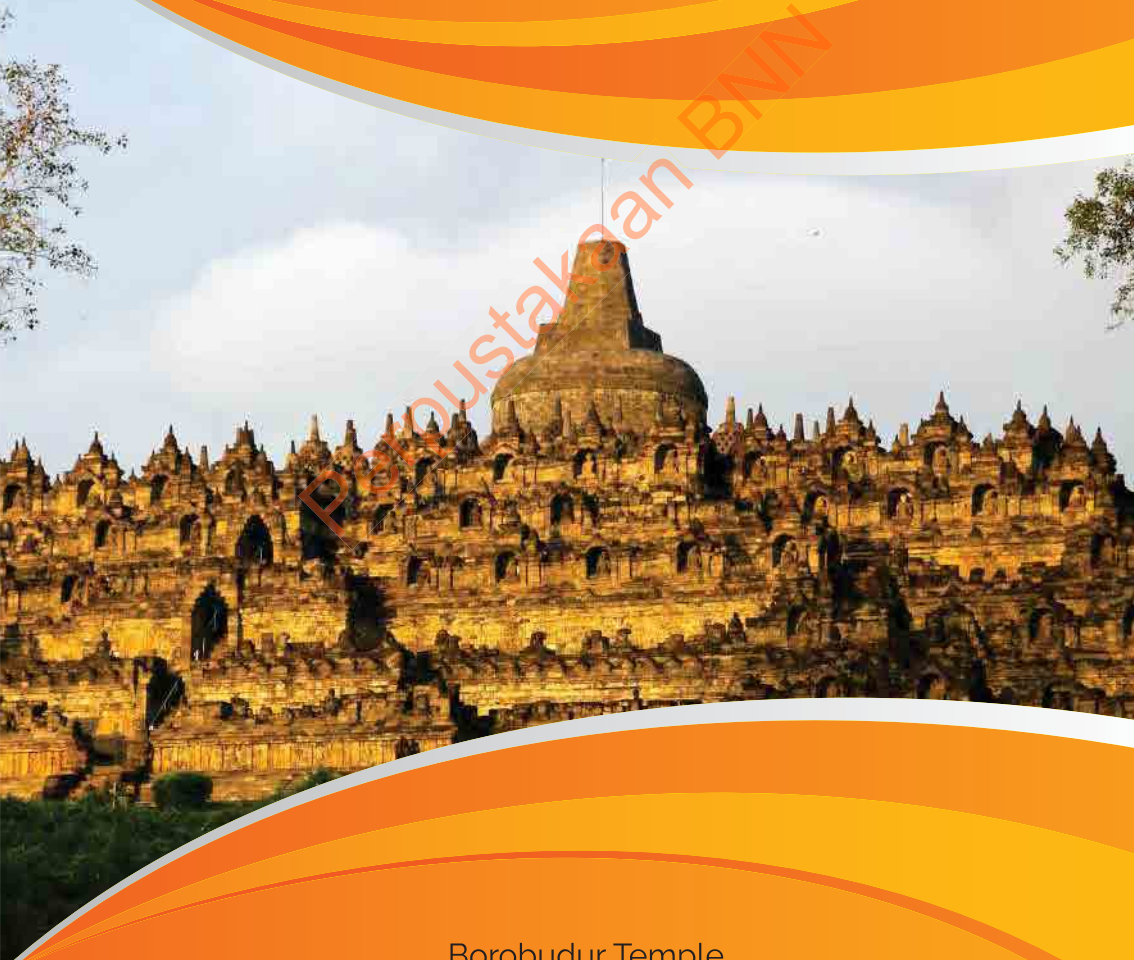
In contrast to capacity building in education and workforce environments, capacity building in drug-prone areas have a special message, i.e. increasing economic productivity so participants can be independent and free from drug-related activities. The training conducted in vulnerable areas is usually a skill training that can be used to make money. One example of activities that have been carried out in the West Java region is the development of cattle breeding skills capacity. This activity is done in Garut Regency, in a location that is considered vulnerable. Community activities that were previously prone to drug trafficking are now diverted to raising cattle so they could earn money from raising cattle.

“Capacity building in vulnerable areas is usually followed by skills training that makes money. One example was capacity building in the field of animal husbandry. Cattle farming which was held in Garut last year.”

Closing

West Java as a drug-prone area has a fairly high prevalence rate. Drug abuse that occurs also attacks all parts of people, ranging from young people to the elderly. West Java, especially Bandung as one of the best tourist destinations in Indonesia must have a good strategy in warding off the threat. Synergistic efforts undertaken by Provincial Narcotics Board of West Java to take ministries/agencies and related agencies together to prevent and eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking are positive in suppressing the number of drug abuse in West Java.

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA



Borobudur Temple

3. Province of Central Java

Narcotics have entered various regions in Indonesia, including Central Java. In this province, drug abuse and illicit trafficking have reached rural areas. The types of drugs that are widely circulating in Central Java are meth. Provincial Narcotics Board of Central cooperates with various parties to eradicate illegal drug trafficking and reduce the number of drug abuse in the Central Java region.

Central Java is the 5th most populous Province (Population Density) in Indonesia. The population in the Province of Central Java reaches 34.26 million. The area of Central Java reaches 25% of the total area of Java Island or around 32,548 km² which consists of 35 Regencies/Cities. Drug problems in Central Java Province is handled by the Provincial Narcotics Board which is assisted by 9 (nine) Regency/City Narcotics Board located in Kendal, Batang, Tegal, Cilacap, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Temanggung, Magelang, and Surakarta in collaboration with several agencies such as the Regional Police, Customs, Social Services and Health Services.

Until the beginning of 2019, number of drug cases in Central Java that were successfully revealed was 2,274 cases involving 2,774 suspects with 42,136.79 grams of methamphetamine, 3,530.87 grams of marijuana and 1,378 ecstasy. Under these conditions, the government of Central Java must make massive prevention and eradication efforts, bearing in mind that drug abuse has targeted the entire community ranging from children, adolescents, young people, the State Civil Apparatus, members of the Indonesian National Army and Indonesian National Police heads regions, members of the legislature, to the households. Therefore, this paper will examine the distribution and abuse of drugs in the Central Java region with a qualitative study approach through in-depth interviews with key informants consisting of policy makers, drug abusers and anti-drug activists from the community. This paper is expected to provide an overview of drug abuse and illicit trafficking which in the end is expected to provide input to the local government in dealing with drug problems in Central Java.

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Central Java

Based on data from the Deputy for Community Empowerment in National Narcotics Board, Central Java has 3 (three) areas which are

highly vulnerable to drug abuse including Sanghrah Villages, Banjar Harjo and Baturaden as well as 20 (twenty) points of vulnerable areas and drug-prone areas. The most circulating type of drug in Central Java Province is shabu. While in terms of drug trafficking, the regions with the highest drug trafficking rates according to the eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board in Java Province are Solo, Jepara, Tegal, Pekalongan and Banyumas. Many cases of drug trafficking are found in Solo. This is due to the strategic geographical location of the city as a drug trafficking route. In addition, there are also pockets function as the basis of drug trafficking and nightclubs as a strategic place for drug abuse. Head of Intellligency Division on Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Java revealed that:

“Solo-Surakarta is one of the most vulnerable in Central Java, which covers the surrounding area because the supply come from Klaten, Boyolali, Sragen, Karang Anyar. Because first, historically Solo was a base; the second, Solo position was very strategic so access to everywhere was easy. Also, many people from Jogja bring goods from Solo. Third, there are a lot of place for night entertainment in Solo.”

Various pathways are used by drug offenders to smuggle drugs into Central Java. The Provincial Narcotics Board in collaboration with customs in Central Java Province succeeded in thwarting drug trafficking through airways at Adi Sumarno Airport in Central Java with 1,942 grams of meth evidence and at Ahmad Yani International Airport in Semarang, Central Java with 1,697.86 meth evidence gram.

In addition, other areas prone to illicit drug trafficking in Central Java are Jepara, Tegal and Pekalongan. Of the 27 suspects arrested by Provincial Narcotics Board in Central Java, 10 of them are domiciled in Jepara. This is thought to be closely related to the existence of prisons in these areas. It is undeniable that drug trafficking in prisons and control by offenders from inside prisons still occur. Various modes are found related to the entry of drugs into prison, including through officers in prison, thrown from outside prison to be brought in by a visitor. Drug-guided residents who are in prison even do not hesitate to involve their families in the drug business, one of which is by making his wife a “cashier” in drug transactions. As this was stated by the Head of Intelligence Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Java:

"In general, where there are large prisons there must be a lot of circulation. Usually, of the many arrests, for example there are currently 27 cases, at least 50% of the controllers are from prison, now there are prisoners we re-investigate, we take the prisoners from the Kedungpane prison then we re-investigate. The suspect from Batam also after being investigated turned out to be controlled from prison, so if we prove it again with a new investigation, we process it again with a new case. We also caught the warden and then Purwerejo Chief of Prison because of this drug problem."

The drug business is a big business that offers extraordinary benefits. Economic factors become a cliché reason for drug offenders to fall into the illicit business. The price of methamphetamine drugs in the Central Java ranges from 1.3 million rupiah to 1.5 million rupiah per gram. Meanwhile, according to a dealer who is a drug prisoner in Provincial Narcotics Board, Central Java, the purchase price of drugs from Pontianak is around 45 million rupiah per ounce or 450 thousand rupiah per gram. The high price of methamphetamine in Central Java is clear evidence that the high market demand for methamphetamine.

Semarang as the Capital of Central Java Province is also not spared from illicit drug trafficking. In Kota Semarang, there is one urban village assisted by National Narcotics Board which is a very vulnerable area for drug abuse. Based on information from anti-drug volunteers who are former drug addicts, it is said that in Urban Village Kuningan drugs distribution has touched children under the age of 10 years. This is a dealer strategy to expand their marketing territory. Drug dealers in the Kuningan area try to make young children become drug addicts by giving drugs for free until they become addicted. Even more sad when the children have become addicted, the dealer makes them as couriers in exchange for drugs. The dealers purposefully make children as drug couriers because they think that underage children are "above the law" as stipulated in Law Number 11 Year 2012 Article 69 Paragraph 2 about the Criminal Justice System which reads "minors under 14 (fourteen) years can only be subject to action."

One resident of Urban Village Kuningan, Semarang said:

"Almost every week there are cases where the police come, but that's it. Mostly just give guidance to parents, sign and release. Because it's underage so it can't be processed."

The rise of drug trafficking is directly proportional to the high market demand. Drugs have touched all circles in Central Java, even a scholar from one leading university in Central Java also became a victim of drug abuse by buying ecstasy pills directly from the Netherlands by using bit coins. This condition is increasingly worrying that government must make serious preventive efforts to save the younger generation from the deception of the drug dealers. Coordination between related institutions is crucial that must be done immediately to deal with the massive drug problem in Central Java. The rise of illicit drug trafficking is directly proportional with high market demand.

Causal Factors of Drug Abuse

In general, there are 3 (three) factors that cause narcotics abuse, i.e. Personal Factors, Parent Factors and Environmental Factors. The high number of drug use attempts is a clear proof of the government's failure in preventing drug abuse. Drug abuse occurs in all walks of life. Starting from the low economic community, middle to upper class. In terms of education, it is also known that drug cases can ensnare anyone, including educated people. This phenomenon is something we should worry about. Based on interviews with the Principal of State Vocational High School 8 Semarang it is known that school students who abuse drugs are those who have a bad community outside the school environment. Researcher conducted in-depth interviews with one of the drug abusers undergoing rehabilitation at the Cinta Kasih Bangsa Ungaran Foundation. According to the informant, he initially fell into drug abuse through a friend's invitation and was driven by curiosity. The informant is actually very aware of the impact of drug use and often hears the socialization carried out by the counselors from National Narcotics Board or from anti-drug activists. However, a high sense of loyalty to friends forced him to try these illicit goods. Until finally the informant became a heavy drug addict who had tried almost all types of drugs.

"When I was in Junior High School in Jakarta, my neighborhood was filled with thugs until I often got drunk and dropped out of school. My parents thrown me to my grandmother's house in Salatiga, but here my friends are the same like in Jakarta, users also, so it's just the same " (Central Java drug addicts)

In drug-prone areas, the majority of drug abuse is triggered by the large number of children dropping out of school. Low levels of education with unstable economic conditions result in them not having the power to resist the offer of drugs. Schools as formal education institutions should be able to provide solutions for students who experience drug dependence. But in reality, students involved in drugs will be expelled directly by the school because they have tarnished the school's image so they lose direction and become drug addicts.

Drug Abuse Impacts

Drugs can change a person's life, starting from social, economic, health and spiritual life. According to the confession of one drug abuse informant in Central Java, drugs have ruined his economic life that in less than 3 (three) years, the informant has sold 2 cars to get drugs. In addition, the informant's social life was also very disturbed. He became an enemy of the community and made his family ostracized by the community. Often times, informants sell family-owned items to fulfill his desire to use drugs. In terms of health, the informant has experienced several traffic accidents due to drug abuse. Informant feel unable to focus since using drugs. The informant's vision worsened and had experienced a number of sexually transmitted diseases. Informants also suffer from HIV disease due to free sex when using ecstasy with his partner. The informant also plunged his brother into the world of drugs and eventually died of an overdose. The informant himself had overdosed three times, but this did not make him stop abusing drugs. He acknowledged that the effects of using heroine caused extreme pain when he was in a withdrawal condition.

According to experts, from a medical perspective, drug addicts can experience a variety of physical and mental health problems. Physical disorders commonly experienced by drug addicts include lung disease,

heart disease, stroke, cancer, and mental health conditions. Several types of Methamphetamine drugs can cause severe tooth damage known as “meth mouth,” Opioids can cause overdose and death while Inhalants can damage or destroy nerve cells, both in the brain or the peripheral nervous system (*nervous system*) outside the brain or marrow spine. Drug use can also increase the risk of contracting *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C infections. The following are the effects caused by the use of shabu, including:

Short-term effects

- Loss of appetite
- Increased heart rate, blood pressure and body temperature
- Enlarged pupils
- Disrupted sleep patterns
- Nausea
- Acting strange, unexpected, sometimes acting harsh or cruel
- Hallucinations, excessive happiness, irritability
- Panic and psychosis
- Excessive doses can result in seizures and death

Long-term effects

- Permanent damage to blood vessels in the heart and brain, high blood pressure, resulting in heart attacks, strokes and death
- Damage to the liver (hepar), kidneys and lungs
- Tissue damage in the nose, if inhaled
- Respiratory problems when smoked like a cigarette
- Infectious diseases and inflammation, if injected
- Malnutrition, weight loss
- Severe tooth decay
- Disorientation, apathy, confusion and fatigue
- Great psychological dependence
- Psychosis
- Depression
- Brain damage similar to Alzheimer’s disease, stroke and epilepsy

One of drug abuse effects which becomes a frightening specter for drug addicts, especially injection drug types, is HIV/AIDS. In Central Java Province, there were reported 1,504 HIV patients and 1,941 AIDS patients

due to drug abuse reported. The importance of education to all people related to the effects of drug abuse must continue to be done so the community has the awareness to protect themselves, their families and their environment from drugs.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

Supply reduction efforts will not run optimally without demand reduction efforts. To prevent drug abuse, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/City Narcotics Board cannot work alone. Following the Presidential Instruction No. 8 Year 2018, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Permendagri No. 12 Year 2019 About the Facilitation of the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Narcotics Precursor and followed up by stakeholders in Central Java Province. Kesbangpol of Central Java Province became the task leader of preventing drug abuse and carried out socialization activities among the regional government and the people of Central Java. He formed a Communication and Coordination Forum on drug handling in the Central Java region. In 2019 the Central Java regional government also drafted a special narcotics regulation to create Central Java Province free from drug abuse.

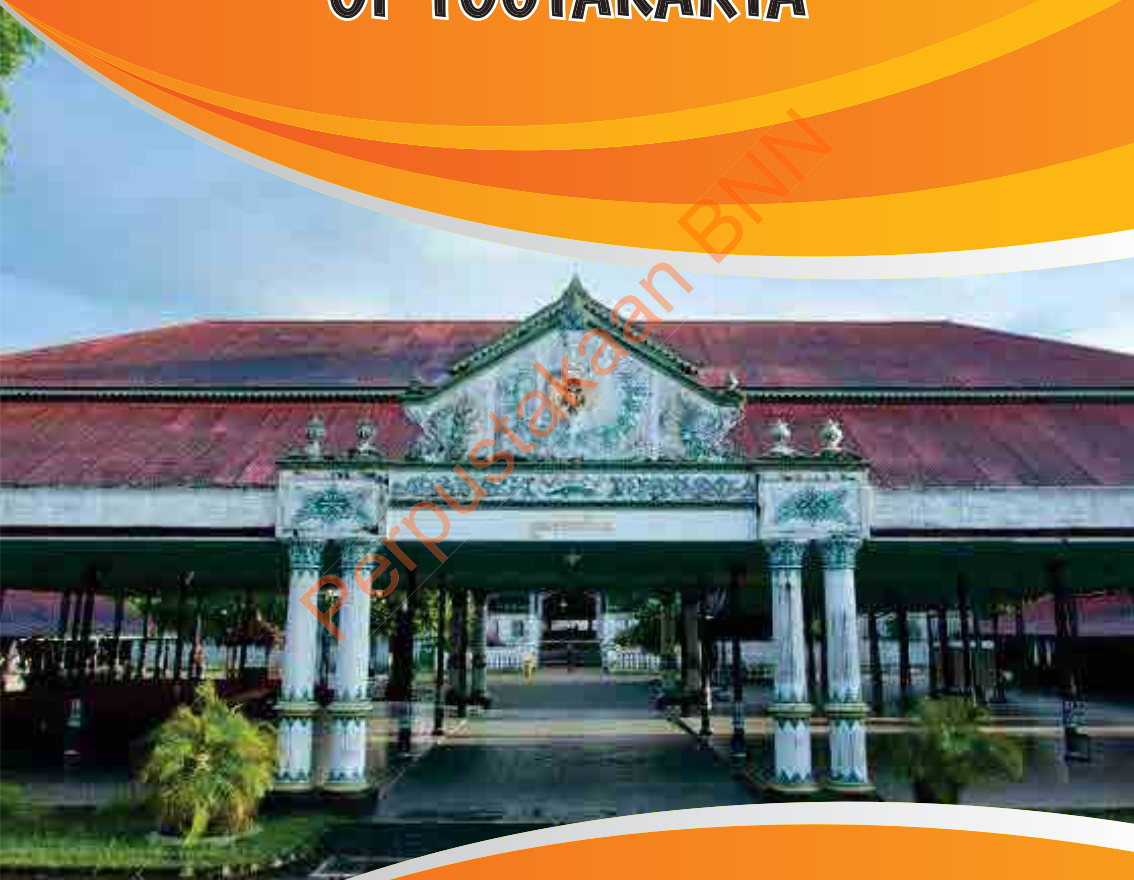
Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Java as the leading sector of narcotics problems in Central Java Province together with Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/City Narcotics Board have made various efforts to prevent drug abuse through several activities, including the formation of anti-drug volunteers. The total number of volunteers formed during 2018 was 1,294 volunteers and 450 activists. IEC activities were also carried out 271 times. In addition, there were 943 dissemination activities targeting 5,868,939 people. Urine test activity is also a form of drug abuse prevention efforts carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Java. In 2018 there were 154 urine test activities involving 12,435 participants. In preventing drug abuse among students, Provincial Narcotics Board cooperates with various schools and universities in Central Java to create a drug-free campus and school, several local TV stations also participated as Provincial Narcotics Board partners in socializing the dangers of drugs and inviting people in Central Java to stay away from drugs.

Coaching for drug abusers in drug-prone areas is also carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Java, such as batik skills education for housewives and air conditioner service skills education for drug addicts. However, the obstacle faced by addicts is the people's mistrust of them so that the skills they have acquired cannot be used properly. Massive prevention efforts undertaken by all stakeholders are expected to reduce the number of drug abuse in the Central Java region. Suppressing drug abusers who only want to try it is still a big task for the government of Central Java. Curiosity among adolescents makes adolescents very vulnerable to drug abuse. The peer group approach is one of the most effective approaches in preventing drug abuse among adolescents, of course with the support of families in the supervision of children's relationships and the surrounding environment. Parents are expected to be a good partner for their children through the age-prone drug abuse.

Perpustakaan BNN

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA



Keraton Yogyakarta Palace

4. Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta

Illicit Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking in the Yogyakarta region tends to be in the “economical package”, so there are no big dealers in this area, only dealers because the big dealers are generally outside the Special Region of Yogyakarta area. There are cases of large drug catches, with couriers from Filipinos, but Yogyakarta is only a transit point, the main target is Jakarta.

Picture 3.1. Drug Entry Route in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province



Source: Presentation material for the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta on the workshop questionnaire

Picture 3.2. Drug Distribution Area in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province



Source: Presentation material for the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta on the workshop questionnaire

Table 3.3. Number of Drug Cases Revealed During 2017 - Semester 1 2019

No	Category	2017	2018	2019
1	Meth	19	23	9
2	Marijuana	3	-	
3	Gorilla Tobacco	-	1	
TOTAL		22	24	9

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta

In the same period the data in the Police Narcotics Directorate of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province can be seen in table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4. Number of Drug Cases According to Police Drug Directorate Data in Special Region of Yogyakarta (2017-2019)

No.	Recapitulation	2017	2018	2019
1.	Number of Cases	400	481	289
	- Narcotics	209	191	117
	- Psychotropics	83	144	72
	- Hazardous Drugs	108	146	100
2	Number of Suspects	493	587	331
	- Narcotics	288	271	149
	- Psychotropics	92	158	77
	- Hazardous Drugs	113	158	105
3	Category of Suspects	419	587	331
	- User	345	403	198
	- Dealer	74	184	132
	- Farmer	-	-	1

Source: Recapitulation of Drug Cases 2015 - June 2019, Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police of Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 3.5. Number of Evidence Confiscated by Provincial Narcotics Board During 2017 - 2019

No	Category	2017	2018	2019
1	Meth	4,723.65 Gram	1,850.05 Gram	211.56 Gram
2	Marijuana	744.4 Gram, 3 Cigarettes, 3 Twigs	-	
3	Ecstasy	-	688 Pills	-
4	Gorilla Tobacco	-	52,90 Gram	-

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 3.6. Number of Evidence Confiscated by the Police Narcotics Directorate of Special Region of Yogyakarta 2017 - 2019

No.	EVIDENCE	2016	2017	2018
1.	NARCOTICS			
	1. Marijuana (Gram)	534,34 gr	2.634,2 gr	1702,9 gr 291 packets
	2. Heroin (Gram)	-	-	
	3. Cannabis Tree (Pot)	-	-	1083 tree
	4. Ecstasy pills)	14 pills	-	
	5. Meth (Gram)	152,065 gr	847,94 gr	519.03 gr
	6. Magic Mushroom	21 packets	1.716,05 gr 50 cigarettes	
	7. Gorilla Tobacco	603,213 gr + 53 cigarettes	2.634,2 Gr	107.17 gr 35 small packets
2.	PSYCHOTROPICS			
	1. Category III	-	-	
	2. Category IV (LEXO,DZP, etc)	7114 pills	4311 alprazolam, 821 riklona, 95 diazepam, 126 camlet, 6 xanax	pills
	3. Hazardous Drugs	32,603 pills dan 1223 bottles	510,520 Trihexphenidyl 82 Sildenil 5428 hexymer 19 tramadol	99.674 pills 344 bottles of alcohol

Source: Recapitulation of Narcotics Case in 2015 up to June 2019 Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police, Special Region of Yogyakarta

The number of suspects in 2017 to 2019 according to data from Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta can be seen in table 5 below.

Table 3.7. Number of Suspects Based on Types of Narcotics Evidence in DIY

No	Evidence	2017	2018	2019
1	Meth	25	27	11
2	Marijuana	5	-	
3	Gorilla Tobacco	-	1	
TOTAL		30	28	11

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta

Based on its role, the number of suspects can be seen in table 3.8.

Table 3.8. Number os Suspects Based on The Role (Dealers or Abusers) in Special Region of Yogyakarta

NO	Suspect's Role	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Dealer	1	3	2	16	29	25	9
2	Abuser	3	4	11	12	1	3	2
TOTAL		4	7	13	28	30	28	11

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta

The locations that are considered prone to drug abuse are boarding houses, residences, entertainment places (karaoke venues), and hotels (ranging from guesthouses/hostels to star hotels).

Factors Causing Drug Use

The main causes of drug use are mostly influenced by the social environment. A person who is not an abuser who is everyday constantly exposed to drug abuse from his friend eventually appears curious to abuse drugs that lead to addiction. The family environment is also one of the causes of drug abuse. Family disharmony can cause stress to family members, so drug abuse is considered as an escape to relieve stress. In the group of workers, generally using drugs to strengthen stamina at work.

However, environmental factors are still a greater trigger, so that many of the workers abusing drugs come from drug-prone associations.

Drug Abuse Impacts

Economic Impacts

According to the confession of one of the former drug abusers, when he became a drug addict he often lied to parents to get the money they would use to buy drugs. In addition to lying to parents, he also took the sale of palm oil owned by his parents to be used to buy drugs.

Another resource person claimed to sell valuables belonging to his and his parents to buy drugs. As a result of drug dependence many of the sources who claim that drugs deplete their property and family. Not a few abusers who originally had a lot of wealth became poor because all his property was sold to buy drugs.

Social Impacts

Drug dependence can trigger criminal acts. One informant stated that when his assets were sold out, the thing that could be done was stealing other people's belongings which resulted in him going to jail. According to his testimony, motorcycle theft was done repeatedly. Drug addiction results in addicts not having fear of Law Enforcement Officials and also the consequences of criminal acts.

In addition to encouraging crime, drug abuse also triggers disharmony in the family. A source said that when he found out that his child was abusing drugs, there was distrust of his child, he was worried that valuables or money at home would be stolen by his child to buy drugs. Disharmony relations in the community can also occur if there are drug abusers in one family in the community. The family will be indirectly ostracized from the environment. As a result of the exclusion, drug abusers will feel safer if they associate with fellow abusers. This condition makes it difficult for abusers to stop using drugs because they are trapped in relationships that are prone to drug abuse.

Other impacts felt directly by drug abusers are behavior changes,

such as life that becomes disorganized, lazy to work, likes to be alone, does not feel at home, is often at odds with parents and tends to rebel.

Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

Information Dissemination

Information about the dangers of drugs was carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of Special Region of Yogyakarta. The making of banners, mural creation competitions, art performances, with the theme of anti-drug campaigns is mostly done as an effort to attract the interest of the community, especially millennial generations. Efforts to campaign for anti-drugs are also carried out in collaboration with several agencies such as the police, schools, universities, as well as from the health sector to hold seminars and counseling about the dangers of drugs and also to collaborate with various community groups and also religious leaders such as arts groups, cultural groups, artists and also religious leaders.

The grand study activity carried out in Pengasih District, Sewon Bantul, on September 21, 2018, invited the lecturer of a cultural observer as well as the famous cleric “Emha Ainun Najib” or more familiarly called “Cak Nun”, together with the Kyai Kanjeng group inserted material about preventing drug abuse.

Anti-drug socialization by involving cultural and artists who are members of various arts groups is carried out at certain times such as at the holding of the Republic of Indonesia Anniversary every August 17, the village clean ceremony “Merti Dusun”.

Socialization has become an effective means of preventing drug abuse, but some obstacles arise such as the limited number of certified extension workers. Due to the lack of personnel who have certification of extension workers, many officers who should not have served as extension agents are involved in becoming instructors. In addition to the very limited number of certified extension workers, the number of personnel in the prevention sector is also very lacking even though this personnel has service targets in 348 villages throughout the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province.

Advocation

Advocacy is intended to assist schools, campuses, places of entertainment and companies so that they can make regulations related to drug abuse in their environment. However, within budget constraints, advocacy is preferred to companies and government agencies. The target of Provincial Narcotics Board is to create 100 volunteers from these agencies each year.

One company that gets advocacy is PT. Cahaya Mulia Persada Nusa (CMPN). There are two volunteers formed from the company. Volunteer activities in this company are conducting anti-drug campaigns and socialization within the company. Campaign and outreach activities are divided into two types namely internal and external activities.

Internal activities in this company in collaboration with the K3 held socialization of the dangers of drugs for all employees including new employees. The company also conducts random urine tests at random in certain sections. In particular, no regulations are governing the prohibition of drug abuse in the work environment, but companies can include a prohibition on drug abuse in the company's code of conduct. Sanctions for violating company rules are the first warning, second warning, and termination of employment.

One of the external activities carried out by the company is participating in drug socialization activities conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board and at certain events, such as Labor Day commemoration events.

Society Participation

Community participation is intended to increase public awareness about the dangers of drug abuse. Community participation activities are carried out by forming volunteers from the community, both from the education community, the arts community, the bicycle community and others. At the beginning of its formation, volunteers and task forces were given training by Provincial Narcotics Board. Public participation in the arts environment, for example, is done by working with art groups to insert

anti-narcotics messages in their performances. Puppet performances for example, the puppeteer is asked to insert anti-narcotics messages in it. Likewise with other artistic performances. Community participation is also carried out by making the chief of village as an anti-drug volunteer.

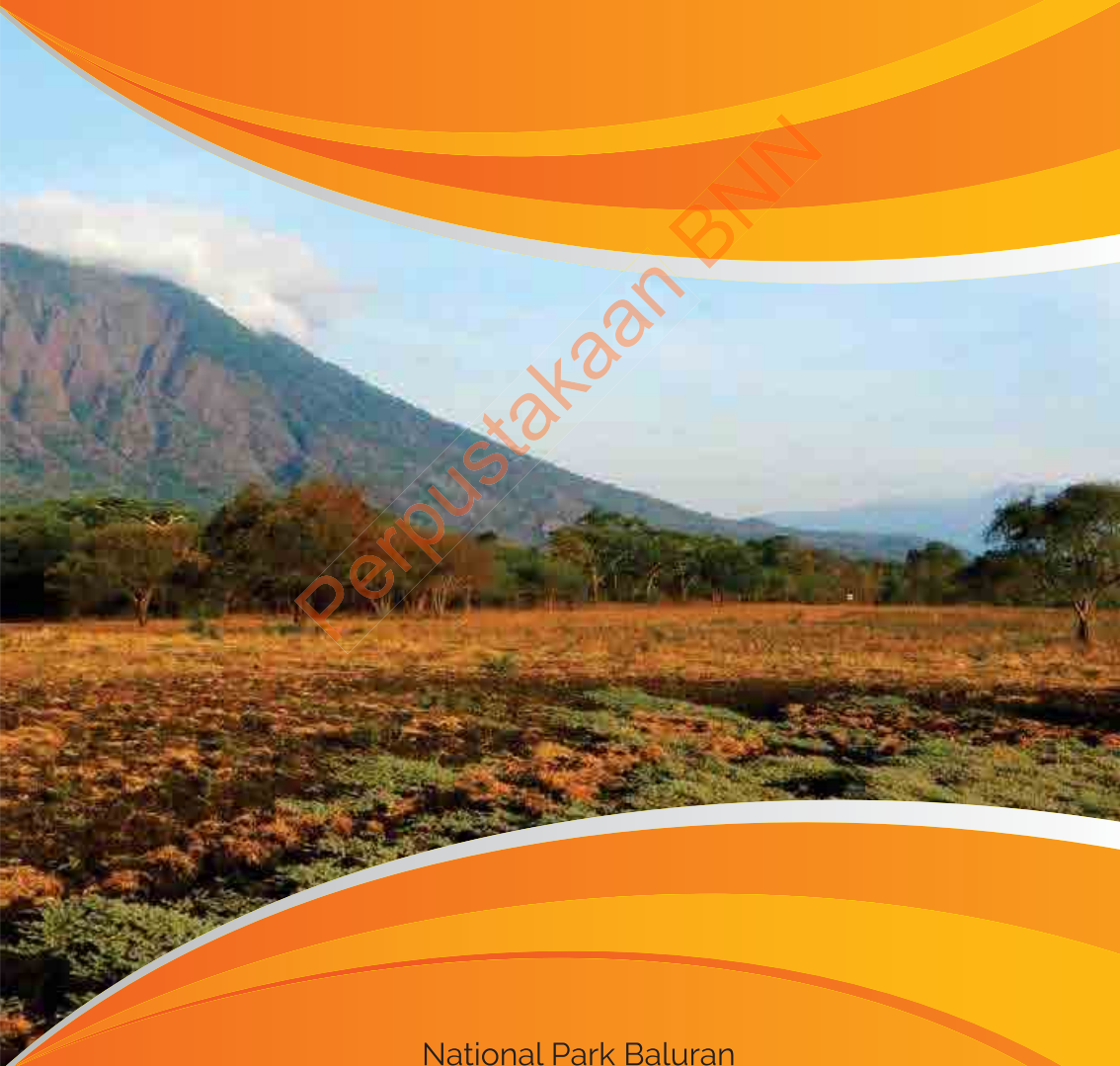
Alternative Empowerment

Alternative empowerment is given to abusers and ex-abusers in the form of specific skills training so that abusers and ex-abusers can be more independent and efficient and can prevent the re-occurrence of drug abuse. One alternative empowerment provided is training to become a barista. The trend of enjoying coffee and the proliferation of coffee shops in urban communities has resulted in a high need for baristas. After the training ended, the trainees were given coffee making equipment and given a little capital to open a business. However, from the two interviewees, he did not continue to work as a barista. One of them even just became a parking attendant. According to him, barista's work is only suitable for young people, and he feels that he is old. While other sources opened a business shop, even though there was already a desire to open a coffee shop that has not yet been realized.

Based on the condition of the two sources, it can be concluded that there are problems in the implementation of alternative empowerment programs. Requirements assessment is needed before making a training program, so that the training provided can actually be implemented by abusers especially former abusers.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA



National Park Baluran

4. Province of East Java

East Java Province has an area of about 47,922 km², and the population is 39,500,851 people (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018). East Java has the largest area among 6 provinces in Java. Geographically, East Java is bordered by the Java Sea to the north, the Bali Strait to the east, the Indian Ocean to the south, and Central Java Province to the west. The East Java region also includes Madura Island, Bawean Island, Kangean Island and several small islands in the Java Sea (Masalembu Islands), and Indian Ocean (Sempu Island, and Nusa Barung). Seeing the strategic geographical location of East Java Province with a fairly dense population, it is not surprising that there are many drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Illicit Drug Trafficking in East Java

Based on data from the disclosure of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java drug cases in 2018, 18 cases had been revealed with 41 suspects. The evidence seized was 28,145 grams of Methamphetamine (Table 3.9). For Provincial Narcotics Board drug case data for East Java Province during 2019, there were 4 cases and 16 suspects with 27,848 grams of methamphetamine. In that case, a cash asset of 50 ringgit was seized, physical assets in the form of 2 cars and 35 mobile phones.

Table 3.9. Recapitulation of Confiscated Evidence of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java in 2018

No.	Category		Total
1.	Narcotics Crimes	Cases	18
		Suspected	41
2.	Confiscated Evidence	Meth (gram)	28.145,80
		Ecstasy (butir)	13
		Marijuana (gram)	39,380
3.	Confiscated Assets	Cash (Rp)	65.240.000,-
		Handphone (unit)	48
		Mobil (unit)	6
		Motor (unit)	10

Source: Eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java

The results of interviews with the Head of the Eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java and the Head of the Narcotics Operational Division of Malang District Police obtained information that illicit drug trafficking that occurred in East Java from the retail level supplied from Madura. The following excerpt from the results of an interview with Head of Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java:

"In general, the top is from the city that is he still picks it up from Malaysia direct from Malaysia, then depends on the network he is affiliated with the network from Aceh. Route Jakarta then enters East Java or via Dumai, Batam, Jakarta, and East Java. Then if it is a Madura network, from some of the big ones there will be direct ones from Malaysia directly to East Java by air and by the sea. Then at the retail level, each network must have its seller, so this seller is still if not Madura network, it's from the Correctional Institution "

East Java Province is an area favored by dealers to distribute drugs to various regions, as stated by the informants mentioned above:

"Many requests are following the number of the population, if compared to other regions East Java is a place of distribution. Although as an entrance, distribution or entry into East Java is still done through various modes and networks."

While there are many drug abuse data in the Bangkalan area of Madura. Based on the development of information on the Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java in Bangkalan there is no community resistance to drugs (no rejection). As stated by the informant:

"If the number of users by data is well the numbers we see from the number of cases revealed there are many areas of Surabaya and Tanjung Perak and Sidoarjo. But there are more places to use in Bangkalan, Madura"

Of the many drug abusers caught in the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java, the majority of them are workers but the types of work are varied, even school children have been caught in entertainment venues, as quoted in the following interview:

“We conduct raids to entertainment places and to drug villages such as Bangkalan. The people arrested consisted of various employment statuses, such as soldiers, police, and university students. In 2017, some of the abusers caught were university students, employees, and farmers. Most recently, in entertainment venues we even catch junior high school “

In dealing with the problem of illicit trafficking and drug abuse which is increasingly prevalent, especially the East Java region which is a place of distribution, it needs more intensive coordination between government institutions. Bangkalan Regency was allegedly a place for illicit drug trafficking based on Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java information. The region currently does not have a Bangkalan Regency Narcotics Board vertical structure.

In the framework of this P4GN effort, the Regency Narcotics Board plays an important role in overcoming illicit trafficking and drug abuse, so it is expected that the formation of the Regency Narcotics Board will minimize drug trafficking and abuse.

Factors Causing Drug Abuse

Illicit drug trafficking is caused by demand. Someone can fall into drug abuse because of many factors both internal and external. One of the most important factors is the anti-social and psychopathic personality factor (Dewi Anggareni, 2015). Anti-social personalities emerge when their environment is very permissive to everything outside the norms of life, such as drug abuse. Information obtained at the time of the spot check, that the community in the research locus knows that there is drug trafficking and drug abuse in their area, but they are reluctant to report it out of fear. They assume that as long as this drug abuse activity does not harm themselves, then they prefer to let.

As for the internal factors including the psychological condition that is easily disappointed or depressed, the condition of family integrity, busy parents, the relationship between parents and children, and peer groups. Whereas external factors include family problems, social factors with the environment or relationships and the ease of obtaining drugs.

Based on the interview results with one of the drug addicts it can be concluded that the main factor that caused him to get caught in a drug is an invitation from a friend in the neighborhood. In the school environment, several schools in East Java Province have made many prevention efforts through extracurricular activities. In addition, drug hazard content is included in certain subjects such as physical education, biology and so on. Based on the results of interviews with the Principal of Surabaya Hangtuh High School, it was stated that:

"For prevention content not yet included in the curriculum, so far only in integration, the content is included in Biology lessons, there are learning materials about plants such as marijuana. Maybe also from sports, there are also theories, Physical Education so far it has only been integrated"

In the work environment, other contributing factors are based on interviews with Narcotics Unit of Malang District Police that they use drugs because of their need for energy in their work. As happened in the case of abuse of methamphetamine by a woman (housewife). According to the suspect's confession that she was involved in consuming drugs because of the demands of her job as a chef in her food catering company. This is the statement:

"Most of them only claim that drug use is only as a doping, because of work demands"

Also, from the field findings, information was obtained that one of the villages in Malang Regency was a coffee producer who was rapidly advancing. From the income as coffee farmers, they have a strong economic system, so it is possible there are many drug abusers in the village with the type of drug consumed is methamphetamine. To note that the price of methamphetamine is higher than other types of drugs such as marijuana and ecstasy.

In terms of risky behavior habits, many of drug abusers have smoking habits. Compared to drinking alcohol, smoking is more risky for drug abuse. From the 2018, National Narcotics Board and The Indonesian Institute of Sciences survey data on student groups, it was found that 2 out of 10 students have smoking habits. Drug abusers interviewed admitted that they had a habit of smoking long before abusing drugs, as stated:

"Oh yes I smoke. I smoke from grade 6"

"In high school I immediately used meth"

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse can have physical, psychological, social and economic impacts. The direct effects of drug abuse on the human body are very diverse, for example, amphetamine abuse, and its derivatives can have acute psychological and physical effects. In the use of high doses, it can cause abusive behavior, mood swings, unclear speech, paranoid, impaired perception, psychosis, cardiovascular collapse and difficulty breathing / respiratory failure (Infodatin Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

The effects of prolonged drug abuse are drug addiction. Someone becomes addicted to drugs through several stages namely:

1. Compromise attitude, this attitude shows the indecisiveness in opposing drugs, willing to get along with drug users.
2. Try and try, a reluctant attitude to refuse offers. Joining to use drugs to try.
3. Tolerance, after using it several times, the body becomes tolerant. Drug user needs to add a larger dose to get the desired effect.

4. Habits, drug use has become a binding habit and began to affect the social life of the user such as lazy to go to school, hanging out with certain people, and others.
5. Addiction, attachment to drugs is deep. If you stop using or dosing less, symptoms of drug withdrawal will occur.

Based on the results of an interview with a drug addicts in the province of East Java who said:

"At first, I was curious and was offered by a friend. He told me to donate 20 thousand. Then, after sometime, I want more."

The statement justifies the fact that has been mentioned above, that with a compromising attitude towards friends who abuse drugs causes him to fall into drug abuse. If we leave this attitude, they will go through phases of drug abuse up to the level of addiction.

The omission that occurs and is experienced by this informant, causes the person concerned to become addicted by consuming a type of meth drug every day. According to his statement:

"When my parents knew about me using drugs, they let me did what I do. Only 10 days ago they took me to rehab.ilitation"

In that case, there was neglect from the family from starting to try using drugs to become addicted. This is certainly a matter of thought about how to make parents or family able to fight drug abuse.

Meanwhile, when viewed from an economic aspect, the impact of drug abuse is indeed very detrimental. The following is the perception of informants (drug abusers) about the economic impact of drug abuse:

"Using drugs is economically detrimental because users bought drugs using pocket money from parents."

"When I was working in Malaysia, my salary was used up to buy drugs. When I returned to Indonesia, I even used my parents' money or asked money from my parents, instead of brought money"

In general, the economic impact felt by drug abusers is only a loss of money to get drugs. The actual economic impact of drug abuse includes financial expenses during drug abuse, such as consumption of drugs, overdose treatment and care, treatment due to illness (HIV / AIDS, TB, hepatitis, etc.), rehabilitation and detoxification, traffic accidents, dealing with law enforcement, and prison. However, this is not realized by drug abusers. For the rehabilitation program, the government through BNN seeks to maximize the role of the IPWL (Compulsory Reporting Recipient Institution). Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java in 2018 recorded 126 drug abusers doing voluntary self-reports. Whereas as of June 2019 only 29 drug abusers were doing voluntary self-reports to carry out rehabilitation.

As for the social impact of drug abuse, according to the perception of drug abuser informants that the family environment is very supportive for the recovery of abusers.. He was not ostracized or even left alone but there were efforts to recover, as quoted in the interview:

"My family used to let me, but now they take care of my recovery".

However, the informant also stated that all the surrounding environment was still permissive towards drug abuse. He said:

"My neighbor in Madura were all using drugs. So, when there is a gathering to drink coffee, then everyone will use it too."

In this case, social relations in the environment around the residence of drug abuser informants have not shown a good social attitude. This is due to the permissive attitude towards drug abuse and the omission.

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN)

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board and his staff, it can be seen that the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java has done a lot of P4GN efforts. Some activities are carried out by the Prevention and Community Empowerment (P2M) Division through programs and targets.

The Prevention Program has targets: (1) Government, and (2) Private. Whereas Community Empowerment includes 4 targets, namely: (1) Government environment; (2) Private environment; (3) Community environment; and (4) Educational Environment.

Another P2M program is the compilation of content on the dangers of drugs in the educational curriculum starting at junior high, high school and equivalent since 2016. Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java continues to strive to make the curriculum about the dangers of drugs into an integrated curriculum for the entire Province of East Java. The problem that occurs is that there is no assistance from the local government, in this case, the Department of Education to help make this happen. Based on information from the school, the narcotics prevention function is the duty and responsibility of the National Narcotics Board, moreover schools do not have the budget to create this integrated curriculum. So now the curriculum about the dangers of drugs is still as additions that is included among the formal education curriculum.

In an interview with the Principal of the Hangtuah Vocational School in Surabaya, it was found that the drug prevention curriculum, it did not yet exist. The school continues to make efforts to integrate drug prevention content into several relevant subjects.

In increasing understanding and insight about the dangers of drugs, the school has sought to improve the quality of teachers through workshops conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board/ Regional Narcotics Board. As quoted from the results of the interview :

"This is usually a workshop invitation by National Narcotics Board, they usually invite the teacher and sometimes are asked to bring students as representatives. So there is a strengthening program for teachers here."

In the issue of this drug hazard education curriculum, the school recommends that information about the dangers of drugs is included in the drug abuse prevention curriculum and has been submitted to the education office, but it is very difficult.

For assistance to institutions or companies, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java has tried to advocate by making the leader as an anti-drug volunteer through a dissemination program. The volunteers were given a strengthening understanding of the dangers of drugs in order to have a desire to carry out P4GN within their institution or company through the preparation of programs that could be applied to their employees. Thus at the echelon III and IV levels will be anti-drug activists who can run the P4GN program. The strengthening program for Anti-Narcotics Activists is coordination meetings, technical guidance, and training of trainer.

The results of interviews with the Chairperson of the Indonesian Literature Study Program at the Adab and Humanities Faculty of Islamic University of Sunan Ampel who are anti-drug activists, said that the drug abuse prevention program at the campus had been outlined in the Chancellor's Decree by establishing a Student Activity Units (UKM) named IKPAN (Association of Anti-Narcotics Extension Agent) In this case the Chancellor acts as an anti-drug volunteer, while the IKPAN manager, lecturers and students become anti-drug activists under the guidance of Provincial Narcotics Board. IKPAN has a work program and budget support by the chancellor. The following statement from the informant regarding IKPAN :

"There are programs every year from January to December like other SMEs and the budget is given, so the budget is given from UIN. So please IKPAN arrange a work program according to the budget provided by Islamic University of Sunan Ampel"

Activities and programs from IKPAN are in the form of studies, seminars and community service. IKPAN members currently have up to

200 people and each year it is increasing because the interest of students is high enough to be involved directly in conveying the dangers of drugs to the public.

The success of this drug abuse prevention program can be seen from the absence of drug abuse cases at Islamic University of Sunan Ampel. It is said that:

“As far as I know, there are no high-level drug cases. Either abusers or dealers.”

Also, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java assists private institutions through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. For example, Pertamina has donated CSR funds for prisoners and food track at Surabaya City Narcotics Board. Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java is optimizing the skills of former addicts to do economic things like making a coffee shop. Other CSR activities such as PT. Python organized the socialization to its employees and also the surrounding community by inviting Provincial Narcotics Board as a speaker, including socialization for all employees.

In addition to utilizing CSR funds, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java also conducts urine test examinations, but the funds obtained are limited. The urine test budget is allocated for education groups. For groups of workers, most of the SOEs that conduct urine tests on their budget and invite technical personnel from Provincial Narcotics Board.

In the implementation of P4GN in the East Java provincial government, Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2016 has been born, the legal protection is government and private programs. For higher regulation in the P4GN program, namely Presidential Instruction Number 6 the Year 2019. In this case, the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java has conducted socialization about Presidential Instruction.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Youth and Sports Office of East Java Province, the overall implementation of P4GN is the main task of the Youth and Sports Department especially the Awareness Section that prioritizes youth development. The Awareness

Section has an output that is young people can understand from strategic changes. One of the program activities is the formation of the Anti-Narcotics Youth Cadre Forum.

"In the awareness program indeed our goal is to be able to understand and respond to changes in the strategic environment. Change can have both negative and positive effects, depends on how do the young people respond, so we have to understand first and then respond. Then to understand, we conducted training for then. In 2016 we formed the Anti-Narcotics Youth Cadre Forum."

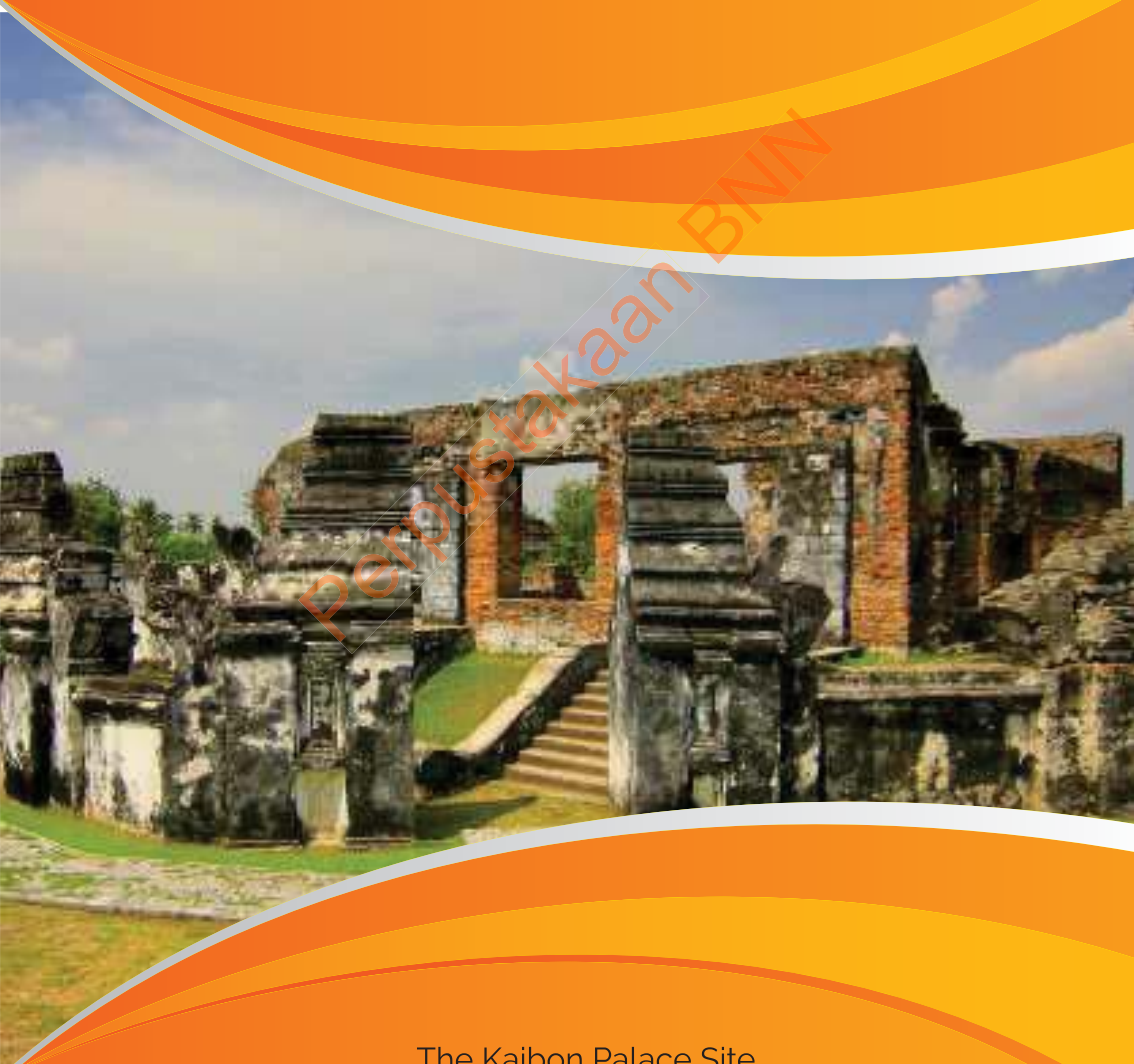
Dispora also helps them improve their skills and provide financial support. In this case, Dispora proposes the UMKM Bank to support the youth or the Cadre Team who are somewhat capable of entrepreneurship. The Head of Awareness conveyed in the interview:

"This cadre in addition to being an anti-drug volunteer will lead to independence which means being to be a volunteer who can be independent. independent to provide anti-drug campaigns.. With entrepreneurship, then they will not depend on the institutions and be able to carry it out on their own."

In terms of the P4GN special budget, Dispora has allocated funds annually. However, as a whole East Java Province still faces obstacles related to the Governor's Regulation which has not yet been approved by the Governor. From the description of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java activity program, in general, the capabilities in carrying out the duties and functions can be known. Based on the Government Performance Accountability Report (LKIP) of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java in 2018, it was stated that Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java was able to achieve the goals and targets of activities that have been set, especially in the Prevention and Community Empowerment activities.

This can be seen in the number of agencies/environments participating in the Anti-Narcotics Empowerment Program that reaches 58 (agencies/environment), from a target of 66 agencies. In the Eradication Division, on the target number of P-21 narcotics criminal case files Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java succeeded in reaching the target, even exceeding the target where 8 case files should have been targeted, in fact the achievements of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java completed 17 case files.

PROVINCE OF BANTEN



The Kaibon Palace Site

6. Province of Banten

Banten Province as part of the territory of Indonesia shows a fairly large number of drug abuse. The economic losses incurred by Banten Province due to drug abuse are also quite large at 4.3 trillion and ranks in the top 10 of all economic losses due to drug abuse in Indonesia.

In 2009, Banten was not only a transit area for drug trafficking but also once become the largest drug producer in South East Asia owned by a France citizen in the Cikande industrial area. The mode used is under the guise of a factory, which can produce 1 million inx per day. But for now, there is no longer a large drug producer in the Banten region.

Based on interviews with the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten the Head of Eradication Division of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten, and Head of Intelligence Section of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten, Banten Province is only a crossroad and a transit point for drug distribution, which would be sold in Jakarta, Central Java. and East Java. Many drugs entered Banten Province from Sumatra to Java. Nearly 90% of drug trafficking in the Banten region is controlled by the Aceh network. The entrance lane commonly used by the network is through the port of Merak and the port in Cilegon. Banten region with a long coastal area such as Anyevery potential to be used as drug entry point to the Banten region. Also through sea lanes, drug entry to Banten is through air routes, namely from Soekarno Hatta airport, which is supervised directly by the interdiction team from the National Narcotics Board..

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Banten Province

Generally, pattern of drug distribution in the Banten region is a “patch system” meaning that the seller and buyer do not meet each other and the payment is made by transfer. Usually, the drugs are only placed in certain places such as electricity poles, convenience stores, and trash bins. In addition to the “patch system”, there are also online purchases, but the amount is not much and only for individual purchases, for example, vape purchases and ecstasy. Other distribution patterns are also found in controlling drug sales conducted from within prisons. Almost all prisons in the Banten region are used as control points by the dealers,

namely in the Serang prison, IA class, the Serang detention center IIB, the Cilegon prison, the Jambe prison, the new Tangerang prison, and the old Tangerang prison. The Tangerang and old Tangerang prisons are relatively more dangerous because there are also fostered residents from Jakarta, which are usually used as a gathering place or headquarters for big drug dealers. There are cases in Banten where prison guards routinely supply drugs into narcotics prisons. Every 3 days this person put narcotics into prison as much as 1 ounce.

The types of drugs that are widely circulating in the Banten region are cannabis, methamphetamine, and ecstasy, this is also based on case data obtained from Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten and Banten Regional Police as follows:

Table 3.10. Data on the Narcotics Case of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten in 2018

No	Area	No. of Cases	No. of File	NUMBER OF EVIDENCE			
				Meth	Marijuana	Ecstasy	Gorilla Tobacco
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten	13	23	7.261,914 Kg	335,6 Kg	65004 Pills	-
2	Regional Narcotics Board of South Tangerang	3	4	0,58 Gram	-	-	-
TOTAL		16	27	7.261,915 Kg	335,6 Kg	65004 Pills	

Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten

Table 3.11 Data on the Narcotics Case of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten in 2019

No	Area	No. of Cases	No. of File	NUMBER OF EVIDENCE			
				Meth	Marijuana	Ecstasy	Gorilla Tobacco
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten	5	14	16.122,31 Kg	150 Kg	-	-
JUMLAH		5	14	16.122,31 Kg	150 Kg	-	-

Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten

Table 3.12 : Data on Banten Police Narcotics Cases in 2018

No	Corps	Total Cases	No. of Suspects	Total Evidence
1	POLDA BANTEN	46	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marijuana : 11.951,05 Gram • Gorila Tobacco : 637,8 Gram
2	POLRES KOTA TANGERANG	165 (2)	206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecstasy : 12 Pills • Meth : 744,78 Gram
3	POLRES SERANG	32	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumolid : 34 Pills • Alprazolam : 30 Pills
4	POLRES PANDEGLANG	20	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riklona : 24 Pills
5	POLRES LEBAK	21	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tramadol : 19.628 Pills
6	POLRES CILEGON	38 (3)	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hexymer : 18.402 Pills
7	POLRES SERANG KOTA	36	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dextromethorphan : 391 Pills • Various Brand of Makeup : 292 items
8	POLRES METRO TANGERANG	205 (1)	247	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega 5 : 324 Pills
9	POLRESTA TANGSEL	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trihexyphenidyl : 130 Pills
10	BNNP BANTEN	15	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ketoconazole : 30 Pills
Total		578	718	

Source: Banten Regional Police

From these data, it can be seen that the types of meth, cannabis, and ecstasy still dominate the number of cases in the Banten region. But along with its development, many types of NPS began to circulate in the community, especially among students such as gorilla tobacco, tramadol, and hexymer. This was also revealed by the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten that the trend of drug use among adolescents and children today is that many use illegal drugs that are abused. Likewise with what was conveyed by the Head of Rehabilitation of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten that school children in Banten generally use tramadol (pain relief), hexymer (medicine for Parkinson's disease), and gorilla tobacco.

For other types of NPS that are also found in the Banten region, namely the PCC type, although this type of evidence was not found in narcotics cases, in the last 3 years the police and National Narcotics Board succeeded in dismantling the existence of PCC factories in the Banten region, namely:

1. In December 2017 successfully dismantled the existence of a PCC factory in the Lebak area by the Banten Provincial Police in collaboration with Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten with evidence of 2 million PCC pills and 2 printing presses.
2. In August 2018, a PCC plant in the Cipondoh area of Tangerang was successfully dismantled by Resort Police of Soekarno Hatta Airport with 3,175 pieces of PCC evidence.

Factors Causing Drug Use

Some of the reasons they use drugs based on the informants' recognition are as follows:

1. Peer influences
2. Living in an area prone to narcotics abuse (such as the Mekar Sari Merak area)
3. To increase stamina because it is needed to support work (such as fishermen and working in the operational section).
4. Because the situation is supportive (for example: a family member is a member of the police and often brings Narcotics Evidence into the house so that he is tempted to try).

Most of the victims come from good families (religious families), but due to environmental and social influences, they end up falling into drugs. Some of them are also involved in drug trafficking because several times in and out of prison and there meeting with drug dealers. The informant also revealed that drug trafficking in Nusa Kambangan was worse than other prisons because the prison guards knew and turned a blind eye to the incident.

From all the informants interviewed in the end, they realized to improve themselves. Support from the family is very necessary for them to be able to recover from their addictions. On the other hand, the presence of National Narcotics Board is also felt to be very helpful especially for addicts who want to be truly free from drug abuse and environmental influences. Therefore, it is not surprising that some of them are active in the Anti-Narcotics Association (PERANK) organization and are concerned about the surrounding environment to be free from drug trafficking.

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Based on information obtained from several informants, it is known that drug use harms the individual addicts themselves and those around them. There are physical, social and financial impacts. The following are some of the impacts that are recognized by addicts. First, the physical/mental impact, namely: (1) increased stamina and extraordinary work enthusiasm, but if the drug needs are not met then emotional feelings increase (irritability); (2) has an addictive effect; (3) suffering from mental disorders (crazy). Second, social impacts, including: (1) dropping out of school; (2) away from family; (3) rebel against parents; (4) hard headed; (5) obtaining negative stigma from the community. Third, the financial impact / financial, which consists of: (1) income not to meet the needs of the family but to buy drugs; (2) Goods in the house are sold to meet the needs of buying drugs.

From the negative impacts mentioned above, it turns out there are positive impacts obtained from the informant when he was involved in narcotics distribution. He was financially benefited because the price of selling drugs was very high, as the price of cannabis could be sold 10 times the capital spent. Even when in prison, the informant admitted that he participated in distributing meth and inx. When he was in prison he also always coordinated drug trafficking outside prison. It is such a huge irony, since the narcotics distribution takes place inside the prison.

The informant also admitted that the effects of drug use could be overcome if:

1. Exercise regularly.
2. Get closer to God
3. Stay away from addict friends to avoid relapse.
4. Participate in motivating the surrounding environment to avoid the dangers of drugs to eliminate negative stigma from the environment
5. If the negative stigma is already inherent in former addicts, then to anticipate the difficulty of finding work, it is better to follow work skill training/session/course provided by the Government (National Narcotics Board and Ministry of Social Affairs) and the community component (rehabilitation Foundation owned by the community), so that through these skills can be self-employed meet the needs of life.

P4GN Program

In supporting the P4GN program there was some important information obtained through in-depth interviews with several informants, including Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten, Head of Rehabilitation Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten, Community Leaders who Owned the Rehabilitation Foundation, Anti Narcotics Task Force: Companies that have received Advocacy from Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten (Krakatau Posco), Recipient Community Alternative Empowerment Program from Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten, Principal, and Kesbangpol (Head of National Vigilance Kesbangpol Banten Province). The following is a summary of the results of the interview.

Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten

Based on the results of the interviews obtained information that the Prevention and Community Empowerment Unit has made P4GN efforts as follows:

1. Forming volunteers/activists who can be used as an extension of BNNP extension agents so that they can provide counseling to the community, such as the PERANK Task Force.
2. Forming a drug free village by involving 5 pillars namely the Village Head, Kamtibmas, Babinsa, Village Puskesmas, and anti-narcotics activist volunteers. This year the emphasis is on shaping the village, as we have done in Pandeglang Regency by advocating for 6 villages there. The budget in the implementation of this drug free village is recommended to be taken from the health fund from the existing village fund allocation.
3. Invite the Regional Government to jointly conduct prevention of the dangers of drugs, such as asking for budget support from other agency for work skills training such as from the Social Service, Manpower Office.
4. Provide work skills training in areas prone to drug trafficking, with the aim that the community in the area can earn income other than selling drugs.
5. Coaching Task Force to jointly provide training to the community such as in agriculture, animal husbandry, workshop skills (welding and automotive).

6. Cooperate with SOEs to help prevention and community empowerment division work based on the realization of the Presidential Instruction by asking for their support for alternative empowerment for ex-addicts and ex-prisoners so that they can get a job and be productive.
7. Make a guidebook that contains counseling materials about the dangers of drugs.
8. Conducting advocacy activities at companies, offices, and agencies so that they participate in helping the implementation of prevention of the dangers of drugs. The obstacle is that most of what we have advocated is not followed up on, but there are also those whom we have advocated being able to implement it.
9. Developing electronic media, printed media, and social media for prevention efforts.
10. Conduct urine test activities such as in schools and companies which are carried out on demand. For the procurement of urine test kits, partly comes from the Provincial Narcotics Board budget (if there are still grant funds) and part of the requesting party. They can buy urine tests based on Provincial Narcotics Board recommendations or they can search for themselves.

Head of Rehabilitation Unit of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten

In supporting the P4GN program, the rehabilitation unit carries out the following rehabilitation programs:

1. Provide outpatient treatment for narcotics addicts with a target of 100 people per year. There are quite several addicts who voluntarily report themselves to IPWL (National Narcotics Board Primary Clinic), out of 40 people currently available, 25 of them come voluntarily, the rest is sent from the Police and Regional Police. They come brought by parents/family.
2. Integrated Assessment Service (TAT), namely handling of narcotics addict suspects for rehabilitation. There are 2 types of Assessment, namely Legal Assessment (Police/National Narcotics Board Investigator and Attorney General) and Medical Assessment (Team of Doctors). For TAT this year the target is 50 people. If after being arrested for more than 3 (three) days the National Narcotics Board Police/Investigator is not submitted for assessment, only a medical assessment will be carried out (automatically without being submitted by the National Narcotics Board, Police/Investigator).

3. SIL (Field Intervention Screening) Program is an outreach program for addicts who cannot access services. To overcome the constraints of lack of access to information, stigma, and costs for drug addicts, this outreach program was held. This program is also an effort to meet the outpatient target of 100 people per year. In this SIL program there are outreach officers who come to vulnerable areas and then conduct advocacy and directly hold the addicts there to then be invited to join the rehabilitation program. Reach is a counselor that we take from ex-addicts.
4. SIRENA (Narcotics Rehabilitation Information System), namely data on the implementation of rehabilitation in each province.
5. Collaborating with several schools to conduct screening for addicts in schools. This program is an initiative of Provincial Narcotics Board because it sees the condition of school children in the city of Serang being rampant using psychotropic types such as tramadol/dodol/TM (pain relief) and Hexymer (Parkinson's drug). Because there was no response from the education office for hearings on this issue, the Rehabilitation Sector took the initiative to invite Counseling Guidance Junior and High School teachers in the cities of Serang, Babinkamtibmas, and Babinsa for hearings on the use of this psychotropic problem. From the results of this hearing SIL finally entered schools that were prone to circulation and there were indications that their children were abusers.
6. It is planned that with the grant funds there will be training on screening assist for Counseling and Guidance teachers. The purpose of this activity is for these Counseling and Guidance teachers to become feeders for BNNP to help the rehabilitation program for their students. When there are children are caught using drugs, the school may not expelled this kid from school, but given a chance to rehabilitation before and then be able to continue their school.
7. Post-rehab programs (regular and continued), which are efforts to strengthen from recurrence, increase family support, and skills training. From the post-rehabilitation program, it is hoped that the former addict is ready to return to the community and have the skills to meet his living expenses.
8. Serving SKHPR (Certificate of Narcotics Examination Results), which only applies at the time of inspection, means that Provincial Narcotics Board is not responsible if after the examination the results change.

Anti-Narcotics Task Force

Informants are involved in the PERANK Task Force (Anti Narcotics Association) where the Task Force contributes to disseminating information of drugs' dangers with the support of Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten. This task force was formed in 2010, precisely when the informant as the founder of the task force left the Nusa Kambangan prison. Because of the involvement of the informants in establishing this Task Force, fellow prisoners who were also incarcerated in Lapas wanted to take part in changing and wanted to become drug counselors like informants. The activity carried out by the Task Force was not only on the provision of information dissemination but also helped provide venture capital to ex-convicts and ex-users who wanted to repent to have skills (agribusiness, workshops, welding, etc.) and earn income. In the future, they want to establish a "halfway house" that is intended for ex-prisoners and ex-users to follow work skills so that they can arrange their lives on the right path

Community Leaders Who Own Rehabilitation Foundation

The informant is the owner of the Rehabilitation Foundation which was built at his own expense. This foundation was established to treat addicts who want to recover from their addictions and provide them with skills so they can have their income and be accepted by the community. The rehabilitation technique used is still using the traditional method which is done using only herbs. When the rehabilitation client experiences withdrawal, then the medicine used is taken from plants that are named "hilkit" (tree sap). Work skills training provided at the Foundation is also obtained from rehabilitation clients who take medication there (sharing experiences). In addition to contributing to treatment, the Foundation also disseminating information about the dangers of drugs to the surrounding community because the Foundation is located in a drug-prone area (red zone). The socialization of the dangers of drugs is carried out by addicts who have recovered from their addictions.

Companies that Have Received Advocacy from Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten (Krakatau Posco)

The company initiation supported the P4GN program because of the

commitment of the leadership to protect its employees from the dangers of drugs. This is done considering the strategic position of Cilegon because it is a traffic trafficking of narcotics and sees the risk of work being so high that to improve work safety and maintain work facilities, employees must avoid drug abuse. Employees are dealing with liquid steel every day with temperatures above 1000 degrees so that if there is a mistake in handling it will be dangerous to themselves and the people around him.

The company's participation in the P4GN program is carried out in several activities, namely:

1. Conducting information dissemination about the dangers of drugs which were followed by around 300 employees by cooperating with Provincial Narcotics Board.
2. Hold a urine test that is carried out in stages.
3. Issue the regulations regarding prohibiting drug use.
4. All employees are asked to sign an agreement stating that they will not use drugs.
5. Form an anti-drug task force by inviting 2 representatives to attend training from Provincial Narcotics Board the hope is that they can disseminate information to their work environment about the dangers of drugs.
6. Sticking drug hazard stickers in several places in the company.
7. Revolving corporate social responsibility funds intended to provide training to the community such as English language training, in that activity also inserted material for drug hazards by playing a video about the dangers of drugs.
8. The company is committed to lay offs employees who proven to use drugs.

Recipient Communities for Alternative Empowerment Programs from Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten

In implementing the P4GN program, one of the efforts undertaken by Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten is to provide skills training to the community conducted in drug-prone areas (alternative empowerment). From the implementation of the program, based on information from informants who have followed the skills obtained information as follows:

1. After following the skills training in the culinary sector, the experience is applied by opening their own business with the family making

cassava chips with the brand “Sunami” (together in for better and for worse). Workers in this business are taken from the surrounding community who do not have jobs. Until now, quite a lot of production and marketed online and direct sales. Orders for these chips reach Singapore, Batam, Riau, Sulawesi. The obstacle faced in this business is the absence of company license and is currently asking for help from the Head of Regional Narcotics Board of Cilegon related to this problem.

2. Knowledge gained from skills training is also continued by training mothers around the residence to make a variety of foods such as traditional snacks and cassava chips.

School Principal

Based on information from informants that in supporting the P4GN program the school carries out the following preventive activities:

1. Family partnership program: The school partners with families to hold regular meetings to discuss problems in the school and programs in the school. This is done because without the support of the family the school is not able to carry out guidance to their students. Here there is “positive parenting” i.e. parents must give examples to their children such as not smoking. Here there is also guidance for parents about how to educate children in the digital era.
2. Inspirational parent classes: parents who are deemed successful are invited to become ceremonial coaches, where they motivate children and teachers.
3. Entrepreneurship program: children are given direction to be able to become entrepreneurs in the school environment. This is necessary because children start trying drugs because of a lack activity. To divert from negative things, in addition to academic activities, we increase student activities by entrepreneurship and developing extracurricular activities.
4. Fostering “*Akhlakul Karimah*” (good behaviors by the Quran): By expanding worship in mosques whose purpose is to strengthen the foundation of religion.
5. Urine test screening activities are carried out before students are accepted at school to anticipate drug abuse at school The urine test is conducted by each prospective student (not coordinated by

the school). This is to anticipate bad news from the public about the collection of fees imposed by the school.

6. Since 2013 has coordinated with the Provincial Narcotics Board and the Banten Police Directorate General for Drug Narcotics related to drug abuse in the school environment.
7. The urine test is conducted in the middle of the learning period in collaboration with the National Narcotics Board. A total of 70 children were selected based on observations that had behavioral changes when a urine test was performed. From the results of the urine test, everything was negative.
8. Develop prevention materials as learning materials in schools obtained from Provincial Narcotics Board and Banten Police. While related to the curriculum, this P4GN material is included in subjects such as Civic Education Biology, and Chemistry.
9. Giving religious lectures about the dangers of drugs. For religious activities, this is done when there are activities to commemorate certain holidays. Advising through religion is felt to be more easily accepted by students than advising them in the counseling room. For non-Muslims, we leave it to the church and the temple, because here the distance is close together.
10. Counseling of the dangers of drugs is carried out by the request of the school and the request from Provincial Narcotics Board. In 1 year more than 1 time.
11. Form an anti-drug task force in collaboration with Scouts. In Scouting, there is Saka Anti Drugs. There is a collaboration between GDS (School Discipline Movement) and scouts

Obstacles experienced in implementing the P4GN program in the school environment include:

1. None of the teachers had attended the training for the delivery of P4GN material. Much of the P4GN material is taken from the internet, encyclopedias and asks for a soft copy if from Provincial Narcotics Board or the Regional Police providing material about P4GN.
2. The Education Office has not yet made rules for schools to implement P4GN. State High School 4 Serang took its initiative to help promote P4GN.

National Unity and Politics (Head of National Vigilance Unit Province of Banten).

In implementing P4GN, Banten Provincial Government provides the following support:

1. Providing grants to Provincial Narcotics Board of Banten to support Provincial Narcotics Board's task in implementing the P4GN program.
2. To socialize P4GN to the community, students, and students. For socialization in schools, it is hoped that teachers will also help to socialize the dangers of drugs.
3. Submitting a urinary test proposal for all civil servants of Banten Province Government totaling 10,200 people (to support the P4GN Action Plan). This was carried out independently by the Banten Provincial Government by requesting the assistance of officers from Provincial Narcotics Board. Urine test for the civil servants is very necessary because many cases of drug abuse involve civil servants, Civil Servants is no exception in the Banten Provincial Government. There was once a case of Civil Servants using drugs in his office. The inspection for Civil Servants conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board has often been leaked, so people who are indicated using drugs have escaped the examination.
4. Propose the formation of Banten Bersinar, namely Banten which is free from Drug Abuse.
5. Drafting a Regional Regulation on P4GN which is currently in the process of being drafted in the DPRD (Commission V). The task of the Provincial Narcotics Board and the Provincial Government is to oversee the preparation of this regulation so that it can be quickly ratified. With this Regional Regulation, it is expected that all Provincial Government Organizations (OPD) will participate in carrying out this P4GN program.

Obstacle on implementing P4GN programs:

1. The lack of budget
2. It is necessary to have a database of areas which require information dissemination.

Closing

Drug problems are complex, ranging from illicit drug trafficking to drug abuse. For this reason, a comprehensive effort is needed so that the two problems can be suppressed. National Narcotics Board as the leading sector continues to make efforts to reduce supply and demand. On the supply reduction side, National Narcotics Board has made efforts to eradicate various disclosure cases. The same thing was done by the National Police. In addition to reducing supply reduction, BNN also seeks to reduce demand reduction through drug prevention measures. In the framework of prevention starting from rural areas, BNN together with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of of PDPT, has pioneered the the drugs free village program. This program involves three pillars, namely Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, and the Village Head and the Puskesmas. To increase public understanding of the dangers of drugs, the National Narcotics Board has also carried out a anti-drug campaign and organized the formation of anti-drug volunteers

Perpustakaan BNN



IV

DRUG ISSUES IN BALI AND NUSA TENGGARA ISLAND

Perpustakaan BNN

Ulun Danu Batur Temple, Bali



Kelimutu Lake, Ende Regency, East Nusa Tenggara

IV

DRUG ISSUES IN BALI AND NUSA TENGGARA ISLAND

Introduction

Drugs are a common threat that must be fought by all components of the Indonesian nation because of its large negative impact. The trend of narcotics abuse that tends to increase is happening in almost every region in Indonesia that it demands the active role of all parties involved, ranging from the government to the community. Cases of abuse from drugs of various types can already be found, both from the level of consumption (users), distribution (dealers), to production (producers). Therefore, the National Narcotics Board and the police as an authorized institution in dealing with this problem must foster collaboration and cooperation across sectors so that the handling can be carried out comprehensively from upstream to downstream.

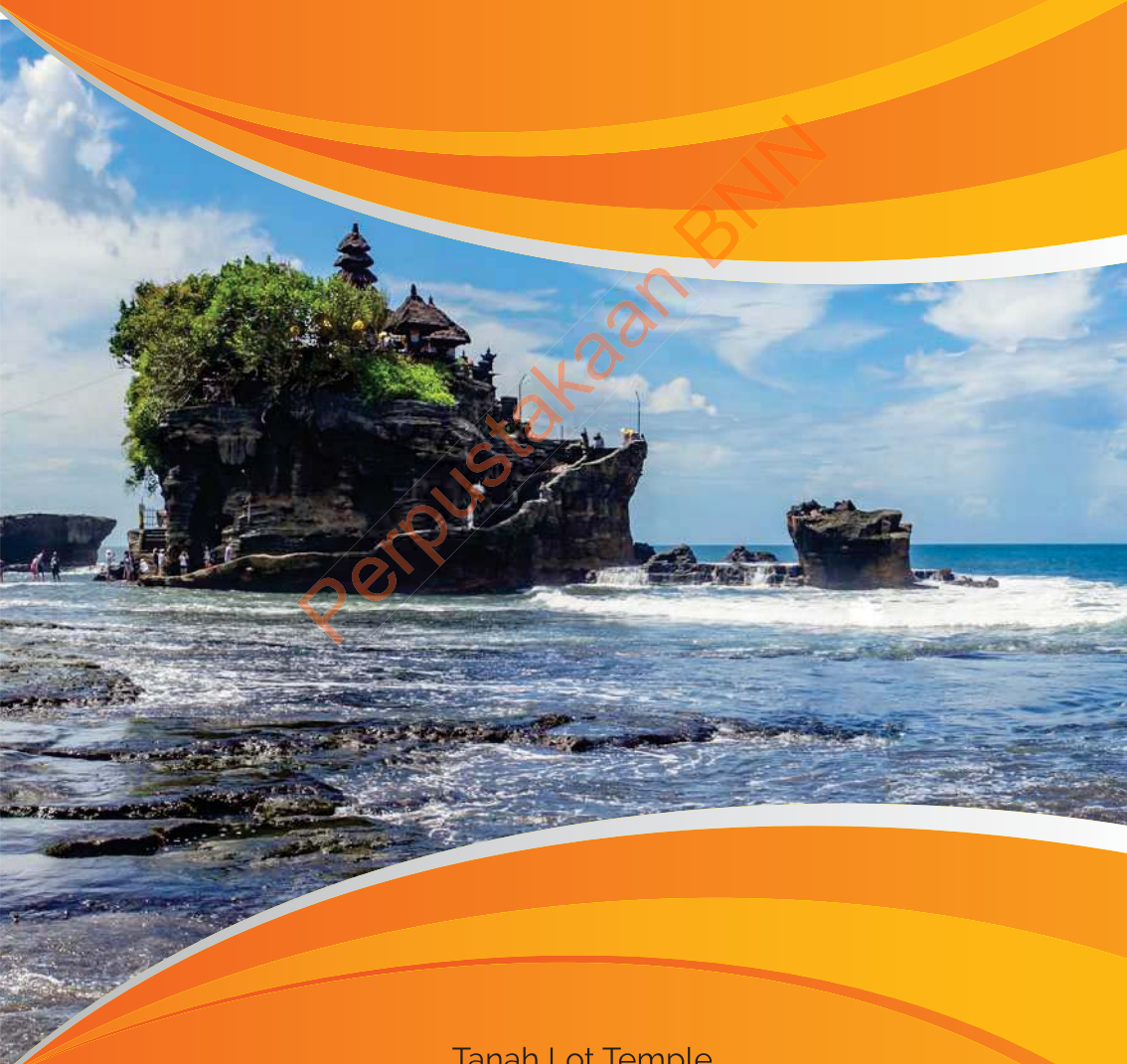
This chapter will discuss the drug problems in Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island. As one of the archipelago's main tourist destinations, both domestic and foreign, Bali and Nusa Tenggara are vulnerable to drug abuse. With a variety of modus operandi, international drug dealer networks often target the island of Bali as a smuggling destination. On the other hand, the drug

network also often utilizes the islands of Nusa Tenggara, both East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), as drug entry points to Java and Bali.

In addition to illicit drug trafficking, this chapter also discusses the factors causing rampant drug use in each province, the impact of drug use, as well as drug abuse prevention programs that have been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board in each province on the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara. The picture of the phenomenon of drug problems on the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara and the real facts are expected to open our eyes that drug abuse is getting worse. Therefore, increasing knowledge, information, and self-protection against the dangers of drugs need to be promoted optimally in all walks of life without exception.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF BALI



Tanah Lot Temple

1. Province of Bali

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Bali

Denpasar area is included in the red category, in the sense that the area is vulnerable to drug trafficking and abuse. In the last 2 years, drug trafficking and abuse have succeeded in uncovering cases related to factories producing meth in 2 places, namely Denpasar and Badung, in different periods of time. Denpasar is one of the areas where it is very easy to get drugs, because in that area there is a drug distribution place, namely Flores Village, located around the Sudirman street. Heresay, the village has many drug dealers. This village was torn apart by the Chief of Bali Regional Police, I Made Mangku Prastika. During the raid, the drug dealers fled to Lombok, Jember and Banyuwangi. But since 2010, the escapees have returned to Kampung Flores and are operating there. As a result of the ease of getting drugs and the aggressiveness of dealers in distributing drugs, then almost all professions in Bali have been threatened by drug abuse, both civil servants, law enforcement and the private sector. It is worrying that in general, drug users are mostly Balinese themselves.

The tendency of drug users in the Province of Bali is changing. In the years before 2009 for example, the dominant type of drug used was heroin. Nowadays, the types of drugs used tend to be crystal meth. Starting in 2007, drug use [trend] has mixed between heroin and crystal meth. However, given the heroin type of drugs was increasingly difficult to find and the price was relatively expensive (almost IDR 15 million/gram), it led to a shift in the type of drugs consumed, which is looking for drugs that are cheaper and easier to obtain. Another type of drug that is widely used by addicts today besides methamphetamine is inex.

The drug dealer network in the Province of Bali is relatively large for the size of the region, but is still relatively small on a national scale. Some of the areas of origin of the distributors are coming from inside Bali and some from outside Bali, including from foreign countries. In fact, among dealers who are foreigners themselves, some of them already produce methamphetamine as well and are caught. However, statistics show that in general drug dealers/distributors operating in the Province of Bali are mostly outsiders. Furthermore, among drug addicts, many also operate

as drug dealers. This was done so that the addicts could get cheap drugs. In addition, the addict who also doubles the drug dealer can buy drugs for his own use as a result of selling profits, because the commission from the sale can be in the form of drugs, money, or both. A former addict who doubles as a drug dealer says if a user does not also become a dealer, he is a fool for only spending money.

Drug transaction system in the past was relatively simple, namely by meeting physically (face to face). That is, drug transactions are carried out directly, there is money and drugs. In the past, there was one place that was often monitored by outreachers from rehabilitation centers to where drug transactions took place, so that if drug transactions took place in that place it could be seen in plain sight. Users know the drug dealer network based on information from individuals or friends to friends. Based on that information, they can meet and get acquainted with each other at the dealer/distributors' places, and finally to be able to use drugs together.

Consumers who come looking for drugs to Denpasar come from various places, such as Gianyar and Singaraja. Usually, consumers who come from various regions in the Province of Bali, in turn, become permanent partners.

As changes in the types of drugs consumed and increasingly strict supervision and law enforcement of drug dealers, distributors, and drug users, the way in which drugs are distributed also changes in the Province of Bali. The transaction pattern as described above is very rarely done today. Drug transactions carried out already utilizes the transfer system, no longer meeting face to face, so that it is more hidden. That makes the drug transactions that occur difficult to uncover because the transaction is not visible. In other words, currently the distribution of drugs uses a network system in which there are couriers, dealers, and distributors. Therefore, the police or the Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali are relatively having difficulties to reveal the drug distribution network because its cut off characteristics.

To get drugs, usually ordering is done through mobile communication and payment is made via transfer to a particular bank account number.

While the drug delivery system ordered through mobile phones is done by sticking the purchased drugs on a wall. The frequently used booking address is fake. BNNP Bali has uncovered several cases of illicit drug trafficking, whose shipments were carried out using expedition services. For example, on January 6, 2019, BNNP Bali successfully revealed the shipment of cannabis weighing approximately 25 kg from North Sumatra through an expedition service in Sanur, Denpasar. Therefore, the drug sellers and buyers do not know each other, so BNNP does not know the drug dealer. According to the term used by BNNP, they use the Shot Gun method, which is to break up the distribution of narcotics to various regions using a number of couriers in the hope that the method can pass more circulars.

Based on information obtained by informants, the network of drug dealers/distributors is even exists within the Penitentiary. Some informants from rehabilitation homes (who are also former users) said that the Kerobokan prison is a drug factory. Therefore, it is not surprising if there are those who say that someone caught for drug abuse and taken to prison, will become a champion in terms of drugs in the future. The informant we interviewed said:

"Sometimes, entering as thief coming out as drug dealer. I met people, that person was incarcerated into Kerobokan was just [because of] trapped, he had never used it before but then used it [inside the prison] because he was beaten by 30 people, forced to buy. I am not stigmatizing the prison, but most of what we deal with here is like that, entering as criminals coming out drug dealers".

Narcotics that are traded on the beach are usually marijuana. It is said that many young people who rent out surfing equipment [were also] while selling marijuana. According to the informant, *"they use marijuana, I think"*. Marijuana is suitable for fun (purposes), such as listening to music, playing on the beach because drugs make users feel fun and full of fantasy. *"It's a god-level fantasy for lies,"* the informant said. Meanwhile, if meth user goes to the beach, he never feels fun.

When viewed from the drug case data, it can be seen that drug abuse in Bali Province has decreased. Data shows that in 2018, BNNP Bali

together with Bali Regional Police succeeded in uncovering 1,173 drug cases. Meanwhile, in the first half of 2019, only 98 cases were revealed, with details of the cases revealed by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali there were 12 cases and Bali Regional Police were 86 cases. Similarly, based on data from users entering rehabilitation centers, the number of residents showed a declining trend, as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Drug Resident Were Rehabilitated in Bali Province in 2018 and 2019

No	Rehabilitation Nature	Resident Number	
		2018	2019
1	Voluntary	103	33
2	Compulsary	91	22
3	Compulsary TAT	350	50
Total		544	105

Factors Causing Drug Use

Drug abusers come from various groups, such as: students, university students, private workers, civil servants, informal sector employees, drivers, tour guides, and even traditional Balinese head figures. There are many factors that affect a person involved in drug abuse, such as trying out, broken home, stress, and an environment that is prone to drug abuse include: areas with lots of entertainment places and boarding houses. However, they are generally involved in drug abuse due to wrong association. They are not aware of the dangers of drugs, that even though using drugs only once, the potential for addiction is very high, thus it is feared that they will use them continuously. In addition, if you use drugs continuously, then to get the same impact, it will demand a higher measurement (dose). Therefore, for someone to avoid from becoming victims of drug abuse, the key is never to try the intended drug.

There are several dominant causes that cause a person to use drugs, namely social/environmental problems, relationships, family problems, medical problems, and legal problems, as well as simply trying it out. So far, drug users who enter rehabilitation centers are at most 20 years old and the majority are men, although some are still 14 years old. They

assume that methamphetamine does not have a negative impact on his health; because if he does not use drugs in one day, it turns out he can still move like normal people in general. Unlike heroin drug type, whereby If the user does not use drugs in one day, it will have an extraordinary effect that he cannot move and be active as normal people. The implication is, crystal meth users are rather difficult to recover because they think there is no problem with their addiction. As a result, many users have been found guilty by law but they feel they are not problematic, making it very difficult to expect them to volunteer for rehabilitation. In fact, many users who have been rehabilitated have returned to use drugs after rehabilitation.

Things that encourage a drug user to recover, must be based on a strong desire to leave drugs. If there is no strong intention, do not expect former drug users to totally abandon the desire to use drugs. According to informants who often accompany rehabilitated drug addicts, a person can recover from drug use by around 20 to 30 percent, depending on the addict himself. In addition, environmental influences also exist. For example, there is a person who has been rehabilitated and has been declared recovered, but when he returns home, he still has the feeling to try drugs again. Because the drug user in his hometown was only himself, so he began contacting friends in one of his old communities to get the drug in question. Since then, he has become a drug user and addict again (relapse).

Based on the cases above, when an addict leaves/is released from correctional institution, correctional institution officers often give an advice that the fostered residents who are returning home to discard their old phone numbers and replace them with new one. In this way, residents who will leave the rehabilitation center will be better able to avoid communicating and interacting with their old communities. However, there is no guarantee that he will not meet old friends in his community, because in general it is not easy to avoid meeting old friends in one community.

Impact of Drug Use

The impact of crystal meth on the physical user feels strong because he is included in the category of stimulants. For example, the informant

interviewed said that he had not slept for three months and felt fine. Meth users become energetic and always on the move. In fact, if he is given a new cellphone or motorbike, maybe he will disassemble it and the work can be carried out continuously for two working days. Basically, if someone is using meth, there is only work done due to the effects of drugs which makes him always energetic and enthusiastic. When the drug reaction he uses runs out, his energy is drained away and he would innately want to sleep on.

The stimulant effect caused by crystal meth is different from the effect produced by heroin. This type of drug makes a person who uses it a depressant, so that when using it, the user cannot do any activity, including walking to the bathroom, watching television, walking, and eating.

The impact on health is certainly very worrying. Around 2003-2007, obtaining drugs was very difficult because the government was very repressive. In fact, someone who is going to buy a syringe at a pharmacy is always monitored by police intelligence agents. The implication was that, drug users by injection would often be using one syringe that is used together (in turn). At that time, the syringe that had been thrown in a garbage bin was still sought and used to inject drugs into his body. As a result, at that time many injection type drug users contracted HIV, abscesses, and hepatitis C.

In order to reduce the impact of drugs on health, the Bali Dua Hati Foundation runs a Harm Reduction program in the form of 12 activities, one of which is providing sterile syringes. At the same time, the government also launched a syringe exchange program as a follow up to the collaboration between the police and 7 departments. Through the program, the NGO worked with the Puskesmas (Public Health Center) to withdraw used syringes from drug users and replace them by providing new syringes. This is possible because there is support from Jakarta in the form of sterile needles to be distributed to users free of charge. The implication is that the program can gradually prevent the wider spread of HIV and recovery can then be done through the assistance of the harm reduction program. The program took place in 2012, 2013, and 2014. The program stopped after the parties saw the fact that the drug population using syringes had declined significantly.

In addition to the effects of the disease as described above, addicts also often have difficulty sleeping or always feel anxious (anxiety) because there is a sense of suspicion towards their group that is very high. Therefore, they generally need a sedative so they can sleep and not feel too nervous. For this reason, some psychiatrists are often visited by drug users. For example, it is said that a few years ago, there was a doctor named Denny Thong (who had just died) who was a coach at the Buah Hati Bali Foundation. Most of these psychiatrist's patients come from groups of drug users. Their purpose in coming to the psychiatrist was to get a sedative.

Other impacts faced due to drug trafficking and abuse also occur in the family economy. The negative impact is quite large because an addict can take (steal) various kinds of family property that can be exchanged into money and also (steal) cash belonging to family members. Therefore, there is a growing term "if there are addicts in the family, then the whole family becomes ill". Another concern is that drug users come from families that are economically lacking so that no family items can be taken or sold, or there is no money that can be taken when it is really needed to get drugs. What might be done by users from poor families, they are usually involved in criminal acts, such as stealing, cheating or even taking part in being a distributor, courier, or drug dealer. If the user is a woman, it is also possible that she will become a prostitute for money. While for users who have sufficient wealth or economy, usually the thing to do when the money to get drugs is gone is to sell personal belongings. If the personal belongings are sold up, then it continues to sell the belongings of the family and the closest people. If personal items, family, and the closest people are sold out, usually he starts to disturb the environment.

The Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program

Planning of Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali for prevention and community empowerment Program is based on mapping of area vulnerability and incidental events. Every year, Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali conducts analysis and evaluation of the programs that have been carried out, then plans are made for the future. In an effort to prevent illicit drug trafficking, so far Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali and Regional Narcotics Board have been intensively conducting pre-emptive and

preventive activities. Meanwhile, repressive action is the last way to tackle drug trafficking. In the context of pre-emptive and preventive, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board carried out many activities, including inviting the public to participate in drug handling. The invitation was carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board by providing information about the dangers of drugs to the public in the environments of education, work and general public. The information is spread through various media, such as face-to-face, radio and television broadcasts. It is hoped that through the dissemination of information public awareness, vigilance and care of the dangers of drugs can grow. This caution needs to be raised because most people are not aware that their environment is being targeted by the dangers of drugs. With the growth of vigilance, awareness and care of the community, especially towards his/her own self, it is expected to suppress the emergence of new users. This is important because so far the community tends not to care. For example, when an addict lives in their village, the community tends to be permissive and does not isolate him, except if the drug addict is infected with HIV, the community tends to isolate him for fear of contracting.

In addition to using medias as mentioned above, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board also carry out prevention activities through collaboration with other institutions. The collaboration is intended to work together with other agencies such as the Kesbangpol, the Health Office, the Education Office, the Youth and Sports Agency, to conduct socialization about the dangers of drugs. This collaboration has actually been carried out by making an MoU at the central level and the collaboration was then followed up at the regional level, as happened in the Province of Bali. According to informants from NGOs, this collaboration activity is very good to facilitate coordination between institutions, so that the operation and handling of the dangers of drugs involve various elements.

The prevention programs are not only (conducted) by National Narcotics Board or NGOs but involve all parties that can be mobilized. In its implementation, there are various forms of collaboration programs carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board. Collaboration with the Department of Youth and Sports, for example in this case, the Department of Youth Sports has asked for help from the

Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali to recruit young people from several regencies/cities because there will be an anti-drug youth movement held. Youth recruitment is done by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board of Bali because the Department of Youth and Sports does not know the vulnerability map about who are the anti-drug youth who can and want to be recruited. In the recruitment, the Provincial Narcotics Board helped in the field by asking Denpasar City Narcotics Board, Badung Regency Narcotics Board, Gianyar Regency Narcotics Board to help find and recruit a number of young people as required by the Youth and Sports Department.

Meanwhile, the form of collaboration with the Education Office is different. In this case, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board made an MoU with the Education Office to build an integrated curriculum. In its implementation, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board asked the Education Office to instruct the schools to integrate material about drugs in several subjects taught in schools. Based on the MoU, currently the material on the dangers of drugs has been inserted in extra-curricular subjects, Civic Sciences, Biology or Sports and Health, Religion, Social Sciences, Indonesian Language, and History.

Forms of cooperation (are also done) with other agencies, one of which is with the local Health Office. For example, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board together with the Health Office conduct urine checks on employees in an agency, such as employees in the Regional House of Representatives of Tabanan. In addition there is cooperation with the Department of Tourism. In this case, the Department of Tourism has an anti-drug program in tourism schools which then invites Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board. In the implementation, the Tourism Office is the one that makes the schedule, while the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board are the counseling team and deliver material about HIV material and the dangers of drugs.

Related to budgeting, if the program belongs to the central government then the budget allocation comes from the central, while if the activities are in the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics

Board, then the activity uses the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board budget.

Other activities carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board in the context of preventing drug abuse are community empowerment. Its activities include inviting the public to carry out urine tests independently, developing life skills programs by empowering young people who are not working to do positive things, instead of negative, such as drug abuse. Life skills programs are usually based on district or village requests. For the implementation, this is done by the Manpower Office in coordination with BLK and informing the activities to Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board. Then Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board will map to select suitable villages to be empowered through life skills.

While for prevention purposes, the program provided is not enough to just be one but must be in the form of several programs, because when Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board deliver information, they needed a variety of media, such as face to face [meetings], printed media, radio, and so on. Therefore, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board must have many programs that can be adopted according to local needs to be efficient and effective. In fact, face-to-face media is the most effective way of conveying information among the various programs, because by face-to-face, information can be conveyed directly to those present. Even so, radio media is still needed. For the province of Bali, programs delivered through cultural arts performances, comedy events, “Bonres”, are also effective media. Through this art performance, many people come, because the delivery of information about the dangers of drug distribution and abuse are not as boring as lectures.

Then, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board also held a synergy meeting with the community to empower the community to become anti-drug volunteers. For village level, the formation of volunteers uses the *pecalang*. For example, anti-drug volunteers have been formed in Negara, Jembrana, West Bali Regency. The inauguration of the anti-drug volunteer was attended by the National Police Chief. Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali has installed 2,544 *pecalang* from 5,970 *pecalang* throughout

Bali as anti-drug volunteers. They are expected to convey the dangers of drugs to people in their villages and to be alerted when drug abuse occurs in their areas. Besides using *pecalang*, the delivery of information about the dangers of drugs in rural or urban areas, also involved Empowerment of Family Welfare (PKK) activists, cadets from Karang Taruna in Banjar and other administrators.

At present, the program that is superior is the empowerment of indigenous villages because they have their own rules on the results of the agreement in the form of 'awig-awig'. In this case, Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board are encouraging "Bendesa" to include the issue of the dangers of drugs in their 'awig-awig' as additional rules. This is very strategic because "Bendesa" is in charge of the banjar adat (culture center), so if the problems of the dangers of drugs enter through the "Bendesa", then automatically it will involve the banjar below him in the relevant adat village. Because the responses from each village are different, the Provincial Narcotics Board gives priority to empowerment to villages that are responsive to prevention programs. As for the service village, the reinforcement was done by traveling lectures in the service villages.

The current condition is that almost all regencies/cities have P4GN regulations, such as in Gianyar Regency there is the Penestanan Village in Ubud and 16 other Indigenous Villages that have regulations that regulate drug abuse. Then in Badung Regency, there are Adat Villages of Gulingan, Kutuh, Seminyak, Abiansema, Jimbaran, Sogsogan, and Padang Luwih which have included the dangers of drugs in their regulations. Likewise, in Denpasar City, there is Pekraman Ubung Village, and in Klungkung Regency there is Ped Nusa Penida Village which has accommodated the dangers of drugs in its regulations.

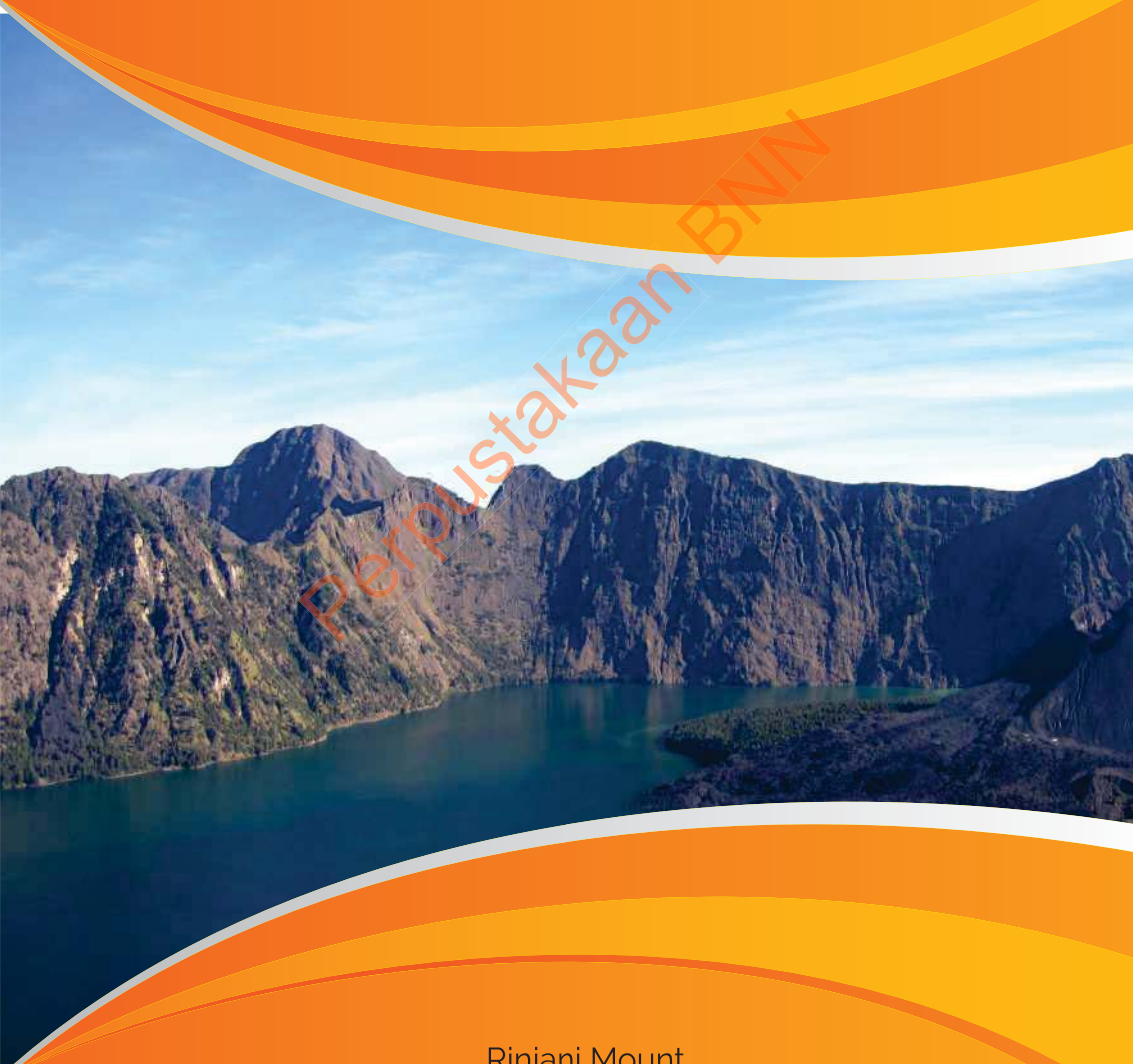
Provincial Narcotics Board also runs an anti-drug volunteer formation program that is carried out in schools and colleges. Therefore, at present many schools already have anti-drug volunteers and their existence is classified as active, for example KAESPAN (A group of students concerned with AIDS and Drugs) which is widely available in schools.

While in terms of user experience, in the efforts to prevent children/families from falling into drug abuse, communication between children and parents is important. Through intense/intimate communication, it is expected to create closeness and harmony within the family, so that children feel comfortable in the middle of the family because all problems can be discussed openly. In addition, parents can also monitor their children; about school, friends, or whatever the child does can be monitored by parents. This is important because in reality, according to informants, most people fall into drug users because of trying out due to association and broken home.

Based on observations of informants who become anti-drug activists, the impact of collaboration between agencies and institutions undertaken by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board of Bali is very good, especially to build community independence in informing and the courage to report if there is drug abuse in the region. However, even though the P4GN movement in Bali Province is quite adequate, the implementation of the P4GN program is still not evenly distributed throughout the region.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA



Rinjani Mount

2. Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)

The problem of drug abuse in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) in general, as well as in the City of Mataram and West Lombok Regency in particular, is quite alarming and must receive serious attention from various related parties. This can be seen from the case disclosure data which continues to increase every year in all regions of NTB through various means and channels of circulation. The attractiveness of NTB as an area that continues to develop into a tourism destination is in fact besides having a positive impact on the local population, on the other hand it is also vulnerable to the negative effects of drug trafficking and abuse.

This paper aims to explore the problem of drugs in the city of Mataram and West Lombok Regency (NTB Province) in particular with their various dynamics. The first part of this article discusses the condition the distribution and abuse of drugs that occur in NTB. Supporting data is also displayed to illustrate the drug problem in NTB. Furthermore, the second part outlines the factors that cause drug use, both from the family environment, neighborhood, social environment, work environment, school environment, as well as the habit of doing risky behavior. The third section discusses the effects of drug use, both economic and social impacts. The fourth part is the conclusion of this paper, which contains a description of various drug trafficking prevention programs that have been carried out.

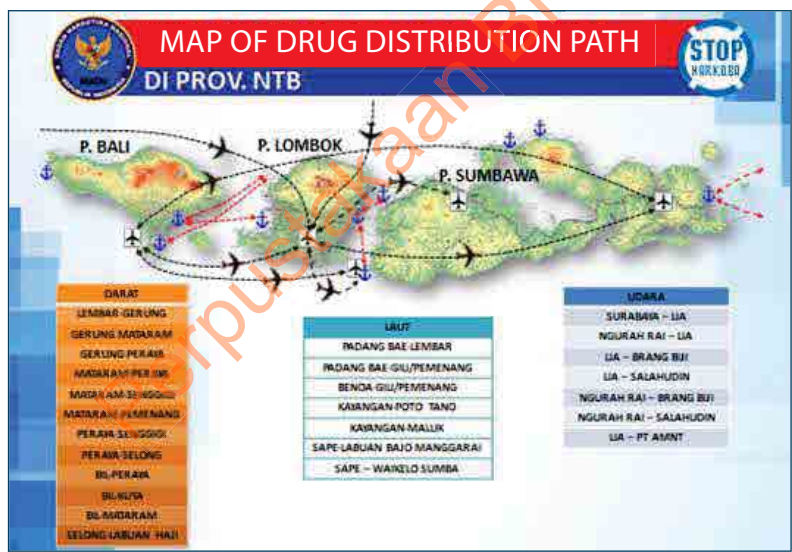
The scope of this paper specifically discusses drug issues in the context of Mataram City, West Lombok Regency, and NTB Province. However, in a number of relevant sections, the linkages are also discussed with other regions in the province. Sources of data used in the preparation of this paper were obtained through various approaches, such as interviews with various informants/sources, observations, as well as research of supporting documents, both obtained from informants in the field and sources from the internet. Therefore, drug problems in Mataram City and West Lombok Regency (NTB Province) can be described comprehensively.

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Province of NTB

The case of drug trafficking and abuse in the NTB Province is an 'iceberg' phenomenon as happened in other regions in Indonesia. Although

cases that have been successfully handled continue to increase, there are still many actual data on drug trafficking and drug abuse that have not yet been revealed. As explained by the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB in the Technical Guidance of survey activities (Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB, 2019) which states that the map of drug trafficking routes in the NTB Province region is quite complex and involves various trafficking routes, both by land, sea and air. Drug trafficking routes in NTB Province can be seen on the map below. In line with this, the Director of Narcotics Criminal Investigation of the NTB Regional Police also mentioned that the NTB Province has become an area of drug marketing and distribution, which mainly utilizes inter-island domestic sea routes, and even has involved inter-state routes through various modes of operation in its distribution (Beritabali.com).

Picture 4.1. Map of Drug Distribution Path in NTB Province

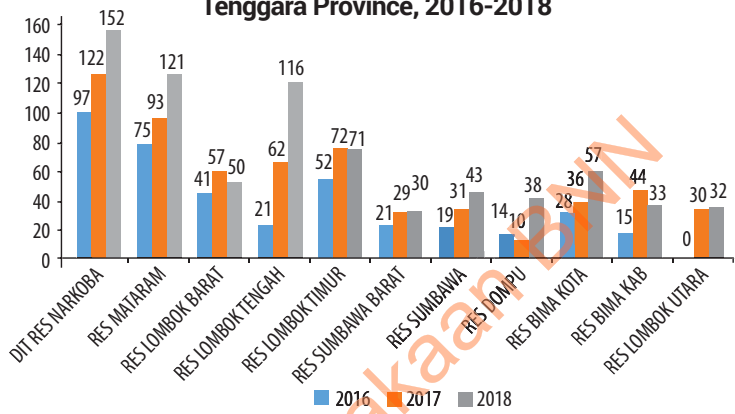


Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB, 2019

Based on the recapitulation of drug cases in NTB Province during the 2016-2018 period (data sources were obtained from the NTB Regional Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate's report data submitted to Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB), the number of uncovering of drug criminal cases continued to increase. In 2016, there were 383 drug cases in the NTB region, but this figure in the following year (2017) increased

to 586 drug cases, and continued to increase in 2018 to 743 drug cases. From these data, drug cases handled by the Mataram Regional Police were 75 cases in 2016, 93 cases in 2017, and 121 cases in 2018. As for drug cases handled by the West Lombok Regional Police were 41 cases in 2016, 57 cases in 2017, and 50 cases in 2018. Complete data including other regions in NTB Province during 2016-2018 can be seen in Graphic 4.1.

Graphic 4.1. Drug Case Recapitulation Based on Region in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018



Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018).

The data in diagram 1 above shows that drug problems occur almost evenly in all regions in NTB Province. This is also in line with what was conveyed by the Director of Narcotics of the NTB Regional Police (Arifin, 2019) on Wednesday, August 21, 2019 which explained that from the total narcotics cases successfully revealed during April to mid-August 2019, drug problems were found in all regencies/cities in NTB. The data shows that the highest number of uncovering was made by the Mataram Police (87 cases), Central Lombok Police (81 cases), NTB Regional Police Narcotics Directorate (70 cases), East Lombok Police (38 cases), North Lombok Police (27 cases), Bima City Police Station (25 cases), Sumbawa Police Station (24 cases), West Lombok Police Station (22 cases), Dompupu Police Station (21 cases), West Sumbawa Regency (17 cases), and Bima Regency Police Station (15 cases). Another source also mentioned the same thing that the Mataram Regional Police occupied the top position in

the uncovering of drug cases compared to other regional police in the NTB region throughout June 2019 (Lentsantb.com).

Meanwhile, BNNP NTB also mapped drug-prone areas which are not absolutely vulnerable, but dynamic and can move to other regions. Quoting the reports of Mataramnews.co.id (2019) that currently there are six regions/districts that are considered vulnerable, namely Gili Indah Tiga Gili in Pemenang, Regency of North Lombok, Cakranegara District, Ampeman District and Mataram District (Mataram City) and Sengigi and Lembar (West Lombok Regency). The same source mentioned indicators in mapping drug-prone areas, namely the occurrence of several cases of drug crimes, tendency of crime, violence, drug dealers, drug production, drug usage figures, drug evidence and drug entry points. In addition, there are also supporting indicators, namely the many locations of entertainment venues, boarding houses and dwellings with high privacy, high poverty rates and the absence of public facilities, and low social interaction in the midst of society.

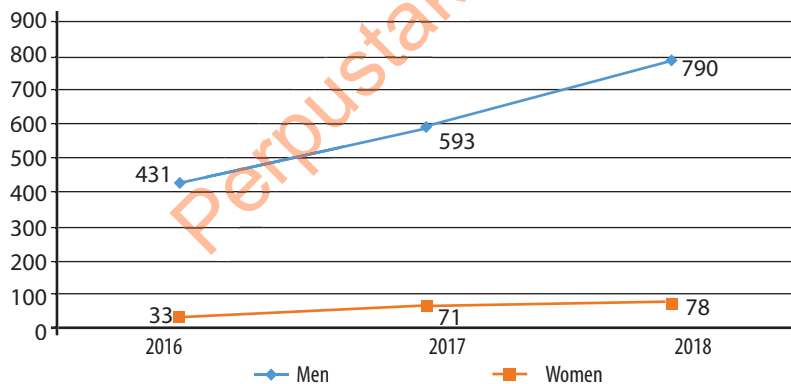
Other sources (Kicknews.today, 2019; Koranmerah.com, 2019; Dit Narkoba, 2018; Editor of Lombok Post, 2017; Suarantb.com, 2017; Hariannusa.com, 2017) and also from interviews with several informants that the area of Karang Bagu, Subdistrict of Karang Taliwang, Cakranegara District as one of the areas prone to drug trafficking in the city of Mataram. The negative stigma/label of the area as the black zone of drug trafficking in NTB and especially in the city of Mataram is still relatively common today. Searching "Karang Bagu" on the internet site also showed that most of what appeared was news about drug problems in the region. This was also reinforced by the results of interviews with several informants and observations in the area which showed that Karang Bagu is an area prone to drug trafficking.

Meanwhile, data on narcotics evidence throughout 2016-2018 shows a varying tendency. The evidence of methamphetamine drug types, for example, in 2016 reached 3,448.28 grams, then it had decreased in 2017 (2,639,027 grams), but increased again in 2018 (4,479.76 grams). Evidence of cannabis type drugs in 2016 reached 31,678.96 grams, then decreased to 12,642.98 grams in 2017, but again increased sharply in 2018, which was as much as 43,028.81 grams and 2 cannabis trees. The

same tendency was also seen in ecstasy type of narcotics evidence that in 2016 512.5 items were successfully revealed, then decreased sharply in 2017 which was only 63 items, but again increased in 2018 to 209 items. Data on drug evidence shows considerable variation in types (Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the Indonesian National Police in the West Nusa Tenggara Region, 2016, 2017, 2018). This is also in line with the conditions in 2019 which showed evidence that had been confiscated in the form of methamphetamine, cannabis, ecstasy pills, as well as several other types of drugs (Arifin, 2019). Methamphetamine is indeed one type of drug that is widely abused in NTB today (Tribunnews, 2019).

The interesting thing is the availability of recapitulation data on drug cases as information that can be used to see patterns and trends of drug cases in the NTB Province. By sex, for example, the majority of drug cases occur in men compared to women. However, drug cases that occur both in men and women continue to increase (are) as shown in the graphic 4.2 below.

Graphic 4.2. Drug Cases Recapitulation Based on Gender in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018

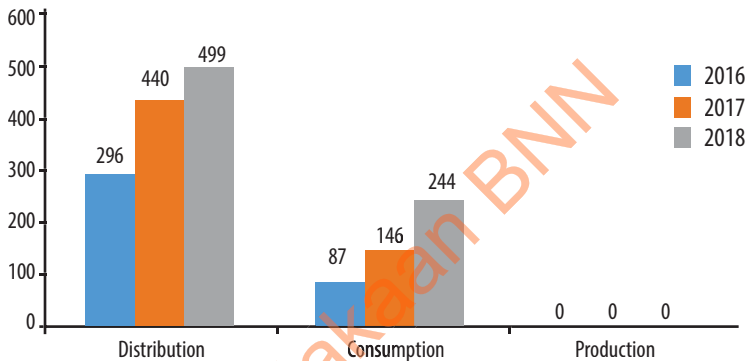


Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018).

Recapitulation data of drug cases in NTB Province during 2016-2018 can also be seen based on their qualifications, namely distribution, consumption and production. In graph 4.3 below, no drug production is found in the NTB region. This shows that this area is only a transit area

and destination for drug trafficking and abuse. The results of interviews with a number of sources also corroborated the data that in this region more activities were related to drug distribution and consumption. Until now there has not been a found or revealed drug production activity in the NTB region. These conditions indicate that the NTB region is allegedly the destination area for drug trafficking, so in addition to arrest operations, security also needs to be tightened on the pathways suspected of being the entry point for illicit drug trafficking in NTB (Arifin, 2019).

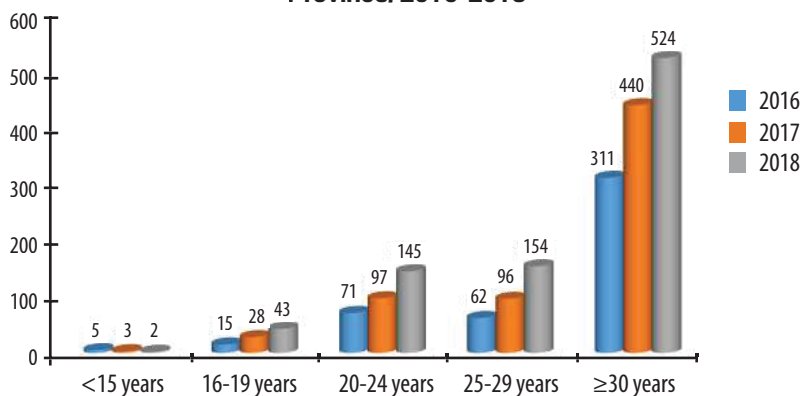
Graphic 4.3. Drug Cases Recapitulation Based on Qualifications in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018



Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018).

Meanwhile, if grouped by age, the recapitulation of drug cases in NTB shows fluctuating figures as shown in diagram 4.4. Although it can be seen that most of those involved in drug cases are those aged 30 years and over, but drug cases at a relatively younger age also tends to increase. This should be a common vigilance point of all parties involved. In the age group of 16-19 years, for example, there were 43 people involved in drug cases in 2018. This figure has almost tripled when compared to 2016 which was only 15 people. Likewise in the age group of 20-24 years and 25-29 years, those involved in drug cases in 2018 more than doubled compared to 2016. This condition is in accordance with data owned by Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB which states that 90,000 [of people in] productive ages in NTB has been exposed to drugs (Beritabali.com, 2019).

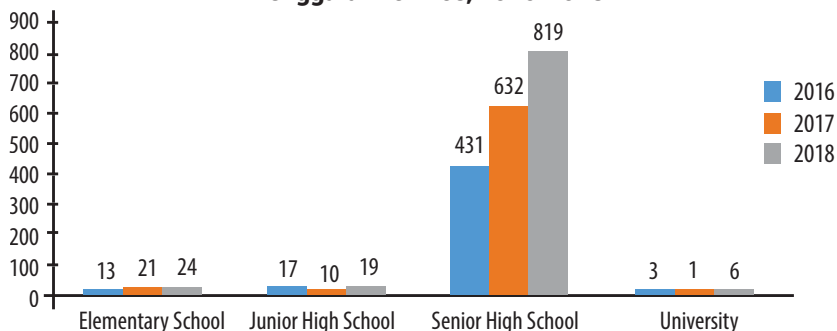
Graphic 4.4. Drug Cases Recapitulation by Age in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018



Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018)

Meanwhile, if viewed based on educational background, the majority of drug cases are found in those who have high school level education. This is quite alarming because even though their education is higher, it is not enough to fortify themselves to prevent the use or distribution of drugs. There are relatively few drug cases in those with a bachelor's degree. This data must be viewed carefully because drug use and distribution to those with higher education also tends to increase. Meanwhile, drug cases in those with lower education (elementary or junior high) indicate the need for early attention to prevent this drug abuse. Drug abuse cases based on education level in NTB Province can be seen in graphic 4.5 below.

Graphic 4.5. Drug Cases Recapitulation Based on Education in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018

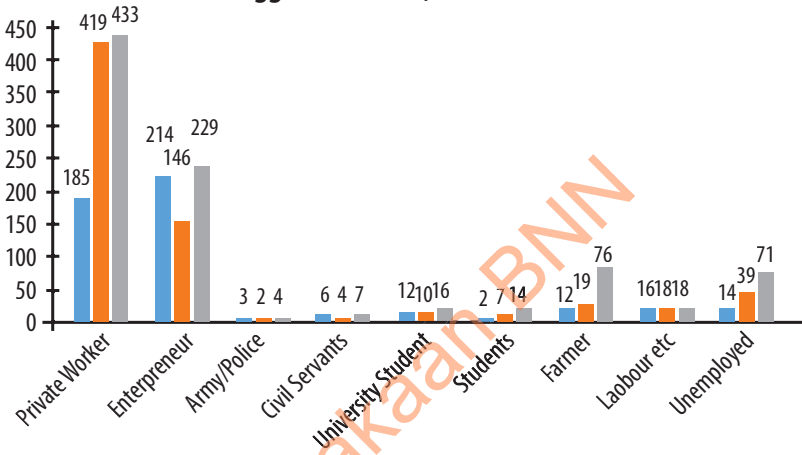


Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic

of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018)

According to occupational background (profession), the recapitulation data of drug cases in graph 4.6 shows that drug cases are found in perpetrators with various occupational backgrounds. Various types of work now do not guarantee that someone is free from the dangers of drug abuse.

Graphic 4.6. Drug Case Recapitulation Based on Profession in West Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2018



Source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia of West Nusa Tenggara Region (2016, 2017, 2018)

Most of those who are entangled in drug cases work as private worker or entrepreneurs. However, things that need attention are drug cases also found in those who work as civil servants, police, and even those who are still students. Meanwhile, drug cases in those who do not have a job (unemployed) also continue to increase. This is as reflected in the results of interviews and FGD conducted by researchers who discovered the phenomenon. On the other hand, the supporting factor is that they also see opportunities to gain (income) from drug trafficking. Various reports also mentioned that drug abuse was found involving perpetrators from various professions, such as the police (Detik.com, 2019, Koranntb.com, 2019), civil servants to students (Suarantb.com, 2019, Gatra.com, 2019, Detikntb.com, 2018).

Based on citizenship status, data shows that the majority of those who are entangled in drug cases are Indonesian citizens (461 people in 2016, 663 people in 2017, and 867 people in 2018). However, it should be noted that in the three years from 2016-2017 there were also 3 drug cases that ensnared foreigners as many as 3 people in 2016, 1 person in 2017, and 1 person in 2018. This certainly needs to be a concern that the problem of drugs in NTB does not only involve indigenous people, but also cases are found in foreign nationals (foreigners). One of them is the disclosure of drug abuse involving French citizens which was quite widely reported in various news media (Bbc.com, 2019; Detik.com, 2019; Balipost.com, 2019).

Factors Causing Drug Use and Its Impacts in NTB Province

Many factors cause a person to be entangled in drug abuse, ranging from the family environment, neighborhood, social environment, work environment, school environment, and habits of doing risky behavior. The results of interviews with local informants said that the main factor causing a person to use drugs is the social environment.

Other informants also revealed other factors, such as the family environment. Drug users generally are they who have family problems, such as family background that is not/less harmonious (broken home). However, as told by the interviewees, there were also many cases of drug users who did not even have any family problems, but they knew drugs because of the influence in their relationships. A drug counselor recounts the experience of one of the cases he handled that there were drug users who came from good families, but they knew about drugs after hanging out with friends who also used drugs. Another factor that also encourages a person to use drugs is because of a high curiosity and desire to experiment. This condition can be interpreted that friendship (peer group) greatly affects drug abuse and distribution.

Drug abuse has many effects, including economic and social impacts. One interview informant shared his experience of being addicted to drugs and it having an impact on his economy. Those who have been using drugs will mostly try to get it by all means despite having to spend a lot of money

to meet their drug consumption needs. Meanwhile, the perceived social impact is being shunned by the family and ostracized by the community. One informant who is also a drug counselor tells us that the community's stigma is very pronounced towards those who have abused drugs. This can be seen, among others, from the experience of informants who told us that the existence of a damping house in one of the areas in the city of Mataram was less acceptable to the community who thought that drug users carried a bad image in the midst of the community.

Negative social stigma is also felt by local residents who are not drug users. In the Karang Bagu neighborhood, Karang Taliwang Sub-district, Cakranegara District, for example, which is known as one of the areas prone to drug trafficking [it] also has a negative impact on its citizens. Various narcotics cases in the area also reinforce the social stigma of the community so that many of them claim to be ashamed to say that they are from the area (Kicknews.today, 2019; Koranmerah.com, 2019; Dit Narkoba, 2018; Editor of Lombok Post, 2017; Suarantb.com, 2017; Hariannusa.com, 2017). The negative stigma/label of this area as the black zone of drug trafficking in NTB and especially in the city of Mataram is still relatively common today. Searching "Karang Bagu" on internet pages, for example, also shows that most of what appears is news about drug problems in the region.

Prevention of Illicit Drug Trafficking Program in the Province of NTB

The drug trafficking prevention program in the NTB Province region refers to regulations at the central level, which is in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Article 64 of the Law states that National Narcotics Board was formed in the context of efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors. Details of the tasks mandated to National Narcotics Board are contained in Article 70 of the Law (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009; Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB, 2019).

The drug trafficking prevention program in NTB is implemented and involves various related sectors. The leading sector in the City of Mataram is the Mataram City Narcotics Board, while in West Lombok Regency,

because there is no Regency Narcotics Board representative in this district, the leading sector is the West Lombok Regency Kesbangpol Agency (West Lombok Regency Government, 2019). The results of interviews with resource persons at the West Lombok Regency Kesbangpol Agency stated that in fact this region really needs a Regency/City Narcotics Board representative office at the district level. In fact, the local government has committed to provide land areas that are planned to be used to build the West Lombok Regency Narcotics Board office. This condition certainly affects the efforts to prevent illicit drug trafficking in this district. However, drug trafficking prevention activities continue to be carried out by relying on the West Lombok Regency Kesbangpol Agency as the leading sector and coordinating with Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB. While in the Mataram City area, the prevention of drug trafficking prevention is more massively carried out with the existence of the Mataram City Narcotics Board as the leading sector and continues to coordinate with cross-sectors (related agencies/offices) as well as with Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB.

The results of interviews with informant at Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB stated:

"The most frequently carried out activities are in the form of socialization, while empowerment activities are carried out in the form of meetings with stakeholders. There are only four Regional Narcotics Board in the NTB Province area, namely Mataram City Narcotics Board, Sumbawa Regency Narcotics Board, West Sumbawa Regency Narcotics Board, and Bima Regency Narcotics Board... In some areas, there have also been initiatives from the regional government to form its own Narcotics Board under the regional government, such as in East Lombok, but by continuing to coordinate with Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB in various efforts undertaken."

The illicit drug trafficking prevention program is also carried out through efforts to create an environment that has an independent awareness of the dangers of drugs. This program is realized through the drug free Village/Subdistrict Program of Drugs (abbreviated as "Desa Bersinar"). In 2019, a total of 10 Village/Subdistrict were designated as

Clean Village/Subdistrict from Narcotics (“Desa Bersinar”) in the NTB Province area (Anwar, 2019; Provincial Government of NTB, 2019). The ten locations include: 1. Midang Village, Gunung Sari District (West Lombok Regency), 2. Mantang Village, Batukliang District (Central Lombok Regency), 3. Sapit Village, Suwela District (East Lombok Regency), 4. East Pagutan Subdistrict, Mataram District (Mataram City), 5. Tenige Village, Tanjung District (North Lombok Regency), 6. Labuhan Village, Labuhan Badas District (Sumbawa Regency), 7. Tano Village, Poto Tano District (West Sumbawa Regency), 8. Matua Sub-District, Woja Sub-District (Dompu City), 9. Panda Village, Palibelo Sub-District (Bima District), and 10. Dara Sub-District, West Rasanae Sub-District (Bima City).

Various other efforts were also carried out as a form of preventing drug abuse in NTB. One of them is by Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB conducting technical guidance activities for anti-drug activists in the community that involve various components of the community, including the younger generation. Provincial Narcotics Board of NTB made members of the Paskibraka (Flagbearer Troops of the NTB Province) in 2019 as an anti-drug ambassador (Editor of *Realita Rakyat*, 2019). The policy was taken based on the high prevalence of drug abuse in the province of NTB which is dominated by the productive age or millennial generation. Paskibraka is expected to be the vanguard in helping the nation to prevent drug trafficking in the community, especially (in the) young people.

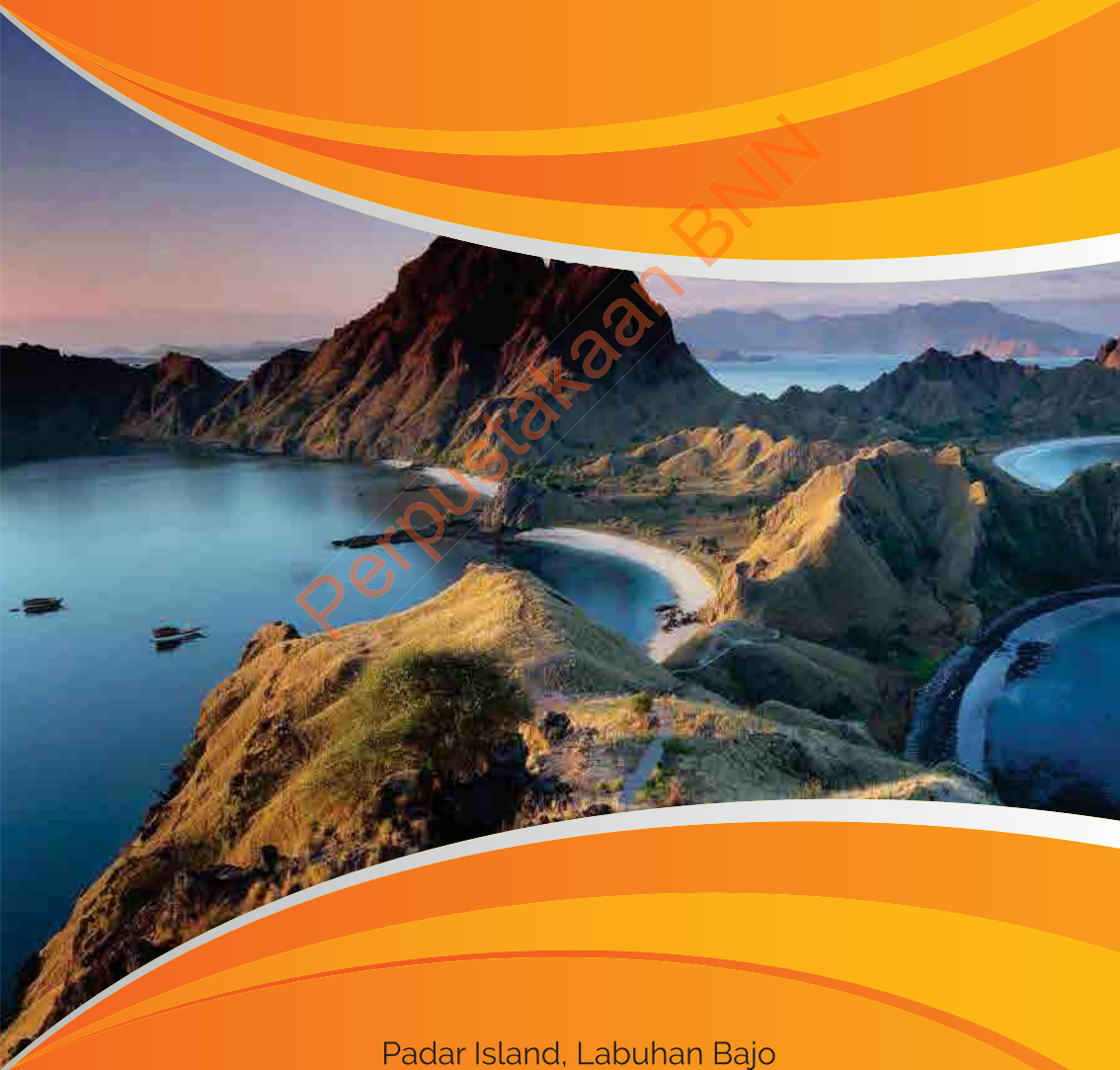
Meanwhile, socialization activities in the form of roadshows to schools were also carried out to provide knowledge about the dangers of drugs so that this vulnerable age does not fall into drug abuse. One of the activities that is routinely carried out is during PLS2B (Introduction to the New Student School Environment) with its target is new students in schools. In addition to using counseling/lecture methods, activities are also carried out more interactively with question and answer and short video screenings. According to one informant, some schools also took the initiative to conduct a visit to the Provincial Narcotics Board so that students could get more comprehensive knowledge related to the dangers of drug abuse. However, other informants also mentioned that the activities in schools were only limited to counseling/outreach. The resource person complained about the lack of special hours for counseling guidance

material in schools so that the counseling and guidance teachers had a bit of trouble to better monitor problems that occur among students, especially related to drug abuse.

In addition to counseling and workshops, urine test is also carried out as part of efforts to prevent drug abuse. In West Lombok Regency, for example, this activity has also been carried out, although it is still limited to Echelon II and Echelon III Officials within the West Lombok Regency Government. The program was carried out based on a joint agreement between the Head of the the National Unity and Politics West Lombok Regency and the Head of the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia, West Nusa Tenggara Province (2019), signed on April 15th, 2019.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA



Padar Island, Labuhan Bajo

3. Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

Illicit Drug Trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

According to the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, Police Brigadier General Teguh Imam Wahyudi, there are six districts in the province of East Nusa Tenggara classified as vulnerable to drug trafficking, namely West Manggarai Regency and Sikka Regency on Flores Island, East Sumba Regency and Southwest Sumba on Sumba Island and Belu Regency and Kupang City on Timor Island. The six regencies/cities are classified as vulnerable because they serve as entrances and exits for NTT, from land, sea and air. However, NTT Province is not a destination province for drug trafficking, but only a transit area or a crossing point for drug trafficking. According to the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, wealthy users usually use drugs not in the NTT region, but from outside such as in Bali, Surabaya or Jakarta, because in these areas drugs are easily available so that users feel safer. Drug prices in the region are cheaper than in NTT, for example the price of methamphetamine drug units in NTT is usually sold at a price of around IDR 2 million to 2.5 million per gram, but in Jakarta, illicit drugs can be obtained at a price of IDR 1 million per gram.

Drug trafficking in NTT Province is dominated by cannabis, inx and crystal meth. Meanwhile, in terms of the number of abuse it is still relatively small. Of the several actions taken, both by the police and Provincial Narcotics Board, the evidence found was still relatively small, for example in the form of methamphetamine which weighs less than one gram. They are usually bought from Surabaya and brought by ships which are considered safer than through tighter airports. The average user who is exposed is usually a user outside the province of NTT, both as a student (in Surabaya, Malang) and as migrant workers (Surabaya, Malang, Kalimantan, and Malaysia)

Based on data from the Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board in NTT, since 2019⁶¹ six investigations were carried out consisting of:

⁶¹ Statement Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT during a working visit of the House of Representatives Commission III to NTT, July 26, 2019.

1. Investigation in East Sumba (1 time)
2. Investigation in Sikka (2 times)
3. Investigation in West Manggarai (2 times)
4. Investigation in Surabaya (1 time). The results obtained, namely 5 suspects with evidence in the form of 4 packages of meth. Two of the five case files have been declared complete by the Prosecutor's Office (P21) and have been transferred to the District Prosecutor's Office in Maumere. The other two suspects were arrested in Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency and 1 other suspect was the result of development in Surabaya.

Prevention efforts to be carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT so that drugs do not enter NTT Province are to build cooperation with relevant stakeholders in coastal areas, prone villages/ subdistrict (Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, and Village/Districts Head) in border areas with other countries (RDTL and Australia). At present the effort being carried out is conducting surveillance at the entrances and exits of the port (land, sea and air) and places of entertainment that are prone to illegal drug trafficking. Other efforts that have been made are advocacy, socialization, community empowerment, Alternative Development (AD), "Desa Bersinar", legislation of regulations with related stakeholders (P4GN Facilitation Regulation by NTT Provincial DPRD, Governor Instruction Number 1 of 2018 concerning Facilitation of P4GN Implementation in NTT), and rehabilitation of drug users.

The system that will be built in mapping the vulnerable points is to form an integrated team of mapping of drug-prone points in the area of East Nusa Tenggara Province. This integrated team involves the NTT Regional Police, Resort Police in the NTT region, Customs and Excise, Immigration, Border Security Task Force, and other relevant government agencies through data collection and mapping of drug-prone points with the following indicators:

- A. The main indicators of drug-prone areas include:
 1. Drug crime cases. The higher the case of drug crimes that occur the more vulnerable the area is. In addition, drug crimes have the potential to cause other crimes, such as theft, robbery and even murder.

2. The crime/violence rate. The crime/violence rate is the cause/ effect of the actions of the addicts.
 3. Drug dealer. Documenting the presence of dealers, drug distributors and networks is an indication of the increasingly vulnerable region.
 4. Drug production activities are concrete evidence and indications of drug vulnerability in an area.
 5. The number of drug users, meaning that the community has become a market share of the dealers and will also have the opportunity to become a dealer/distributor.
 6. Drug evidence. The more evidence confiscated by the authorities, the more vulnerable the area is.
 7. Drug entry point is an entry point in the area that is often used by dealer/distributors to smuggle drugs from various routes (land, air, sea and river).
 8. Drug courier. Drug couriers in general are migrant workers who work abroad. They often bring drugs from abroad to be marketed domestically.
- B. Supporting indicators for drug-prone areas include:
1. Abundance of entertainment locations. Entertainment places are potential locations for drug marketing by dealers and distributors.
 2. Boarding and residential places with high privacy. Various drug abuse surveys indicate that boarding houses are categorized as places used to abuse drugs other than residences that have high privacy, such as apartments. That's because the level of supervision is weak and the level of privacy is high.
 3. High poverty rates. The poverty rate in urban and rural areas is still considered a fundamental factor and as a cause of drug abuse.
 4. Lack of public facilities. Public facilities are media, a vehicle, media where people can socialize and communicate with one another.
 5. Low social interaction. Social interaction is the basis of community resilience, where the more intensive the community is, the stronger the sense of belonging, sharing, and achieving common goals.

The modus operandi that is often used in drug trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara Province is 1) hiding drug packages in the offender's body parts; 2) sent using packages containing drugs in it through expedition services; 3) utilize land, sea and air routes.

Meanwhile, as an effort to increase the number of target achievements in the form of drug criminal case files, the Eradication Division of the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional (Regency/City) Narcotics Board in the province of NTT carried out the following action plans and strategies:

- Improving of infrastructure and equipment that support the activities of the process of investigation of drug crime cases, especially when illicit drug trafficking occurs at sea.
- Increasing intelligence capabilities of investigators and detectives to uncover the illicit drug trafficking network in the province of NTT, especially intelligence investigations based on information technology.
- Improving the coordination system with agencies related to illicit drug trafficking networks in the NTT Province.

Measurement of performance achievements in the Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional (Regency/City) Narcotics Board in the NTT Province region is carried out and determined based on the process of uncovering and adjustment of cases starting from the process of investigation, deeper investigation, eradication, submission of case files (stage I) to the prosecutor and P-21 as well as stage II submission of suspects and evidence. The details of the achievements of the 2018 drug crime cases are as follows:

Table 4.2 Total Achievement Target of Drug Crime Cases in 2018

No	Institution	Target	Achievement
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT	7 file(s)	6 file(s)
2	City Narcotics Board of Kupang	1 file(s)	1 file(s)
3	Regency Narcotics Board of Belu	1 file(s)	0 file(s)
4	Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao	1 file(s)	0 file(s)
Total		10 file(s)	7 file(s)

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

Factors That Cause Drug Use in East Nusa Tenggara Province

The results of in-depth interviews conducted with former drug users and outreachers of drug users, as well as managers of drug user rehabilitation foundations, both in Kupang City and in South Central Timor showed several factors that caused the community to be involved in drug abuse, including:

1. Personal factors, namely:
 - a) Weak mentality, such as always feeling alone and alienated, has no responsibility, and less able to get along well,
 - b) Stress and depression. Someone feels bored, so doing all kinds of ways through shortcuts, but instead aggravate the situation and not solve the problem.
 - c) Looking for sensations and challenges, there is also someone who wants to find sensations and challenges by becoming a drug dealer.
 - d) Curiosity and try. This reason is generally done by teenagers because of curiosity and fun. They are usually invited by peers and generally in search of their identity. Initially they were given drugs for free to try and eventually became addicted.
2. Family factors, namely:
 - a) Broken Home, because parents often fight and even to the point of divorce. This kind of problem causes the child to experience inner pressure so often the child relieves the stress by trying drugs.
 - b) Lack of attention from parents to children. This usually happens because parents who are too busy working or even less concerned with children's education and morals (lack of religious education).
 - c) Hard education of children. Educating children in an authoritarian manner will cause children's mental disorders so that they take action outside the expectation.
 - d) Excessive pampering of children. Wealthy parents only fulfilling the physical needs of children without regard to moral needs can cause problems in drug abuse.
 - e) Lack of communication and openness of parents to children. Parents should be able to be good friends with their children.
3. Social Factors
The environment and social relations also greatly influence one's

personality and morals, including:

- a) Wrong peer environment, such as someone with a morally bad friend, he will be ensnared in the web of bad things, including the use of drugs;
- b) Following in, when you have friends who use drugs or are dealers, then the friend's behavior can be contagious.

4. Economic Factors

Poverty and financial shortages to provide for the family economy can be a trigger for drug abuse. Someone who is in debt can make him a drug dealer. This is often encountered when someone who has become a user and runs out of wealth to buy drugs, then switch professions to become a dealer to get money easily, in addition to getting drugs easily too.

Impact of Drug Use in East Nusa Tenggara Province

Some types of drugs that are widely abused in East Nusa Tenggara Province include: cannabis, heroin, pills, crystal meth, and inex (ecstasy). Some teenagers start trying to get drunk with the aim of having fun with the group. They usually use cough medicine mixed with *sopi* (liquor which raw material is tapped from palm trees). Drug abuse is very dangerous for its users because it can affect the nervous system, cause addiction, and dependency. In addition, drugs also cause changes in behavior, feelings, perceptions, and awareness

1. Cannabis or Marijuana

The short-term effects of usage of cannabis or marijuana are a) the user feels "high", b) changes in senses, c) changes in awareness of time, d) mood changes, e) disturbed body movements, d) difficulty of thinking in solving problems, and f) interrupted memory.

The long-term impact of cannabis use is that users will feel a decrease in thinking ability, memory, and learning functions because it affects brain performance. Marijuana also causes physical and mental effects such as: a) respiratory distress, b) marijuana smoke can irritate the lungs which cause coughing up phlegm, lung disease to lung infections, c) marijuana also increases heart rate and causes

heart attacks, d) prolonged use of cannabis can also affect a person's mental state.

2. Methamphetamine

The short-term impact of methamphetamine use is as a strong stimulant. Meth in small dosage can increase insomnia or drowsiness and reduce appetite. When it is in the overdose stage, methamphetamine causes convulsions, and an increase in body temperature to death. The ability of crystal meth to release dopamine to the brain is so rapid that it will produce sudden and brief euphoria, so users will continue to add their dosage.

Meanwhile, the long-term effects of using methamphetamine on the users is that it can cause many negative effects such as addiction; psychological effects such as paranoia, hallucinations, and repetitive motor activities; decreased ability to think and motor skills; weakening of concentration; aggressive or violent behavior; and mood disorders.

3. Heroin

The impact of using heroin for short-term use is that users usually feel a sensation of excitement. The intensity of excitement depends on the amount of drug consumed. The effects of using heroin in the short term are the body feels fever, the mouth feels dry, the stomach feels nauseous, the body feels itchy, the condition of the user's body wants to sleep continuously, and every bone joint feels aching.

The long-term effects of using heroin are a) Decreased dental health marked by broken teeth and swollen gums; b) Increased susceptibility to disease due to decreased immune system; c) The body becomes weak; d) Poor appetite and malnutrition; e) Insomnia; d) Decreased sexual function; e) Permanent liver or kidney damage; f) Lack of oxygen in the brain; and g) Addictions that cause death.

4. Koplo Pills

Koplo pills are widely used by teenagers to adults because the price is relatively cheap and easy to get on the market. Actually, Koplo pill is not a drug group but is included as anti-anxiety drugs and anti-insomnia groups that are misused by lower-class people, in the sense of being

used recklessly and not according to doctor's prescription rules.

The impact of excessive use of koplo pill consumption can result in users feeling dizzy, floating, confused, drowsy, blurred vision, lack of responsiveness, anxiety, raging, hallucinating, unclear speech, impaired cognition, and respiratory failure to coma.

The Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Program in East Nusa Tenggara Province

According to the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, prevention of illicit drug trafficking can be done more effectively if the government increases the number of institutions that are responsive to the P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Drugs Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) policy. The province of NTT consists of 21 regencies and 1 municipality. Of the many regions of NTT Province, National Narcotics Board only has 3 (three) representative offices, namely City Narcotics Board of Kupang, Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao and Regency Narcotics Board of Belu. Therefore, so that prevention of illicit drug trafficking can be handled properly, the government should add National Narcotics Board branch offices in several districts in the province of NTT. Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara has a program in its priority scale, namely:

- Establishment of Regency Narcotics Board on Flores Island (Sikka and West Manggarai Regencies) and on Sumba Island (East Sumba District). This area is frequented by many tourists so that drugs are prone to enter the area due to tourist smuggling.
- Extensification and intensification of information on the Prevention and Eradication of the Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Program (P4GN) to all levels of society through P4GN information dissemination and advocacy activities.

In addition, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara encourages the provincial government and the Regional People's Representative Assembly of East Nusa Tenggara to legislate regional regulations that can facilitate P4GN activities optimally and encourage agencies/institutions to conduct early detection of drug abuse through independent urine tests to create a clean environment from drug abuse. To achieve this, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara has

conducted socialization in the context of drug prevention in the community and has carried out P4GN socialization in all environments. Some of the activities include:

- i. Educational Environment (P4GN socialization during the Introduction to School Environment, routine socialization, giving speeches about P4GN at the flag ceremony at school every Monday, and forming Anti-Drug Volunteers and Activists).
- ii. Private environment (strengthening P4GN and forming Anti-Narcotics Activists for state/ regional owned enterprise employees, banks, and private companies).
- iii. Government Environment (strengthening P4GN and forming Anti-Narcotics Activists for State Civil Apparatus, Indonesian state army / Indonesian Republic Police).
- iv. Community Environment (P4GN socialization for Religious Organizations, Youth Organizations, NGOs and the general public).

As for the number of agencies/institutions that are responsive to anti-drug-oriented development policies, there are 40 agencies spread across 4 regions with the following details:

Table 4.3 Number of Responsive Institutions to P4GN Policies

No	Institutions	Government Institution	Private Institution	Community Group	Education Environment	Total
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara	3	1	2	-	6
2	City Narcotics Board of Kupang	3	-	-	25	28
3	Regency Narcotics Board of Belu	-	-	1	2	3
4	Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao	-	-	1	2	3
Total		6	1	4	29	40

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

Table 4.4 Responsive Institutions to P4GN Policies

No	Category	Institution
1	Government Institution	District Education Office TTU, Department of Youth and Sports TTU Regency, Diskominfo TTU Regency, Kupang City Kesbangpol, Kupang City Secretariat, Kupang City PPO Service.
2	Private Institution	BRI Kefamenanu Branch
3	Community Group	Pelita Hati Foundation, Yabiku NTT, Atambua Diocese, Namodale Subdistrict.
4	Education Environment	UPT Region II NTT Provincial Education Office, Belu District Education and Culture Office, St. Rafael Seminary High School, SMK 2 Kupang, SMK Christian 2 Kupang, SMK 3 Kupang, SMAK Sint Corolus, SMAN 9 Kupang, SMKN 5 Kupang, SMK Pelayaran Kupang, SMAN 4, SMK Swastisari Kupang, SMKN 6 Kupang, SMAN 6 Kupang, SMA Timpolmas Kupang, SMA NCIP, SMA Muhammadiyah Kupang, SMK Muhammadiyah Kupang, SMAKN 4 Kupang, SMK Uyelindo Kupang, SMAN 5 Kupang, SMA PGRI Kupang, SMA Christian 1 Kupang, SMAN 1 Kupang, SMAN 2 Kupang, SMAN 3 Kupang, SMAN 3 Kupang, SMK Wirakaya, SMKN 1 Rote Barat, SMA N 1 Rote Selatan

Sources: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

Although Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara has tried its best to optimize the programs in P4GN, there are still many obstacles encountered such as lack of funds. Therefore, some activities cannot be carried out optimally and anti-drug activists find it difficult to carry out their activities properly. Even so, the percentage of people who received P4GN information through P4GN information dissemination activities through electronic media, non-electronic media and conventional media is quite a lot and can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 4.5 Number of Communities Participating in P4GN Socialization in NTT Province

No	Institutions	Printed Media	Broadcasting Media	Online Media	External Room Media	Face-to-Face	Total
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT	62,000	1,130,000	-	30,563	1,314	
2	City Narcotics Board of Kupang	756	10,000	-	15,000	1,375	27,131
3	Regency Narcotics Board of Belu	914	1,001	75,195	2,130	1,326	80,566
4	Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao	34,586	-	-	-	1,740	36,326
Number of Communities Exposed to the Information of P4GN		98,256	1,141,001	75,195	47,693	5,755	1,367,900
Total Population of East Nusa Tenggara in 2018 (Age 10 to 59 Years)							3,639,100
The percentage of people exposed to P4GN information							37.59%

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

Meanwhile, 2019 data showed that the number of people in East Nusa Tenggara Province who were exposed to P4GN information in the first semester of 2019 was 1,026,153 people. In an effort to increase the percentage of people who are exposed to P4GN information to be able to ward off the threat of drug abuse, the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara is trying to implement its program plans as follows:

- Disseminating P4GN information through the media according to the changing times in an effective, efficient and targeted manner in the family, students, workers and community groups.
- Improve coordination and collaboration with stakeholders to achieve the expected outcomes.
- Make a breakthrough and be innovative in disseminating information about P4GN to attract public sympathy.

- Develop integrated and sustainable access to rehabilitation services for abusers, abuse victims, and drug addicts.

On the issue of access to rehabilitation services, the number of rehabilitation institutions owned by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regency/City Narcotics Board that received operational strengthening programs were 15 facilities with detailed achievements as follows:

Table 4.6 Achievement of Access to Provincial/Regency/City Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Services

No	Institutions	Target	Realization	% of Realization
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT	6	10	166,67 %
2	City Narcotics Board of Kupang	1	3	300 %
3	Regency Narcotics Board of Belu	1	1	100 %
4	Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao	1	1	100 %
Total		9	15	166,67 %

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

The names of rehabilitation institutions owned by the government that have collaborated with Provincial Narcotic Board of East Nusa Tenggara and Regency/City Narcotics Board in providing rehabilitation services are as follows:

Table 4.7 Name of Rehabilitation Institutions That Have Collaborated With Provincial/Regency/City Narcotics Board of NTT Province

No	Institution Type	Facilities	Name of Institution
1	RSUD (Regional Public Hospital)	9 Facilities	RST Wirasakti Kupang, RSUD Naibonat, RSUD Soe, RSUD Kefamenanu, RSUD Umbu Rara Meha, RSUD Kalabahi, RSUD T. C. Hillers, RSUD S. K. Lerick, and RSUD Ba'a.
2	Puskesmas	3 Facilities	Puskesmas Kota Labuan Bajo, Puskesmas Umanen, Puskesmas Kota Atambua
3	Primary Clinic	3 Facilities	Primary Clinic BNNP NTT, Primary Clinic BNN Kupang City, Primary Clinic BNNK Belu
Total		15 Facilities	

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

Efforts to increase the number of Agencies/Institutions participating in anti-drug activist empowerment programs need to be done. Therefore, future action plans and strategies that can be carried out include the following:

- Remapping rehabilitation institutions owned by government agencies that will be given increased capacity (getting reinforcement, encouragement and facilities) to be operational feasible.
- Socialization of rehabilitation programs for drug addicts or users as the best solution in the demand reduction effort.
- Increase the role of stakeholders to take part in supporting rehabilitation programs for drug addicts and/or users.

On the other hand, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara has also increased the role of stakeholders to participate in supporting the rehabilitation program for drug addicts or users. Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara and Regency/City Narcotics Board also carry out activities to strengthen community component rehabilitation institutions to increase the participation of community components in preventing drug abuse. The number of rehabilitation institutions for community components that have been given reinforcement and ready for operation is 8 facilities with the following achievements:

Table 4.8 Name of Government Rehabilitation Institution Which is Given Reinforcement and Ready For Operation

No	Institution	Facilities	Foundation Name
1	Provincial Narcotics Board of NTT	4 Facilities	Yayasan Warna Kasih, Yayasan Mensa Lembata, Yayasan Yakestra Maumere, Yayasan Mitra Harapan Soe.
2	City Narcotics Board of Kupang	2 Facilities	RS. St. Carolus Boromeus, RSIA Dedari
3	Regency Narcotics Board of Belu	2 Facilities	RS. Sito Husada Atambua, Christo Rei Lolowa Primary Clinic
4	Regency Narcotics Board of Rote Ndao	-	
Total		8 Facilities	

Source: Report of Government Agencies Performance of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara, 2018

The factors causing the failure of prevention of drug entry activities in the East Nusa Tenggara Province are as follow:

- The geographical location of the East Nusa Tenggara Province which is an archipelago so tha to get certainty of information about a target (TO) takes several days to arrive at the area or the crime scene.
- Transportation used is commonly only by airplane from one district to another so that it requires a lot of budget support in the implementation of activities to prevent drug abuse.
- The absence of narco test tools in the office of eradication making it difficult for early detection during night operations and arrests.
- Absence of spy cam (hidden camera) that is used when of examination to record all the talk of the suspect at the time of inspection.
- Lack of network mapping budget support making it difficult to conduct an investigation due to the lack of preliminary data.

Illicit drug trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara Province can be categorized as calm because of economic life, society, and people's purchasing power is very low. The price of drugs for the East Nusa Tenggara Province is very expensive that it reached as high as 2.8 million per gram for crystal meth. Because of the low purchasing power, drugs such as meth, marijuana, and the like can only be purchased by high-income people in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. Meanwhile, local people mostly consume local drinks (alcohol) in the form of sopi to intoxicate themselves and get similar effects such as drug use.

Closing

Illicit drug trafficking in Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara Province discussed in this chapter shows various patterns of circulation. First, the conventional system is relatively simple with physical face-to-face. Second, the modern system by utilizing communication technology and social media to avoid direct face-to-face interaction in the transaction system. Meanwhile, drug trafficking routes in the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara have used all routes from land, sea to air. Almost in every province there are also drug-prone areas, such as Flores Village in Bali, Karang Bagu in Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara, and Kupang City in East Nusa Tenggara. Narcotics basically have negative impact on the users directly and indirectly for the public. If categorized, the effects of drugs include; health impacts, economic impacts and social impacts. Despite the obvious negative effects, the number of drug abusers has not decreased significantly. Therefore, preventive programs that are preventive in nature need to be promoted optimally both by Provincial Narcotics Board of Bali, Provincial Narcotics Board of West Nusa Tenggara, and Provincial Narcotics Board of East Nusa Tenggara along with all levels of society.



V

DRUG ISSUE IN KALIMANTAN ISLAND

Perpustakaan BNN

Tulung Ni'Lenggo Blue Lagoon



Labuan Cermin Lake, East Kalimantan



DRUG ISSUE IN KALIMANTAN ISLAND

Introduction

Kalimantan Island in Indonesia's territory is an open island. It is surrounded by ocean with high sailing activity. In its eastern part, there is Makassar Strait. In western part, it lies Karimata Strait and South China Sea. In southern part, there is Java Sea. Furthermore, Kalimantan Island in Indonesia's territory is in the boundary with eastern part of Malaysia, especially Sarawak and Sabah. Meanwhile, in northeast part of Kalimantan, Indonesia, there is Sulawesi Sea which is in the border of sea area of Phillipine.

Kalimantan Island-Indonesia is also rich of natural resources, especially the energy sector such as oil and gas, and coal. The oil palm plantation business has also developed rapidly after extracting timber from Kalimantan's natural forests is no longer intensive in production. With such natural resources potential, the Kalimantan region has become a destination for migrants to try their luck, both in the oil and gas and coal mining sectors, oil palm plantations, and other economic sectors that follow.

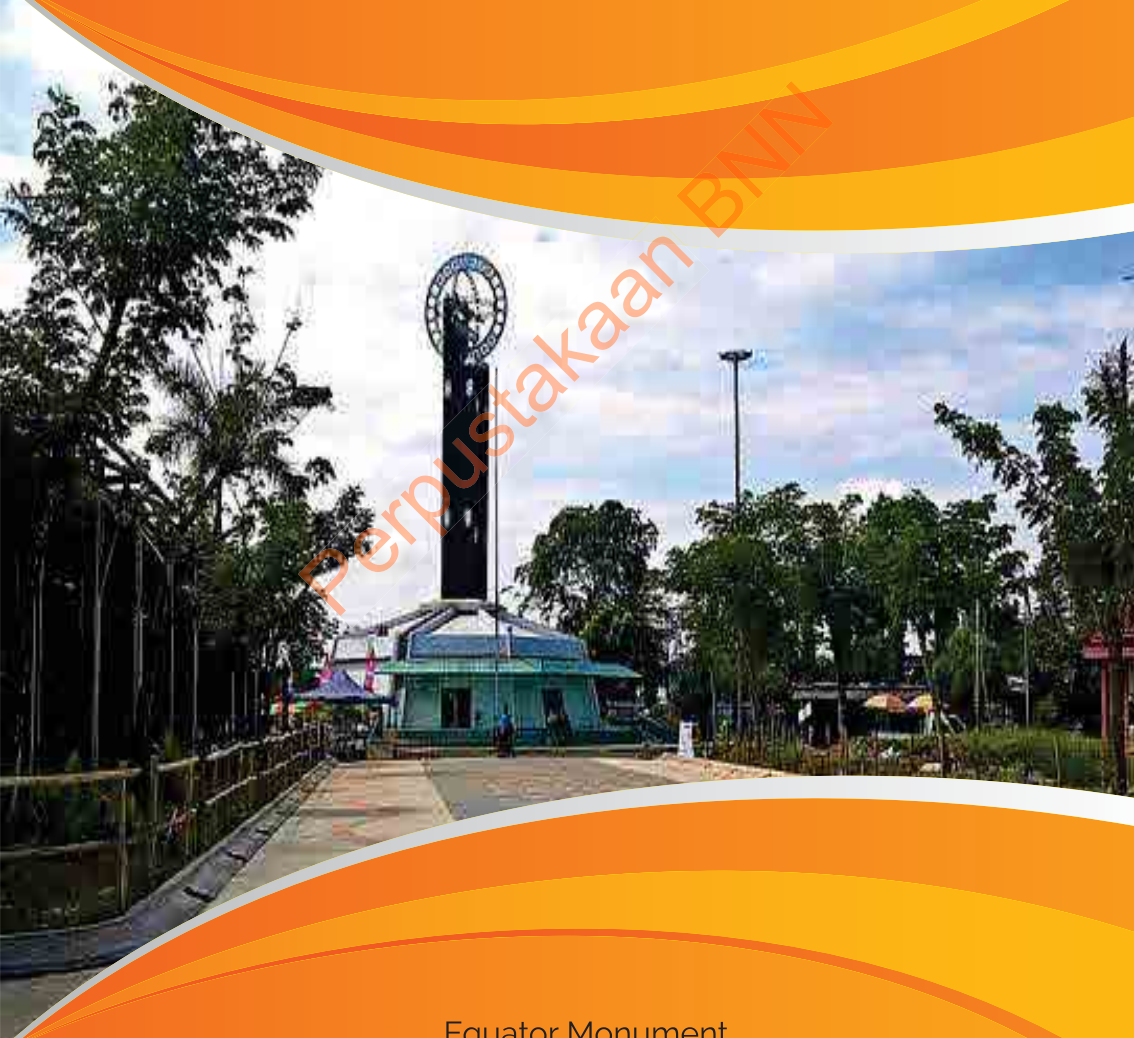
This strategic position makes Kalimantan Island of Indonesia as an entry point for smuggling drugs into Indonesian territory. Meanwhile, with

the growth of Kalimantan as a destination for migrants to try their luck to improve their welfare, there can be high potential as a place for drug marketing in the region.

The field research related to drug trafficking and abuse in the island of Kalimantan-Indonesia, covering 5 (five) provinces, namely: East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan, is tried to be explained in this section. The field notes are based on interviews with various sources, such as former drug abusers, anti-drug volunteers, teachers, school principals, Provincial Narcotics Board head and staff, police at the Regional Police or City Police level, National Narcotics Board Rehabilitation Center head and Rehabilitation Center managed by community, and activists in rumah damping. This field note is also supported by secondary data obtained from various agencies related to drug trafficking and abuse.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF WEST KALIMANTAN



Equator Monument

1. West Kalimantan Province

Drug Illicit Trafficking in West Kalimantan

West Kalimantan Province is one of the regions of Indonesia which is directly adjacent to Malaysia, especially with eastern Malaysia. This province has several regions which are bordering with Malaysia, including: Entikong in Sanggau Regency, Badau in Kapuas Hulu Regency, Jogoi Babang in Bengkayang Regency and Paloh Sanjangan in Sambas Regency. With such a geographical location, West Kalimantan Province is one of the regions in Indonesia that is vulnerable to drug smuggling from Malaysia, especially from Sarawak (Gafar 2012: 5). Several drug smuggling cases that have been successfully revealed, both by the National Narcotics Board and the police, show that this area is being targeted by cross-border drug network actions. West Kalimantan Province is not just a transit area, but it has become a potential drug marketing area. BNN itself once said that West Kalimantan Province was included in the category of drug trafficking emergency. Therefore, it is not surprising then that the Province of West Kalimantan is also referred to as the 'silk route' for the entry of drugs and other illegal drugs into Indonesia (Muhammad 2015: 43).

One of the factors that makes West Kalimantan Province a 'silk route' for drug trafficking is due to its long land border area, limited apparatus supervision, and the lack of drug detection devices at border posts, including in Entikong Cross-border Checkpoint. This causes the area known as the "equatorial earth" to become not only a transit area, but also a potential drug marketing area. Not to mention the existence of certain officials who participated in "playing" in drug abuse, the potential for deviation is very likely to occur if seen from the conditions in the field. Officers are sometimes less strict in examining goods and people entering and leaving cross-border posts (Muhammad 2015: 56), especially if the officers and passers-by have known each other and the passers are often doing cross-border activities. This occurs in the drug syndicate case of Mr. Lau CS, who packs and stores drugs in food or beverage packages entrusted to the bus driver by utilizing the negligence of officers and drivers who are not aware and suspicious of the deposit (Gafar 2012: 10). Such conditions are often exploited by international drug syndicates or networks, including those involving Malaysian and Indonesian citizens to

smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia (Muhammad 2015: 56-57).

Considering that drug smuggling is a part of transnational crime, the effort to deal with it must involve other countries with an interest in this problem, especially neighboring countries. Thus, the West Kalimantan Provincial Police established cooperation with the Malaysian Diraja Police, Sarawak Contingent, Malaysia in the form of activities, such as: joint patrols involving Border Police; exchange data of Malaysian and Indonesian citizens involved in drug crimes; an MoU between the Director of the West Kalimantan Provincial Police Narcotics Detective and the Sarawak Contingent Police Officer on the Implementation of Investigation Assistance in Drug Cases (Muhamad 2015: 57). Such cooperation needs to be increased as part of a joint effort to eradicate drug trafficking and abuse, given that it is a transnational crime.

Drug abuse in West Kalimantan Province is a very complex problem. Therefore, efforts and support from various parties are needed to decrease drug abuse and trafficking. Meanwhile, drug abuse in Pontianak City today has been very alarming. It can be seen from drug trafficking and abuse cases that continue to increase from year to year, as stated by the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of West Kalimantan, Brigadier General Suyatmo. Such conditions are a common concern and need serious efforts to reduce the rise in drug abuse and to eliminate the drug trafficking and in the region.

At present, there are at least 5 (five) National Cross Border Posts as the entry points for drug trafficking into the province of West Kalimantan. The facilities and officers at the cross-border posts are lack in number that it becomes an opportunity for dealers from abroad to smuggle drugs into the area of West Kalimantan Province. In addition to the five PLBNs, the geographical conditions on the province of West Kalimantan which is directly adjacent to the Malaysia, is also a challenge. Along the land border area between the two countries, there are 58 rat routes that are prone to drug entry into Indonesia, especially drugs that will be circulated in West Kalimantan Province itself. With these limitations and geographical conditions, an increase in the type and quality of equipment and the number of personnel in the National Narcotics Board itself needs to be done so that the prevention of drug trafficking can be adjusted to

the real conditions in the field in each region (Regency/City). Institutional and Human Resources (HR) improvement as well as the consolidation of each related agency in the drug trafficking supervision program need to be strengthened and maintained. In addition, there are constraints in the form of limited funds in the case disclosure that occurs every year since the funds are limited to handling only 8 (eight) cases. Thus, many cases have not been revealed.

Trafficking mode occurs through smuggling or the abusers buy directly to known partners. The types of drugs that are widely circulated and used in West Kalimantan Province are methamphetamine/meth. The pattern of drug distribution is carried out by land transportation. Based on several cases that have been revealed, West Kalimantan Province as a border area between Indonesia and Malaysia has a circulation pattern as follows:

- 1) Transit (couriers from abroad enter the border and make West Kalimantan a transit point before drugs are brought to other areas, such as to Jakarta).
- 2) Local market (incoming drugs are distributed to the users in the West Kalimantan region itself).

To improve the handling of drug crimes in West Kalimantan Province, there are two things that need to be done. First, cooperation between institutions needs to be increased because the prevention of drug trafficking and abuse is the responsibility of all parties. Second, special regional regulations about drug handling need to be made

Factors in Drug Abuse

A story of a former drug user, call him Adam, and the factors that caused him to become a drug user, is described below. At the beginning, Adam became a drug user when he was offered by a friend. At that time, Adam was still in 1st grade of Junior High School. However, as far as he knew, many people are already using drugs in his neighborhood. In other words, the term drug is not new to Adam. The type of drug firstly consumed by Adam is cimeng. Shortly after, only within the next few weeks, Adam had begun to try meth.

After getting to know meth, Adam continued to use it until he was in the university. Due to long period of consumption, (from 1st grade of Junior High School to University), Adam becomes an addict. To meet this addiction, money is needed to buy drugs. Finally, Adam sells everything he has and his family's belonging. The household items are often disappeared. His parents begin to suspect Adam as a drug user. That suspicion is true. Adam's parents find a way to rehabilitate him. With a little drama, by involving the police, Adam finally agrees to have a rehabilitation at Lido National Drug Rehabilitation Center, West Java Regency.

Being a resident at Lido Drug Rehabilitation Center made Adam aware and determined to be free from dependence on drugs. All rehabilitation processes were undertaken seriously with strong determination. The rehabilitation process itself takes 6 months. After leaving the Rehabilitation Center in Lido, Adam continued to post-rehabilitation treatment at "*Rumah Damping*" in Cipinang for 50 days. Adam then had an OJT (On Job training) and became a counselor for more than 1 year. He also worked as a running program in Jambi Correctional Institution for 3 months. In 2016, Adam was finally accepted to work as an addiction counselor at Provincial Narcotics Board of West Kalimantan.

The expectations of drug prevention to achieve a success in the rehabilitation process are:

1. The active role of the community and the elimination of stigma for drug abusers who have undergone rehabilitation.
2. Cessation of drug supply in the community. The public is expected to be active in reporting to the authorities if there is information related to drug trafficking.
3. Reducing demand on drugs. In this case, it is important to carry out a campaign to educate the public about the dangers, negative impacts, and disadvantages of using drugs from all sides, both health, social and economic.
4. The former user is given a permanent job.

Resident of Wisma Sirih (Priyono, 28 years old)

Priyono has been using meth and inex drugs since he was in the 1st grade of Junior High School. Initially he was involved in using drugs because of an invitation from friends. The problem of Priyono's relationship with

his parents is one of the factors that makes drugs his escape. Priyono's friends who were older than his age gave him a negative influence rather than advise him on the problem of the child's relationship with the parent. Through friendships with older people, it makes him easy to get drugs and continues to be a drug addict. At first, Priyono used drugs because he was treated by a friend. That friend's treat makes Priyono addicted that to get drugs, Priyono buys it himself. Priyono usually uses drugs in drug-prone areas in West Kalimantan Province, namely in Beting. In this case, Beting became a place for transactions and drug use location. There are at least 4 (four) causes that lead beting into a place for drug transaction and use, namely:

1. Drugs are easy to get at beting (transactions do not always use cash).
2. Beting is considered safe by drug abusers because its local residents look after each other when the authorities come.
3. The community becomes a shield of drug trafficking in the region so that drugs are difficult to disappear from Beting.
4. Drug users in Beting are more efficient in spending their money to buy drugs because the money spent on buying drugs does not have to be a lot. It is different to the purchase of drugs in entertainment places.

If drug use is seen from an economic side, the loss is actually experienced by the users and their families since drug users have spent a lot of money to buy drugs even though they don't commit criminal act. From the social side, the loss is making parents feel ashamed, as experienced by Priyono. Priyono's mother is embarrassed because her mother is a Quran recitation teacher. Besides that, even though Priyono's rehabilitation period was over, he was not mentally ready to return to the community. Therefore, after Priyono completed his rehabilitation program, he has no courage to return to the community. He prefers to give help at Wisma Sirih by carrying out positive activities and counseling with counselors to eliminate thoughts about drugs (encouragement to return to use). Meanwhile, the loss from the health side is that Priyono's teeth have been damaged. Then, when he was still actively using drugs, Priyono was very dependent on meth because of the stimulant effects given by drugs when he faced heavy work.

Drug use by Priyono is due to work demand. As a driver of a travel car, he has the reason that using meth makes him more spiritual and awake

while driving. With this spirit of work, he get more income. However, from the economy side, the extra money as a driver is used to buy drugs. It means that hard work to obtain the money is not used to improve the family's welfare. In the case of having no money, Priyono uses his salary to buy drugs.

During Priyono's use of drugs, the amount of money used to buy methamphetamine was enormous. Meanwhile, when Priyono was imprisoned, his wife had to work hard to meet the family needs. Unlike when Priyono had not been jailed, the burden to support the family was in Priyono who was still working as a driver.

Socially, when Priyono was arrested and then thrown into prison, many neighbors were shocked. That happened because they previously did not know if Priyono was a drug user. With this incident, the family was devastated even though the wife had already found out about her husband's behavior before he was caught. Priyono's wife often advises her husband not to use meth. Therefore, he must prepare his mental and provision while serving the sentence in Correctional Facility before the sentence is completed in order to be ready to return to the community.

From the medical side, the use of methamphetamine by Priyono is for stimulants and doping at work. As a travel vehicle driver, consuming meth makes Priyono feels full of spirit to work and awake during the trip. With the effects when using meth, Priyono feels that prison is an effective place to rid himself of drug addiction. According to Priyono himself, drug users in correctional institution should be rehabilitated

The Impact of Using Drugs

Drugs are addictive substances that have a bad impact if used continuously. Because of the addictive nature, someone who has used drugs will be dependent on the substances. In the dependency, someone who does not use drugs will feel that something is lacking. Strangely, event though users already know the negative effects of drugs, they still use them for various reasons. For example, meth users assume that using meth will improve performance because it is a stimulant. A travel vehicle driver will not be sleepy and will be awake up to two days while

driving after using meth. With this experience, meth is considered to have benefits for him while working or as a work doping. The following is the explanation from an informant about the reasons for drug use:

"The reason is for doping at work. 'What if I don't use it like yesterday,' I told my wife. I had an accident once when I drove passengers in Mandor, Mandor area. I hit someone, and the person almost died. It was because I fell asleep. I was asleep, at 2 pm. 'Do you want me to hit another person again? if I use this, I will definitely not be sleepy,' that was the reason I told my wife. Indeed, if we consume meth, we will be awake. "

Incorrect knowledge and information about the effects of drugs that are widespread in the community, such as among travel vehicle drivers in West Kalimantan, need to be clarified to prevent them from using drugs. From medical side, any type of drugs has a negative effect on the human body when used in certain dosages and periods. Therefore, in every information sharing and dissemination activity, Provincial Narcotics Board of West Kalimantan always explains the negative effects of drug. There are several negative effects of drug use, namely:

1. Organs disorder. Drugs cause many disorders and damage to organs so that they do not function as they should.
2. Changes in attitude and mentality. Drug addicts will experience excessive anxiety, weak motivation to study and work, and tend to be anti-social.
3. The future is bleak. Generally, drug users will lose the opportunity to study as a result of being expelled from school or university.
4. Potentially conducting criminal act. Drug addicts have the potential to commit crime, violence and destruction.
5. Imprisonment to death sentence. The convict will be jailed or receive death sentence if proven to be part of the drug trafficking network.
6. Death due to overdose. Long-term drug use can cause death.

Meanwhile, the impact of drug use on someone is very dependent on the type of drug, the user's personality, and the user's condition. For example, *putau* (heroin) addicts will experience withdrawal when they are not using them. Meth addicts will be physically affected like broken teeth. *Koplo* pill (pills containing psychotropic substances) addicts will experience hallucinations, and so on. In general, the effects of drug

dependence/addiction can be seen on the physical, psychological, and social of a person/user. To better understand these impacts, it is necessary to explain in detail the impacts that will be experienced by drug users. *First*, physical impact. Although there are differences in physical impact due to drug use between one individual and another, the general impacts are as follows:

1. There are nervous system (neurological) disorders such as; convulsions, hallucinations, disturbance of consciousness, peripheral nerve damage and so on.
2. The occurrence of heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular) disorders such as; acute infections of the heart muscle, circulatory disorders, and so on.
3. The occurrence of skin (dermatological) disorders such as; prognosis, allergies, eczema and so on.
4. The occurrence of lungs (pulmonary) disorders such as; suppression of respiratory function, difficulty in breathing, hardening of lung tissue, and so on
5. Experiencing headaches, nausea and vomiting, increased body temperature, wasting of the liver, and insomnia.
6. Reproductive health disorders in the form of endocrine disorders such as; decreased function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone) and sexual dysfunction.
7. Reproductive health disorders in women at childbearing age such as; changes in menstrual cycles, irregular menstruation and amenorrhea (no menstruation occurs).
8. Injected drug users by using syringe alternately will be at risk of contracting diseases such as; hepatitis B, C and HIV/AIDS which have no cure until now.
9. Drug overdose will be fatal that can lead to death.
10. The occurrence of malnutrition, skin diseases, tooth decay and venereal diseases.

Second, psychological impact. As with physical effects, the psychological impact that will be experienced by drug users is very dependent on their personalities. However, in general the psychological impact is as follows:

1. There are changes in mental emotional life in the form of abnormal behavior disorders.

2. Severe addicts and the length of time in using drugs will cause fasional amoy syndrome. Amphetamine withdrawal can cause depression and even suicide.
3. Regarding mental function, there will be a disturbance of perception, thinking, creation and emotion.
4. Work slowly, careless, tense and nervous.
5. Loss of confidence, apathetic, delusional and suspicious.
6. Aggressive, acting ferociously and brutally out of consciousness.
7. Lack of concentration, feeling unsafe and upset.
8. Tend to hurt themselves, feel insecure and so on.

Third, social impact. The social impacts that will be experienced by drug users are as follows:

1. The occurrence of mental emotional disorders which will further disrupt its role as members of the community, work, school and other social functions/tasks.
2. Acting wrongly, decreased ability to achieve, fired from work.
3. Relationships with family and close friends become tenuous.
4. The occurrence of anti-social, immoral, and being ostracized by the environment

The impact of drug use and drug abuse physically, psychologically, and socially will potentially lead to disease, extreme pain and addiction if users cannot consume drugs because there is a strong urge (psychologically) to obtain drugs in various ways (justifying any way to get it) by violating social norms.⁶²

According to the users' acknowledgment, there are many economic losses because a lot of money has been spent on buying drugs, including by committing crimes to get money to buy drugs. In the social side, it makes parents embarrassed and users are not mentally ready to return to the community after completing rehabilitation. From health side, there is teeth decay and drug users are eager to use meth as it gives stimulant when they are carrying out heavy work.

The economic losses are mostly said by the users because their money and assets, as well as their parents' assets are sold out so that

⁶² View : <http://www.kulonprogokab.go.id/v21/files/NARKOBA-DAN-DAMPAKNYA-TERHADAP-PENGGUNA.pdf>

they can buy drugs, such as the statements of several users below:

"The money runs out, when we are here (prison/correctional institution) we are separated from the family. The money spent for a month depends on whether we use drugs often or not, Sir. If we have thoughts about family, we will set aside for family, sir. "

"I lost a lot of money. If my money doesn't run out, maybe it won't be a problem, now the pain is because we can't buy it anymore. I can't buy anymore, so in the end I sell my stuff, it's a good thing that I don't sell people's goods, there is not nothing else I can do. "

"I sold my sister's cellphone, I pawned my father's motorbike, I got only 600 thousand rupiah. This is for one-time use, it cannot be used to buy food, I spent a lot for gambling and dingdong. "

Meanwhile, the loss in terms of health, physical and psychological changes are experienced by drug addicts. A former addict, said:

"Sometimes, yes sir, it should be neat (working in buildings), but it turns out like this. Physically, there is a change in this lower tooth, there is, maybe the teeth are damaged. Damaged in this jaw, when I used meth, the teeth shift that it may make break the teeth.

Questioner: Nothing has changed in behavior, huh? Like losing conscious or not controlled?

Answer: Ahh ... No, the meth only affects the teeth. "

The social impact is also experienced by drug addicts, from decreased work performance to being fired or requested to resign from a job. This certainly has an impact on one's financial condition and relationships with colleagues and associates. A drug addict, said how his college performance dropped and he had to resign from his job because he was caught to be a drug user. He said:

"If I am caught, I would have been fired. I was suspected of using meth, but the boss didn't know. But despite of what he said, I kept using meth, drugs, narcotics. So he told me to resign rather than being fired that later on I could not apply again. They see me like a sick person. "

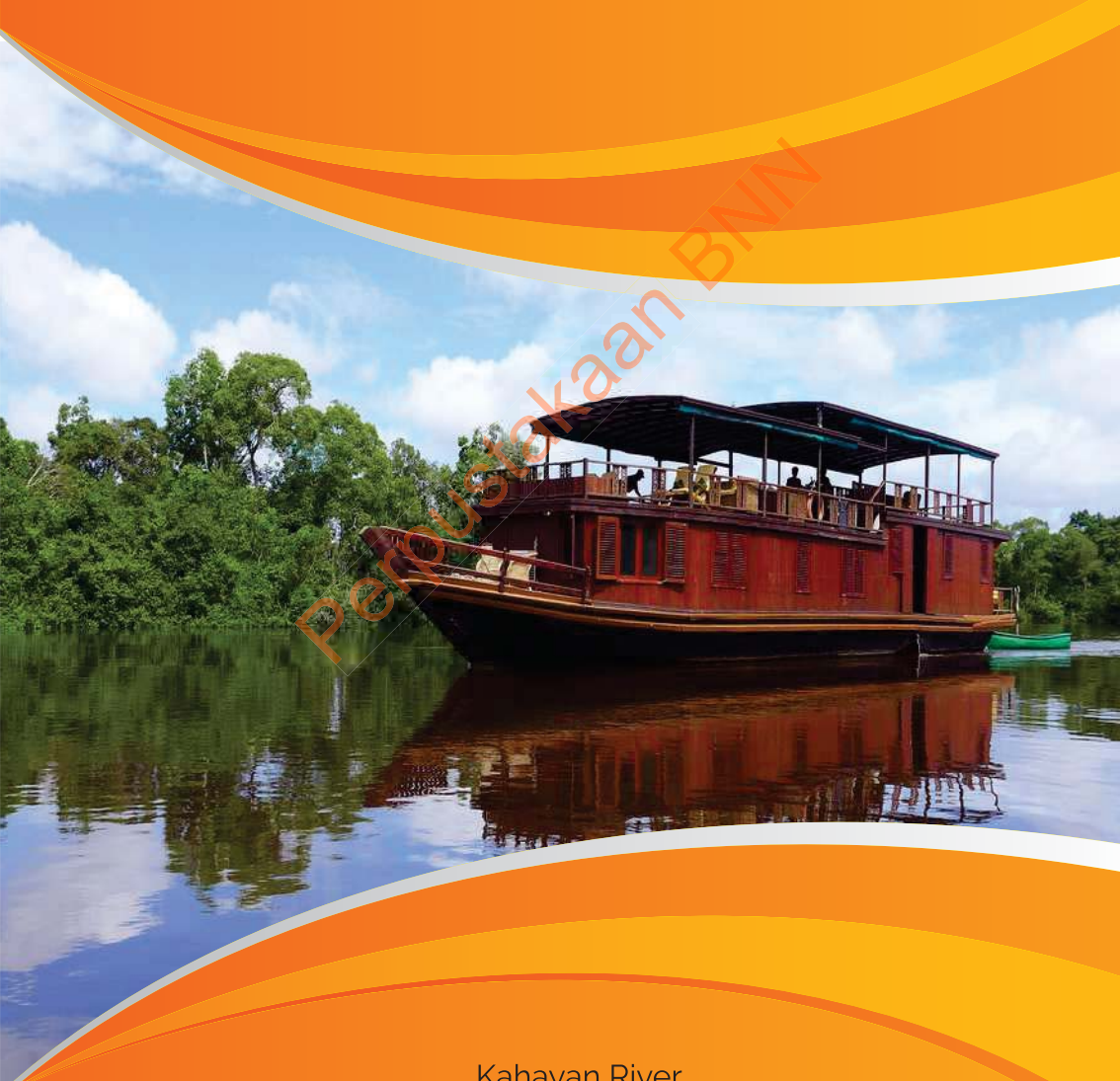
Prevention Program of Illicit Drug Trafficking

The Prevention and Community Empowerment covers: prevention and community empowerment, in carrying out its functions, there are 3 pillars that should be carried out, namely: (1) prevention, (2) rehabilitation, and (3) eradication. These three pillars must be able to walk simultaneously and inseparable. Counseling is done through conventional media, local radio, leaflets, billboards, and so on. Regarding the installation of billboards, Provincial Narcotics Board of West Kalimantan often cooperates with the local government, because there are still many regencies that do not yet have a Regional Narcotics Board. At least, there are 7 regencies that do not have a Regional Narcotics Board office, namely: (1) Kapuas Hulu, (2) Ketapang, (3) Koyong Utara, (4) Sambas, (5) Landak, (6) Melawi, and (7) Sekadau. Provincial Narcotics Board has the responsibility to perform the function of prevention and empowerment more optimally, especially in areas that do not have Regional Narcotics Board.

In addition, Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Kalimantan every year also establishes anti-drug activists. There are several targets in the formation of anti-drug activists, namely: working place, educational environment, community organizations or professional organizations and government agencies. Several universities and schools already have anti-drug activists, including: Tanjungpura University, BSI, Panca Bhakti Midwifery Academy, Widya Dharma, and PGRI. While anti-drug activists in the government include: Satpol PP (Public Order Enforcers), Transportation Office, Social Affairs Office, Youth, Sport and Tourism Office, National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol), Regional Human Resources Office, and Legal Bureau.

Constraints faced are human resources limitations on anti-drug activists and the absence of special protection for them. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of human resources so that activists are able to become agents of community change and become a protector of wider drug distribution in their environment.

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL KALIMANTAN



Kahayan River

2. Province of Central Kalimantan

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Central Kalimantan

Geographically, the Province of Central Kalimantan is located on the equator and is the midpoint of Indonesia (as evidenced by the construction of 0 km Indonesian monument near the Kahayan River park by President Soekarno). The total area is around 157,983 km², with a population of around 2.6 million people (2017 census, Central Bureau of Statistics).

As an area in the middle of the island of Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province is the main destination for drug trafficking. The map of the drug trafficking route is as follows:

1. Meth

- Meth enters Central Kalimantan from Pontianak, West Kalimantan through Lamandau and Sukamara. Meth is then taken to Pangkalan Bun via Sampit to Kasongan until it arrives at Palangkaraya, then it is taken to Kuala Kurun and finally to Puruk Cahu.
- Meth enters Central Kalimantan from Jakarta to Pangkalan Bun and Palangkaraya.
- Meth enters Central Kalimantan, some also comes from Semarang to Pangkalan Bun and Sampit
- Meth enters Central Kalimantan from Surabaya to Sampit
- Finally, meth enters Central Kalimantan from Banjarmasin to Kuala Kapuas then Pulang Pisau continues to Palangkaraya. Through the Banjarmasin route, meth also enters via Tamiang Layang, East Barito Regency towards Buntok, South Barito Regency. From South Barito it continues to Palangkaraya and to Muara Teweh then to Puruk Cahu.

2. Ecstasy

- Entering from Jakarta to Pangkalan Bun, continues to Sampit then Kasongan continues to Palangkaraya then Kuala Kurun, and ends at Puruk Cahu.
- From Surabaya route to Sampit.
- From Banjarmasin route entering Tamiang Layang, continues to Buntok. Some goes to Muara Teweh route and then to Puruk

Cahu. While those entering through Kuala Kapuas continue to Pulang Pisau, to Palangkaraya then Kuala Kurun and finally to Puruk Cahu.

3. Marijuana enters Central Kalimantan from Jakarta to Palangkaraya.
4. Potent/illegal drugs enter from Banten to Sampit

The modus operandi of various types of drugs was allegedly by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police through land and river transportation, expedition and cargo services, detention center/correctional institution and through entertainment place or localization. The drug-prone areas in Central Kalimantan Province can be seen in the following figure.

Picture 5.1 Map of Vulnerability of Drug Crime in Central Kalimantan



Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

Based on the map above, the City of Palangkaraya is referred to as the red zone which means that the category of drug crime vulnerability is very high. Barito Selatan Regency is shown in yellow which means that it is a high category zone in drug crime vulnerability. Based on data from the Central Kalimantan Regional Police Department (Polda), the crime rates from 2017 to 2019 semester I (January-June) can be seen below.

Table 5.1. Drug Crime Data in 2017 in the Regional Police of Central Kalimantan Province

No	UNITY	NARCOTICS		UU KES		HAZARDOUS DRUGS		TOTAL CASE		EVIDENCE				
		JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	Ecs-tacy	Meth	Liq-uor	Cos-metic	Potent Drug
1	DITRESNARKOBA	101	150	5	5	1	1	107	156	123,5	1,465.88	-	106	14,341
2	RES PRAYA	37	47	27	31	-	-	64	78	-	99.58	-	-	45,350
3	RES GUMAS	13	20	5	5	-	-	18	25	-	76.77	-	-	846
4	RES PULPIS	14	17	9	10	-	-	23	27	-	29.33	-	-	7,954
5	RES KAPUAS	30	34	31	40	-	-	61	74	15	38.01	-	-	76,196
6	RES BARTIM	24	26	18	23	-	-	42	49	-	30.70	-	-	15,164
7	RES BARSEL	10	12	10	9	-	-	20	21	-	15.84	-	-	15,425
8	RES BARUT	22	30	6	8	-	-	28	38	23	180.31	-	-	1,386
9	RES MURA	12	15	9	10	-	-	21	25	-	30.88	-	-	3,971
10	RES KATINGAN	13	20	30	33	6	6	49	59	-	16.85	115	-	20,288
11	RES KOTIM	85	97	37	42	13	13	135	152	-	1,378.90	5,015	-	3,895,355
12	RES SERUYAN	24	28	57	68	-	-	81	96	-	60.04	-	-	79,849.6
13	RES KOBAR	62	69	9	9	1	1	72	79	10	391.14	-	3,000	17,000
14	RES SUKAMARA	6	7	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	5.86	-	-	-
15	RES LAMANDAU	22	28	-	-	5	5	27	33	81,25	301.07	679	-	-
Total		475	600	253	293	26	26	754	919	252,75 pills	4,121.16 gram	5,809 bottle	3,106 pack	4,193,145.6 pills

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

In 2018, the number of drug offenses increased, both in the number of criminal acts and in the number of cases compared to 2017. In terms of evidence, the number of confiscated methamphetamine increased significantly in 2018 compared to 2017, from 4,121.16 grams in 2017 to 12,119.35 grams in 2018. This shows that the number of meth drug trafficking in Central Kalimantan Province continues to increase.

Table 5.2. Data on Drug Crime in 2018 in the Regional Police Jurisdiction Central Kalimantan Province

No	UNITY	NARCOT-ICS		UU KES		HAZARDOUS DRUGS		TOTAL CASE		EVIDENCE				
		JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	Ecs-tacy	Meth	Liq-uor	Cos-metic	Potent Drug
1	DITRESNARKOBA	161	204	-	-	2	2	163	206	58.0	2,279.08	1,780	-	-
2	RES P.RAYA	62	91	6	7	9	9	77	107	-	55.48	184	-	3,557
3	RES GUMAS	21	24	-	-	4	4	25	28	-	27.47	81	-	82
4	RES PULPIS	19	21	2	2	-	-	21	23	-	61.31	-	-	7,601
5	RES KAPUAS	47	63	4	4	2	2	53	69	-	104.43	12	-	27,996
6	RES BARTIM	30	41	5	5	-	-	35	46	-	53.93	-	-	8,537
7	RES BARSEL	26	29	10	10	1	1	37	40	6.25	98.96	40	-	21,475
8	RES BARUT	20	24	4	4	-	-	24	28	-	52.13	-	-	1,775
9	RES MURA	20	21	1	1	1	1	22	23	2	25.42	47	-	560
10	RES KATINGAN	28	38	3	3	27	27	58	68	-	77.30	3,170	-	6,093
11	RES KOTIM	106	126	5	6	15	15	128	147	0.5	747.27	5,991	5,368	127,768
12	RES SERUYAN	24	26	2	3	1	2	27	31	30	125.57	281	-	964
13	RES KOBAR	57	78	-	-	35	35	92	113	-	542.05	1,371	-	612
14	RES SUKAMARA	11	13	-	-	-	-	11	13	2	9.28	-	-	-
15	RES LAMANDAU	19	26	-	-	7	7	26	33	-	7,859.67	1,062	-	-
TOTAL		653	825	42	45	104	105	799	975	98.75 pills	12,119.35 gram	14,019 bottle	5,368 pack	207,020 pills

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

Then, until the first semester of 2019, the number of drug crime cases has reached 318 criminal acts and 401 suspects. In terms of confiscated evidence compared to the previous two years, there have been types of cannabis that have been successfully revealed in the Central Kalimantan Regional Police with the volume of around 1,000 grams (1 kg), as shown in Table 5.3. The number of criminal acts and suspects is potentially increasing since there is still one more semester before 2019 ends.

Table 5.3. Drug Crime Data in Semester 1 (January-June) 2019 in the Regional Police of Central Kalimantan Province

No	UNITY	NARCOTICS		UU KES		HAZARDOUS DRUGS		TOTAL CASE		EVIDENCE					
		JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	JTP	TSK	Marijuana	Ecstasy	Meth	Zenith	Potent Drug	Liquor
1	DITRESNARKOBA	62	86	-	-	-	-	62	86	1,000	20.5	727.94	668	-	-
2	RES PRAYA	32	46	-	-	1	1	33	47	-	-	55.65	-	11	-
3	RES GUMAS	8	11	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	28.71	-	-	-
4	RES PULPIS	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	7.57	-	-	-
5	RES KAPUAS	22	27	-	-	3	4	25	31	-	-	50.88	2,267	23,230	-
6	RES BARTIM	19	28	-	-	-	-	19	28	-	-	43.35	-	-	-
7	RES BARSEL	11	12	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	0.25	179.70	115	-	-
8	RES BARUT	6	8	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	86.30	-	-	-
9	RES MURA	10	12	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	22.76	-	-	-
10	RES KATINGAN	18	25	-	-	-	-	18	25	-	-	67.06	156	-	-
11	RES KOTIM	60	71	-	-	1	1	61	72	-	7	789.27	-	325	-
12	RES SERUYAN	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	0.25	25.99	-	-	-
13	RES KOBAR	36	36	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	425.45	-	-	-
14	RES SUKAMARA	2	2	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	-	0.90	-	-	591
15	RES LAMANDAU	5	9	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	24	386.32	-	-	-
TOTAL		311	393	0	0	7	8	318	401	1,000 gram	52 pills	2,897.85 gram	3,206 pills	23,566 pills	591 bottle

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

The total number of cases with suspects in the three data tables above shows a significant increase from 754 cases in 2017 to 919 cases in 2018. Until 1st semester (January-June) 2019, East Kotawaringin Regency ranks the highest with 72 suspects followed by Palangkaraya City with 47 suspects and West Kotawaringin Regency with 36 suspects. South Barito Regency ranks the 7th with 12 suspects, but it is the regency with the most variations of evidence such as ecstasy, meth and zenith. Types of drug with meth as evidence are evenly distributed in all regions of Central Kalimantan province. The classification of drug offenses is shown in Table 5. 4.

Table 5.4. Classification of Drug Suspects by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in 2018 until 1st Semester (January-June) 2019

Classification	2018	Semester I 2019
User	86	130
Courier	-	4
Dealer	886	262
Lord	2	4
Smuggler	-	-
Producer	1	1
Total	975	401

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

According to the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan in its presentation as a speaker at technical guidance for survey enumerators, two from three cases in Palangkaraya are controlled from the correctional facility. In Sampit, it is controlled by prison guards who are civil servants. Almost all professions are involved in drug crime.

Data on suspected drug offenses based on education, age, gender and occupation in 2019 (January-June):

Table 5.5. The Number of Drug Offenses Suspects in Central Kalimantan According to Type of Education, Age, Gender, and Occupation 1st Semester of 2019 (January-June)

Educational Background	Total
No Education	6
Elementary School	104
Junior High School	116
Senior High School	153
University (Diploma/ Undergraduate/ Postgraduate)	22
Total	401

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

Age	Total
<17 years old	6
18 – 25 years old	103
26 – 30 years old	67
31 – 40 years old	151
41 – 50 years old	65
> 50 years old	9
Total	401
Gender	Total
Male	372
Female	29
Total	401
Occupation	Total
Student	6
University student	15
Private sector	215
Entrepreneur	75
Labor/Merchant	25
Farmer/Fisherman	16
Army/Police	0
Civil servant/employee/honorary	9
Driver/motorbike taxi driver	10
Housewife	17
Unemployed	13
Inmate	0
Total	401

Source: Directorate of Narcotics, Central Kalimantan Regional Police

With regard to law enforcement, the Head of the Eradication Section through the Head of Investigation Section in 2019 has a target of 8 drug case files. As of July 2019, the case handled have reached 15 files. This means that the case files handled are almost double the targeted number.

At present, Provincial Narcotics Board sets up plan. The Head of Eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan will collaborate with various relevant agencies in handling drug cases so that the results are more effective, especially in exposing drug trafficking networks. These related agencies include the Directorate of Drug Investigation, the Directorate of General Crime Investigation (related to gambling, alcohol), Professional and Security Police (Propam) and Army-Military Police for back up, Regional Police related to evidence, the Directorate of Special Crime Investigation, and the police/provost.

Factors That Cause Drug Use

Some driving factors that lead to the rise of drug abuse in Central Kalimantan include: the number of illegal mines that require extra energy for its workers; opening of plantations; high food prices; very lucrative profits; sales that do not require labor; the large number of unemployed productive workers.

The Head of the Eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan also added that family problems and economic issue are factors that lead people to be involved in drug cases. This view is supported by the experience of the Muhammadiyah Junior High School Principal in Buntok, South Barito Regency when dealing with his students who are involved in drug problems. Most students are from low income family. Their parents work as farmers, fishermen or labourers. So most of them are less attentive to their children and leave the problem entirely to school. When parents were asked to go to school to talk about student's problem, many of them had been delegated to grandmother or grandfather, instead of they attend the meeting by themselves. A similar view was expressed by an anti-drug volunteer who is also a teacher at a state high school in Palangkaraya. Solution to student's problems must be based on agreement when coordinating with parents. High school children, according to the anti-drug volunteer, are often influenced by their social environment. When children feels useless and neglected in the family, the child will run to their friend as a place to share his feeling. If proper control is not carried out, the child may be out of control and fall into the choice of using drugs.

Another thing that makes it difficult for authorities to disclose drug cases is the level of public awareness on the dangers of drugs. According to informant from in Provincial Narcotics Board, sometimes the community would protect the perpetrators if there would be a prosecution. That is because the perpetrators often provide assistance or become donors to the mosque or the community.

Several informants in South Barito Regency and in the City of Palangkaraya who were successfully interviewed also mentioned that there was a connection between tiwah traditional celebration, gambling and alcoholic drink. The celebration, which can last up to two weeks and lasts 24 hours every day, is time, energy and cost-consuming. An anti-drug activist who is also an assistant chancellor at a state university in Palangkaraya City said that the cost of buying liquor exceeded the cost of the party. It is a coincidence that one of the villages as the survey location was a village where the tiwah tradition took place. An informant in South Barito Regency mentioned several areas where the traditional tiwah took place, namely Kalahien, Tanjung Java, Buntok, Lake Sadar, and Merawan. Tiwah is held alternatively between the five regions that the celebration of this tradition in one place is never coincided with the celebration in another place.

Besides tiwah, there are also certain rituals such as 'kawin salah uroi' which means that the genealogy is wrong due to the marriage with own brother/sister. Thus, a ritual must be held. This ritual is often misused by certain parties to distribute drugs.

Gradually, the campus provides understanding and efforts to the public that this ritual must be straightened and should not become a habit. The activities that have been carried out to provide understanding to the community include: field counseling, both through study programs and at the faculty level. Other activities such as teaching practice with a special half-semester duration in the city of Palangkaraya, fieldwork practices within the territory of the Province of Central Kalimantan namely in the surrounding regencies (applicable mandatory rolling into areas that have never been visited), and Student Community Service..

Another important thing as a factor in drug abuse and use is the

understanding of the types of drugs themselves. Several types of drugs known by survey respondents are:

1. Zenith (carnofen)

The information about the type of drug/zenith pill is the type of drug that is best known by respondents in all survey locations. There are people who understand that zenith is prohibited, but many do not know if the drug is prohibited. Some people are surprised that the drugs exist despite of the prohibition. Initially, according to some respondents, the drug was sold freely in pharmacies.

The views among the informants themselves are different to the status of zenith pill. Some said it was forbidden. It belongs to narcotics type 1 and the distribution was stopped. Because of this difference of views, then the terms of enforcement are also different. Some call it a criminal offense, but on the contrary there are those who categorize it as non-criminal. The terms of the law are also different. Some refer to Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but some are still referring to Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health.

2. Meth

There are a number of respondents who were former meth users. One of whom used meth about 2 years ago. Some informants used meth for the first time in their 30s and some are when they were 17-18 years old. The effect caused at the first age when using meth (around the age of 18) is more severe. It can be seen in physical abnormalities (movements such as tremors/strange moves every few minutes). Another possibility of physical abnormalities arises because the time span of meth usage is longer than those who used meth at 30s. Almost all survey respondents indicated that they were meth users. But previously, they also knew and used zenith and dextro.

3. Dextro

There were 3 respondents in former drug abuser survey who mentioned and had used dextro.

4. Kratom/puri/safat leaves

People in Jenamas Sub-district, South Bariot Regency cultivate

kratom plants. According to information from several surrounding communities, there are collectors who collect the harvest of kratom leaves and take the leaves to Banjarmasin area to be further processed into tea or capsules. Kratom leaf cultivation in Jenamas sub-district is becoming popular today because the results are not bad. The time needed until the time of harvest is also not too long, of about 6 months. According to some respondents, this leaf is effective in treating various diseases such as diabetes, cholesterol, heat, and swelling medicine.

On the other hand, Provincial Narcotics Board mentioned in a presentation during technical guidance for enumerators that the kratom leaves which grow in the Barito River Basin in Buntok contain drugs. Even though its status is not yet included in the law, kratom species have been banned by the Ministry of Agriculture through quarantine. In reality, kratom leaf plants are increasingly being cultivated. In fact, according to one enumerator who is at worker at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, there is actually kratom leaf cultivation program

The Impact of Using Drugs

The impact of drug use based on the results of spot checks and observations made by author towards users in the region former users include:

1. Losing Job

When the effects of drugs involve mental or nerve damage, former drug users find it difficult to get back to work. According to the experience of the former user when the spot check was carried out, the mental disorder often occurred suddenly in rampaging behavior, beating anyone who was nearby without realizing it. As a result, the drug users are somewhat isolated and considered crazy in the neighborhood.

2. Physical disability

Physical disability appears in former meth user who first started using meth at the age of 18 years old. Despite that he is now married and having children, the physical disabilities affect his mobility and livelihood. Every few minutes a part of his body moves reflexively like someone who is going to attack. It makes people around him feel

shocked at the beginning. Luckily, he has a business, a swallow's nest. So, it does not require him to work with formal rules that may not be fulfilled in such physical conditions.

3. *Family relations are rather disturbed*

When a spot check is carried out to former drug abusers, some refused or were reluctant if it was heard by other family members. In fact, openness might be useful information to always remind them to stay away from drugs. If the former drug abuser is a child, then there are also those who make it difficult for their parents to take care of the child and are finally asked to leave the house. The most important element needed for former drug users to return to normal life and to get rid of drugs is family support especially from their parents.. Parents should have an understanding of their responsibilities as parents who must always pay attention to their children.

4. *Increased early marriage or divorce rates*

According to information from one of the informants, the level of early marriage in the province of Central Kalimantan ranks the second. This was also found by the author when collecting field data in the province of Central Kalimantan in 2019. The author found a woman who was only 15 years old but was married. She was asked how to get married while she does not yet have an Identity Card. She answered that she is married under the hand. Her parents were worried if something happened to his child before marriage. Thus, the parents let their 15 years old child married. Meanwhile, anti-drug activists stated that the divorce rate was also high. It was supported by the news at okezone.com on 8 February 2018, which states that in 2018, even though the entry time in 2018 has only been running for 40 days, the divorce case handled by the Religious Courts reached 1,000 cases. There were 843 divorce cases with an average age ranging from 20 to 40 years, some were 18 years old when they divorced. The regency with the highest divorce rate is Kota Waringin Barat Regency, followed by Lamandau and Sukamara. Statistical data for 2018 shows that the divorce rate in Central Kalimantan has continued to increase since 2015-2017. There were 2,436 cases in 2015 and 2,471 cases in 2016. It continued to increase in 2017 by 2,683 cases. The dominant factor causing divorce is economic problems.

5. *The rate of recovery of former drug abusers is compulsive*

This means that even though they have undergone rehabilitation, former drug users are vulnerable to relapse. Therefore, the Foundation holds after-care rehabilitation services. The impacts mentioned above are quite disturbing, both individually and socially. Even for those who try to use it and get caught red-handed, they will bear the penalty. The penalty schemes for drug abusers are as follow: 1) rehabilitation for victims; 2) imprisonment and fines for offenders; 3) parents or guardians are also threatened with confinement and fines if they do not report their children who become addicts; 4) anyone who does not report a drug abuse crime is liable to imprisonment and a fine.

Meanwhile, criminal sanctions for drug abusers are regulated in the Law as follows:

1. Law No. 5/1997 concerning Psychotropics, in article 62 which says "Anyone without rights, possesses, stores and/or carries psychotropics" the criminal punishment is a maximum of 5 years imprisonment & a fine of 10 million rupiah.
2. Law No. 35/2009 about Narcotics. In the Act, there are about 19 articles (in articles 111 to 127 and 131 to 132) which regulate criminal sanctions for narcotics abusers.
3. Law No. 36/2009 on Health, contained in articles 196-198 with the punishment as follows:

No.	Article	Article Elements	Punishment	
			Min	Max
1	196	Any person who intentionally manufactures/circulates pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices that do not meet the standards and/or safety, efficacy or usefulness and quality requirements	-	10 years in prison/& a fine of 1 Billion rupiah
2.	197	Everyone who intentionally manufactures/circulates pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices that do not have a marketing authorization	-	15 years/& a fine of 1.5 billion rupiah
3.	198	Everyone who does not have the expertise and authority to practice pharmacy	-	100 million rupiah fine

The National Narcotics Board as the agency carrying out the Law above, in addition to cooperating with the National Police to take action against violators of regulations, also has the task of carrying out rehabilitation for the

public related to drug abuse. The rehabilitation at Provincial Narcotics Board is carried out through the Head of Rehabilitation.

In addition to rehabilitation carried out by National Narcotics Board through Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan Province, Galilee Foundation which is managed by Rev. Dodi Ramosta Sitepu also provides the rehabilitation. The foundation is well known by the wider community in Central Kalimantan. Previously, the foundation rented house, but since 2009 it is located on Jl. Tijilik Riwut km.18. At the beginning of its work around 2002, the foundation had handled around 200 former drug addicts. During January to July 2019, 3 former addicts entered the Galilee Foundation to be rehabilitated. The mentors at the Foundation are former drug addicts. In 2012, it adopted a social therapy system (communication therapy) to treat former drug users. However, since 2013 the practice of therapy uses the after care system, and then after the completion of the therapy phase at the foundation, back up is done through after care. The therapeutic program for addicts in this foundation lasts for one year with 1 to 6 months as the primary stage with the aim is to building community value, and everything is still completely regulated. While from 6th to 12th month is called re-entry stage where resident begins to organize himself through self-management. The foundation has also opened a vocational effort to accommodate and train former addicts who were rehabilitated before obtaining other work outside the foundation. Its business include a car wash, laundry, and drinking water refill.

For moslem drug users who want to be rehabilitated, there is an Islamic boarding school Insan Hidayatullah which also conducts rehabilitation for individual drug addict. The boarding school is located at around the road to the airport. In addition to those mentioned above, several hospitals in Kapuas Regency and East Kotawaringin Regency have also opened services for the drug abusers. Furthermore, Community Health Center at this time has also begun to open services as well. The problem is that many former addicts do not know if Provincial Narcotics Board has free of charge-rehabilitation facilities. This was confirmed by the results of the survey, most respondents answered they did not know. Only few respondents have attended lectures or seminars, discussions or films held by Provincial Narcotics Board or the National Police. For student respondents, they usually have received anti-drug information dissemination at the beginning of each new school year.

Prevention Program of Drug Illicit Trafficking

The Head of Community Empowerment the Central Kalimantan said that the mandate of Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 6 of 2018 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) has begun to be followed up with a draft of Regional Regulation under National Unity and Politics. Since 2018, the Circular Letter from the Regional Secretary was stalled which informed all The Regional Working Units (SKPD) to facilitate P4GN. This Circular follows up the Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Permendagri) No. 12 of 2019 concerning P4GN Facilitation. A special team was formed until the issuance of regional regulations. Activities that have been carried out include: 1) information dissemination through outdoor media, direct dissemination to schools and large screen videos; 2) advocacy and information sharing session to the educational, government, private and community environment.

Advocacy and outreach in the educational environment is done through Counseling and Guidance teachers. One of the speakers interviewed by the writer is not only a Counseling and Guidance teacher but also an anti-drug volunteer. Counseling teachers were chosen because the approach taken to students was more creative and did not cause fear among students. For example, the form of punishment applied when someone commits an offense at school is determined by the student who committed the violation. This will lead to not only awareness but also a deterrent effect. The involvement of school principals in becoming anti-drug volunteers strengthens the formation of a drug free-school environment. At the university level, awards are given to campuses that have a drug free-campus environment. There are academics and rectors who become anti-drug activists. Through a number of student organizations such as the Student Executive Board \or the Student Regiment, the movement to stop drugs is being socialized.

The government through agency representatives until the time the research was carried out, had not yet performed the task in accordance with the training. In fact, the Circular of the Regional Secretary which requires each regional working unit to facilitate P4GN has been published. In some cases of drug abuse, the perpetrators are civil servants. Thus, drug trafficking and abuse should be a particular concern. The Governor

of Central Kalimantan once instructed on shoot on the spot and gave the awards for those who succeeded in thwarting drug trafficking.

Private sector seems to be the most advanced because it has internal company regulations which have been implemented. Many large companies such as palm oil company, including Pama and BGA, always conduct urine tests on their employees periodically in collaboration with Provincial Narcotics Board. Likewise, several mining companies which were allegedly most vulnerable to drug abuse such as KTC, also conducted urine tests. The act of carrying out this urine test is because there was a previous incident that the company often lost its facilities and infrastructure, fuel, spare parts, and so on. The collaboration on addiction level assessment was also carried out by the company with BNNP to protect the company's human resources (HR) from the influence of drugs. The assessment was carried out because there were cases of conflict between workers and leaders which resulted in victims. In fact, after tests and interviews, the victim was tested positive for using drugs. Thus, they were recommended for rehabilitation at Provincial Narcotics Board, or if it was severe, they were asked to resign.

For the community environment, advocacy and information sharing session are carried out through communities or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). At present, the community environment is quite responsive to the establishment of a number of non-governmental organizations, such as the Customary Forces Command (Kopat), the Kalimantan Original Youth Movement (Gepak), and social organizations such as Muslimat NU and the Indonesian Bethel Church (GBI). The forms of activity include: urine tests, festivals and information sharing session about the dangers of drugs.

Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan through the Section of Community Empowerment also establish volunteers and anti-drug activists who will be the front guard in their environments in socializing and eradicating drug abuse. They are given pins as identification. Volunteers use blue pins, while activists use maroon pins with an oval shape. Anti-drug activists include schools, government agencies, private companies or non-government organizations or community organizations. The number of activists in each environment is 30 people according to the available budget.

The Community Empowerment also created an Index of Participation Independence (IKP) with the identification of four environments (education, government, private and community). Until the end of 2018, each IKP is as follows: 1) Educational environment 3.15; 2) Government environment 3.10; 3) Private sector 3.11; 4) Community environment 3.10. All environments achieve independent IKP.

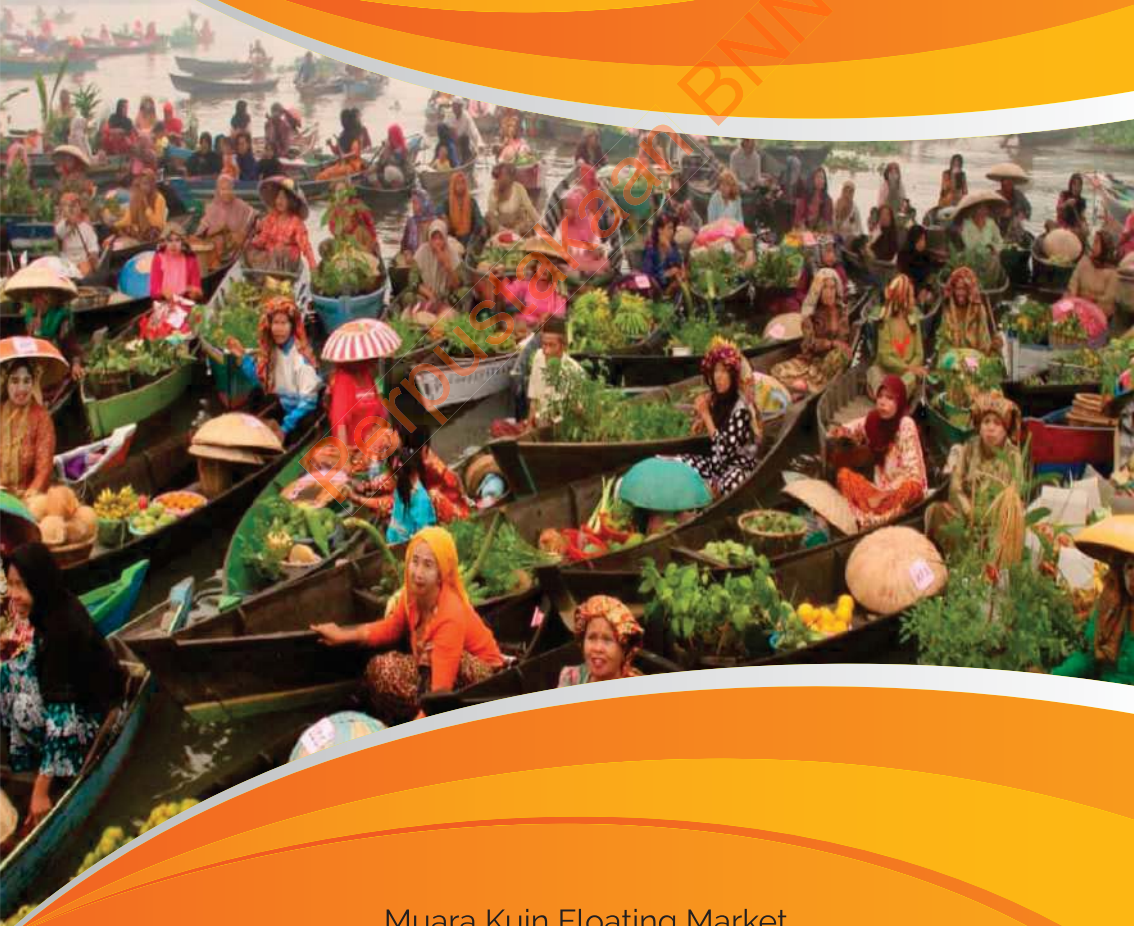
To improve the quality of P4GN, questionnaires were distributed which included questions related to:

- Human aspects (availability of figures and activists who support P4GN);
- Method aspects (how to carry out activities – information sharing session/counseling/training/urine test);
- Budget aspects (self-help/sponsorship/government assistance);
- System aspects (regulations/rules/norms/policies);
- Aspects of facilities and infrastructure (supporting tools, promotional media);
- Aspects of activities (including prevention, eradication, rehabilitation).

The empowerment activities is carried out through productive economic alternatives. For two years, there was coaching in the Puntun Complex, Pahandut Urban Village, life skills training, cultivation and processing. The type of economic empowerment addressed to the fathers is in the form of stocking catfish in a round pond. In 2019, stocking catfish is done using the karamba system. While the type of empowerment for mothers is directed to make nuggets, meatballs and dumplings as well as haruan fish crackers, crispy fish from sruan and lais fish, and making shredded meat (abon).

The various empowerments mentioned above have been tried in coordination with related agencies such as the Fisheries Office for the supply of feed and seeds, Integrated Business Service Centers at the City Cooperatives Department and Bank of Indonesia. The production from the empowerment activities are marketed at National Narcotics Board's stop-drugs online shop. This is to show that the products sold there are the work of drug-prone-assisted residents who received the support of the local government. Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Kalimantan also cooperated with the Directorate General of Village Government and community empowerment and village administration in initiating village meetings in Central Kalimantan which became an element for the development of the Smart Village that raised vulnerable villages into a pilot project

PROVINCE OF SOUTH KALIMANTAN



Muara Kuin Floating Market

3. South Kalimantan Province

Drug Illicit Trafficking

South Kalimantan Province has an area of 35,530.52 km² with a population of 4,182,695 people. This province has 2 cities and 11 regencies. The two cities are Banjarmasin and Banjarbaru while the regencies are Banjar, Tapin, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Hulu Sungai Utara, Tabalong, Kotabaru, Balangan, Tanah Laut, Barito Kuala, and Tanah Bumbu. The boundary of the province of South Kalimantan to the west is Central Kalimantan Province, to the north is East Kalimantan province, to the east is the Makassar Strait and to the south is the Java Sea. Its position which is in the border of East Kalimantan Province, namely the Province bordering Sarawak, Malaysia, makes illicit drug trafficking routes by land, not only national but transnational route. Besides land route, the illicit drug trafficking is also carried out through water and air. Illicit drug trafficking in South Kalimantan ranks the 5th nationally. The disclosure of illicit drug trafficking is obtained from the community both by individual, social organizations, and volunteers of National Narcotics Board. After receiving information from the informant, the police followed up. The map of illicit drug trafficking is as follows:

- **Land Route**

Via Central Kalimantan as follows:

1. From Central Kalimantan, namely Palangkaraya City - Kapuas Regency Central Kalimantan then goes to South Kalimantan starting from the village of Muara Subdistrict, Barito Kula Regency to Banjarmasin City.
2. Ampah Urban Village, Dusun Tengah Subdistrict, Barito Timur Regency - Central Kalimantan, Tamiyang Layang Urban Village, Dusun Timur Subdistrict, Barito Timur Regency in Central Kalimantan, to South Kalimantan through Tabalong Regency then Amuntai (Hulu Sungai Utara)

Via East Kalimantan:

1. Pasir Regency in East Kalimantan then enters South Kalimantan through Jaro Subdistrict, Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan, then to Tanjung Subdistrict, Tabalong Regency.

2. Tanah Grogot Subdistrict, Paser Regency - East Kalimantan Province; Sengayam Village, Pamukan Barat Subdistrict, Kotabaru Regency and Batu Licin, Kota Bambu Regency, South Kalimantan.

South Kalimantan Province is a crowded drug market. The trade routes sometimes have to make a turn and combine land and sea routes. There are drug cases from North Kalimantan Province, the drugs are first brought to Surabaya and then crossed to Banjarmasin. The modes used to bring drugs to South Kalimantan Province are varied, such as: stored in the stomach of a cow, put in candy, and sold by a cake seller.

• **Water Route**

The entry of drugs into the Province of South Kalimantan also uses waterways. Ports in the province are the gateway for drugs, such as: Tri Sakti Port, Kota Baru Port, Batu Licin Port, Sungai Danau Harbor, and Kintab Port

• **Air Route**

Although airport is relatively more strict in its supervision, it is also used as a drug entry point to South Kalimantan Province. These airports are Syamsudin Nor Banjarbaru, Bersujud Tanah Bumbu, and Gusti Syamsir Alam Kotabaru.

Picture 5.2. Drug Illicit Trafficking Route in South Kalimantan Province



Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan

• **Drug Prone Area**

Each Regency/City in South Kalimantan Province has drug-prone areas. The areas are as follows:

1. Banjarmasin City: Kelayan, Pekauman, Sei Andai, Alalak, Kampung Arab/Pasar Lama, Kuin and Teluk Tiram.
2. Banjarbaru City: Bandara Syamsudin Noor, Cempaka, Landasan Ulin Barat, East Landasan Ulin, South Landasan Ulin.
3. Banjar Regency: Sei Tabuk/ Gudang Hirang, Sei Lulut, Sei Rangas, Astambul.
4. Tapin Regency: Binuang, Bungur, North Tapin, Lok Paikat.
5. Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency: South Daha, North Daha, Kandangan.
6. Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency: Batu Benawa, Pandawan, North Labuan Amas, Hantakan.
7. Hulu Sungai Utara Regency: Sei Malang, Pasar Amuntai dan Terminal Karias, Lok Suga Haur Gading, Panangkalaan, Tapus Alabio, Danau Panggang.
8. Balangan Regency: Paringin, Daha, Sei Ketapi, Batu Merah, Mantimin
9. Tabalong Regency: Murung Pudak, Kelua, Haruai, Jaro, Muara Harus, Pugaan, Tanjung.
10. Barito Koala Regency: Berangas/Alalak, Handil Bakti/Berangas, Tamban, Anjir Pasar, Mandastana, Bakumpai.
11. Tanah Laut Regency: Kurau, Tambang Ulang, Panyipatan, Batu Ampar
12. Tanah Bumbu Regency: Simpang Empat, Batu Licin, Sei Loban, Angsana, Satui, Kusan Hilir
13. Kota Baru Regency: Higa Gunung, Rampa Baru/Dirgahayu, Rampa Lama, Hilir Muara.

The case handled by Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan in 2016 to mid-2019 showed that it has the most evidence with 35 suspects. The number of suspects from year to year continues to increase. In 2018, there were 28 cases with 45 suspects. The dealer was caught in Mataraman Subdistrict. The dealer departed from Hulu Sungai Tengah, picked up goods in Banjar Regency and then stoped at Mataraman Subdistrict, Banjar Regency. The evidence other than drugs is immovable property in the form of 4 plots of land, 2 cars, 6 two-wheeled vehicles, and

33 mobile phones. Until July 2019, drug trafficking and abuse cases have reached 28 cases with evidence of 6,596.74 grams of methamphetamine, 75 ecstasy pills, IDR 6,820,000 cash, 1 car (four-wheeled vehicle), 9 two-wheeled vehicles, and 31 mobile phones.

Table 5.6. Data on Drug Crime Cases in South Kalimantan Province

No	Type of Drugs	2016 (gr/pills)	2017 (gr/pills)	2018 (gr/pills)	2019 (gr/pills)
1.	Meth	23,710 gram	17,094 gram	1,318.78 gram	6,596.74 gram
2.	Ecstasy	27,192 pills	4.801 pills	500 pills	75 pills
3.	Marijuana	113 gram	187 gram	-	-
4.	Heroin	-	-	-	-
5.	Cocaine	-	-	-	-
6.	Gorilla Tobacco	-	2,546 gram	-	-
7.	G-list medicines	18,336 pills	17,285 pills	-	-
8.	Precursor	-	-	322 gram	-

Furthermore, Table 5.7 shows the composition of the age of suspects over the past four years, from 2016 to July 2019. The number of suspects from year to year shows a tendency to increase, with more suspects in the age group above 30 years.

Table 5.7. Composition of The Suspect's Age in South Kalimantan Province

No	Suspects' Age	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	< 15 years old	-	-	-	-
2.	16 – 19 years old	-	3	1	-
3.	20 – 29 years old	6	7	3	3
4.	> 30 years old	25	35	56	20
TOTAL		31	45	60	23

- ***Local Initiatives in Identifying New Types of Drugs***

In South Kalimantan Province, the type of drug that is consumed by many local people and is typical of South Kalimantan is Zenith Karnofen. Initially, the drug was intended to treat bone or rheumatism, which was sold freely without using a doctor's prescription. This drug is commonly used by farmers, fishermen, and other lower-class people. However, when the drug in question is consumed on a large scale, it has an intoxicating effect. In the past, the price of the drug was only IDR 6,000/strip. However, when it was discovered that the drug had an intoxicating effect, the demand for the drug became high and the price also rose. The price of the drug became IDR 75,000 - Rp. 100,000/strip. The increase in demand has made its dealers rich because they have made a lot of profit, while victims have increasingly fallen. The Head of the Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan reported that at the time the National Working Meeting took place, the National Workshop participants did not understand the drug because the intended drug was not available in Java. Then Provincial Narcotics Board Deputy for Prevention asked Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan to send a letter to the Ministry of Health regarding the status of the drug. It turns out that the drug has been withdrawn from circulation by the Ministry of Health because it is not licensed. The drug is a produce of home industry activities. The complaint was responded by the Ministry of Health and finally, Zenith Karnofen has listed as a narcotics. This case was a **local initiative that can influence national policy**.

Factors That Cause Drug Use

The prevalence of drug distribution and drug abuse in South Kalimantan Province is relatively high nationally. The prevalence of drug trafficking and drug abuse in South Kalimantan Province ranks 6th, with 1.97%. While the national prevalence rate is 1.77%. This means that the prevalence of drug distribution and drug abuse in South Kalimantan Province is higher than the national level prevalence.

South Kalimantan Province is a religious area, but the question is why is the prevalence of drug trafficking and abuse high? The answer is because young people and mining workers are targeted for drug trafficking (Info: Former Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of South

Kalimantan). Drug use in South Kalimantan has started since children are still in elementary school, and even some of them have used drugs since sitting in kindergarten. Some informants have been using drugs since elementary school in the school environment. In the fact, that education levels from kindergarten through high school. The social environment, including the school and the home environment, is very influential on drug abuse. Even Islamic boarding institutions (pesantren) are not sterile from drug trafficking and abuse. The informant who is a former drug abuser said that when he studied at pesantren, his habit of taking drugs did not stop. Often parents of drug abusers send their addict children to pesantren so that they would recover. In general, many of the users after being in a pesantren indeed recovered because the pesantren often provide awareness activities so that students return to the right path. The same thing is done in public schools. Drug users are expected to be open to counseling teachers.

The main cause of drug abuse for young people is for **recreational purposes**, which is trial and error but from trial and error, the use of drugs will gradually continue. For parents, drugs are usually a form of **escape from socioeconomic problems**. When taking drugs, abusers forget their life burden. As for the usage pattern, if the abusers/users come from the lower class economic class, they will inhale glue and taking cheap drugs. Whereas if they come from the upper economic class, the types of drugs used are more varied, namely methamphetamine or ecstasy. Because the drug is the authority of The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority Board (BPOM) causing its eradication must also involve BPOM. At the time of the coal booming, many **new wealthy people** appeared. At this time many new wealthy people are involved in drug abuse.

In addition to the social environment, poverty is also a factor that causes drug use. Many of the drug abusers also become traffickers. The results obtained from the distribution of drugs are used as **a source of family income**. The next factor is that parents are busy working (for example, trading in the market) so that parents do not have time to pay attention to their children. The last one is the lack of knowledge of the dangers of drugs. Many abusers take drugs at home but parents do not know if the drug is dangerous.

The Impacts of Drug Use

The main negative impact of drug abuse is related to health. Many patients are addicted and eventually die. An Aznotim activist told that there were people who asked to be rehabilitated. The 40-year-old man came from Batulicin and was a methamphetamine drug user. When he came to Banjarmasin out of invitation of the family (the family intended to rehabilitate him) the person ran out of meth and asked his brother to look for it. His brother was afraid to find the item in question so that the user did not consume it. As a result, various diseases have appeared attacking his body. Then, the family reported to Aznotim asking for help so that the abuser would be rehabilitated. However, because the user is ill, he could not be rehabilitated until he recovers from his illness. But, because the illness was severe, the abuser died.

Another story from an informant who is an anti-drug volunteer who also a online taxi driver. One time, there was a mother who had a child with a stroke-like illness, asking to be taken to the airport from a hotel. When arrived at the airport, the mother asked him (volunteer) to take a wheelchair to the airport manager. The condition needed to request a wheelchair is to submit a doctor's letter. Because the mother did not have it, she asked him to ask for the letter to the airport clinic's doctor. The doctor then told him that the patient's disease was not an ordinary disease. The volunteer also asked the doctor to provide a doctor's statement letter because drug abusers will be rehabilitated in Java. However, a week later the mother gave the news to him that her child had died.

Another impact is a social disease, including stealing. There were instances that parents were stabbed and then killed only because their parents did not give money to their children to buy drugs.

The Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

According to the Head of Prevention and Social Empowerment, Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan said that the program carried out by the government was to synergize between bottom-up and top-down. The form of the activity is face-to-face information dissemination, print, and electronic media. Following Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No.

6 of 2018, local governments implement the Inpres to plan in the budget, execute and report on the program. The program includes 4 things: information dissemination, forming anti-drug volunteers, regulation, and urine tests. Government agencies that implement the program come from all work units. Regional governments can ask National Narcotics Board to training operators.

Another program launched by the central government is to influence policy on private institutions. One of the programs implemented is Gardu, which is hanging out while disseminating information. In the Gardu program, National Narcotics Board was accompanied by the community and religious leaders, talking about drug problems on local television. The hope is people while playing gable cards in community villages, they listen to local television. At that time, they indirectly listened to the dissemination of the dangers of drugs. In that forum, there were question and answer via mobile phones. Based on the results of the dialogue, it turns out that many people do not understand that inhaling glue is dangerous.

The results of the Gardu's activities were very positive. Therefore, 3rd parties, such as private companies, NGOs, and the community are willing to allocate a budget for these activities. At present, the 3rd parties that have conducted information dissemination are private companies such as Adaro and Arutmin. While SOEs that have participated in supporting Gardu's activities are Pelindo and Angkasa Pura and from government agencies are BKKBN, Bappeda, and Social Services. Activities are undertaken by the private sector, are urine tests. For example, when the company wants to continue the work contract with the employee, the company conducted a urine test on the employee.

The information dissemination was also carried out at the school. For the past 5 years, Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan has conducted TOT on counseling teachers. The cost of this activity is sourced from the South Kalimantan Provincial Education Office. Then the counseling teachers held information dissemination during the end of term when distributing ranking cards. The targets of this anti-drug abuse program are students and their parents. Even so, the policies of each school differ from one another, because in the implementation there is a strict school party, i.e. if there are students who are involved in drug abuse,

the school directly expels the student or there is a recommendation for rehabilitation. During this time, there are almost no students who become users who want to be rehabilitated voluntarily. Usually, the school conducts a urine test before being tested by the National Narcotics Board. Sometimes the school uses a persuasive approach so students just confess rather than be legally processed. When students are pressed, conditions like this sometimes make students who claim to use drugs and then assisted by the school to rehabilitate them. National Narcotics Board urine test kits are still simple because not all drugs can be detected. One that has not been detected is Zenith Karnofen. The National Narcotics Board already knows the characteristics of drug users, including those who do not want to see the eyes of other people or even shaking hands. Schools that take the above persuasive approach are schools that *declare zero* drugs.

In the information dissemination, the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan did not approve of the technique carried out by bringing original drugs because these items were protected. Bringing original drugs must have a letter from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkumham). The Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan, also disagreed if former drug users were used as motivators for rehabilitation or prevention. In South Kalimantan, there is a motivator who is a former user who is paid monthly. His job is to provide education to the public that he does not use drugs anymore. But after the relevant impromptu urine test, it turns out that the motivator is positive for using drugs. Learning from the case, it is hoped that counseling about the dangers of drug abuse should not result in people being exposed to drugs.

Another program is *life skill* training, which is training for people in drug-prone areas. Last year the target was for mothers, the program was making cakes. This year the target is youth, the program is hair cutting skills

- ***Family as the main fortress***

The informant who is the head of the Darul Ilmi boarding school proposed 3 strongholds of drug prevention. The first fortress is family. The family is the first defense in preventing drug use. So, parents who attend counseling on information dissemination on the prevention of drug abuse, among others, can be through Ta'lim assemblies. The

second fortress is school. However, it is unfortunate because the strict action taken by the school against students is often considered a violation of human rights. That resulted in the teacher's role in upholding morals and discipline being blunt. The third fortress is the community.

- ***Civil Society Engagement***

A volunteer since 2015 and received a certificate in 2019, doing activities by creating a community in his school (high school). The idea of making the community started with National Narcotics Board TFGD who asked him to make plans in the future after leaving National Narcotics Board training. Then, this volunteer included the event during the school orientation period (MOS). After graduating from high school, these volunteers formed an anti-drug youth, but the activities stopped because they could not fight alone. After all, the members' homes were far away. Furthermore, this volunteer was called by National Narcotics Board to disseminate the dangers of narcotics from door to door with the target community. Information dissemination in the general public is not easy because sometimes they are afraid of being arrested, even though what they do is only conveying information.

The most interesting thing about these volunteers is when posting their activities on Instagram. Then there was his follower who sent a direct message and told that his brother is using drugs. Then, they promised to meet at a restaurant. The mother said that every week someone collects debts at home. The volunteer then visited the abuser's house. Initially, the abuser or user did not admit that he was using drugs. But after a urine test, it turns out the 20-year-old youth who works in a bakery, positive using drugs. He claimed that using drugs at his place of work. The reason he uses drugs is that his friends are lazy to work so that all work is borne by him. Finally, the young man couldn't bear the workload, and his friends were invited him to use drugs. After a urine test is done, parents and volunteers go to the room to look for tools to use drugs. Apparently in his room was found a bottle of liquor and bong to use meth. The volunteer who came to his house challenged the user with two choices: to be reported to the police or to undergo rehabilitation. Finally, the young drug user chose

to be treated with outpatient rehabilitation for 6 weeks, with time to go to the rehabilitation center twice a week. It turns out that the results of outpatient rehabilitation are not optimal because he was still using drugs. Finally, rehabilitation was carried out inpatient at Sambang Lihum Hospital for 6 months, and after running the rehabilitation program at the Sambang Lihum Hospital, he was declared cured.

- ***Mass media Initiative***

Community initiatives in preventing drug abuse can be used as inspiration. A radio manager said that one of the responsibilities of broadcast media is to deliver social services in the form of public service announcements. One time, the radio manager got a shipment of files from the Indonesian national radio broadcasting association containing public service announcements. Departing from the submission of the file, this radio manager requires public service announcements (one of which is the dangers of drugs) in the radio group he leads (Nirvana Radio for families, Radio Sky for young people and Radio Pelangi for dangdut fans). Then, the radio manager reproduces public service announcements by giving illustrations, and it is stated that public service advertisements are provided by the Nirwana Group Radio Network, without being asked by National Narcotics Board because there was no collaboration at the time, while the program had been started since 2009. The aim was to deliver the message of the dangers of drugs.

The messages were delivered because of moral obligations. If National Narcotics Board requests the new radio, then it is included that this ad is delivered by National Narcotics Board. National Narcotics Board has asked for the last few years, there are forms of dialogue, and there are also advertisements that are read by broadcasters. Even though National Narcotics Board requests only a few times a day to adjust the budget that National Narcotics Board has, the radio said that the broadcasts exceeded those required by National Narcotics Board, because the socialization regarding the dangers of drugs is on every broadcast. While on Sky radio, socialization is carried out at every closing of any event, and broadcast public service announcements that read "Stop the Danger of Drugs" because Sky's market segment is young people. Radio dangdut Pelangi, if there is of water or ground coffee, zero drugs are always emphasized. If there is new material, for

example, the form of drugs increases, users increase, this is to update the information dissemination material.

The plan, the radio will develop Android-based ads using Google Play. It's been tried but there weren't many listeners. In Banjarmasin, radio talk shows are still via telephone and SMS. Listeners' questions are mostly related to prevention. Sometimes also, some listeners give advice about prevention. The most advice is family as the main prevention base. In terms of education, it is generally related to rehabilitation or entangling articles. Awareness of rehabilitation is still small, and even then has not worked. If there is a radio listener who asks about rehabilitation, the listener who asks is a relative or neighbor of the drug user, not the drug abuse initiative. To eradicate drug abuse, the success must be returned to their respective selves, so they cannot rely solely on National Narcotics Board alone. Even though the prison is full of drug dealers and drug users, that does not guarantee that the drug runs out, because once they get out of prison, more drugs are sought. Table 5.8 below is data on information dissemination activities carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan.

Table 5.8. Data Dissemination Conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board of South Kalimantan

No	ACTIVITY		TARGET								Society	Total
			Students		University Students		Private Employees		Government			
			School	(Peo-ple)	Uni-ver-sity	(Peo-ple)	Insti-tu-tions	(Peo-ple)	Insti-tu-tions	(Peo-ple)		
1.	Information Dis-semination on Drugs Danger	DIPA & Non Dipa	84	64,598	27	63,340	18	125,950	18	126,65	128,190	508,443
2.	Advocay on P4GN Policies	DIPA & Non Dipa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Cadre/Activists	Volun-teers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Activ-ists			15	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Urine Test	DIPA & Non Dipa	1	600	1	3,057	1	50	0	0	0	0

• *Rehabilitation*

The tendency of the number of drug users to be rehabilitated at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital continues to increase. In the last few months, drug users who want to carry out rehabilitation have difficulty finding a place because rehabilitation centers for drug abuse are always full. For Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital, drug users who are patients in the Mental Hospital to be rehabilitated come from two sources, namely 1) Voulentir: the patient is taken by the family to the clinic (family shipment) to be rehabilitated, and 2) Catch: the patient sent by the apparatus, generally National Narcotics Board catches. The ratio of the number of patients rehabilitated at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital between family shipments and National Narcotics Board catches is 50%: 50%. If the patient catches usually the type of drug used is crystal meth. Their ages ranging from adolescents with education levels ranging from high school to university. While patients who are sent by family, generally they are children with 'inhaling glue' cases, usually carried out by children who are sitting in junior high school. The sex of the patients was mostly male, while the number of women was less than 5%. They are mostly students, not unemployed. As for their economic level varies, but more are classified as economically capable.

If seen from the success rate of rehabilitation programs run by patients, the success rate is relatively high. In other words, after the rehabilitation program is finished, there are no more patients returning to drugs. Even so, the environment is very influential in determining who abusers who have participated in rehabilitation programs will relapse drugs or not.

Therapeutic methods carried out at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital are without drugs but are based on religion, repentance bathing. Tahajud prayer, dawn, then washed down. After the patient enters the Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital, the patient must break up with drug use including cigarettes. If mental medicine is given by a psychiatrist. The rehabilitation process includes detox for 2 months, followed by a 2-month program. After that, patients are admitted to the post regular program for up to 6 months, the rest is done on an outpatient basis. For patients who are students, as long as the student follows rehabilitation, his education does not end.

Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital collaborates with the Department of Education if there are patients who must take the exam, then the patient is included in the exam. Ideally, the school does not break up, but the subject matter is studied by self-study. While for patients who are not in school and not working, the hospital provides vocational education, including training in gardening and raising livestock.

Awareness for rehabilitation is relatively low, one of which is due to the stigma of the rehabilitation conditions connoted such as prison. Indeed, a patient who was rehabilitated at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital, one month at the beginning of the patient entering the rehabilitation site was not allowed to meet with the family. Patients are allowed to meet with the family after the one month program has finished. Such a policy was taken because if the initial period of the patient meets with family members it is feared that the patient will tighten his drug intake again so that the recovery target carried out at the rehabilitation site is not optimal. Because awareness for rehabilitation is still low, awareness campaigns with family goals need to be carried out.

After completing rehabilitation treatment, Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital has a program to visit patients who have returned home at home (home visit). When patients go home, they are provided with a letter of introduction to the health center. The contents of the letter are intended for the Community Health Center to monitor patients. If the Community Health Center feels the need for assistance at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital, the hospital is willing to reassess the patient. The community is having difficulty accessing Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital because of transportation costs. These cases often occur in patients who have finished the rehabilitation program but have not been picked up. Therefore, patients who have already run the rehabilitation program are dropped off at their family homes, and other patients who want to be rehabilitated (according to the waiting list) are picked up by the hospital.

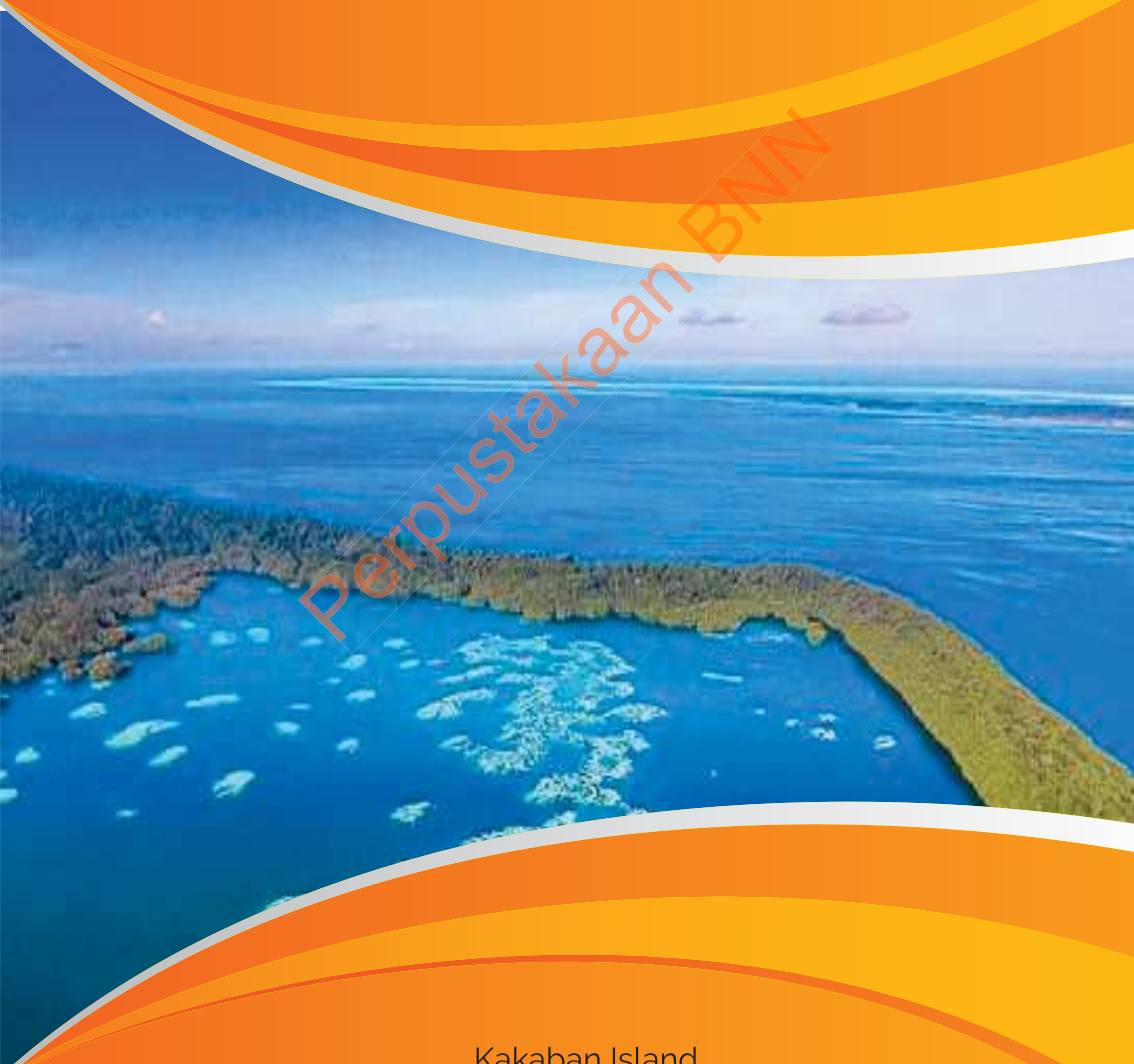
At this time, Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital has financing constraints. In the regular SOP-IPWL it is stated that the financing of patient rehabilitation is borne by the Ministry of Health for 3 months then 6 months. However, for patients with legal cases, there are problems because the cases have often not been resolved even though it has been

more than 6 months. The Ministry of Health’s SOP states that rehabilitation funding after 6 months is over, even though the legal case has not been decided by the court. The problem that arises is the cost of rehabilitation given to patients with legal cases will be paid by whom? Usually, these costs are paid by the Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital to be a finding of the Indonesian Financial Supervisory Board (BPK) which disrupts the performance of hospital financial statements. The more complicated is that the Social Security Organizing Board (BPJS) considers drugs as a type of self-injuring disease, which is often difficult to serve. Currently, the Ministry of Health plans to revise PP 50 which limits the period of treatment, that is, if the patient wants to participate in a rehabilitation program for the third time, then the patient must pay for himself. The provision becomes a problem for Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital because the Ministry of Health only serves or finances patients for only two periods. Table 5.9 below is the data for inpatients at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital.

Table 5.9. Number of In and Out Inpatient at Sambang Lihum Mental Hospital South Kalimantan

Year	In			Out		
	People	Drugs	Total	People	Drugs	Total
2012	1479	140	1619	1338	160	1498
2013	1524	166	1690	1444	193	1637
2014	1817	86	1903	1908	103	2011
2015	1482	205	1687	1429	172	1601
2016	1671	333	2004	1634	330	1964
2017	1673	384	2057	1674	398	2072
2018	1662	549	2211	1663	512	2175
Jan-June 2019	788	289	1077	750	270	1020

PROVINCE OF EAST KALIMANTAN



Kakaban Island

4. East Kalimantan Province

Foreword

Based on the 2018, Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Survey conducted by the Community and Cultural Research Center of Indonesian Institute of Sciences in collaboration with the National Narcotics Board, the position of the Province of East Kalimantan with regards to the prevalence of Narcotics Trafficking and Abuse in 2018 is in the fifth place out of the 13 provinces surveyed. The prevalence rate obtained by the Province of East Kalimantan from the Survey is 2.00 percent. In other words, the number of people who are assumed to be abusing drugs is still relatively high. For example, if the total population projected by the Province of East Kalimantan in 2018 is 3,648,835 people (BPS 2018), then the total population in the Province of East Kalimantan which is assumed to have abused drugs reaches 72,977. If the demand of a drug user, in this case, methamphetamine, reaches 0.05 grams in a day, for example, then East Kalimantan Province's demand reaches 3,648.85 grams or 3.65 kg every day. The volume of methamphetamine needed is a lucrative economic potential for dealers. [This is] Because the amount of money circulating in drug transactions can reach Rp. 547,327,500 ⁶³ in a day. In addition to the demand for methamphetamine that is still relatively high, the selling price is very tempting.

Related parties, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, Directorate of the East Kalimantan Regional Police Narcotics Investigation, Samarinda Police Narcotics Investigation Unit, and several agencies, have worked hard to eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking in East Kalimantan Province in general and Samarinda City in particular. However, cases of drug trafficking and abuse continue to emerge. Thus, the question arises: Why is the trafficking and abuse of drugs in the province of East Kalimantan difficult to eradicate? This paper tries to answer that question.

Geographic Location and Trafficking Route of Drugs in East Kalimantan

The position of the East Kalimantan region is very strategic in the

⁶³ The Volume of the transaction was obtained by multiplying the needs of methamphetamine in a day with the price of the drugs which is Rp 150.000 per pack.

distribution of drugs in Indonesia. Although the area of Malaysia does not directly border the territory of the East Kalimantan Province after the northern part of East Kalimantan Province was expanded into the North Kalimantan Province. Still, the region of East Kalimantan, which borders North Kalimantan, became a gateway for drugs to be distributed in other regencies and cities in the territory of East Kalimantan. [In] The border area in East Kalimantan and part of the coastal border of East Kalimantan, those border area is the entrance to the trafficking of drugs in the province of East Kalimantan. The vast Indonesian sea area in East Kalimantan and the length of the coastline, both in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, are the reasons for the high rate of drug smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesian territory in Kalimantan. After international airports such as Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta Airport implemented a drug scanner to check passenger luggage, sea lanes, especially in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area, became an alternative route for smuggling drugs into Indonesia. The existence of these drug scanning devices makes the airport security system difficult to penetrate so that the city is looking for other alternative ways to smuggle drugs (Wiliam 2015).

One example is the case of smuggling of 38 kilograms of methamphetamine by utilizing Indonesian sea areas which were successfully revealed by the National Narcotics Board assisted by the Tanjung Selor Police Traffic Unit on Saturday, July 21, 2019. Disclosure of the methamphetamine smuggling that based on information from the public was using a motorboat from Malaysia, then switching to a motorized boat after entering the Indonesian sea area. Then transported using a vehicle with the following routes: drug delivery from Tawau, Malaysia, to Samarinda, East Kalimantan (East Kalimantan), via the Tawau-Sebatik sea route, then continues to Tarakan and Tanjung Selor, North Kalimantan (jpnn.com). In addition to the island of Kalimantan itself, according to Octavian et al. (2018: 33), East Kalimantan itself becomes the route for drug trafficking to distribute drugs originating from Malaysia to the South Sulawesi region with the following routes:

- a. Drugs enter from Tawao-Malaysia to Tarakan, then further smuggled by sea to Balikpapan, and then entering into the Sulawesi region to Mamuju.
- b. Drugs enter from Tawao-Malaysia to Tarakan, then move south towards Balikpapan via the Makassar Strait, then further smuggled into the Sulawesi region, namely Pare-Pare.

In addition to land routes, the East Kalimantan region, which faces the Makassar Trait in the east, is also the gateway for drugs to enter the East Kalimantan region. Coastal areas with small (traditional) harbors that are widely spread along the east coast of East Kalimantan, which are not yet fully monitored, are also places for the entry of drugs originating from the northern region, including from Malaysia and the Philippines. Because with so many traditional harbors that are not monitored, it makes it easy for dealers to import and distribute drugs in the East Kalimantan region. In general, the flow of drug trafficking, especially the types of crystal meth, from the northern part of the island of Kalimantan is as follows: Methamphetamine into Indonesian territory originated from Tawau (Malaysia) brought to Indonesian part of Sebatik Island by boat. The distance between Tawau City and Sungai Nyamuk City on Sebatik Island is around eight nautical miles (± 12.8 km) and can be reached in about 45 minutes by motorized boat (Siburian 2012: 54). Then, the drugs from Tawau were crossed to Nunukan Island, then continued to Tarakan City, also using motorized boats. The drugs were then crossed to the mainland of Kalimantan Island by motorized boat in Bulungan Regency, then brought to Berau Regency by car, and continued until it reached Samarinda.

Apart from the northern part of Kalimantan island, North Sumatra Province, through Jakarta, western Malaysia, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi, also became suppliers to meet the needs of drugs in East Kalimantan. The map of drug trafficking routes to East Kalimantan is shown in Picture 5.3.

Picture 5.3. Drugs Trafficking Map to East Kalimantan



Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, 2019.

Drug trafficking in East Kalimantan is not only controlled by dealers who roam freely in the East Kalimantan region, but also those who are convicted in prison. On July 26, 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan revealed a drug trafficking network controlled by fostered residents of Bayur Penitentiary, Samarinda, after two dealers were previously arrested in Bontang City while distributing meth. Control of the trafficking of methamphetamine from Bayur Penitentiary is done using social media (<https://youtube/fTJy8NZ00Ss>). With this incident, the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan (deeply regretted that the prisoners in Bayur Penitentiary were allowed to use mobile phones. Because of the permission, drug trafficking can be controlled from within the correctional institution. Based on the information on Data of the Disclosed Cases of Drugs Crime from the Directorate of Narcotics of the East Kalimantan Regional Police and its bodies in Semesters I of 2019, the number of cases involving prisoners was three people. The disclosure of the case in question occurred in the Samarinda District Police jurisdiction.

Drugs Transaction is Still High

Wednesday, July 17, 2019, at around 14.00 WITA, the sky above Samarinda City was bright, and the sun was shining hot with its heat. Head of Narcotics Investigation Police Commissioner (Kompol) Markus SN invited the researcher and Mr. I Ketut Bagia Yasa as a Local Partner of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking Survey in 2019, to observe one of the drug-prone places in Samarinda, to be exact, behind Segiri Market, Samarinda City. Slum, smelly, and densely populated locations are known to the wider community as a trafficking 'den' of drugs. Police Commissioner Markus invited us in and out of the alley, including showing us the former counters that were used as a place for transactions in that place. The police of Samarinda Police Drugs Detective Unit had dismantled the counters in 2018. That same day, Markus' men had been stationed at the location to capture potential buyers of methamphetamine. When we crossed one of the aisles, Police Commissioner Markus' men were punishing potential buyers of five with a push-up. Meanwhile, we continue to observe the 'den' of drugs in question, namely by seeing the Karangmumus River, which is commonly used by dealers as a pathway to escape when the drug trafficking and drug abuse raids are carried out by the police.

In addition to the Segiri Market, drug-prone areas or districts that indicated prone to drug abuse and trafficking in Samarinda's jurisdiction are located in 6 (six districts), namely: Kunjang River, Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda Seberang, North Samarinda, Palaran, and Samarinda Ilir. An area is called drug-prone if in that area is often found cases of drug trafficking and abuse. The area is considered more prone if the number of cases discovered is higher and the volume of evidence that is successfully secured is greater. Each of these districts has several points that are considered areas prone to drugs. The drug-prone areas in Kunjang River District are located in Jl. Jakarta, Kemuning Market, Korpri Housing Complex, Kedondong Market, Daksa Housing Complex, Rapak Indah Housing Complex, Jl. M. Said, Jl. Revolusi, Citra Griya Housing Complex, Karpotek Housing Complex, Pusaka Komplek Pergudangan Alley, Loa Buah Sub-District, Kunjang River Port, Jl. Slamet Riyadi, and Jl. Cendana. Meanwhile, the drug-prone areas in Samarinda Ulu District are Jl. Pahlawan, Segiri Market, Jl. P. Suryanata, Bukit Pinang Housing Complex, Jl. Kadrie Oening, Jl. Juanda 7, Unmul Campus, Jl. Dr. Soetomo, Teluk Lerong Sub-District, Jawa Village, Privab Housing Complex, Jl. Wijaya Kusuma, Jl. A.W. Syahrane (Polder Air Hitam), Alley 1 Across from Robinson, Jl. Pramuka 5, and Jl. Ring Road (near the heavy equipment).

On the other hand, the drug-prone areas in Samarinda Seberang District are located in Mangkupalas Sub-District, Jl. Pattimura, Baqa Sub-District, Jl. Sumber Baru, Jl. Rukun, Loa Janan Ilir Sub-District, Harapan Baru Sub-District (Loa Hui Housing Complex), Loa Janan Sumber Mas Market, Sengkotek Sub-District, Rapak Dalam Sub-District, Jl. Sungai Keledang, Banjar Bus Terminal, Sumalindo Housing Complex. Drug-prone locations in North Samarinda District include Jl. Damanhuri, Jl. Kesejahteraan, Jl. D.I. Panjaitan, Benanga, Solong Housing Complex, Sentosa Alley, Kenangan Alley, Nikmat Alley, Jl. Puwadi 1, Jl. Puwadi 2, Jl. Puwadi 3, Jl. Puwadi 4, Jl. Cendrawasih, Jl. A. Yani, Jl. P.M. Noor, Gunung Lingai Sub-District, Bayur Housing Complex, Bengkuring Housing Complex, Puspita Housing Complex, Jl. Proklamasi, Jl. Perjuangan, Jl. Gerilya, Jl. Kemakmuran, Jl. Rajawali, KNPI Alley, PLN Alley, Jl. Lambung Mangkurat, the area across from Sempaja Penitentiary. One of the ladies who became a fostered person of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan mentioned that the Lambung Mangkurat area is considered as a red zone in terms of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Next, the drug-prone areas in

Palaran District are the Simpang Pasir area (across from the gas station), Jl. Hadi Sucipto, Bukuan Sub-District, Rawa Makmur Sub-District, Kuning Bridge, Mangkujenang, the Old Port (Market area), and the housing of PT. Segara Timber. Lastly, the drug-prone areas in Samarinda Ilir District include Tanjung Alley, Jl. Pesut, Jl. Tongkol, Jl. Jelawat, Jl. Tenggiri, Jl. Kakap, Jl. Biawan, Jl. Muso Salim, Jl. Lambung Mangkurat, Jl. Merdeka, Jl. Griya, Sambutan Sub-District, Arisko Housing Complex, Pondol Asri Housing Complex, GP Housing Complex, The area behind Mutiara Hotel, Jl. Kartini, Jl. Subulus Salam, Jl. Damai, Pelita 7 Hotel, Makroman Sub-District, Jl. Pulau Atas, Pagi Market, and the Mesjid Alley.

Picture 5.4. Karangmumus River that is Often Used as An Escape Route When the Police is Conducting Drug Raids



Picture 5.5. Residence's Housing Complex That Become The Location of Drug Transaction



After observing the drug-prone location, I and the Local Partner were invited by Police Commissioner Markus to watch his subordinates and the Police Commissioner himself also scooped up potential meth buyers

in a narrow alley in the Segiri Market next to the place of the chicken shop. At the end of the alley that was no more than 200 meters long from the main road in front of the Segiri market was the Karangmumus River. Police Commissioner Markus and his men at that time did not wear police uniforms but wore plain civilian clothing instead. Some of his men wore jeans, T-shirts, and sandals. While sitting or lying on a motorcycle seat, and there were even those who were playing games, from 15.00-17.00 WITA prospective buyers one by one arrived with the intent to buy crystal meth.

For nearly two hours, the local partner and the researcher witnessed prospective crystal meth buyers approached the police officers disguised as sellers. The number was approximately 50 potential buyers who intended to buy meth. Those prospective buyers came from various professions, from students, state civil servants, construction workers, parking attendants, unemployed people, cooks in restaurants, miners, barbers, and cafe workers. One of the prospective buyers was a woman who worked in a cafe and was a university student in Samarinda. Some were only in the 10th year or first year of vocational high school but did not continue due to dropping out of school. According to that child who dropped out of school, he did not continue his studies due to delinquency. Police Commissioner Markus also allowed me to ask some questions to those potential buyers, including their purpose in buying and consuming crystal meth. One of the reasons put forward by the barber was to make him more concentrated when shaving his customer's hair. According to his confession, the customer's shaved hair became neater. On another occasion, as acknowledged by DTP, a resident in the Foster House of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, he said that when he consumed meth, his enthusiasm was very high. He wanted to work continuously; on the contrary, when the effects of methamphetamine were used up, he was lax and not eager to do anything. Also, during the consumption of crystal meth negative thoughts were the ones that arise. Then, another effect when consuming crystal meth was that hunger does exist, but there is no appetite felt.

Prospective buyers who approached the undercover police seemed not to want to know the conditions around them. In their minds, they focus only on getting meth. In fact, [it was in the mind of] those who were caught after being questioned by the police officers in action, then

those prospective buyers were told to bathe in the Karangmumus River with full clothes on after the contents of their pockets (wallet and money) were previously taken out. The aim was to give a deterrent effect and try to make the potential buyers realize that they have been caught by the police about drug cases so that they are expected not to repeat their actions. After all their bodies were wet with the dirty Karangmumus River water, they were advised to avoid drugs. When the advice was given, they confessed that they had tried to get crystal meth and promised not to repeat their actions. However, the promise they made might only be kept when they were caught so that they would be released immediately. The prospective buyers, some of whom were told to crawl (See Picture 5.6) left the undercover police station, for about ten meters. At the time of those caught prospective buyers were crawling to leave the place, some more prospective buyers who came to the place. Those the prospective buyers even came jogging when the police shouted: "Hurry up, it's about to close already!". Also, while there were still other police officers who scold other potential buyers loudly, the coming prospective buyers still approached as if they did not want to care about the conditions of those buyers who crawled and were drenched when leaving the small alley and also those police officers who were shouting in loud voice. Those prospective buyers, when the police asked how much they wanted to buy, also answered by mentioning a sum of money such as IDR 150,000 - 300,000.

Besides being washed over with water in the Karangmumus River, those prospective buyers of methamphetamine were also asked by the police to contact their wives via their cellphone, with the intention also to foster a deterrent effect on him so he would not consume crystal meth anymore. However, initially, some of the wives of prospective buyers were not convinced that their husbands had been caught for drug abuse. The wife saw that the husband while at home did not show temperament as a drug user such that the deviant behavior was not seen. Besides, some of the wives who were called said that her husband took leave from home to pay the monthly electricity bill, not to go to the Segiri Market. To convince the wives about their husbands who were caught as potential buyers of methamphetamine, the police asked the wife, whose house around Samarinda City, to pick up their husband at Segiri Market. If their house was far from Segiri Market, such as in Tenggarong, for example, the police only informed their wives about taking care and advised their husbands

about drug abuse so that they no longer consumes crystal meth. Not only the wife that was called to pick up her husband, but also a supervisor from one of the big restaurants in Samarinda that was called to pick up his trapped subordinate on the grounds of wanting to buy meth because his friend told him.

Picture 5.6 Prospective buyers of methamphetamine that was told to leave while crawling after bathing in the water of Karangmumus River



The condition we witnessed in Segiri Market seemed to confirm the information conveyed by the Head of the Eradication Division of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, Police Grand Commissioner Adjutant Halomoan Tampubolon. That raid on potential buyers of methamphetamine in Samarinda City had also been done on 9 May 2019. The officers of the Provincial Narcotics Board do the raid process by pretending to be a meth seller that took place before 19.00 until 21.00 WITA, taking place on Jl. Belatuk VII Samarinda. The number of those arrested reached 91 people. The prospective buyers were then taken to the East Kalimantan Provincial Narcotics Board Office by truck. The prospective buyers then rehabilitated, and some were continued in the legal processing because there are approximately 500 packages of evidence. The rise of methamphetamine trafficking on Jl. Belatuk indicated as the relocation from Jl. Pulau that was raided so that for the time being, the distribution of methamphetamine in the area was considered clean.

In addition to professions that come from various backgrounds, potential buyers' ages, religions, and ethnicities also vary. Teenagers until the elderly came to buy crystal meth. Some of them were Muslims and

Christians. And then, from the ethnicity aspect, there were Bugis, Banjar, Flores, Chinese, and Dayak. House of the prospective buyers, some were around the Samarinda City and also in the Regency of Kutai Kartanegara. In other words, 'Segiri Market' is already known to many people as a drug trafficking center in the city of Samarinda and surrounding areas, both from various professions, ages, ethnicities, as well as the place of residence.

Symbiotic Mutualism in Drug Trafficking

The price of crystal meth, which is traded in Indonesia is relatively higher than crystal meth traded in other countries. The Chief of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, Brigadier General Raja Haryono, in a presentation delivered during the Technical Guidance on Drug Abuse Survey in Samarinda held on July 12, 2019, stated that the price of methamphetamine per gram in China was only IDR. 20,000. The price of crystal meth, when brought and sold in Iran, rose slightly to IDR 50,000 per gram. The price jumped by around 30 times when methamphetamine was brought and sold in Indonesia because the price can reach IDR 1,500,000 per gram. Methamphetamine is divided into packages with a lighter weight and more affordable prices to facilitate its distribution. Price per package weighing around 0.01 gram is around IDR 150,000. Potential buyers know the price, so there is no need to bargain between the seller and the buyer. [Based on] my observations at Segiri Market, which were displayed by police officers who pretended to be dealers, showed something like that. The police officers who pretend to be the dealer only mention how many are needed by the prospective buyers, and then the prospective buyers show their money of IDR 150,000 or IDR 300,000. The meaning behind the amount of money is that [if] IDR. 150,000, meaning the potential buyer needs as one package and if IDR. 300,000, the amount they desired is two packages.

In the trafficking of drugs, there is a symbiotic mutualism [happening]. This [phenomena] resulted in that the trafficking and abuse of drugs are relatively difficult to eradicate. A group of people that are related to drug trafficking in their neighborhoods is not willing to report the drug trafficking activities in their environment because the drug dealers who roam in their neighborhoods provide incentives for the community, both

directly and indirectly. The incentives provided are, for example, that the dealer builds or repairs roads in the neighborhood. Also, there is a dealer who provides routine rice aids to low-income families in the area where the drug is distributed. In other words, the dealer appears to be an 'angel' for the community groups who receive help. In other words, the Head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, Brigadier General Raja Haryono, in his presentation stated that in drug-prone environments, the dealer/distributor was even protected by some local people who felt benefited by the presence of the dealer/distributor with all their illegal activities.

The Level of Drugs Circulation in East Kalimantan

Based on the 2019 Drug Abuse Survey conducted by Community and Cultural Research Center of Indonesian Institute of Sciences in collaboration with the National Narcotics Board, which distributed 800 questionnaires to randomly selected households in Samarinda City and Kutai Kartanegara District, respondents who admitted they had consumed narcotics of cannabis and double L kinds were only 3 people. That period of using drugs had also been relatively long, which was more than 10 years ago. In other words, this survey did not succeed in recording individuals who have used drugs in relatively large numbers, especially in not capturing drug users in the past one-year period. Cases of drug trafficking and abuse in East Kalimantan Province in particular and Samarinda City, in general, are relatively large. If prospective buyers of methamphetamine that were caught by the Samarinda Police Narcotics Investigation Unit which I observed on June 17 or conducted by Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan on May 9, 2019 [was made as an indicator], it has already indicated that the number of people who use methamphetamine in East Kalimantan is relatively numerous.

Based on cases uncovered in the East Kalimantan Regional Police jurisdiction, the city/regency area in Semester I of 2019 with the highest vulnerability to drug trafficking and abuse was Samarinda City, followed by Balikpapan City, and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, based on the number of suspects. The ranking is the same as the level of vulnerability to the trafficking of drug and drug abuse in Semester I of 2018, as shown in Table 5.10 below.

Table 5.10 Comparative Data of Uncovering on Cases of Drugs Crime East Kalimantan Police Narcotics Directorate and its Ranks in Semester I Year 2018 and Semester I Year 2019

No	Legal Jursidiction	Number of Suspects		Percentage up/ down(%)
		Semester I 2018	Semester I 2019	
1.	Narcotics Directorate	147	151	2.72
2.	Samarinda Police	220	212	(3.60)
3.	Balikpapan Police	164	209	44.50
4.	Kutai Kartanegara Police	136	131	(3.60)
5.	East Kutai Police	62	62	0.00
6.	West Kutai Police	56	42	(25.00)
7.	Bontang Police	47	32	(31.91)
8.	Berau Police	88	43	(51.14)
9.	Paser Police	59	44	(25.42)
10.	Paser Penajam Utara Police	41	45	9.76
Total		1,020	971	(4.80)

Source: East Kalimantan Regional Police 2019.

Based on Table 5.10 above, it is seen that the number of suspects for the jurisdiction of East Kalimantan Province in Semester I of 2018 and 2019 decreased by around 4.80%, including for the jurisdictions of regencies and cities. However, specifically for the Balikpapan Police jurisdiction, the number of suspects between Semester I of 2018 and Semester I of 2019 experienced a very significant increase because the increase in the number of suspects reached 44.50%. Although the number of arrested suspects is relatively large for the jurisdiction of East Kalimantan Province, according to the [Head of] East Kalimantan Department of Fostering and Operations of Narcotics Section, First Police Inspector Adjutant Deny Wahyudi, those arrested people act more as couriers.⁶⁴

Following the purpose of drug use to increase stamina based on the effects caused by the type of drug in question, methamphetamine is a type of drug that is widely abused and distributed. In Semester I of 2018, the amount of methamphetamine circulated in the jurisdiction of the East Kalimantan Regional Police was 14,187.85 grams (14,188 kg), which

⁶⁴ Interview on Thursday 18 July 2019 in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

increased by 132.93% to 33,047.15 grams (33,047 kg) in Semester I of 2019. The Increasing number of methamphetamine drugs indicates that the demand for methamphetamine continues to increase. The number of suspects has decreased as shown in Table 5.10 above, in contrast to the volume of methamphetamine confiscated by the East Kalimantan Regional Police which has increased significantly.

In addition to drugs confiscated by the East Kalimantan Regional Police and its ranks, Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan and Regional Narcotics Board of Samarinda and Balikpapan City also succeeded in confiscating drugs, both in 2018 and June 2019, as follows:

Table 5.11 Data of Drugs Confiscated by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board in the Province of East Kalimantan in the Year of 2018 and as per July 2019

N O	Work Unit	2018				2019			
		Suspect (Person)	Drug Type			Suspect (Person)	Drug Type		
			Crystal Meth (Gram)	Cannabis (Gram)	Inex (Pills)		Crystal Meth (Gram)	Cannabis (Gram)	Inex (Pills)
1.	Provincial Narcotics Board East Kalimantan	79	847,79	14,65	8	46	1.573,00	54	4
2.	Regional Narcotics Board of Samarinda	25	129,14	1.200,58	-	14	105,58	-	-
3.	Regional Narcotics Board of Balikpapan	24	1.095,1	-	250	8	6,11	-	-
4.	Regional Narcotics Board of Bontang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, 2019.

Drugs Prevention Program

Prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse is the responsibility of all elements of society. In other words, the prevention of the trafficking and abuse of drugs is not only the duty of the National Narcotics Agency and the Police Apparatus but also other parties. One element of the community that actively carries out prevention [program] is Gerpana (*Gerakan Pemuda Anti Narkoba*/Anti-Narcotics Youth Movement). Gerpana's prevention program includes providing materials related to drug hazards for new students in various schools and community organizations, socializing the dangers of drugs to the community through the creation of pamphlets and billboards, as well as other media.

The active role of various elements of society in preventing the trafficking and abuse of drugs is caused by the negative impact of drug abuse and trafficking itself to the economic, social, and health. Economically, the negative impact of drug abuse can be seen from the aspects of work and productivity, which affect the level of absenteeism and quality of work, which in turn has an impact on the work atmosphere that is not conducive and lowers the quality of products or services produced. Socially, the effects of drug abuse include the disruption of drug users' relations with families, teachers, or colleagues. Also, public order is disturbed, and users no longer care about social norms and values. Health impacts in the form of kidney failure, fatty liver or wrinkles, liver cancer, pneumonia, pleurisy, susceptible to hepatitis B, C, HIV/AIDS (Jane and Surbakti 2006). Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, in its consideration section, it is expressly stated: "that importing, exporting, producing, planting, storing, distributing, and/or using Narcotics without strict and careful control and supervision and in conflict with statutory regulations is a Narcotics crime because it is very detrimental and is a huge danger to human life, society, nation, and the state as well as Indonesia's national security". Thus, the negative impact of drug trafficking and abuse is not only towards individual drug abusers in question but also harms the continuation of the nation and state life.

The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan also sees that drug trafficking and drug abuse in their area to be very alarming. This indication can be seen from the issuance of Regional Regulation (Perda) of East

Kalimantan Number 7 of 2017 on the Facilitation of Drug Abuse Prevention. In the Regulation, the facilitation is intended as an effort from the regional government to prevent narcotics abuse. Article 4 of the Regulation No. 7/2017 further explained 11 (eleven) [items] which became the scope regulated in said Regional Regulation, covering: 1) early anticipation, 2) prevention, 3) treatment, 4) rehabilitation, 5) post-rehabilitation, 6) funding, 7) partnerships and networks, 8) information systems, 9) community participation, 10) reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and 11) coaching and supervision.

Socialization related to the dangers of drug abuse has often been carried out, both by the Provincial National Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan, the Police, and Non-Governmental Organizations, as well as schools onto their students. Their presence in various institutions and schools is among [the efforts conducted by] them. At the school level, for example, State Senior High School 3 Samarinda, during the introduction of the school environment (for new students in 2019, [introduced] the danger of drug abuse was one of the materials delivered. The resource person who filled the material was from Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan. Also, the school annually invited the East Kalimantan Provincial Police and National Narcotics Board officers to become inspectors of the flag-raising ceremony on Mondays. On those occasions, the ceremony inspector from the East Kalimantan Police and Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan also conveyed the dangers of drug abuse to all participants of the flag ceremony. The school also actually has anticipated the prevention of the entry of drugs into the school environment. One of the things done by the school is when prospective students in State Senior High School 3 Samarinda have been officially accepted, the school work together with the Kumala Polyclinic, as a clinic that has received a recommendation from the government, to conduct drug tests on them. The cost of this drug-free test is charged to the parents at IDR 50,000 per student.⁶⁶ Quiet operations on students are also usually carried out at certain times by raiding (searching) students' bags. However, from several searches conducted, the worst thing found was cigarettes.

⁶⁶ Interview with Principal of State Senior High School 3 Samarinda Abdul Rojak Facruddin, July 16 2019.

According to the Head of the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of East Kalimantan Dra. Risma Togi M. Silalahi, that the socialization on the dangers of drug abuse has been carried out from an early age. Therefore, the introduction to the dangers of drugs has been done since the kindergarten level. However, the process of introducing the dangers of drugs is carried out per the age of the child who is [still] at the kindergarten level. The introduction of the dangers of drugs is done in the form of games so that children of kindergarten age can understand them. This process continues up to higher levels, such as junior high, high school, tertiary institutions, workers, and communities who are members of one society. As more groups of people understand the dangers of drug abuse, it is hoped that more and more people will avoid and stay away from [being involved in] the trafficking and abuse of these drugs, so that in turn the drug abuse and illicit trafficking in society will be continuously reduced. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking thrive in a region because there are also many consumers in that region.

Conclusion

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking in East Kalimantan Province is still relatively high due to various factors, including East Kalimantan Province's borders, which are directly adjacent to North Kalimantan Province, which becomes one of the drug trafficking entrances from Malaysia. Also, Indonesia's marine waters in East Kalimantan Province, which are relatively wide with long coastline around it, are unable to be guarded by the authorities so that traditional ports become access points that facilitate the entry of drugs to East Kalimantan. The Mahakam river and its smaller streams are also pathways that facilitate drug trafficking in East Kalimantan.

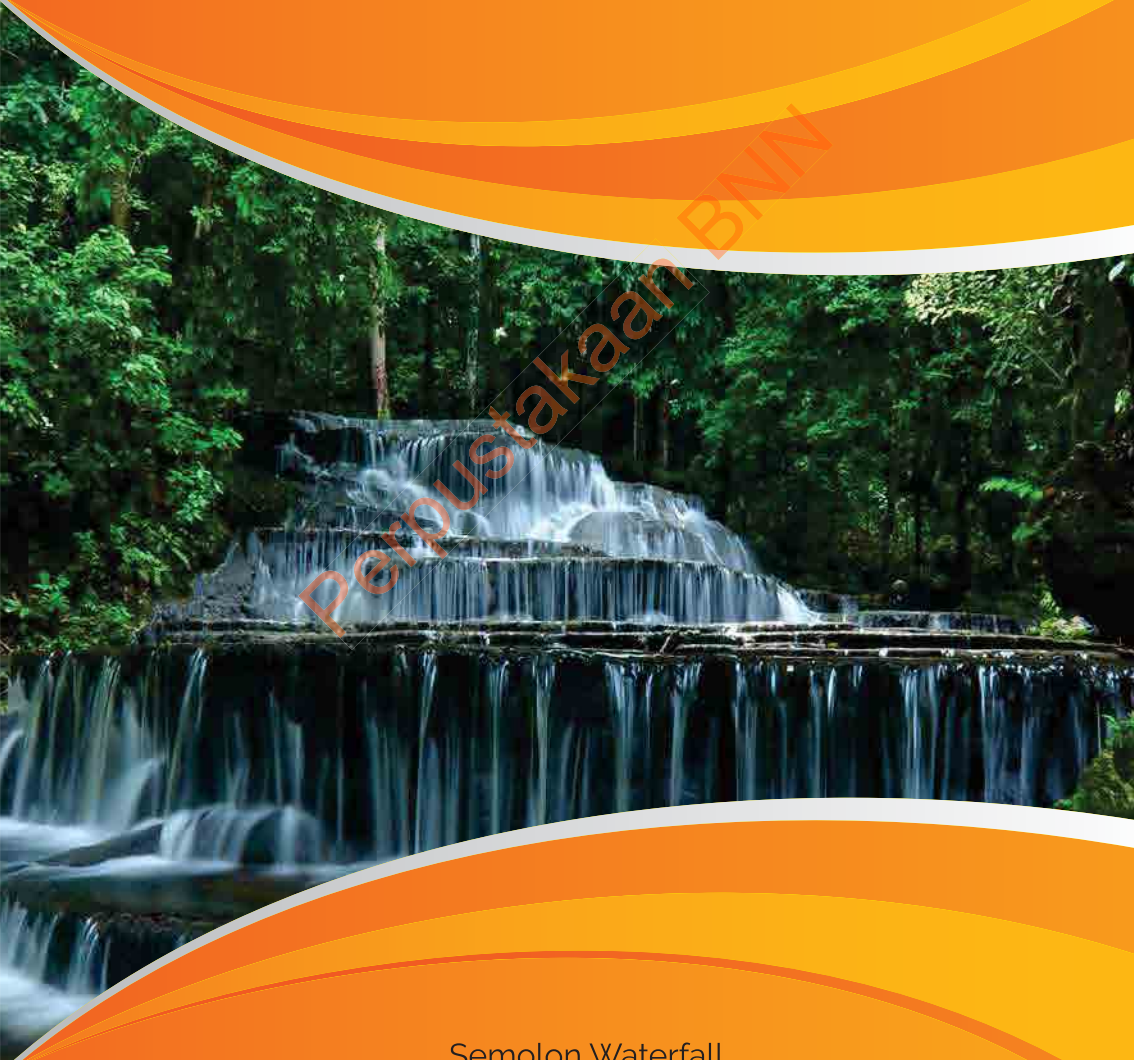
Many people in East Kalimantan are indifferent about the rampant drug trafficking in the East Kalimantan jurisdiction. That was caused by the fear that if the drug trafficking and drug abuse activities in their environment (is reported to the law apparatus, that it) could threaten themselves and their families from those involved in the activities of drug

trafficking and drug abuse. Another thing is that there are people who benefitted from the existence of drug trafficking and drug abuse in their environment, both in terms of economic activities that follow such as [the establishment of the] parking lot for vehicles and also facilities enjoyed by the community from the dealers, such as road repairs or staple food aids that the community routinely receives from the dealers

The most important thing from the rampant drug trafficking in East Kalimantan is [that it is] inseparable from the ever-existing market (the buyers) of these drugs. This condition is related to the existence of the Province of East Kalimantan with its coal mining activities, as workers in the coal mining sector are the highest number of users of methamphetamine distribution in the region.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF NORTH KALIMANTAN



Semolon Waterfall

5. North Kalimantan Province

Drug Trafficking

According to the Adjunct Senior Commissioner of Police (AKBP) Deden Andriana, S.H, as the Daily Implementer Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan, stated that North Kalimantan Province was the main entry point for drug trafficking to Indonesia, after Aceh Province and Riau Islands Province. It was based on the many gaps, both by land or sea, whose existence is difficult to trace. This phenomenon is inseparable from the width of the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia. Meanwhile, AKBP Deden Andriana, S.H as the Head of the Eradication Division was only assisted by 6 (six) staff. The number of staff is far from ideal if it is related to the magnitude of drug abuse and illicit trafficking problems in North Kalimantan Province. With the limitations of the personnel, Deden explained that:

"We cannot work unless we coordinate with the police. We exchange information on the drug network."

So far, the results of arrests and disclosures of drug cases in North Kalimantan Province, indicate that drugs circulating in the region originated from outside. In other words, circulating drugs are not produced domestically. Given the long border area in North Kalimantan Province, the perpetrators easily moved in and out of the North Kalimantan region. They use many residents to be used as couriers. AKBP Deden continued:

"Couriers are also stratified, one channel to another. It is precisely the danger of the controller. After I interrogate, the estuary is imprisoned. On average they operate from prison because they can still communicate."

If the movement of the drug courier is relatively easy to catch and the violation is easily proven, this is not the case with the main offender. According to AKBP Deden Andriana, the main perpetrators of drug

trafficking are very difficult to trace. If one courier is caught, officers find it very difficult to trace a chain of drug distribution to the main perpetrators. One of the causes is that it is suspected that some control a large number of couriers. When the apparatus succeeded in capturing the controller, the next offender was interrupted. That is because drug trafficking is usually a network, so the networks differ between those who have money, controllers, couriers, and dealers.

The extent of the parties involved in drug trafficking and abuse networks can be seen from the professions of couriers and dealers. Their profession exists as ordinary citizens, unscrupulous officers, middle-class people, but many are also from marginal groups and do not have clear jobs. This reality makes the operation of disclosure of drug abuse and illicit trafficking vulnerable to information leakage before the operation is carried out. Although the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan has targeted dealers or abusers to be captured in the operation to be carried out, and surveillance has been carried out, but the capture operation information suddenly leaked so that the operation was not continued.

Dealers reach out to their social environment, including marginalized dealers who also sell drugs to their people. Narcotics that are traded have been broken down into several packages, with a package price of IDR 50,000 and IDR 100,000. The price of the package is following the weight of the drugs being sold, such as a package of IDR 50,000, - it weighs only zero point so many grams. Therefore, one gram of methamphetamine can be used by several people. With the relatively cheap price of meth, users consider money to buy meth like buying phone data or cigarettes only.

Drug consumers according to AKBP Deden consist of various groups. However, the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan did not arrest users, because the users were victims. Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan prioritizes the arrest of couriers and dealers. The dealer can sell drugs to anyone, which is important for dealers that potential buyers can buy drugs. Therefore, drug buyers can be from young people, parents, private workers, State Civil Servants or Civil Servants, unscrupulous and so on. Nevertheless, the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan has not been able to ascertain the dominating community in the region.

If a network of actors is mapped using the results of disclosures and observations, the North Kalimantan Province indicates many transactions. Meanwhile, the mapping of drug dealers, even though there is information but cannot be used for trials because they are surrounded by individuals. There is a symbiosis of mutualism in the wrong activities. This can be seen from the job of the person who is not clear but can buy a car and a house. This reality indicates that the person was involved in the drug trafficking network, but to take action, the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan is still constrained by many things.

Type of drug trafficking is always changing, this is done to see the carelessness of officers. Smart dealers disguise drugs, such as storing meth in shoes, or elsewhere that are all intended to trick officers. Such a trading system is circulation through public channels. This mode has not been discovered in 2019, while in 2018 such mode is rife, including using shipping services such as TIKI or JNE. With the use of shipping services to send drugs in and out of the area of North Kalimantan Province, Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan together with the police collected leaders in shipping services in the area of North Kalimantan Province. The goal is that shipping services anticipate the delivery of drugs through the delivery services they lead. Anticipation is made requires that everyone who will carry out the safekeeping of goods must include a ID Card or other identity card. When the inclusion of the identity is enforced, the delivery of drugs through the delivery service does not exist. The data of drug cases in North Kalimantan Province which were successfully revealed in 2017 and 2018 are seen in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12. Data on Disclosure of Drug Cases in North Kalimantan Province 2017

No	Corps	2017			2018		
		No. of Cases	Evidence	Type	No. of cases	Evidence	Type
1.	Polda Kaltara	-	-	-	21	30,407.53 gr	meth
2.	Polres Tarakan	260	13,952.59 gr	meth	79	9,590.09 gr	meth
3.	Polres Bulungan	241	443.24 gr	meth	76	691.84 gr	meth
			450.14 gr	marijuana			
4.	Polres Nunukan	172	974 butir	ecstasy	102	54,876.87 gr	meth
			16,643.75 gr	meth			
5.	Polres Malinau	211	131.4 gr	meth	80	123.7 gr	meth
6.	BNNP North Kalimantan	3	11,000.4 gr	meth	13	4,701.07 gr	meth
7.	BNNK Tarakan	16	5,110.69 gr	meth	15	604.17 gr	meth
8.	BNNK Nunukan	2	3.8 gr	meth	2	4,857.05 gr	meth
TOTAL		905	47,285.87 gr	meth	388	105,852.32 gr	meth
			450.14 gr	marijuana			
			974 pilld	ecstasy			

Table 5.12. above shows the results of the disclosure of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in North Kalimantan Province. When compared to the results of the disclosure of drug cases in 2017 with 2018, the evidence of the results of disclosure in 2017 is methamphetamine, marijuana and ecstasy pills. In 2018 the only drugs seized were crystal meth but the number of narcotics caught in 2018 was far greater (more than double) than the previous year's catch. EM, a former drug abuser who is now a counselor, acknowledges that at this time (2019), the type of drug that is widely circulating in the North Kalimantan Province is crystal meth.

Causes of Drug Abuse

The most widely expressed reason for drug use by informants is the influence of the social environment. Drug abuse cases due to reasons for overcoming disappointment, such as broken homes, or broken hearts are relatively few. For example, one patient who was treated said that he started using drugs because he was disappointed due to a broken

heart. When experiencing disappointment and offer meth from his friend and offered to wear. The use of methamphetamine is considered to be a remedy for the problem that is being faced. Also, a significant number of workers (including unskilled workers), use drugs because of their function as a stimulant, which can make people feel not easily tired at work.

Some informants in North Kalimantan Province stated that junior high school age is vulnerable to the dangers of drugs. Even so, even elementary school-age children have become drug users. Initially, they were used by dealers as couriers to deliver meth to buyers, but eventually, they also tried. Two former drug users interviewed by researchers said that they started using drugs since they were in junior high school. One of the counseling guidance teachers at Tarakan State Junior High School 3 also accompanied his students to carry out rehabilitation. The reason for using drugs that are often mentioned by these teens is to go along with friends and they feel they are not using something that is forbidden.

The tendency among adolescents can change. Beginning informants teach in 2016, some teenagers feel cool when they get drunk. Nowadays, the tendency to shift if they feel cool when using meth. This reason was also expressed by EM, a former user who is now a social rehabilitation counselor for drug users. EM started using drugs since the first grade of junior high school because they were affected or joined in by their peers in junior high. EM got drugs, also sourced from classmates who became dealers. During high school, EM could not avoid drugs. At first, he did not consider drug use as a problem, because EM did not feel the adverse effects. Using drugs, according to EM, is the same as smoking. EM then goes on to argue that many people say smoking is bad, but we see that smokers are mediocre. At that time, because the level of addiction was already high, he could not help, he had to take drugs. If that desire is not fulfilled, then EM feels very nervous. When they were still actively using drugs, EM had used several types of drugs.

Unlike the previous informant, JM who just graduated from junior high school and at the same time completed the rehabilitation process in Tarakan, had been using crystal meth since grade 2 of junior high school. The process of starting using drugs was not intentional. The JM family has an empty house that is often used as a JM gathering place

with friends. One time, he saw his friend wearing meth in his empty house, then he joined in trying. Initially, JM wanted to just try it, but the effects of addiction were not stopped and finally, JM was no longer able to stop using drugs. He often imagined the pleasure of using meth because he felt the mind became good and not easily tired. Also, the sensations that arise even the body feels light and fresh even though he rarely bathe. Due to the influence of the association that made him become a drug user, JM's parents advised their children to stay in Tarakan City, at the foundation where he was rehabilitated. JM's parents are worried that if JM returns to the village and re-associates with his old friends, JM will be infected or affected again by his old habits, namely using drugs.

Circulation of drugs among lower class workers is also high, because it can be used as a kind of stimulant to relieve fatigue. Drug dealers also make packaging packages that allow the price of methamphetamine to be affordable for the lower classes. The dealers also use some members of the lower classes to become drug dealers in their neighborhood. They are willing to distribute drugs because they are tempted by the relatively high profits compared to their daily work. This is what makes these marginal groups tempted to take part in the drug trafficking business. In Tarakan itself, there are certain villages that are stigmatized as drug villages. The stigma arises because drug trafficking is very high. Villages, especially those in coastal areas, are quite vulnerable to the entry of drugs.

Impacts of Drug Abuse

Drugs provide pleasure as well as causing addictions that bind its users. EM and JM after a long time using drugs became bound, and could not stop anymore. Even many users, who initially used methamphetamine by sucking it, switched it by injecting methamphetamine into the body in quite large quantities. The injection method for injecting drugs into the body is done because, by smoking, the drug users no longer feel anything. According to JM, the way he and his friends talk and behave has changed. Every night, they returned to their homes after midnight, and sometimes they didn't take a bath for up to 3 days. JM feels cool after finishing using drugs, not even taking a long time, he still feels cool. If JM is not a problem if you don't take a shower for a long time, it's different from her parents. It is precisely the behavior of not bathing in those few days that raises

suspicion on the parents and then learns that the child is a drug user.

For teens or school children who have started to become addicted and pocket money is no longer sufficient to buy drugs, then he began to look for other ways. As EM did, he used school fees to buy drugs. Also, the impact of extraordinary anxiety if not using drugs, then he began to justify any means, such as cheating and stealing parents' money. Criminal thoughts come easily. If you see a cell phone, the desire to take it and sell it appears. Even though such a condition is a problem, EM does not consider it a problem so there is no desire for rehabilitation. During using drugs, JM has never spent money alone to buy it. The money used to buy drugs is obtained by stealing with friends. JM only has its motorcycle which is used to commit the crime (theft).

Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The security approach still needs to be increased effectiveness. So far, as stated by AKBP Deden Andriana, SH, Provincial Narcotics Board is not possible to deal with drug trafficking and abuse alone. Coordination with various parties, especially the police, needs to be done. Coordination with various parties has been going well, but the security approach alone will not be sufficient. The gap for the entry of drugs from abroad is always there, both by land and sea, sometimes even smuggled through the air. The extent of the area that must be monitored, the wide stretch of land and sea borders, did not allow the authorities to constantly monitor it.

North Kalimantan Province consists of one city, namely Tarakan City, and 4 districts, namely Bulungan, Nunukan, Malinau, and Tana Tidung. However, Regional Narcotics Board only exists in Tarakan and Nunukan. For other areas, drug eradication activities are more carried out by the police. While in Tanjung Selor, there is the Bulungan Regency Narcotics Board. The agency works under the deputy district head and coordinates various agencies under the provincial government and the police. The main activity of Regional Narcotics Board is mainly on socialization to various community groups.

According to Deden, the difficulty faced by officers dealing with the distribution and use of drugs in the area of North Kalimantan Province

is that the mode of distribution and smuggling is changing. They are very observant to see the careless officers. They are also very clever to disguise goods, such as stored in shoes or other items. The aim is to trick the officers. If drug trafficking has entered one area or village, and many residents are involved in the distribution, then the eradication process will become even more difficult. Kinship or social relations between citizens make them protect each other, or at least people are reluctant to engage in conflict with their neighbors.

Drugs have extraordinary appeal, especially for adolescents who are still looking for identity and are vulnerable to peer influence. Therefore, coaching to strengthen youth and students is needed. However, the workforce owned by Provincial Narcotics Board, Tarakan City Narcotics Board and Nunukan Regency Narcotics Board are also limited. For this reason, they rely on other parties to participate in socializing. They then mobilized the involvement of community members or representatives from government and private institutions to become activists and volunteers. Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board hold recruitment and debriefing activities for activists and volunteers several times a year. From government agencies, educational institutions, community organizations or companies are asked to send representatives to become activists in their respective environments. The hope is that they can become an extension of National Narcotics Board. Some of these socialization groups, organizations and agencies are funded by DIPA and some are funded by those who invite.

In July 2019, Provincial Narcotics Board held an information dissemination program for school principals in Bulungan Regency whose funding came from DIPA. Also, in 2019, some companies invite Provincial Narcotics Board to conduct dissemination or even conduct urine tests to see who among their employees are using drugs. Provincial Narcotics Board also cooperates with various community organizations, ranging from Muslimat NU, Ansor, to the Indonesian Full Paskibra region of North Kalimantan.

Tarakan City Narcotics Board is also actively conducting socialization. For 2019, until June, with the Tarakan City Narcotics Board DIPA funds, there will be 14 outreach activities reaching more than 8,000

people. The event was held in various schools, via radio and church. More on-DIPA funded socialization activities, until July 2019, they have done 27 times, including various educational institutions, villages, and community groups. The activity reached more than 4,000 people.

In this activity, Provincial Narcotics Board or Regional Narcotics Board not only explains the dangers of drugs but also tries to convince the need for rehabilitation and facilitate those who want to carry out rehabilitation. This was done because there are still many people who are reluctant to ask for rehabilitation assistance for fear of being arrested. Tarakan City Narcotics Board is a Compulsory Report Recipient Institution (IPWL), which facilitates users who want to undergo rehabilitation. However, until now the people who came to Regional Narcotics Board were only users caught red-handed and then sent to the police to come and carry out rehabilitation. The rehabilitation process is indeed not easy. There was a drug user who was met by Tarakan City Narcotics Board staff. The person wants to be rehabilitated, but the person concerned is reluctant to come to the Regional Narcotics Board. The reason is his concern if he will later be accused by his partner as a spy. In this activity, Provincial Narcotics Board or Regional Narcotics Board not only explains the dangers of drugs but also tries to convince the need for rehabilitation and facilitate those who want to carry out rehabilitation. This was done because there are still many people who are reluctant to ask for rehabilitation assistance for fear of being arrested. Tarakan City Narcotics Board is a Compulsory Report Recipient Institution (IPWL), which facilitates users who want to undergo rehabilitation. However, until now the people who came to Regional Narcotics Board were only users caught red-handed and then sent to the police to come and carry out rehabilitation. The rehabilitation process is indeed not easy. There was a drug user who was met by Tarakan City Narcotics Board staff. The person wants to be rehabilitated, but the person concerned is reluctant to come to the Regional Narcotics Board. The reason is his concern if he will later be accused by his partner as a spy.

Some users are reluctant to carry out rehabilitation because they or their families are afraid of getting stigma from the community. Windy Asmiana, a guidance and counseling teacher at Tarakan State Junior High School 3, once accompanied one of the drug users who were willing to rehabilitate. This effort was initially supported by well-educated families.

Sometime later, the student was moved to another city by his parents for no apparent reason. However, the alleged reason is to avoid the negative stigma of drug abuse and rehabilitation that he has done.

In addition to middle or high school students, information dissemination to parents is also needed because drug trafficking does not look at age. Parents who are aware of the dangers of drugs, are also expected to be able to take care of their children. Muslimat NU, since Khofifah Indar Parawansa became its general chairman, encouraged the establishment of anti-drug forces in various branches of NU Muslimat. North Kalimantan PWU Muslimat Chairman, explained that the anti-drug paramilitary unit established in 2016 was active in conducting socialization about the dangers of drugs through recitation. According to him, socialization related to the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is also important to convey to mothers. Hj. Sumiati, who also worked at the North Kalimantan Provincial Social Service, visited the prison in Nunukan and witnessed many women who were also traffickers. The dangers of drugs can occur to anyone and through anyone, including women. Therefore, strengthening the family through the education of mothers is important to do. Strengthening the family was very much realized by Muslimat NU.

Organizations such as Purna Paskibra Indonesia (PPI), for example, help Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan carry out various socialization activities, especially to their members. Provincial Narcotics Board and PPI have also conducted urine tests on PPI members. A urine test has also been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board on employees of government agencies. However, according to Mr. Ilham from the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Kalimantan, all those tested were indeed negative, but some people did not come to the office when the urine test was conducted for various reasons. This is different from urine tests conducted at the initiative of the company because all employees are forced to take the test.

Conclusions and Suggestions

North Kalimantan is one of the main entry points for drugs in Indonesia. Drugs have targeted various groups, both age, profession,

social class, and economic level. Drug use among the lower classes and adolescents is also caused for concern. They do not have enough big money, but the dealers can sell it in small packages so the price can be reached. In the distribution of drugs in certain social environments, including school children or marginalized groups, traffickers are involved from among them. Persuasion from one's circle of peers is effective in spreading drugs.

The mode of drug circulation also changes. The perpetrators continue to learn from experience and look for new ways that are not anticipated by officers. In marginal circles, such as in areas known as drug villages, they can involve many people and protect each other. However, the overlying network can also be easily cut off, making it difficult to track down the main perpetrators who are the source of drug trafficking. Therefore, drug traffickers who are often arrested by the authorities are couriers or dealers at the lower levels. In some cases it can be traced, the main actors who regulate drug trafficking are sourced from prison. With cell phones, the perpetrators can coordinate the drug business from prison.

In handling illicit trafficking and drug abuse, the security approach still needs to be improved, but the security approach is not enough. National Narcotics Board and the police need to continue to work together. Strengthening at the community level that is the target of the drug business also needs to be done. That is considering that in North Kalimantan Province, school children to lower class workers are also targeted by drug dealers. Many socialization sessions by Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board have been carried out, and they realize that relying on their staff is not enough. The involvement of citizens or various parties to participate actively in conducting anti-drug campaigns and prevention efforts needs to be encouraged.

Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board have programs to recruit community members as activists and volunteers. Community involvement is very necessary. Many have been recruited as activists through various outreach activities that last from one to two days. But the effectiveness of these efforts also needs to be evaluated, so that their involvement can be even greater, not limited to being present at the

socialization program. Learning from those who have proven successful in mobilizing the community in other fields can be done

Closing

Based on field notes on the distribution and abuse of drugs carried out in 5 (five) provinces on the island of Kalimantan, be it in East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan, that illegal circulation and drug abuse are relatively high. The existence of the Kalimantan island as an open area surrounded by seas with high shipping lines and areas that have land and sea border areas with the state of Malaysia in the north and the sea border with the Philippines in the northeast become a potential factor that encourages an increase in illegal circulation and drug abuse. Because drugs produced abroad were then put into the Kalimantan region to be circulated on the island of Borneo or distributed to other islands in the territory of Indonesia, many were smuggled through the border area. For example, the distribution of drugs in East Kalimantan mostly originates from eastern Malaysia which is smuggled first to North Kalimantan which is an area that borders directly with Malaysia, then by land it is carried through several regency areas, both in North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, until reaching the City of Samarinda, East Kalimantan.

The number of 'rat paths' along the borderline between Indonesia and Malaysia, is a 'silk route' for smugglers to get drugs into Indonesian territory on the island of Borneo. Many 'rat roads' and numerous rivers flow throughout Kalimantan, including the long coastline, often used by dealers to distribute drugs, making it difficult for officials to eradicate illicit trafficking and drug abuse to do so coupled with personnel limited. Also, public support for the eradication of illicit trafficking and drug abuse is not yet entirely due to factors of fear and symbiosis of mutualism that occur between dealers and certain groups of people.

Various efforts to sensitize the public regarding the dangers of drug abuse and illicit trafficking have been carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board, such as through face-to-face meetings, installation of billboards, radio and television broadcasts, including training to empower people

in areas that are vulnerable to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. However, these efforts have not been able to sensitize the public so that they are united with related parties in terms of eradicating the dangers of drugs. Nevertheless, awareness-raising efforts through socialization about the dangers of drugs that can damage the quality of Indonesian people, both current and future generations, must continue until the community becomes part of the drug eradication effort.

Perpustakaan BNN



VI

DRUG ISSUE IN SULAWESI ISLAND

Perpustakaan BNN

Togean Islands National Park, Central Sulawesi



Walima Gold Mosque, Gorontalo

VI

DRUG ISSUES IN SULAWESI ISLAND

Introduction

Drug is a threat for all of us. The map of the drug trafficking has covered all areas in Indonesia. We need to find a solution to cope with the drug issue. The solution should cover the efforts of cutting off the supply chain and the drugs demand reduction. The process of the drug eradication should be in line with the program of preventing and empowering the society, namely, reducing the drug consumption in the society. It is a must to conduct a war against the drug, specifically in Sulawesi. It is done by eradicating the drug abuse and drug illegal distribution, not only by punishing the actors and distributors but also the drug dealers.

The objective of this article is to study on the illegal distribution of drugs and the efforts for preventing the widespread of the drug trafficking. It is expected that the study will give a complete description on the illegal drug trafficking in all provinces in the island of Sulawesi. Moreover, it serves as the main input for drafting the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) planning. The data and information is collected by focusing on the qualitative approach through deep interviews with some key informants (such as, stakeholders and drug users). In addition, it is conducted through the discussions between the stakeholders and the actors in the drug business.

The records on the phenomena of the prevention and eradication of illegal drug trafficking in six provinces in the island of Sulawesi show that drug is still a serious issue and challenge in this island. The issue does not only cover the eradication of the drug syndicates and cutting off chain connection from domestic to international network, but also the enhancement of rehabilitation quality for the drug victims or users as well as the prevention effectivity of drug crimes in both big cities and remote areas.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL SULAWESI



Nasional Park Lure Lindu

1. Province of Central Sulawesi

Illegal Drug Trafficking in Central Sulawesi

Drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking in Central Sulawesi has been found widely, not only in the city of Palu, but also in most municipalities, even the remote villages. Crystal meth is a type of drug which has been abused by users. This type of drug easily enters Central Sulawesi not only through the national but also international network.

Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi has done numerous efforts cut off the drug trafficking through eradication project. Based on the data of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, there were 37 drug cases and 67 people has been convicted into suspects in 2018. Moreover, still in 2018, there were the evidences that could be confiscated as many as 1,162,365.32 grams of crystal meth, cannabis as much as 2,639,786.5 grams and the money cash as much as IDR 33,708,000,-. In 2019, up to July, Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi and its officers has revealed 27 cases of narcotics cases involving 43 suspects (37 males and 6 females). The evidences that had been confiscated by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi were 996,170.26 grams of crystal meth, 2000 items of THD pills, 1.30 grams of marijuana and IDR. 115,441,000 (source: Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, 2019). On the other hands, in 2018, Directorate of Drug Investigation of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi had succeeded in uncovering 472 cases of drug abuse with 653 suspects, whereas up to july 2019, they had revealed 259 cases in throughout the areas of Central Sulawesi with a total of 361 suspects. The evidences that have been secured in the form of crystal meth are 6,724.0631 grams (source: Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the Regional Police in Central Sulawesi, 2019).

The drug distribution in Central Sulawesi or specifically in Palu tends to be wider to more areas. This is due to the roles of the drug chain network or drug syndicates that involves the international networks. For the past these few years, the drug abuse and illegal distribution in Central Sulawesi tends to increase because there have been more drug abuse cases that were found by not only the Directorate of Drug Investigation Unit of the Regional Police in Central Sulawesi but also by Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi. Together with all these drug abuse cases, there also

numerous evidences on the flourishing number of the drug chains and networks in both national and international syndicates.

Drugs can easily enter the area of Central Sulawesi through land, sea and air routes. Thus, the drugs distribution, especially crystal meth in Central Sulawesi keeps increasing. The distribution has reached to all municipalities and villages. This is possible due to the open access of the area of Central Sulawesi that can be reached through land, sea and air routes.

The city of Palu is the center or central target of the drug syndicates. The drug distribution also reaches North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and West Sulawesi. According to Director of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, the Police Brigadier General Suyono, there are 3 main areas of the drug distribution in the Province of Central Sulawesi. These areas are in Palu, namely, Sub-District of Kayumalue, District Tatanga, specifically in the Sub-District of Tavanjuka, and in the area of Anoa Street, specifically in the Sub-District of South Besusu and half of the area of the Sub-District of North Birobuli. These areas have been stated as the basis of drug prone areas, especially for the distribution of crystal meth.

The area of Tatanga indeed has been famous for its role as the center of drug abuse and distribution for past these years. Numerous drug cases found by both the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi and the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi came from Tatanga. Tatanga has been considered as the central of drug distribution in Central Sulawesi. It is suspected that numerous people in Tatanga involves as drug users, distributors and dealers in the area of Tatanga including Sub-District of Tavanjuka. there have been numerous Tatanga's people who were convicted guilty, however, there are still more drug distributions in this area.

...Tatanga is the center of drug distribution and dealings in Central Sulawesi. We have caught the suspect of drug cases in Luwuk, it turned out that he was from Tatanga. Another suspect that we caught in Poso, it turned out that he was also from Tataga. We also caught another suspect in Parigi Moutong, but it turned out that he was also from Tatanga...these cases indicate that the drug business in the area of Tatanga has been really solid since it involves 21 drug dealers and 400 couriers. The drug syndicates in this area also do social activities to the society in order to get their sympathy and protection. It indeed

succeeds.... (Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, talk show in the District of Tatanga, July 26, 2019)

These drugs are suspected to enter Sulawesi through some routes. The type of crystal meth enters the city of Palu are from Malaysia or China through Nunukan and Tarakan. Moreover, there are also other routes from Makassar, Surabaya, and Jakarta. The drug distribution, through the mention above routes, of course, can only be done by the big dealers with big capital. Some of the big drug dealers have been put in jail, namely, the wife of the drug dealer named Fredi Budiman (Fredi Budiman was sentenced to death). She is now in the prison in Palu. Although many of the drug dealers have been put in jail, they still can control the drug distributions.

Mostly, the drug distribution route to Central Sulawesi, specifically to Palu is from Jakarta and Surabaya. Tarakan and Nunukan are also the transit area for the drugs from Malaysia since their locations are in the borderline of Indonesia-Malaysia. The drugs usually come from Jakarta, Surabaya, Nunukan and Tarakan through air and sea routes whereas the drugs from Makassar are transferred through the land route.

All drugs that enters Palu are delivered to numerous municipalities/cities in Central Sulawesi. The drugs that come from Makassar will take the land route to Kendari and then to Morowali. The drugs that enters Luwu are also from Makassar. They are delivered from Makassar to Kendari and then to Luwu. However, the biggest drugs' distribution are still in Palu. The drugs are also delivered to Tarakan and to Toli-Toli, and finally they arrive in Palu. These drugs are usually delivered through sea routes then taken to Palu by the land routes.

Both the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi and the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi are still having difficulties in cutting off the illegal drug networks. Although some of the big dealers have been put in jails, there are more and more new networks growing in this area. Moreover, there still big illegal drug networks exist and distribute drugs in the province. The Malaysian network as well as the network inside the prisons are still the main actors of illegal drug distributions in Central Sulawesi. The Head of Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board

of Central Sulawesi explained that.

There is a direct route from Jakarta to Palu, there is also the route from Surabaya, Tarakan, Nunukan and Makassar. So, from all of these routes, the drug enters Palu and then they are delivered to all areas, including the municipalities/cities from Makassar – Kendari – Morowali. The drugs that enter Luwu are delivered from Makassar – Kendari – Luwu. There is also the Toli-Toli's route, from Tarakan to Toli-Toli then enters to this area Then we also detect the Malaysian network. There is also the old networks who are in prisons and also the actors who just finish their detention period. From this point of view, it can be seen that eventhough those drug dealers are in jail, they still hold control on the drug distributions. We are still finding a way to cope with this problem... (B, Division of Eradication of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi)

According to both Provincial Narcotics Board and the Police, it is difficult to cut off the chain distribution conducted by the big drug dealers. Provincial Narcotics Board and the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi have continuously tried to uncover the network of drug distribution. However, they often fail due to the close relationship between drug syndicates and networks. Thus, eventhough they have succeeded in arresting the drug dealers with the huge amount of evidence (such as crystal meth), the syndicate networks are still alive in the area of Central Sulawesi. The circumstances that are mentioned above are still part of the tasks that should be done by the National Narcotics Board and the police. Of all drug criminals who have been sentenced to jail, none of them knows who controls the drug network. They only received narcotics and then distribute them. So, the narcotic syndicates apply single networking (which is separated from the central network) in order to cover the top actors in the network.

In connection with this matter is that where do this thing come from, up until now we are still looking for the person who delivers the drug from the suspect. The problem is that the suspect does not know that person, he only gives the characteristics of the person, and the vehicles that he uses, however, he does not know the plat number of the vehichle. This is our homework to uncover the person behind all of these networks. The process is still the same, whenever we catch the suspect, he does not know

*who delivers the drugs..so this is a single network (separate from the real network). We are still digging up this matter...because like what I said just know....we still cannot catch the actor who delivers the drugs, if we catch him, then we can uncover this network... (Narcotics Directorate Unit, Regional Police of Central Sulawesi)*⁶⁷

The similar pattern is often used to “secure” the narcotics syndicate network. It is easier to catch the users, couriers or small distributors, however, to catch the more superior actors in the narcotics syndicates, the more problems appear. In every inspections of the prisons conducted by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, the staff cannot find any evidences. Everything is “clear and neat”. They also cannot find the communication tools that are used in order to control the drug distribution from inside the prison. Nevertheless, the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi succeeded in uncovering the narcotic syndicate network.

They use the separate chain pattern in order to cut off the network, so when we catch the actors in the level 1, 2, 3 we still cannot the actors in the level 4, 5 and above. Sometimes, when we want to inspect the prisons, it is so difficult, or the access is so hard, there is no mobile phone inside. However, we just uncovered the Malaysian network in two prisons, one is in Petobo, and the other one is in Maesa, we will try to find more. (B, Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi)

To dig more evidences, Provincial Narcotics Board also has an informant in the prisons for accurate information. This is one of the efforts done by Provincial Narcotics Board to reveal and catch the narcotics syndicates inside the prisons. The Provincial Narcotics Board and the Police have been given the authority to uncover and catch these criminals. One of the informants said that there are more networks which are actively in control with the narcotics distribution activities from the prisons. To show these activities, we need not only to put informants inside the prisons, but also in every environments. This is a must since the distribution maps of narcotics has been found in all areas.

⁶⁷ The explanation by Director of Investigation of Narcotics of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi on the event of the destruction of crystal meth as the evidence as much as 3,5kg at the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi

Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi also invites other agencies to involve in the narcotics eradication activities. However, this cannot be run smoothly since we need more budget support the activities. As one of the informants insiden the prisons said that:

... 80 percent of the drug activities is conducted from the prisons, we have the proofs but we cannot show it to public because that is intelligent data, we put our informants inside the prisons, we feed them, and everything, sometimes he plays with two parties... for those who are active in the drug network do not want to work with us, but we succeed in placing our informants in the regional government agencies...some of these informants ask for their safety and it means that only I and he and the God who know the deal...if the result is maximum there will be bonus only if the information is A1....we need state budget support ... usually we need a big support from the state budget, for examlpe, if we request to enter the prone drug distribution areas, we would request other agencies but it needs more budget to do so... for example, we ask the regional police agency, we should prepare their food, drinks, etc., it should be like that, there is our friend from the national army, we should not hand over these friends to the national army, the police agency, or police station...they are all ready to help but the budget cannot cover all of the expenses... (B, Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi)

In order to uncover the big drug dealers and their networks, of course, we should start to investigate from the small scale networks. However, the efforts seem to difficult due to the separate network conducted by the big dealers. Therefore, we can only catch the small scale drug dealers. Nevertheless, whether it is small or big drug dealers, the society will get the positive impact for the arrest of these drug dealers. It is not easy to be a drug dealer, especially for those who sell the narcotics for the first time. They should make a connection with the intermediary party. This intermediary party is also one of the tool to separate the drug network with the central network. So that they will not be easily caught on the police and Provincial Narcotics Board.

For the man who does the dealing for the first time, they will find the package in front of the house in a black plastic bag. After finding the package this man will take the package that costs IDR. 100,000. Then when he works on this package he thinks that it is too little, he wants more, so he takes more packages and divide them by himself by using a spoon, he makes his own tool from the drink bottle...when he buys the package he is given a phone number, and he will be given the package in a certain specific place, the money is given to the intermediary...the name oh his network is Gopar network...but he does not know who is Gopar and where he is.... (X, distributor and crystal meth user)

After being captured by the Police, the drug distributors usually do not admit that they are drug distributors. They always say that they are drug users and the drugs that are found with them are going to be used for their own consumption since there are only limited amount of drugs with them. However, the evidences show that the drugs have been put in several different packages. This shows that the packages are for other people not for him. So for the man who is caught in this kind of situation will be charged as a drug distributor not as the drug users.

He bought one packet but then he divided the package into several different packages...then I said to him I don't trust you as a user because there are a lot of packages here. Then this man will answer, I only asked for one package but the delivery man gave me 7 package, each package costs IDR. 100,000,-. I am not a dealer, the costs is too small to sell these small packages. There won't be any profit for me if the package is like this....If I were a dealer I would buy more big packages rather than these packages...although the person argued as mentioned above he would still become a suspect for a distributor, dealer...(X, distributor and drug dealer)

Both Provincial Narcotics Board and the regional police of Central Sulawesi have tried to conduct a deep research in order to uncover and catch the big drug dealer. They have been assisted by regional government in the cities/municipalities private companies, regional police agencies even the Indonesian Army. The target is to monitor the drug distributions in all those agencies both in the cities/municipalities

and villages. The internal organization of National Narcotics Board itself is being monitored tightly in order to prevent its organization as being a target of the distribution. In order to do success, full supports from those agencies are urgently needed.

The main problem for us is that the society still do not support our efforts since they are still apathetic on our institution. Moreover, many regional governments in the provinces/municipalities still consider that the tasks of monitoring the drug distribution falls only to National Narcotics Board whereas as referred to in the Instruction of Presiden No. 6, Ministerial Regulation 12, that the police agency together with National Narcotics Board and Provincial Narcotics Board hold the tasks. Another problem that we have is that there are individuals working inside the police agency, prisons, National Narcotics Board (this is a possibility), state attorney, judges who fight against the efforts of eradicating narcotics. (B, Eradication Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi)

We need supports from the regional governments in the municipalities/cities since their supports would influence the society to be aware on our efforts then they would eventually support us. Some citizens who live in the area of the central drugs activities are suspected to involve in the drug business. That is why it is so difficult to have their full support for the eradication of narcotics' business. One of the good example is that every time we want to arrest the dealers and carriers in Tatanga, most people in that area would protect these men because they get a lot of profits from the narcotics business. They get a lot of income from the business without having any jobs at all. The condition becomes worse since there are limited opportunities for these Tatanga's citizens to get a formal job to support their life. Thus, they dare to take such high risks to protect the narcotics business. These citizens are united to prevent the business in order to survive for their living, said one of the head of RT (Neighborhood Societies organization) in the sub-district of Tavanjuka, as follows.

It's been three years that most sellers, distributors do the the drug business...because they do not have any jobs. They used to work as a labor of processing the sand as the material to build houses. Now, these men do not work anymore, actually there are only few men who sell crystal meth...but if there is a monitoring activity by the Provincial Narcotics Board and Police, most citizens in here are united to protect them because these men are part of their families. The buyers are from outside the village...we have tried to protect our citizens so that they would not involve with the business but there is always the person who backs up them, these men are also in danger, they fear the safety of their families too. Most people who live in the village are connected to each other, such us cousins, nephews, brothers or sisters. So it is quite difficult...we are still trying to eradicate this activitie... (Head of RT 02/03Tavanjuka)

Since it is very easy to get narcotics in Tatanga village, many people from outside the area come to buy crystal meth. In the beginning the narcotics business was started by a drug dealer named EM who just moved to Tatanga a couple years ago, said one of the officer at the neighborhood society organization. EM now has been imprisoned in Cipinang Jakarta. EM has changed the way of life of the people in Tatanga. Although not all people in Tatanga involve in the drug business, but it improves the living standards in Tatanga.

Before EM came, the number of unemployed in Tatanga reached its peak. Thus, this forces the Tatanga's people to involve in the narcotics business. The more they involve in the business, the richer they are since it is very easy to get money from the business.

...Before narcotics came, the people in here were very religious. I know this because I was still young at that time, I have been here since I was a child. They were active doing religious activities in the mosques, they were farming in the paddy field, made horse-carriages, and took sands materials. But, entering the 1990s, it was so difficult, they did not go to school, no money, no horse-carriages because the sand materials were restricted materials. There was no solution from the government too in order to solve

this problem. Everything has changed when EM came. He was originated from outside Tatanga. At first, most people here did not know who he was. He is now imprisoned in Jakarta....(Interview with the Head of RT02/03 tavanjuka)

Tatanga has been the central of the drugs's distribution for past these couple of years. Numerous users and dealers come to Tatanga to get narcotics. Many of them explained that the type of narcotics from Tatanga is crystal meth. There are a lot choices of crystal meth that are packed in different packages with cheap price. According to one of officer of the Neighborhood Society Organization of the Sub-District of Tavanjuka, there was once a kiosk which sold narcotics in 2017.

There are a lot of unemployment here....not only in the village but in may places...it was so easy to buy the narcotics in... there are a lot of packages from IDR. 100,000 - 200,000 till IDR. 300,000 for a quarter, IDR. 350,000 for a half gram....and then one gram....a gallon...(F, user)

The user can easily come to get the crystal meth because there are many sellers. However, currently, the circumstances are different. They cannot just sell the goods easily due to the efforts conducted by the police agency, Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi and Regional Narcotics Board of Palu. These agencies often check these areas and disseminate the anti narcotics movement information in the villages. Slowly but sure, the efforts gain success. However, there are still few people in Tatanga and outside Tatanga who run the illegal business.

Drug abuse has been found in many villages, cities in Central Sulawesi. The users are not only males, females, students in elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools. The horrible thing is that there was once found an elementary school student involved in the drug abuse case in the area of Palu, Central Sulawesi. In his statement, the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi said that there are 123 students who are positive in using drugs. They are from State Junior High School 5 Palu (30 students), State Junior School 15 Palu (15 students), State Junior High School 3 (10 students), Junior & Senior High

School of Karya Bakti (30 students), State Junior High School 21 Palu (38 students), and 1 elementary school student in the district of Tatanga. This elementary school student is a courier of drugs. All of these students have been put in a rehabilitation centre.⁶⁸

In some villages such as, Tulo, Bulubete, South Sibalaya, Municipality of Sigi, they have been a subject of research. Some respondents in these areas said that there are more and more students or teenagers who start to taste the drugs. The drug abuse phenomenon can be found from their habit. They often use the dangerous glue, of which they call it “ngefox” or “ngelem” (*inhale the smell of the glue*). It is easy to find the can of glue in the village. They inhale the glue in order to get drunk or they call it glue drunken. Moreover, some of the respondents explained that all the villagers are aware that some of their members become the dealers and couriers of the drugs. The general information found in the field shows that the type of crystal meth found in this area come from Tatanga, Palu. The Municipality of Sigi is closed with the city of Palu. Its distance is also closed to the villages around the city. This worries the Head of Investigation Unit of Police in Sigi Resort since almost all of the drugs come from the neighborhood area of Palu, specifically Tatanga. In the area of Sigi, we have found a small amount of crystal meth, but the amount was only little. But for alcoholic drinks, we can easily find them in Sigi since the people in that place like to drink alcohol, it is a tradition. In Gumbasa, for example, most of the resident in this place are farmers who have a habit of drinking alcohol. The drinks are for their energy. They only drinks alcohol, not narcotics or any other illegal drugs.

The intensification of drug abuse in Central Sulawesi worries the parents and residents in this area. They are aware that their children would come into a drug user. In the area of Tanah Harapan village, Palolo district, Sigi Municipality, there have been no drug abuse cases. They are relatively secured since the locations are quite far from Palu. But still, the wide spread of drug abuse activities in Palu and Central Sulawesi and the news on students who are found positive in using drugs become the main concern the parents and citizens. They worry that their children involved drug abuse.

⁶⁸ Data of Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi mentioned that there are 123 students in the city of Palu are positive for using drugs, https://palu.tribunnews.com/2019/07/15/data-bnnp-Sulawesi-Tengah-sebut-sebanyak-123-siswa-di-kota-palu-terpapar-narkoba?_ga=2.77671191.20633045.1565687847-626341592.1376292708.

All people can be involved of drug abuse, said one of the respondents in Bulubete. Besides students, it turns out that the officers in the villages also involve in the drug abuse activities. It often happens that some of these men offer drugs in and out of their villages. The information is given by the secretary of the village who has been found positive in using crystal meth a month ago.

After the devastated earthquake in Palu which took many lives a couple months ago, the activities of illegal drug trafficking is still active. One of the respondents in the shelter and evacuation places in the sub-district of Baru, near Agung Mosque, said that there was a drug dealer who got caught up. The disaster causes new problem for the citizens in Lere, West Palu (this place was a shelter for the disaster's victims). The Lere's citizens are fear that the people who used to live in the coastal areas are mostly drug users, almost half of them stay in the Lere's shelter. The residents of Lere start to be uncomfortable knowing that these men stay in their place. They might do their bad habits (drug abuse) in the shelters. However, the earthquake also triggers positive impact, said the head of the Baliase village, in Municipality of Sigi. He said that before the earthquake, there were often criminal acts in the village, including drug abuse cases. But, after the earthquake, the citizens in the village are more religious and that the criminal acts tend to decrease.

The Drug Abuse Factors

There are numerous factors someone does criminal acts of drug abuse, such as the wish of just trying to use the drugs, stress or depression, frustration, the wish to be free, or the wish to find the identity. Moreover, other factors are, the lack of attention from parents, the members of the family do not support to each other, the parents are too strict to their children, the influence from friends and the environment. Based on the research, there is no single factor that makes someone to be a drug user. He/she can be a drug user due to the combination of several factors, such as biological, individual factors, social environment, age or the age of maturity. The more risks that fall into a man/ a woman, the more chance for him/her to a drug user, since drugs cause addiction to their users (NIDA, 2011; NIDA, 2014).⁶⁹

⁶⁹ NIDA Info Facts, 2011. Understanding Drug abuse and Addiction. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/understanding.pdf>

One of the crystal meth user in Palu explained that she uses narcotics due to her depression after her husband passed away. She accidentally lives in the red zone area, Tatanga (the central area of illegal drugs). Because she lives in the area of the drug dealers, she can easily find the illegal drugs. She has been depressed because she has to raise her children alone. She cannot handle it anymore, so she starts to use the crystal meth in order to lessen the burden.

I start to use drugs after my husband passed away. I was so depressed. I was afraid because I have to raise my 7-year-old child (a second grade of the elementary school student), but now I live outside that area because the people who live around me are drug sellers ... (F, a crystal meth user)

Actually this woman stopped using the crystal meth for a certain time, after she use the drug for the first time in 2017. At that time, the area of Tatanga was still free. Everybody could sell the drug without limit. So, in this of situation she could easily get the narcotics. Moreover, she lived in Tavanjuka. So, she really knew the situation in that area. She temporary stopped using the drugs and moved to Makassar (her parents' in law place). However, when she returned to Palu she got tempted to use the drug because her friends offered her to try it first. She got the drug from her old friends in Tatanga. The last time she was carrested she was suspected to be the distributor because the crystal meth that was found with her was not only for herself but she was going to sell it to other users. The explanation of the user and the distributor is as follows.

When the police searched my room to find the drug, I was a user. I starter to use the drug in 2017, but I stopped in August 2018. I started to be a drug user again in January 2019 and I got arrested in april 2019. I wanted to stop but it was not easy. There are a lot of people who use crystal meth in the area of Tavanjuka but I do not know in detail because I used to live in Makassar. I lived in my parents in law's house in Makassar, then I went back to Palu. Then I started to use the drug again. Now I am afraid to go back to Tavanjuka, there are a lot of my friends there. They should have been trying to use the drug. In order to be free from the drug, I have to start from myself....Can I be cured?....but I am more relax here, we eat regularly, we do five times prayers, we are more closed to the God, so we are more relax (F, a crystal meth user)

Based on her explanation above, before 2017, she never used any illegal drugs before. She admitted that she was a smoker due to her jobs as a sales of one of the cigarette company. It seems that the environmental and friendship factors that made her to be a drug user. She stopped using the drug when she got out of the environment and cut off the connection with her friends. However, when she returned to her old place and started to make a friend with her old friends, she fell into the charm of the drug again. Moreover, her situation in the family that she had to raise her child alone in a jobless situation had pushed her to be a drug dealer.

The work environment also influences someone to be a drug user. One of the examples is that a man who works as a builder. He became a drug user because his co-workers are drug users. He said that as a builder, he needs more energy to do his works and the crystal meth helps him and his co-workers to be more energetic. He saw his co-workers working without stopping and full of energy when doing his jobs. When he asked them, they said that they used the crystal meth. It's been years for them to use the drug. Finding the new fact, he started to find a way to use the drug in order to gain bigger income. He needed that because his wife was going to give a birth. Without feeling tired because of consuming crystal meth can work longer and add to his income as builder.

I did not know the drug when I was in high school. I just found out about the drug this year when I joined a project as a part time builder...when I did that job I used the drug for working...so I won't feel tired...yes I became strong, I could work under the sun with full of energy. Most of my co-workers use the drug. I got it from a friend, he gave the drug in several packages. There was a package cost IDR. 100,000,- IDR 200,000 and IDR. 250,000,-. For the small package cost IDR 100,000, it could be used for 4 persons within 2 times suctions..it could last 5 hours...I used it 3 to 4 timesit depends on the drug distribution. Using the drug made me relax.... the money was from by co-workers. There were 100 packages for IDR. 100,000, 200 packages for IDR. 200,000, and 250 packages for IDR. 250,000 There was also a package for IDR. 500,000 for a half.... (W, Crystal Meth User)

They could enjoy using the crystal meth when they were together with their co-workers. Crystal meth made them to be more energetic and

could make them work longer. Taking the drug together indeed lightened up the cost of buying the drug. The package of the crystal meth that were offered by the sellers were relatively low, namely starting from IDR. 50,000. One package of crystal meth that cost IDR. 50,000,- could be used up to 4 people and the effect would last long. So it was beneficial for them. Moreover, the drug could easily be found through messengers. Another additional point was that they used the drug for their jobs, so their wear drugs for their immune system are still excellent despite working longer.

...I bought it in here in Tatanga...I once heard that was the place but I never went there directly...my wife is pregnant now so I have to work harder...after the earthquake, there have been more works...i need money for the birth of my third child...my motive is actually for work only I have no intention to be a dealer... I don't dare to do so...I saw my co-workers, they worked so full energy under the hot sun, so I asked them...then it turned out they were drug users, so I tried to use it... (W, user)

Poverty often triggers people to do the works which are against the law. Those who live in poverty would do anything in order to survive, including to be the illegal drug couriers and dealers. When these couriers and sellers enter the illegal drug business, then they would easily fall in the national and international illegal drug networks. They would fall into the business since they would do anything to fulfil their staple needs. The drug dealers often exploit the condition by giving them more money and good facilities. For these poor people, it is a blessing gift since they do not have anything to survive. Thus, these poor people would feel comfortable of being in the illegal drug trafficking in the national and international illegal drug networks. They would be willingly to do their jobs as the couriers and dealers. They would be full responsible on their jobs and would protect the business with their life. Eventhough it would risk their life and it is against the law, they would fight for it. As one of the drug user and seller from the red zone area explained that:

It does not and will not end, everybody does it, everybody in that environment. Perhaps, if they have another job that can give them income for their daily needs, they will stop doing that. A lot of women in the environment sell drugs and join the business

because they have to fulfil their daily needs. They need jobs in order to stop....there should be a counseling for them in order to make them stop too, don't just once but you have to give a counselling often....whatever the reason, it should be from yourself to stop it..I regret those poor people, they only get little money from the business...they only know that they would get little money from selling the drugs, it is ok as long as they still can be a drug user for free...but what if the police arrest and put them in the prison, just like me right now.....if we want to stop in that business we have to get out of the environment (F, user)

Poverty and unemployment are the biggest reasons of people in Tatanga become illegal drug couriers and dealers. Although it would risk their life, they would face it with all of their hearts because they have to, or else they would not survive and fulfil their daily needs for the family. They also realize that they would eventually become the victims for the business. Therefore, we should give our best efforts to help them creating new jobs for them in order to survive. This is especially for the people who live in the red zone area. Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi together with Regional Narcotics Board of Palu often conduct a counselling for the citizens in Tatanga. The counselling helps them to realize that they have to get out of the zone, because it is the environment that makes them to involve in the illegal drug business.

The Drug Use Effects

As have been explained in the previous chapter, the reason of why someone becomes a drug user is that they want to try or taste the drugs or they are attracted by the surrounding environment or due to their friendship. At first, they usually did not know the negative effect of using the drug. They tend to trust more on the reality that they see at the moment their friends use the drugs. The type of crystal meth, for example, is useful to increase the energy (this is according to the users' opinion). People would work longer than the normal period of working when they consumed the drug. This could be only their own feeling, but most of the drug users testify that they feel a lot more stronger than before. They do not feel tired, so they can work longer than the normal period. They would rarely stop working, and they often take overtime to get more money from

their jobs. Thus, they would take more drugs in order to work harder and longer. The longer they work, the more money they could get. One of the builder who is also a drug user testified that:

I bring up high suggestion....of course I am tired but I can longer and take a rest only for a short time. Comparing with the drug users, it's very different, they often take a break for rest at first when I tried the drug I got dizzy, because the drug affected my nerve in my head. But after using it twice, I felt nothing...the drug in my friend's house. He lives with his family so I use it secretly, in his room. He is still single...the drug has no flavor (a builder, a drug user)

These drug users did not feel comfortable when they consumed the crystal meth for the first time. They reported that they felt dizzy because the effect of the drug would stimulate the work of their nervous system. Many of them also said that they felt uncomfortable in their stomach. But, after a few times trying the drug, they would feel a lot better. They became full of energy and fresh. However, some of them worried that the drug would give a negative effect on their bodies. What if they were addicted with the drug if they consumed the drug in a great amount. Thus, they tried to consume the drug only for 3 or 4 times in a week. It would only for doing a hard work that needed a lot of energy and strong physical condition. The result was that they still did not feel any addictions or health problems.

I don't know whether I get addicted with the drug or not....the effect of the drug is that the nervous system would be error if someone get addicted. Now I feel fine, I can work fine...if I get addicted would be crazy (W, user)

I knew the drug from an acquaintance, near my house...he is free now...for the past these days I asked him to buy the drug for me....I tried to consume it only a little, that's why now I got sick...I became a little bit lazy when I was imprisoned...its effect was on my gastric acid..there was a fear if I did not consume the drug...I have excessive hallucination...Now I don't consume it anymore...I feel relax...I can focus on praying (shalat)....(F, user)

Additionally, there is a drug user who got addicted with the drug. He

suffers a lot when he stops consuming the crystal meth. In the situation that it is too difficult to get the crystal meth, which forces him to reduce the drug's consumption, he will feel sick in his body. It suffers him a lot especially when he was imprisoned after being convicted guilty as a drug dealer. He feels lazy and does not want to do anything because he cannot consume the drug. He fears of anything. He becomes lack of confidence. He becomes a different person comparing to the time when he consumed the crystal meth. At that time he was so strong, he could stay awake all night long and did not feel hungry. The effect for him is that now (he is now imprisoned), he has gastric acid and feel sick in his stomach. This condition is really bad and he had to be taken to the hospital several times to get emergency treatment for his illness.

The social impact that falls on the drug users is that they will not have any confidence to come into the society. One of the ex-drug user told us that although he stops using the drugs, he still cannot join the activities in the society. His friends abandon him. It seems that they do not want to be my friend anymore. I love doing sport together with my friends, but I cannot join the group after I became a drug user. Now, although I already stop consuming the drug, I still cannot join the group. I lost my confidence, he added. The group always suspects me to be a drug user, whereas I am free from drug now. I join the rehabilitation centre in order to be free from the drug activities.

Most people in the society do not accept the ex-drug users easily to join the community. Although these ex-drug-users have been free from drugs, the community still fears that they would be back again to be the users and would influence the member community to join them. This situation often triggers the ex-drug users to be the drug users. Furthermore, the drug syndicate networks are everywhere. So it is easy for them to re-consume the narcotics. Once you enter the drug network, you will not get out easily. Therefore, one of the best ways to get out and cut off the network is to move from the red zone area.

Another social negative impact of being a drug user is that the high cost expenses. Since consuming drugs have become a necessity for life, you have to save some amount of money to buy them. This, of course, takes a lot of fortune. Many of the drug users told us that they would do

anything to get the drug, even if they have to do criminal acts just because they do not have money to buy the drugs. They would become a drug dealer if they have to only to get money to buy the drugs. So, many of the drug users have double roles, not only as users but also as dealers.

It is very consumptive...I have to take my money out to buy drugs, if I have a job it isn't a problem, but for those who don't have a job, they would do anything, even stealing, doing a robbery, ect...in order to buy drugs...Crystal meth gives us excessive hallucination, the more we consume it, the more we want it...we have to be quick to consume it...do everything that we can, including stealing, doing a robbery, we must have the drug with us as soon as possible...but this is not addictive attitude...there is also people who join the business and selling the drug..(W, user)

For the drug users who have got married, especially for those who already have children, it is difficult to explain to those little children that their parents have to be imprisoned due to the drug abuse activities. This is a family problem, but it triggers the social impact to the community. And the family. It affects the children inside the family. As explained below:

He knows, my child knows that his mom is in the drug rehabilitation centre.....now the child is in the grade two of an elementary school, he lives in Tavanjuka but I do not allow him to go to school in that area, I am afraid of that environment...after going back from school, I take him to learn qur'an...do the praying together at the mosque...I do not want him to go to school in Tanavjuka...It is enough that I am in the environment, just his mom...luckily when I got caught by the police, my child did not see me.. (F, drug user)

According to these ex-drug users, it is urgent for most parents not to take their children to the red zone area. This is important for the sake of the children. They do not have to involve and connect with the illegal drug activities in the area. They cannot go to school in which the area is the basis for illegal drug business.

Prevention Program for Illegal Drug Distribution

Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi has conducted

numerous programs in order to prevent and eradicate the drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking. Some programs are the part of the national project, such as the Program of Drug Free Village. Another program is the annual activity done by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi, namely, joint sports program as a part of the Movement of Healthy Society in the red zone area. For the implementation of the programs, such as, the P4GN program, the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board in the Central Sulawesi always asks the regional government and also all parties to involve and support the programs. It is expected that the joint programs would prevent and eradicate the drug abuse and illegal distribution. In addition, in order to support the P4GN program, the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board have established a group of people as well as a group of agencies to assist the anti narcotics program. There are groups of Anti Narcotics Group Supporter that are based in the regional government, private institutions, educational organizations and mass organizations. There are also groups of Anti Narcotics Volunteers whose objective is to fight against the illegal drug distribution in various agencies (governments, private sectors, mass organization) in area of Central Sulawesi. The group consists of the citizens and communities in the regional government, private agencies, and mass organization. There is also a task force of Anti Narcotics that has a task to prevent the illegal distribution of the drugs at schools.

There are also seminars and dissemination programs which conducted at schools. For example, during the new student admission program, the counsellors of Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board would be busy to do counselling or conduct dissemination programs on preventing drug abuse activities. These counsellors would visit schools door to door, to involve in the ceremonies conducted by the schools to remind students of the danger of drug abuse activities. They visit those schools since there are many students who are found positive as drug users. Moreover, at the commemoration of the 2019 National Day of Anti Narcotics, Regional Narcotics Board of Palu conducted the ceremony at the school which is suspected to involve in the illegal drug distribution activities. The location is in the central area of the drug distribution in the city of Palu. There is also the inauguration of the task force unit at schools in the city of Palu. Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board have conducted annual programs on disseminating the information

of the danger of illegal drugs and narcotics for students of the University of Tadulako before they have a field work program.

Provincial Narcotics Board of Central Sulawesi and Regional Narcotics Board in Central Sulawesi conduct the programs that invite the communities not only in the cities but also in the villages to involve actively to fight against illegal drug activities. We invite the group of youth movement, women's community at the sub-districts of Central Sulawesi, students who do the field work programs in the villages, the residents of the villages, the people who live in the shelters, and many more. We also once work with the radio channels, both from government and private companies. The radio program was, for example, Weekly program at MS Radio Talk with PKBI and UNFPA. Another activity is that the activity conducted to prior HANI stage, the HANI stage, and post HANI stage. All of these activities are done by not only by us but also by all people. This is important because the drug abuse activities have taken all borders and limits including children, students, youngsters and adults.

All sectors should be active in supporting the anti narcotics program. It is not only the job for the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board, but all parties and sectors, including the regional government (provinces, municipalities, cities) should involve and be active in the program. This means also in terms of budget to support the program. All government agencies should involve to handle the program. Currently, not all regional governments in the Central Sulawesi. The support is by stipulating the formal instruction or regulation. The government should fully support the anti narcotics movement, including allocating the regional state budget for the anti narcotics programs.

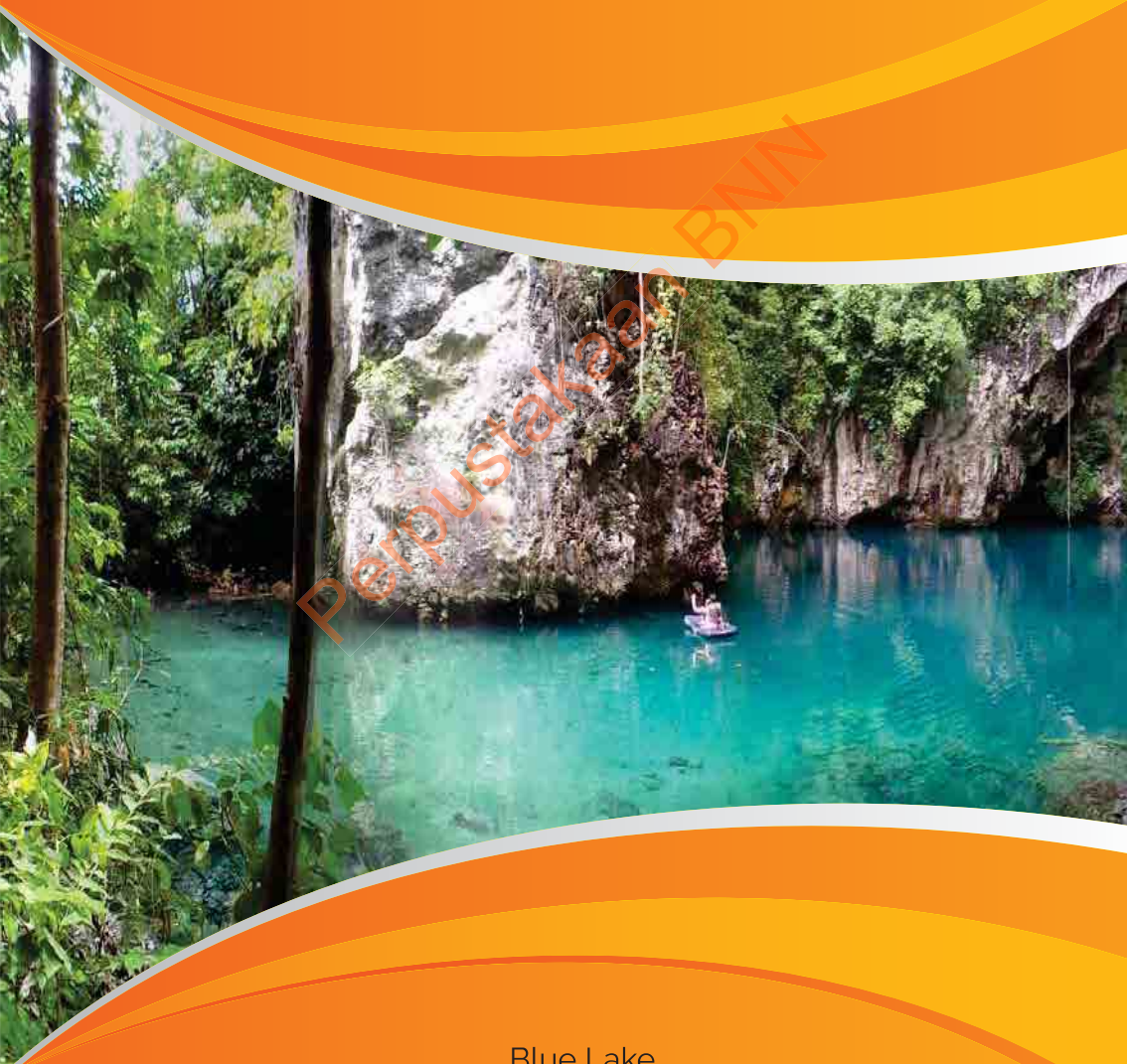
The Provincial Government of Central Sulawesi has issued the Governor's Instruction No.02/2019 on the National Plan Action in Region for Prevention and Eradication of Illegal Narcotic Distribution and Precursor Year 2019. The instruction contains three programs, namely prevention, eradication and rehabilitation. The prevention program involves the implementation of public campaign on the danger of narcotics abuse and narcotics precursor, early detection, development on education, and society empowerment. The eradication program involves the activities of cleaning the areas that are prone to illegal drug trafficking and narcotics

precursor, strengthening the supervision of the borders in the area of Central Sulawesi, from all routes, such as, airports, harbors, and landing cross ports. The rehabilitation program includes the implementation of the capacity building for rehabilitation services and post-rehabilitation service capacity for victims of narcotics abuse and narcotics precursors.

There are 13 regional governments of the district/cities that support the programs and there are 6 regulations to formalize the anti narcotics movement from these governments. The Head of Morowali Regency has issued the Regulation of the Morowali Regency No. 6 of 2018 on the Prevention Facility of the Narcotics Abuse. The Head of Donggala Regency has issued the instruction no. No.88/2019 on the Implementation of Regional Action Plan of Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Distribution in the Donggala Municipality Year 2019. The Head of Tojo Una-Una Regency issued the Circular Letter No.050/112/Bp4D/2019 on the Prevention and Eradication Program of Narcotics Distribution (P4GN) and the Optimalization of Clean and Free Village from Narcotics. The Head of District in Banggai Island issued the Circular Letter No. S/43/SU.02/III/2019/BNNK-Bangkep on the Optimalization Program of the Prevention and Eradication as well as Illegal Narcotics Distribution and Precursor. The Head of District of the Island of Banggai issued the Instruction No.1 of 2019 on the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics abuse and distribution as well as Precursor for the Period of 2018-2019. Finally, the Mayor of Palu issued the Instruction No. 354/0685/Adpem/2019 on the Action Plan of the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking Precursor on 2019.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF SOUTHEAST SULAWESI



Blue Lake

2. Province of Southeast Sulawesi

Illegal Drug Trafficking in Southeast Sulawesi

The drug trafficking in the Southeast Sulawesi is found in many places. Based the data collected by the Narcotice Directorate and Narcotics Unit of the Police agency in the Region of Southeast Sulawesi there were 203 illegal drug cases with 308 suspects in 2017, whereas in 2018 there were 290 cases with 407 suspects. The evidences found in 2018 were 3,068 kg of crystal meth. In 2017, on the hands, there were only 1,166 kg of crystal meth. This shows an increase from 2017 to 2018. In 2019, up to July 19, the Narcotice Directorate of Regional Police of Southeast Sulawesi found 14,622 kg of crystal meth, 332 gram of marijuana, 37.08 gram of Gorilla Tobacco and 432 pieces of XTC. The number of drug abuse cases are 129 cases and 170 suspects. The large amount of evidence shows the increasingly widespread circulation of drugs and activities in Southeast Sulawesi and this has pushed the Regional Police to take action to eradicate the illicit drug trafficking. The drug case report data from Provincial Narcotics Board on the other hands, from 2013 to 2018 the number of cases reached 81 and the suspect numbered 102 people. The number of evidence captured has reached 4.10 kg of crystal meth, 1.63 kg of marijuana and 7.42 grams of ecstasy.

Based on its geographical conditions, Southeast Sulawesi Province, specifically the city of Kendari is not a transit location for drug trafficking, but rather as a destination location. According to the mapping activities conducted by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police Narcotics Ditserse there are three drug trafficking routes in Kendari City. The first route is through the air which is generally illegal goods (drugs) comes from Batam to Jakarta, Jakarta to Makassar and ends in Kendari. In addition, the air route can also be via Trakakan or Balikpapan to Jakarta, then Makassar and ending in Kendari. The type distribution in this route is fickle, sometimes it comes back to Jakarta, and then will come back again to Kendari. The type of distribution is also fickle.

The second route is by sea. The Sea lane in general would be the goods originating from Trakakan are brought by Pelni ship or fishing boat or other ships to Mamuju and Makassar, and would end at Bau-Bau Island

(Wakatobi), and then it is circulated to Kendari City. Drug trafficking by ship is still difficult to detect because of the relatively open access to the sea transportation system.

The third route is by road (land route). In general, narcotics are originated from the districts of Bone, Mamuju, Sidrap and Pare-Pare which then being transported by land transportation to North Kolaka and it would end at Bombana. Bombana is one of the regencies in Southeast Sulawesi Province where there are many gold mines ranging from small scale (local investment) to large scale (external investment). Based on the results of investigations by the police and National Narcotics Board, the majority of workers in the mining use crystal meth to increase stamina for working. It often happens that the goods that arrive at Bombana will also be distributed further to the city of Kendari by road. Based on the information received from several communities in Motaha, South Konawe district it is known that villages bordering the Bombana area became a meeting point for goods transactions from couriers and dealers.

One of the Aopa villages in the Anggata sub-district which is one of the villages bordering the Bombana Regency is a place of attachment (delivery of goods from the courier to the dealer). According to an informant from one of the Aopa villagers that there are around 10 people who have become TOs (target operations), but until now the authorities have not found strong evidence.

Based on the illicit drug trafficking route, almost all regencies, and cities in Southeast Sulawesi Province are included in the red zone areas because they do trading routes by air, land, and sea. Six regency/city that are relatively in the spotlight of the illicit drug trafficking, namely Kendari City, North Kolaka, Konawe, North Konawe, South Konawe, and Bombana. In addition, the districts in the Wakatobi Islands are also included in the red zone area. Based on the mapping conducted by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police Narcotics Investigation, three sub-districts in Kendari City are located in the red area, namely West Kendari, Mandonga and Kandai Districts. These three sub-districts serve as the location of direct supervision of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police, while the Provincial Narcotics Board of Southeast Sulawesi established nine villages in Kendari City that were declared vulnerable to drug trafficking

and abuse, namely (1) Mandonga Village Mandonga District, (2) Sodohoa and (3) Sanua in West Kendari District, (4) Bande and (6) Kandia in Kandia District, (7) Korumba Mandonga District, (8) Kemaraya West Kendari District, (8) Baruga Baruga District, and (9) Rahandouna Poasia District. With this enforcement, the people in the nine villages are concerned in eradicating drug trafficking and community empowerment.

The rise of the drug cases in Southeast Sulawesi Province also requires the division to have a coordination between the Southeast Sulawesi Police Narcotics Investigation and Provincial Narcotics Board related to drug restrictions. The Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police Investigation focus more on limiting large distribution networks or in other words concentrating on arresting dealers with broad networks whereas Provincial Narcotics Board works on a circulation scale that is relatively in a small scale. This was stated by the Head of Eradication Division Provincial Narcotics Board of Southeast Sulawesi to overcome the limited personnel. Head of Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police also stated that currently the eradication efforts is carried out by the Regional Police were aimed at breaking the chain of drug networks. He even added information that drug dealers in Southeast Sulawesi were in Kendari prison, while those carrying out drug trafficking outside the prisons were “robots” that were moved based on orders from the city. This condition was proven by the arrest of Kendari City Correctional Institution Officer with the evidence, and the discovery of several drug trafficking networks involving the prisoners in Kendari City Correctional Institution. The presence of the dealers in Correctional Institution was also stated by the drug abusers who stated that the source of narcotics (drug dealers) was in the Correctional Institution, and several Kendari Correctional Institution inmate who were drug dealers had accomplices outside prisons who worked as couriers and/or dealers.

The drug dealers or couriers are now one source of income that not only involves unemployed young people but also housewives. The rise of drug trafficking in Kendari City can be seen from the increasing number of the arrests during the last two years (2017 - 2019). In addition, the ease of obtaining methamphetamine narcotics compared to conditions five years ago (2015) was also stated by the former drug users. He even added information that the ease of obtaining this type of narcotics can be seen

from the large number of school children (middle or high school students) who are now starting to use these drugs.

Based on the data on the drug abuse obtained from rehabilitation sites in the outpatient rehabilitation program at the National Narcotics Board Primary Clinic, Regional Hospital and Public Health Center in Southeast Sulawesi Province between 2015 -2018 tended to show an increase from 2015 to 2017. The biggest increase was in 2017. It is a fact that the data is only for those who are willing to reveal their conditions whereas there are still many cases of drug abusers that have not been revealed due to fears of being a criminal offense. The fear of becoming a criminal case is the problem of the drug abuse case, so they tend to be quiet even to the family, they tend to remain silent. The bad stigma of perpetrators of drug abuse often occurs so that drug problems in society tend to be covered up.

Based on the characteristics of the drug abusers, the majority of drug abusers are in the age of 20 to 44 years and they reach the amount of 56.4 percent. Other age groups that also have a sizable percentage are the young age group, which is the age group of 10 years to 14 years reaching 22.4 percent and the age of 15 years to 19 years reaching 18.9 percent (Provincial Narcotics Board of Southeast Sulawesi Report Data, 2018). The condition is in line with the confession of one of the drug addicts who stated that:

"....In 2018 there were many cases in the students, especially junior high schools ...and alhamdulillah ... the case is now rarely found... "

Based on the daily activities, the majority of drug abusers are students and it reaches 39.0 percent, and not working reaching 23.9 percent, and the rest are workers reaching 37.1 percent. The majority of drug abusers work in various sectors, namely private employees, civil servants/police and entrepreneurs. Based on interviews with several informants, it is known that the group of workers who are vulnerable and pretty much suspected of consuming drugs. They are workers in mining and fishermen. Both types of works need more stamina and energy, which in general these workers need to work for 12 hours a day. Until now, the Provincial Narcotics Board

has not been able to enter the mining company to conduct an inspection. This is because the mining companies in Bombana are generally the large companies whose owners come from abroad and they own the permission that is coming from the central government. These conditions make the process of eradicating drug abuse is difficult especially in monitoring the miners.

The Drug Use Factors

Based on the results of interviews with the drug abusers and former drug abusers, the most influencing factor for drug use is the social environment. The social environment is playmates who are known through the schools, works or residence environment. Hanging out with friends who do the drug abuse has a big influence. The temptation of friends causes attraction and that makes someone wants to try it. In general, the drug users get narcotics for free when he tried it for the first time and at a certain point (when this person has already addicted to the drug) then the user will buy the drug by himself to be able to fulfill his addiction. Frequently interacting with fellow users will make accessibility to get narcotics easier. In general, the workers consume crystal meth, while students initially use glue but then also consume other types of drugs, such as pills (PCC, ecstasy, tramadol) and crystal meth.

The result of interview with several former users who have using drugs for more than five years stated that currently the drugs are relatively easier to be obtained in Kendari City, compared to the early stages when they used them for the first time. This is in line with the amount of evidence obtained by the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police which also tends to increase rapidly. Currently the rise of drug users is not only for workers who need strong physical stamina but also for the office workers who do not need physical exertion. One reason to consume narcotics is to increase self-confidence and work enthusiasm. Based on the identification and mapping by Provincial Narcotics Board and the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police, the workers who work in the gold mines are relatively vulnerable to drug abuse, such as in Konawe and Bombana districts. In addition, fishermen are also one type of work that is also vulnerable to drug trafficking and abuse. In addition, fishermen are also one type of worker that is also vulnerable to drug trafficking and abuse. These two

types of jobs are now presumed to be the point of widespread of the drug distribution. The mining workers generally work for more than 10 hours a day so they need strong stamina. Without using the drugs, these workers tend not to have strong stamina for the physical work. But until now, the government (Provincial Narcotics Board) does not yet have strong evidence to be able to limit the drug abuse in the work location.

The social environment that quite influences the behavior of drug abuse is the school. Based on a confession from a drug user, he initially glue during his middle school and over time he got to know more types of drugs so that the types of drugs consumed were more diverse and tended to increase. Some types of drugs are quite numerous in Kendari City such as PPC, Tramadol, Gorilla Tobacco and Crystal Meth. During the last two years (2017-2018), Kendari City has been shocked by the rampant cases of junior high school students who got addicted to the glue. In fact, the case almost caused the student could not graduate from school. This information was from a headmaster of junior high school in the city of Kendari. The school found out the habit due to the strange and suspicious attitude of the students then the school cooperatively contacted the parents and requested their children to be addressed and taken to a rehabilitation clinic (Provincial Narcotics Board). The fast, agile and caring action of the school has helped their 15 students to be cured and finally they are able to take the final exam and they can graduate from the junior high school. This case has caused the schools in Kendari City to issue a ban on selling one type of glue in the school canteens or cooperative. This is done to minimize the case of glue addiction at schools.

Based on the statements from the users or former users, they generally have the habit of smoking and drinking alcohol. Nowadays, e-cigarettes are also increasingly prevalent among young people as a starting point to enter the world of narcotics. In addition, the environment and friendship often affect the habit of hanging out at night, both at a friend's house or outside the home. The habits provide a great opportunity to deal with narcotics. The workers who work in the entertainment world (at night) also have a great opportunity to be exposed to drugs due to the atmosphere of the workplace and relationships.

The Drug Use Effects

In general, there are two effects felt by drug users or former drug abusers, namely the economic and social impacts. The economic impact felt by the users / ex-users due to addiction causes disruption of financial resources both families and individuals. It often causes casualties on various sources of investment such as savings, houses, vehicles. These investments would be lost or sold because the drug users are forced to be mortgaged to meet the needs of the narcotics dependency. In fact, one of the former addicts stated that he used the savings that he used for his business for buying the drugs and eventually all of the savings have been disappeared without a trace due to the "hot money" expenses for buying the drugs. It is often that they are pushed to sell their valuable items either their own items or their families' items just to fulfill their addictions. Thus, the economic impact is the most horrible impact that users and former users or their families would have due to the drug dependency.

In addition to economic impacts, social impacts are also unavoidable. In general, the community still considers drug abusers as a criminal offense so that drug abusers are often ostracized in the neighborhood even from their own families. This condition makes it difficult for drug abusers to open up in the community even the addicts who want to recover are more likely to choose the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board Primary Clinic because it is more closed and not united with other patients. Moreover, the patient's identity, which is kept relatively confidential, is a choice for the addicts or the addict families. The feel of being ashamed as there are family members who are drug addicts in the community is often the obstacles that prevent these drug addicts are not treated seriously. On the other hand, the intense drug eradication in the past two years has also become one of the causes of fear for the abusers to utilize the rehabilitation services facilities at the Mental Hospital.

Prevention and Eradication of Illegal Drugs Trafficking

The Provincial Regulation of the Southeast Sulawesi No. 7 of 2019 on the Facilitation of Prevention of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substance Abuse is a follow up of the Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2018 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of

Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) 2018 - 2019. The policy has a positive influence on various narcotics prevention and border activities in the Southeast Sulawesi Province. Four National Action Plan activities will be carried out by the Regional Government of Southeast Sulawesi Province, including:

- (1) Examination test is carried out on all State Civil Apparatus in the provincial, city, and regency governments by using local government budget.
- (2) Conducting a dissemination program that is related to the P4GN programs
- (3) Drafting regulations at the provincial level through the local guides also programs and activities at the district and the city government, and
- (4) Forming drug volunteers from various government, private, and community groups.

Specifically in 2019, all P4GN activities are focused on OPD (Local Government Organizations), whereas in the previous year 2018 the activities were more focused on the development of school curriculum and community organizations/institutions.

The program of advocacy activities is in the form of synergy meetings with partners, both government agencies and community organizations or institutions. In 2019, the advocacy activities will be focused on various OPDs, namely the Office of Education, the Office of Health, State Ministry for Population / National Family Planning Coordinating Board, National Unity and Politics Agency, Regional Police, Subregional Military Command, Military Air Base, etc. The material of the synergy meeting is the dissemination program and discussion that is related to the work programs in the follow-up efforts of the National Action Plan in the effort of preventing and eradicating the drug use in each local government working unit. In the previous year (2018), the advocacy was not only carried out on the local government unit but also involved various professional organizations and social institutions to also try to be involved in various drug prevention and eradication activities. The evidence of this advocacy, in 2018, through CSR mining companies, we had carried out various activities to support disseminations and community empowerment activities.

The information and dissemination activities program which delivers information related to drug prevention is done through advertisements (print or radio), talk shows on the radio once a month, and via the internet (social media and news of Provincial Narcotics Board activities). The seminar activities in the form of counseling and discussions related to drug abuse have been carried out in various lines of society, not only in the local government units but also it is done for students, private workers, and community institutions/organizations. The limited resources of extension workers and sources of funds become the problem for the Provincial Narcotics Board and Regional Narcotics Board in conducting the seminar and counselling activities. The active role of the community independently in disseminating the dangers of drugs is large enough so that not a few of the counseling activities are carried out with the support of this community. However, there are only a few number of counselors and workers who could do the counseling and disseminating activity that focuses on the danger of drug abuse in the provinces and districts or cities. So these activities could not be done extensively.

Other activities that are carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board are the integration of the drug knowledge as the subjects of the curriculum at the junior and senior high school levels. In 2017-2018, this activity was carried out at the junior high school which involved several teachers in the city of Kendari. The integration of the drug knowledge is included in the subjects of Natural Sciences, Religion, Pancasila Education and Citizenship and Physical and Health Education. These four subjects must teach the knowledge that is related to the dangers and abuse of drugs. The teachers who teach these subjects should obtain technical guidance that is related to the syllabus of the material to integrate the material in the teaching and learning process at schools. In 2018, there were evaluation and monitoring activities that were carried out related to the administration of drug knowledge material in the curriculum. This was done by conducting a direct assessment of the teacher by the students. There was only limited resources with limited ability that supported the program. So, at that time, we had the integration programs of the knowledge of drugs in the new education curriculum which was held in the city of Kendari. In 2019, the integration program of the new drug knowledge began to be carried out at the high school level curriculum in Kendari City. As of June 2019, the activities were still in the form of the dissemination program at the level of education personnel. We had made

a plan to have a curriculum development in August 2019. The materials related to narcotics knowledge were adopted from the Provincial Narcotics Board of East Java, which had previously carried out the activity.

The community empowerment activities are aimed at people who live in the red zone area or for those who are vulnerable to drug abuse. The community empowerment activities are carried out in 7 sub-districts out of 9 sub-districts in Kendari that have been identified as being vulnerable to drug abuse. This empowerment program is for the families or the former individual drug abusers. The form of the empowerment activities is the skill training in collaboration with Vocational Training Center and drug advisers. Some types of skills that have been given are workshop on electricity, crafts skills, sewing, bridal makeup, and others. The types of skills that are being provided are tailored to the needs and interests of the local community. Some of the works of the community were also exhibited in the Anti-Narcotics Day event on 26 June 2019 in Jakarta. The objective of this skill workshops is to provide financial assistance in the effort to carry out economic activities. We give the helps by providing the workshop equipment such as electric welding, make-up tools, sewing machines, capital raw materials, etc. One of the constraints of these activities is the marketing problem. It is not uncommon to experience obstacles in selling works. This causes the results of receiving limited income for every work that they do.

Picture 6.1. The Handicraft Products From Family and/or Former Drug Users in Sonua, Southeast Sulawesi



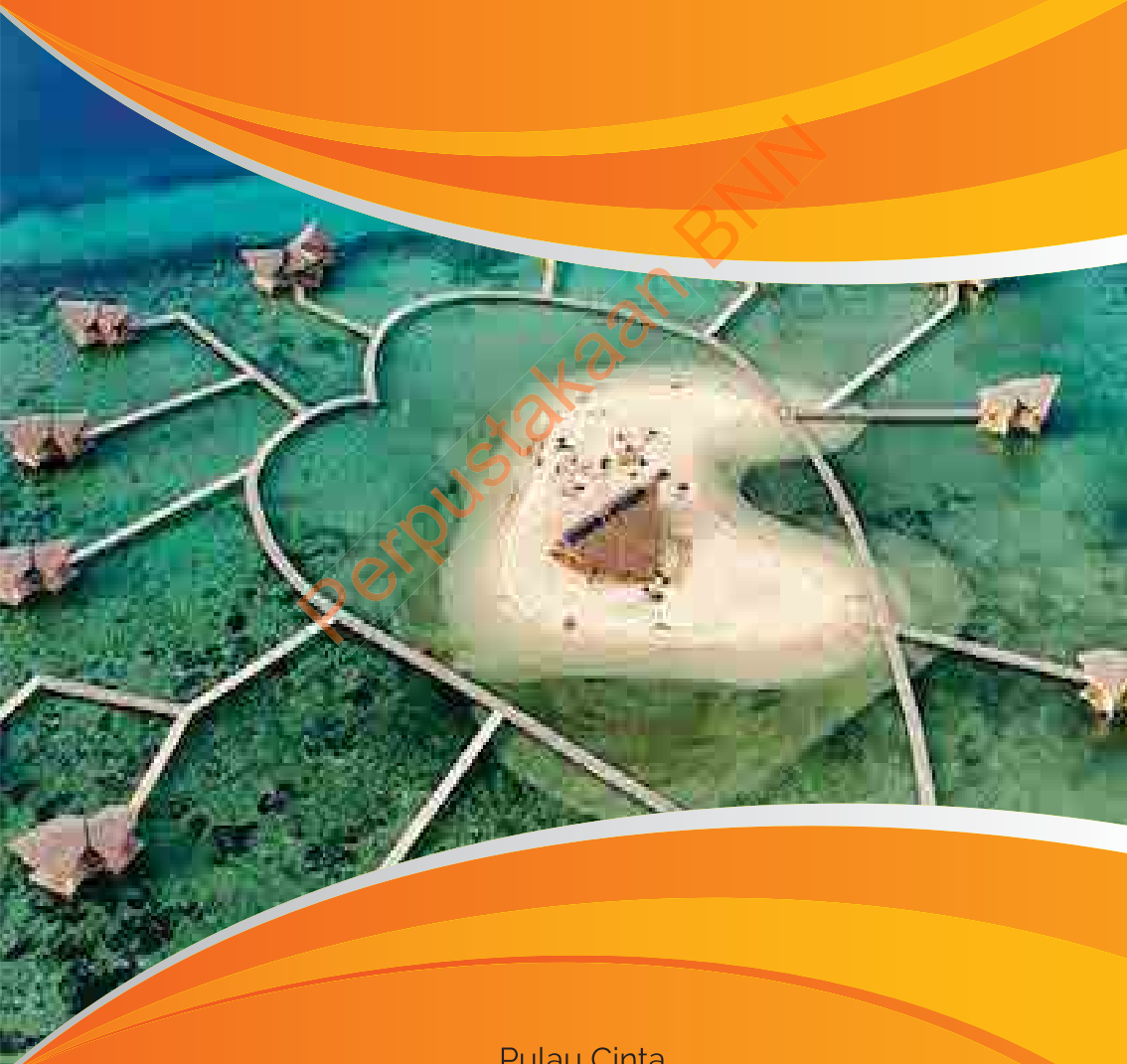
Source: Document of the Researcher.

Community participation activities are the drug task forces or volunteer groups that are formed based on community participation. They involve in various drug prevention activities, in the form of advocacy, discussion or counseling and technical guidance. The participants come from the local government agencies, educators, students, professional staff or community leaders. The nature of the community participation activities relies heavily on the active role of the community so the role of the task force or drug volunteers is very diverse and difficult to measure. The drug counselor volunteers who have come down to inform and disseminate the information on the dangers of drugs, both formally (formally meeting) and informally through direct communication to the public, are declared to be narcotics activists.

In 2019, the anti-drug activist group was formed in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Southeast Sulawesi Province. There were as many as 200 youths from 5 districts, namely Kendari City, Konawe District, North Konawe, North Kolaka and Bombana join the group. The youth activists are tasked to mobilize the youngsters in the environment to jointly disseminate the dangers of drugs that can damage the future generations. The procurement of these young activists is an effort to overcome the P4GN in the smallest environmental unit (village/sub-district). Also, Provincial Narcotics Board has empowered 40 community leaders in the City and Regency of Southeast Sulawesi Province. One of the tasks of the young activists and community leaders is to disseminate the dangers of the drugs that can damage the future generations and be able to detect the drug problem in the immediate environment. This early detection is done so that they can take preventive measures and take action to do the rehabilitation.

Although there have been many types of activities that have been carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board and the local government, but in its implementation the young activists and community leaders do the tasks individually so that the budget constraints would be overcome. For this reason, the synergy efforts are needed between the young activists, the task forces and drug users with the local government (sub-district or village).

PROVINSI GORONTALO



Pulau Cinta

3. Province of Gorontalo

Illicit Drug Trafficking in Gorontalo

Drug trafficking has entered into various lines of life and in various places, including in Gorontalo Province. As one of the new provinces in the Sulawesi region, Gorontalo is one of the places for drug trafficking. Gorontalo's strategic location as an entrance to North Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi is a transit point for the drug dealers. The Interviews with the Gorontalo Provincial Narcotics Board and the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate stated that Pohuwatu Regency is the most vulnerable district for drug trafficking. This is due to the location of the Pohuwatu Regency which plays a role as the place for drug trafficking to the Gorontalo region. The location of the Pohuwatu Regency, which is directly adjacent to Central Sulawesi, is a suitable place where drugs were first entered. Not only through the land route, but the drug trafficking also enters by the sea route. The distribution is through the land route. According to the information from the Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police (Polda) Gorontalo, the route is through Makassar and Palu, then enters Pohuwatu Regency as a regency is directly bordering the Central Sulawesi region. Therefore this Pohuwatu route is a path that must be wary of. Therefore, the synergy between the security forces is needed to minimize the entry of drugs from Central Sulawesi.

Drug trafficking, on the other hand, has also changed the stigma of villages that are allegedly the center of drug trafficking. Currently in each region has a drug village area, as well as in the province of Gorontalo. One of the villages in Gorontalo which was allegedly prone to drug trafficking was Biawu Village. Biawu village is located in the center of the city of Gorontalo. Furthermore, based on the results of interviews with the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate that Biawu Village is one of the centre of the Narcotics village. As the center for the village of narcotics, Biawu Village has the characteristics of the community, namely they do trading and services. So it is not surprising that the Biawu Village becomes one of the destination place of people from various regions to trade. In the Biawu Village there is a market that has existed since colonial times.

The vulnerability of the Biawu region based on the observation that

we had is indeed very high because as a trade center, the mobility of people from various regions becomes one of the parts of Biawu. Various tribes inhabit the Biawu region ranging from local Gorontalo, Bugis, Makassar, Arab descendants, and Chinese. These conditions have the potential to make drug trafficking vulnerable. The researchers had interviewed some former drug users who also resided in the Biawu region. The result is that the interviewees said that many parents did not supervise their children's relationships because they were busy doing the trading. The trading routines make them so busy that they do not have enough time to chat and discuss with their children. The lack of education and supervision from parents is one that is considered to spur deviation practices, which is one of them is Narcotics. Therefore, the communication at the family level becomes very important to minimize the practice of drug abuse.

Based on the interviews with the local government officials show that almost every month they must issue permits for their citizens to visit their brothers in prison for various cases. Therefore, this poor condition needs further handling, especially we have to strengthen the economic factors. This is based on information from the authorities in the Gorontalo region that the economic factors are one of the reasons for the dealers and users to be in the business in the Biawu region. The efforts of reducing or even eliminating the stigma attached to Biawu Village as a drug-prone area have been made by various parties ranging from Provincial Narcotics Board, the police, and numerous agencies. The police stated that wherever the narcotics distribution exists, the police will immediately arrest the persons in charge of the business. We try as hard as we can so that the illegal business will not become large and could become a drug village in the Gorontalo region.

The massive circulation of drugs becomes a challenge for the law enforcement. We need a strong synergy and collaboration so that the distribution of narcotics can be suppressed. Based on the data from the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo, in 2018, they successfully revealed 16 cases, while the Police of the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate and its staff succeeded in uncovering 91 cases. If you see the figures revealed it can be concluded that Gorontalo is an area that is quite vulnerable to drug trafficking. If it is linked to the amount of rehabilitation data for the ex-drug users, the number is quite high, in 2018, from the data

of Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo there are 238 people. So we need to take the persuasive and decisive steps in combating the drug abuse.

The Drug Use Factors

Drug trafficking has entered all lines of the society. Starting from the top social strata to the bottom. Many factors cause drug use, ranging from economic factors, residence, social environment, and behavioral habits. What makes the drug users consume the narcotics in the Gorontalo Province? The answer is described as follows.

- **The family situation of the users / former users**

The surrounding environment is a major factor in drug abuse activities. The situation in the family is the smallest environment in an individual unit and this greatly influences the behavior of each person inside this family. Intensive communication between family members, in addition to the supervision of parents is very influential on the success of cutting off the drug abuse activities. From the results of the interviews with users and ex-users we obtain an illustration that the supervision from the family has been very low. This triggers the teens/users to abuse the drugs. The results of an interview with one informant say his name is Z, who is a 15-year-old high school student in grade 1. He has been using drugs since grade 3 in junior high.

During his childhood period, Z's family did not know that Z (their child) had used drugs. His parents only knew that Z had used drugs for only two years. His parents also find out about the fact after being told by other people, and it was not because of the initiative of the parents to control Z on where and with whom Z got along. Only after finding out that Z was using meth, his parents were shocked. Z is a high school student from Central Sulawesi Province. Realizing that the condition of Z has become an addict, then the family brought him o Gorontalo to undergo a rehabilitation at the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo. The reason being rehabilitated at Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo is that the most of the family members from the mother's side live in Gorontalo. In addition, it aims to keep Z away from his friends in Central Sulawesi and so that Z has a new atmosphere

and a new spirit to escape from the bondage of the drugs.

When Z was interviewed by the researchers, Z claimed to have been undergoing a rehab for three weeks. Learning from the Z case, the supervision and control from parents is needed so that the younger generation does not fall into drug abuse. Then the second case of a former addict called Y was involved in the drug abuse because when he was still at school, in one of the Islamic boarding schools in Jakarta, he was far from the supervision of parents.

- **The Neighborhood Condition**

The social environment influences how individuals should behave and act. A healthy environment which is free from drugs will minimize the use of drugs. Learning from the case of Z, people get to know drugs because of the condition of his neighborhood. Z said the environment where he lived was very severe. Most people were using drugs. Z himself knew and used crystal meth when he was invited to play the playstation at his friend's house. Z's friend easily got the crystal met since his parents were dealers. In the beginning, Z was given the drug for free. But, after a few times, he had to buy it with any best efforts that he had even though the price of the drug was highly expensive. Z said that he got the crystal meth with a price of Rp. 800.000,- per gram. Because he had already become an addict, Z, together with his friends, worked by fishing in the sea. That is because the neighborhood where Z lives is a fishing area. Z bought the drug together with his friends in the term of partnership or joint a group system with a number of 4 people.

- **Friendship Relation**

The social environment greatly influences one's mindset and behavior and it often happens in drug abuse world. The bad social environment will result in the individuals get trapped in the drug abuse world. Therefore, if the people get along in drug users, they will be trapped into the world of drugs. The results of interviews with the users and former addicts show that they have their own environment and community. The solidarity between people and the community of the drug users is very strong. Quoting the results of the interviews with former addicts, they said that their community will always contact the former users to use the drugs. To cut off the relationship with the community, they

need efforts and control from their family. The community will not give up on inviting the addicts to use the drugs again, even if the addict is in the rehabilitation. This has been found in this research. Z is in the process of rehabilitation in BNNP Gorontalo. In the rehabilitation process, his friends are still contacting him to ask him to take drugs, so Z had to change his cellphone number. Other information from the former addicts, we can call him "X", said that the addicts also have reunion activities. But for those who have a strong desire to change, they will not want to attend the reunion because they already think that by attending the reunion is the same as using drugs.

- **Work Environment**

The work environment also has a strong influence on the individual behavior. The work environments which is difficult and hard will invite the workers to find substances and supplement that help them to do the jobs. This also happened at one of the research sampling locations in Bone Bolango Regency. At that location there are mining activities and the temperature is cold. This makes the workers to consume liquor to warm their bodies.

- **School Environment**

If the school environment does not have maximum supervision it can become a gathering place for students to use drugs. From the results of the interview, Z said that he used narcotics since he was in junior high school. Z used crystal meth at school and he had friends/communities from other classes. According to Z, the school did not know about the drug use activities. On the other hand, social interaction is now more free, and everything is supported by the technological advances. The school-age teens usually have a curiosity on drugs. Therefore, the middle and high schools are the most vulnerable to drug abuse because during the school periods, these teens obtain their adolescence period and search for identity. This situation is used by the drug dealers as a target for drug abusers. This is found after having the interviews with addicts and ex-addicts in Gorontalo. They used drugs when they were still in school age. Then the mode for those who do not have money will be given free, and the rest if you do not have money, then they told them to distribute the drugs and they will get the drug rations from the results of the transaction.

- **High-Risk Habits**

The drug use habit will eventually trigger addictions. Someone who already uses drugs will be very difficult to escape from them. The drug use habit is also influenced by the behavioral habits. The feeling when consuming drugs will have more energy becomes a motivation for abusers to depend on these items. The results of an interview with one of the informants (Z), he used crystal meth because he wanted to have more energy. Z further said that when he used 0.5 grams of methamphetamine, it would affect 5 days of not sleeping. The school did not know that he used drugs because there was no side effect (such as red eyes) after consuming the crystal meth. This was different for those who used marijuana.

Drug Use Effects

- **Economic Effect for the Users/Ex-Users**

The economic impact for the drug addicts is horrible. They could lose everything including the property of their family. Even when a former addict has undergone rehab, the economic challenges are still quite large. The problems that appear such as when a former abuser wants to start a business and they are back to the community, it will be very difficult because the public does not trust them anymore due to negative stigma as a former drug addict. The results of an interview with (Y) a former addict that when it was the first time to come back after the rehab, it was hard to find the venture capital since he had difficulty in getting trust from the community. It took months for him to convince the community to lend him the capital money.

This is certainly a problem for former drug addicts. The drug addicts need more efforts to be able to survive and rise economically. It is very difficult for the drug addicts to get into the formal job market. It is hard to enter the formal sector due to the various inherent requirements related to drugs. On the other hands, they also have gotten a negative stigma a former drug addict is still a bad person.

- **Social Effect**

The impact of the use of drugs reaches all lines in terms of social condition. For someone who has experienced the rehabilitation

process, the most difficult challenge is the self-will and acceptance from the community. The condition of the community who have not fully received the former addicts makes them feel alienated. This resulted in increasingly discouraging the addicts to get out of the trap of drugs. The results of an interview with one of the former addicts named (Y), he said that from only 40 percent of people in the community gave their trusts on the former addict when he just finished his rehabilitation period. Then, after 6 months in the community, 80 percents of people gave their trust to him as a former addict.

In addition to the social impacts in the form of community distrust towards the former addicts, other social impacts are negative stigma from the community. These former addicts would be ignored and shunned by the community. This makes the addicts or ex-addicts feel alone and they consider that no one is paying attention to their conditions and faiths. This effects the recovery process of the former addicts. If things would run like that, the former addicts would come back again to his old bad habits. In dealing with situations like this the role of the family is very necessary. The results of an interview with Y, an ex-addicts, he said that family support greatly affects on healing the addicts. Family support provides more motivation for the addicts to get out of the drugs addiction. The surrounding community actually has a moral burden, namely, to accept the former addicts who have been in the rehabilitation and at the same time provide moral encouragement for them to get out of the snare of the drugs. This moral impulse is one of the social controls so that the ex-addicts do not return to the drug user community.

Prevention Program for the Illegal Drug Trafficking

Various program policies are needed so that drug trafficking can be suppressed. The policy must cover all agencies. The following is a review of various drug prevention programs in Gorontalo Province.

Type of Prevention Program and Its Obstacles

- **Counselling and Discussion**

Counseling is one of the programs carried out by the stakeholders

ranging from the Provincial Narcotics Board, the Police, schools, local governments, and Non-Government Organizations or anti-drug volunteers. In the counseling activities, Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo took the former drug addicts to give their testimonies to the community and students at schools about the negative effects of the drug use. The Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate has cooperated with various parties in the Gorontalo Province Government although the counseling cooperation is still dominated by the elements of the community only. The activity did not yet reach all of the government agencies.

These conditions, according to the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate, needs the involvement of the provincial government. The government as a regulator certainly has an obligation to help people from the dangers of the drugs. If the role of the provincial government can be increased, it will have an impact on the participation of the district government. According to interviews with the Gorontalo Regional Police Directorate, there is one district in Gorontalo that is still difficult to be close down for their entertainment venues even though they have received an official letter from the Regional Police that there is allegedly those venues are the places that are prone to drug trafficking. This is one of the obstacles that we face right now.

In addition to cooperation in counseling, the support in terms of the compliance with the urine examination for the provincial government officers also needs to be improved. The cooperation in observing the urine checks for all employees including officials is highly awaited. Often, according to the results of interviews with the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate, on the day of the urine check is conducted, there are still officials who are not available due to the grounds of duty. This has become one of the obstacles in the eradication of narcotics at the bureaucratic level. If the bureaucracy is clean, this will be an example for the wider community to avoid the dangers of drugs.

At the local government level, several regencies such as in Bone Bolango District, have actively conducted counseling on the dangers of drugs. Based on the results of interviews with the Regional

Secretary of Bone Bolango Regency that the technical guidance has been held against the dangers of drugs in collaboration with Bone Bolango Narcotics Board. The technical guidance is done annually with the target is the youth, citizens, drug observers, schools and community. The material presented is the types of narcotics and also the mode of narcotics distribution. The cross-community counseling is done in order to raise the public knowledge about the dangers of drugs. The knowledge, then, can be distributed and it can reach all elements of the society.

- **Anti-Narcotics at the Educational Curriculum**

Provincial government support the eradication of the narcotics. This can be realized in various fields such as social, economic, security, and education. In the field of education, in the prevention and eradication of narcotics in Gorontalo Province, the support is realized by incorporating a curriculum for drug abuse in Gorontalo Provincial Regulation No. 4 of 2019 Article 10. The steps to implement the Regional Regulation are fully supported by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo. Furthermore according to the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo, in 2017, it has been proposed to the Governor of Gorontalo to include anti-drug education in the curriculum starting from the Elementary Schools to High Schools.

To put the anti-drug material in the education curriculum is one of the efforts made to prevent the dangers of drugs. Then at the municipality level, the inclusion of an anti-drug curriculum has also been carried out. The Municipality of Bone Bolango has conducted the inclusion program. Based on the results of interviews with the Regional Secretary of Bolango Regency that the knowledge on illegal drugs abuse have been included in the school curriculum. The drug abuse curriculum in Bone Bolango Regency is included in the local content. The inclusion of the drug abuse in the curriculum at schools is based on the news about drugs that have been consumed inside the food for children. In addition to the existence of the deviant behavior such as the school-age children are accustomed to 'inhale glue'. The information from the Regional Secretary that was found in one of the junior high schools in Bone Bolango Regency is that there were some students who had abused the drugs.

The inclusion of narcotics as a part of the education curriculum is to provide the understanding and knowledge of the types of narcotics and their impacts on individuals and society. The inclusion of drugs in the curriculum has also been carried out in the Gorontalo City area. The results of an interview with one of the principals in Gorontalo City is that the material about the dangers of narcotics has been disseminated in collaboration with the police and the Gorontalo Provincial Narcotics Board. The material was given at the introduction period of the school for new students. In December they cooperated with the police, and in March with National Narcotics Board. However, even though the material and curriculum have been given, it does not mean that the children will be free from the dangers of drugs. We still need to cooperate with various parties. Thus, with prevention through education, the dealer space can be narrowed.

- **Advocation**

The advocacy and assistance is an effort to prevent the expansion of the drug abuse. The advocacy and assistance is carried out by the anti-drug volunteers. The dissemination information is done by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo and they are assisted by the anti-drug volunteers. One of the advocacy activities conducted by the anti-drug volunteers is to provide assistance to students who are addicted. The results of the interview with one of the anti-drug volunteers (NGOs) is that when a narcotics case is found at one of the school, NGOs sometimes become a mediator in providing information to National Narcotics Board for rehabilitation. The approach taken by the NGOs is by contacting student's parents and connecting them with the National Narcotics Board. The mediation process did not involve the school. The rehabilitation process did not reach the legal process and the drug users were not imprisoned

- **Empowerment**

Empowerment is one of prevention efforts through increasing community capacity. In terms of increasing the capacity of the community to combat narcotics, various efforts have been made by the government. In Bone Bolango District, the act of prevention of the narcotics is carried out by strengthening the capacity especially for the poor so that they do not fall into drug abuse activity. According to

the Secretary of the District of Bone Bolango, the poverty will affect the community and that the members of it would eventually become dealers because they are tempted by promising income from drug transactions.

Another empowerment undertaken by the Gorontalo Provincial Narcotics Board is by accompanying the former drug addicts to be independent. Based on the results of the interview with one of the former drug addicts call him, Y, that the role of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo is highly important in encouraging Y to be in the rehabilitation process. They provided materials, moral assistance and did communication with the Social Service. When he got the venture capital, Y moves slowly to make a cake and a handicraft business. When the handicrafts and cakes have been completed, these products were purchased by the Gorontalo Provincial Narcotics Board themselves. Y's handicrafts have even been brought in the exhibitions in Jakarta to commemorate the International Anti-Narcotics Day. Thanks to ongoing assistance, the former addict feels he is being taken care of by the government so that he is able to get up and get away from the drugs.

So, giving attention to former addicts who have been rehabilitated is very much needed in order to prevent them re-entering the drugs world. Moreover, some former addicts are the breadwinner of the family. Of course, we need to empower these former addicts, so that they eventually become economically independent. Moreover, the former addicts rehabilitated by Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo are outnumbered. Based on the data from the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo from 2015-2018, it has rehabilitated 837 people, and they need to give full attention and support for these men/women post the rehabilitation period.

- **The Community Participation**

Promoting the anti-drug movement in the context of prevention through seminar and dissemination activities are very useful for providing knowledge to the public. These activities can open up the synergy between the citizens and government to jointly eradicate

the drug abuse. In Gorontalo, the community has synergized with the authorities in preventing the drug trafficking. This was implemented by the activities of the anti-drug volunteers in Gorontalo. They conduct a joint seminar on Drug Abuse by involving the Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) at the village level.

This seminar greatly helped the authorities since it can foster the public awareness to become the anti-drug volunteers. That also happened with one of the Chairmen of the anti-drug NGOs in Gorontalo, let's call him "X". From the results of interviews with X, he revealed that the beginning of his involvement in the activities was due to of his participation in the seminar on the dangers of drugs organized by the BNNP Gorontalo. In its implementation, the volunteers communicate with the BNNP Gorontalo through Training of Trainers (TOT) program. The Program taught these volunteers to be able to explain the dangers of anti-drugs. X himself has been engaged in dissemination activities to the public about anti-drugs movement since 2013.

In 2017, X and his NGO have even conduct a dissemination information themselves without using any budget. The dissemination activity was carried out on 35 villages in Gorontalo City in cooperation with the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) and Youth Organization. The method of implementation is when there are activities at LPM, Karang Taruna, and PKK volunteers, they ask for a little time to explain about the dangers of drugs. So, the process would not take any expenses at all. Furthermore, the material delivered by the NGO was coordinated with BNNP Gorontalo. The material presented by the NGO is the drug abuse prevention. Another method used by X and the NGO is to establish communication with the youth leaders and the community leaders. During the years 2017-2018, the seminar program has been done at schools.

These anti-drug movements has been quite helpful in preventing the drug abuse. In 2017, we have formed some volunteer teams. The number of volunteer teams joining one of the NGOs is a team of around 10 people. The formation of the NGOs and their activities is one form of community participation in the efforts to prevent the drug abuse.

- **Supporting Policy from the Regional Government**

The Gorontalo Provincial Government supports the eradication and prevention of narcotics. The support is done by issuing the Gorontalo Province Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2003 on the Prevention of Immorality Activities. The stipulation of these regulations is expected to limit the narcotics abuse activity. To synchronize the implementation of the drug eradication, the Gorontalo Provincial Government has also issued the Gorontalo Province Regulation No. 4 of 2019 on the Facilitation of Prevention and Countermeasure of the Drug and other addictive substances Abuse and Circulation. Other government support is the administration of the village to invite the members of the Youth Organization in various seminar activities of the dangers of drugs. In addition, the Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkopimda) is also the part of the community element that contributes to drug prevention, such as the activity which has already done in Bone Bolango Municipality where in the last 3 years the community in that place has been well committed to minimizing the deviant behavior of the community including drugs in the region.

Prevention Programs

Problems with implementing a drug prevention program are related to lack of public knowledge and awareness, funding, facilities and infrastructure. The lack of the community awareness is one example that happens in the society. The results of the interviews with the anti-drug activists named X that there were questions from the public why there should be a seminar of the dangers of drugs. The question, however, indicates the low level of the public awareness. In addition, the public awareness on the drug rehabilitation facilities also influences the community's desire to seek treatment. Quoting the results of the interview with Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo that there were 25 institutions that developed more facilities for their rehabilitation services in Gorontalo. This is one of the efforts in order to prevent the widespread of drug abuse activities. Furthermore, the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo hopes that the volunteers will be able to provide information to the community about the rehabilitation facilities located in 25 community rehabilitation service institutions. These institutions become the part of the Regional General Hospitals (RSUD) and the community health centers.

In addition, there are more 6 community clinics that have been trained for the rehabilitation.

On the other hands, the public interest and awareness on reporting the cases voluntarily to the Provincial Narcotics Board of Gorontalo is also still low. This happens because the drug problem is still considered as a family and community matter that needs to be covered up. The negative stigma attached to the drug addicts also adds to the problem of handling the drug addicts. In addition there is still a perception that when they report to National Narcotics Board, these drug addicts will be imprisoned, even though the fact that in National Narcotics Board there is a rehabilitation program

- **Facilities, Infrastructures and Budget**

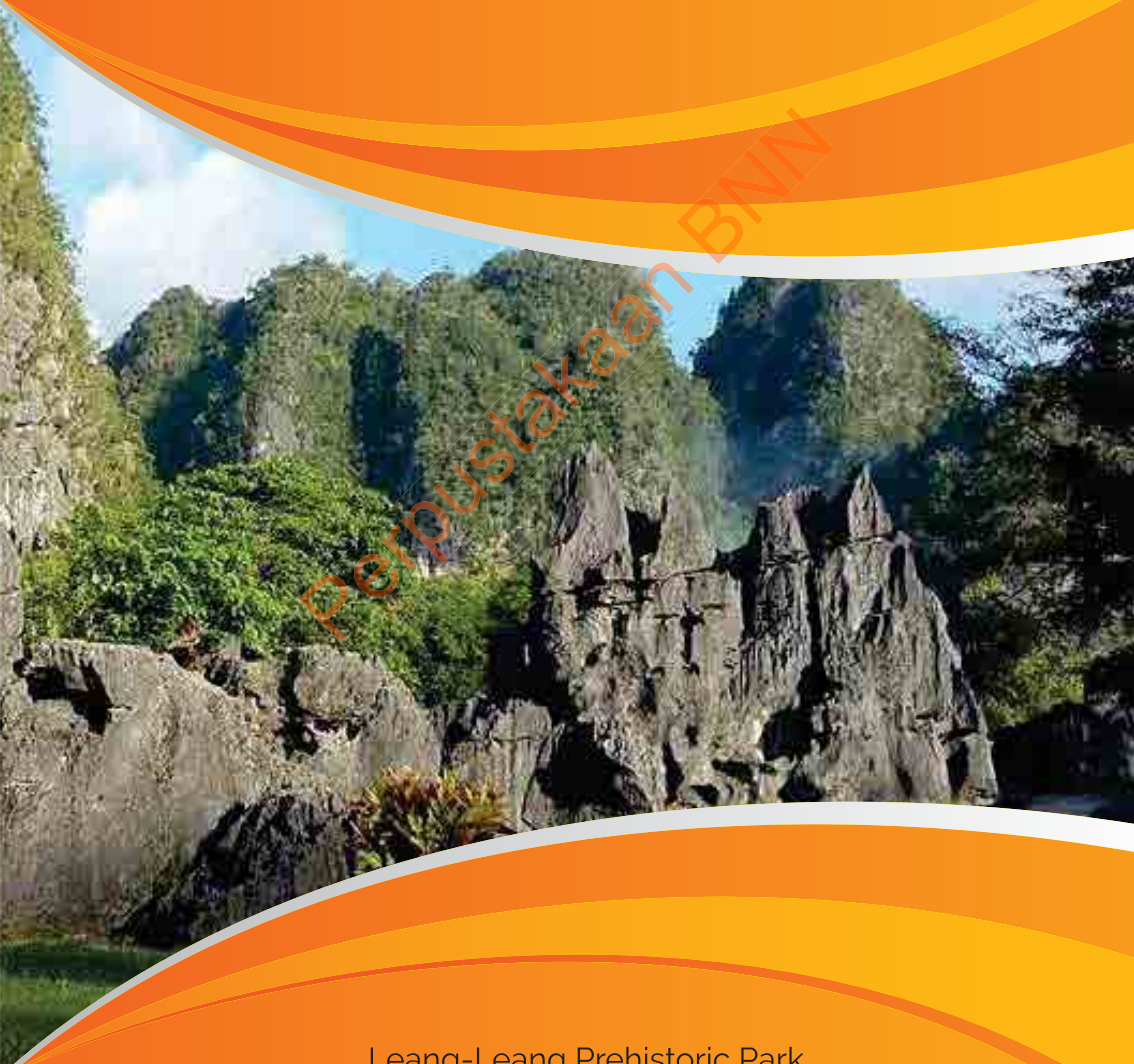
In carrying out the prevention program, we need adequate facilities and infrastructure so that the program would able to meet the targets. At the Gorontalo Airport there is a no X-trac detection tool which can detect the passengers after getting off from Djalaluddin Airport, whereas the fact is that the X-Trac detection is needed to check goods from the passengers that dropped off at Gorontalo Djalaluddin Airport. This was also complained by the Gorontalo Regional Police Narcotics Directorate to researchers. The tool is very important because the airport is one of the main entrance for drug smuggling. So, the manager and airport authority should immediately install the X-Trac detection as a preliminary step to prevent the drug smuggling. The X-Trac detection tool is used in order to facilitate early detection for preventing the drug distribution. The funding for implementing the prevention activities is also the main obstacle for the Gorontalo Police Narcotics Directorate.

Besides funding, the human resources is also another problem, especially for the resources that involve in the rehabilitation program. For example, the doctor and nurses that have been well-trained by the BNNP are transferred to other places by the Regional Government. Thus, the clinic in which these doctors and nurses used to work cannot run well. Moreover, the facilities are also still limited Although there are already 25 service institutions in Gorontalo Province, but they are still lacking in terms of infrastructures. For example in terms of the urine examination

facilities, of these 25 institutions, there are only 4 institutions that have been declared to be feasible and ready for conducting the test. The Facility problems are the latent problems faced by various institutions besides the lack of operational funds. Therefore, in this case we are trying to maximize the available facilities for the maximum rehabilitation process.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI



Leang-Leang Prehistoric Park

5. Province of South Sulawesi

Illicit Drug Trafficking in South Sulawesi

An interesting fact about drug trafficking in South Sulawesi is that this item is a prohibited item but it has a very high level of demand. Drugs are goods or products that have a very high market share because consumers are quite large. The consumers or abusers dare to buy at high prices. The market share created by the drug products is very potential and profitable. But these narcotics are prohibited goods and become targets of banning operations, so the existence of these drugs presents a big dilemma. They are profitable product but at the same time also prohibited where the seller and abusers may face severe penaltie

There are three interesting things about the drug business in South Sulawesi, namely: high market share, strong distribution of network, and quite a lot of abusers. The narcotics distribution network in South Sulawesi is no longer national but international level. This distribution involves various parties or actors with several specific roles, tasks and works. There is a large dealer that serves as the capital owner which provide funds to buy drugs from outside. There are some core couriers who are in charge of carrying these prohibited items to several small couriers. Then, from a small courier, drug products are divided down into small items and then they are distributed by the dealer to abusers or addicts. Thus, the market share of drug addicts will continue to grow.

The current narcotics distribution has become a plague in the entire system of the people of South Sulawesi. The operational mode is diverse and it is difficult to detect. This fact is not surprising because in Indonesia the profits from the narcotics business are fantastic and tantalizing. The price of one gram of drug in Malaysia is around IDR. 500,000 while in China it is only IDR. 20.000 per gram. In Indonesia, on the hands, the lowest price of narcotics is around IDR 1.2 million per gram and this is the normal price. The price of narcotics can penetrate from IDR 1.5-1.8 million per gram. Sometimes there is a dilemma. If the police officers routinely carry out the operational monitoring, the dealers and sellers feel would be more happy because the drug demand would be increasing and the sales profits are multiplying.

The Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi succeeded in extracting and revealing 18 cases of narcotics abuse and one money laundering crime in 2019. The eighteen cases consisted of 29 case files and 33 suspects were declared to complete for the trial. The head of the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi explained that the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi succeeded in confiscating 16,144.9 grams of evidence or 16.1 kg of methamphetamine, 14,535 grams or 14.5 kg of marijuana and 1,506 pills of ecstasy. In more detail, the methamphetamine weighing 16.1 kilograms became an important seized item in a fishing operation. For example, there is a disclosure case of methamphetamine weighing 2,032 grams or 2 kg that involves Pinrang residents aged 30. Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi arrested the perpetrators in Pinrang in September 2019 together with 999 items of ecstasy evidence. The ecstasy is the courier property of the Pinrang Regency residents. He was arrested in Maros Regency in October 2019.

In 2019, National Narcotics Board arrested four female drug traffickers in the Port of Pare-Pare. They are Sidrap and Pare-Pare residents who work as couriers. On the other hands, there is a friend of them who acts as the pickup. The evidence found was 3.7 kilograms of methamphetamine from Malaysia. The Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi also revealed the cases of cannabis use and the evidence of cannabis were about 14,535 grams in one of the freight forwarding services in Makassar City. Also, together with those cannabis, the officers also found the evidence of ecstasy pills. The total evidence that was found was 1,506 pills. The evidence was from two investigations. The first investigation was found 497 pills. It was from the collaboration of Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi and the Makassar Customs and the AVSEC Sultan Hasanuddin Airport. A Samarinda courier residing in Pekanbaru took 497 ecstasy pills and then brought them to Makassar. In Makassar, the courier was arrested by a joint officer of the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi and Makassar Customs at Sultan Hasanuddin Airport. Another ecstasy item was 999 pills that came from the October investigation, on Jl Kande, Makassar City.

Interestingly, Provincial Narcotics Board also discovered a new type of NPS narcotics, New Psychoactive Substances containing cannabis extracts. The new type of narcotics was discovered by the Provincial

Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi in collaboration with the South Sulawesi Customs Team through a joint operation. The new type of narcotics was originated from Hong Kong with the aim of shipping to the City of Makassar. The new type of narcotics was found in one of the Post Offices in Makassar City.

The Area of Sidrap and Money Laundering by Haji Lagu-Agus Sulo

Bulo Hamlet is located in the Bulo Village, Panca Rijang District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency (Sidrap), South Sulawesi. The hamlet is located 9 kilometers from Pangkajene, capital of Sidrap Regency. This village is known as a producer of rice and corn. Along the road, there are also seen houses on stilts owned by the residents. On July 22, 2019, a white sign that was written "the evidence of Directorate of Money Laundering National Narcotics Board with the logo of the National Narcotics Board" was installed in the rice paddy fields in Bulo Hamlet. These are Haji Agus Sulo's paddy fields. The 34-year-old man was arrested by National Narcotics Board officers and the South Sulawesi Regional Police on July 16, 2019.

Haji Agus Sulo or also known as Lagu was arrested by the National Narcotics Board officer and the South Sulawesi Regional Police for committing money laundering from a drug business worth Rp 16 billion. The illegal goods business is carried out by this man who had been working as farmers since 2014. Agus Sulo's drug business network is said to have been very successful in Sidrap. Most of the people in the regency, which is located about 200 km from Makassar, knew that Agus Sulo was a big drug dealer. Agus Sulo's drug business network is arguably the largest in the eastern part of Indonesia. His track record makes Agus Sulo's position one level below other drug dealers in Sidrap, namely SR also known as Kijang.

Agus Sulo has a drug network as far as Malaysia. Agus Sulo's meth business was revealed by the arrest of 29-year-old Fachri Rajman Jafar alias Tyson. This Sidrap resident acts as a courier who takes 10 kilograms of methamphetamine from Malaysia that is located in the North Kalimantan. North Kalimantan Regional Police on September 20, 2018. But Fachri was only sentenced to 10 months in prison. They are

parts of the international network which are controlled from Sidrap. He decided to go there when the delivery was carried out. So the CB (cover buy) at that time was a police officer who was shipping from Kalimantan, when he was arrested and examined it turned out to be a Sidrap person.

Sidrap Regency is indeed a red zone or also known as a drug-prone area. Sidrap can even be said to be a drug barn in Sulawesi. Sidrap is the most vulnerable place for the drug business. The Former officials there who are also from the police organization, explained that the drugs in Sidrap was horrified. Sidrap is the central place, specifically the drug business in Sulawesi is controlled from Sidrap. Sidrap Regency is the center of the drug trafficking and distribution in the island of South Sulawesi. The Regency has good economic potential and the people are quite prosperous. Sidrap became one of the three regions that became the source or entrance of Narcotics in South Sulawesi Province. The three regions are the city of Parepare, Sidrap Regency and Pinrang Regency. Specifically for the City of Parepare, the entrance is from Nunukan or Mamuju, and the entrance is from Malaysia. The Province of South Sulawesi has become a center for trade and distribution of narcotics on the islands of Sulawesi and Papua

Drug Use Factors

Narcotics is an abbreviation of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Materials. The drugs are the they substances that, if they are ingested into the human body, whether the person drink, inhale, or inject them into the body, these drugs can change a person's thoughts, moods or feelings, and behavior. These drugs can make a physical and psychological addiction. The drug abuse activity among the youngsters can be triggered by two factors, namely:

Internal factors that originate from the individual him/herself, such as anxiety, depression and lack of religiosity. Most narcotics abuse begins or is present in the adolescence period, because in the adolescence period, the teenagers are undergoing rapid biological, psychological and social changes. They are individuals who are vulnerable to do the drug abuse activity. The youngsters with certain characteristics have a greater risk of becoming drug abusers.

The external factors come from the family conditions, weak law and environmental influences. A good environment will provide a positive influence and the teenagers can avoid drug abuse activities.

The anxiety and depression become one of the main factors a person uses drugs. There are several personal factors that can cause the teenagers or even adults to get involved in the drug abuse. Almost all of the teenagers are mentally weak. This causes them to be easily swayed and easily affected by the negative attitudes. Weak mentality can be shaped such as the feeling of being alone and alienated, there is no sense of responsibility, the attitude of cannot get along well with others, etc. Stress and depression most of the time becomes the trigger for someone to do all kinds of ways through the shortcuts, sometimes even the way that he/she chooses is not a solution but instead it aggravates the situation. Being curious and doing a trial and error are also one of the things that are done by these teenagers. They tried the drugs and finally became addicted to for the sensations and challenges that come afterwards. Sometimes, there is also someone who wants to find sensations and challenges by becoming a dealer.

The family conditions such as divorced parents, the parents are busy and rarely be at home and the economic condition of the family also becomes one of the factors. The influence from friends is also one of the factors. For example, a person who is apparently a drug user wants to be accepted in a group and step by step this person starts to ask other members of the group to try using the drugs. Thus, the causal factors of the drug use can be from family, and friends. The condition of broken home, namely, the parents often have a quarrel or even they divorce. These conditions can cause their children to get mental stress. Often, the children would relieve that pressure by trying drugs

The Impact of Drug Use

According to the data received by the National Narcotics Board, the number of the drug abuse in the country reached 3.5 million people in 2017. In fact, almost 1 million people have become the addicts. Most of the victims are teenagers. Responding to this phenomenon the government has determined that our country is in a state of emergency in the drug

abuse. When the drug is used continuously or exceeds a predetermined dose, they will result in dependency. This dependency will cause the physical and psychological disorders, due to damage to the central nervous system (CNS) and organs such as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. The impact of the drug abuse on a person is very dependent on the type of drug that is used, the personality of the user, and the situation or condition of the user. In general, the effects of the drug addiction can be seen on the person's physical, psychological and social.

The physical Impact: Disorders of the nervous system (neurological) such as seizures, hallucinations, disturbance of consciousness, peripheral nerve damage. The disorders of the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular) such as: acute infection of the heart muscle, circulatory disorders. The disorders of the skin (dermatological) such as: abscesses, allergies, eczema. The disorders of the lungs (pulmonary) such as: suppression of respiratory function, difficulty in breathing, hardening of lung tissue. Frequent headaches, nausea and vomiting, increased body temperature, wasting of the heart, and difficulty sleeping.

The impact on the reproductive system is the endocrine disorders, such as: decreased function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone), and sexual function disorders. The impacts on the reproductive system in the adolescent girls include the changes in menstrual periods, menstrual irregularities, and amenorrhea (no menstruation). For the drug users that use needles, the risk is contracting diseases such as hepatitis B, C, and HIV and there is no cure for them. The Drug abuse can be fatal when an overdose occurs in the drug consumption that exceeds the body's ability to accept it. The overdose case can cause death.

The psychological and social Impacts for drug users include: Work sluggish, careless work, often tense and feel restless. The feeling of not being confidence, apathetic, delusional, suspicious. Agitative, violent and brutal behavior also appears. The drug users also will be difficult in concentrating, have an upset feeling and be depressed. They tend to hurt themselves, to be insecurity, even do suicide, have mental disorders, anti-social and immoral, and they will be ostracized by the environment. The condition is troublesome and they will become a burden for their family.

The Education will be disrupted, and there is no bright future for them.

The physical, psychological, and social impact are closely related to each other. The physical dependency will cause extreme pain (withdrawal) if there is a drop out of drugs (not taking drugs on time). The psychological will drive in the form of a very strong desire to consume (suggestive slang). The physical and psychological symptoms are also related to the social symptoms such as the urge to lie to parents, steal, be angry, be manipulative, etc.

From the experience of the informant who had used drugs, "I saw many changes in him in physical and psychological form". The physical and psychological changes that were very noticeable to me were his increased eating habits, which made his weight increase dramatically, besides that I also felt that he was more emotional and had difficulty concentrating when talking. The type of drug my friend uses is cannabis. The drug abuse in any form, in my opinion, is very dangerous, especially for my friend. His education becomes disrupted and arrives at drop out from school due to using these illegal drugs. Even my friend got rehabilitated to get back to be normal.

Therefore, drugs are very dangerous for the survival of this nation. This is because these illicit drugs can destroy the future of the young generation as the future successors to the nation. The efforts to prevent the spread of the drugs among students are our responsibility. In this case all parties including parents, teachers, and the community must play an active role in alerting the threat of the drugs to the younger generation. There are many things that can still be done to prevent these adolescents from drug abuse. We can help the dolescents who have fallen into drug abuse. There are three levels of intervention, namely.

Primary state, This is before the drug abuse occurs, usually in the form of education, we have to do the dissemination of information about the dangers of the drugs. We have to approach all parties through the family, etc. the government agencies, like BKKBN, plays a greater role in this intervention phase. The activities are carried out as referred to in the provision of the information through various forms of IEC material which is aimed at the youngsters and their families.

Secondary stage, This is when the drug use has occurred and the treatment efforts are needed (treatment). This phase includes: Initial acceptance phase (initial intake) between 1-3 days by physical and mental examination, and detoxification phase and treatment of medical complications, between 1-3 weeks to gradually reduce the dependence of addictive substances.

Tertiary stage, this includes the efforts to rehabilitate those who have used the drugs and for those who are in the healing process. This phase usually consists of a stabilization phase, between 3-12 months, to prepare the users to return to the community, and a dissemination phase in the community, so that former the drug users are able to develop their meaningful lives in the community. This stage is usually in the form of counseling activities, creating support groups, developing alternative activities.

The Story of Riyanto's Drug Addiction

He recalled that the situation in the past and the present time is clearly different. In the old days, the fentanyl was easy to get. Now, it is hard to find the fentanyl. It seems that the drug is no longer in the business. Nobody consumes fentanyl today. He told the researcher straightforwardly that he just found out and only used crystal meth around 2014/2016. The price was so expensive, especially for the type of drug which was burnt before we consumed it. Initially he wanted to stop because the price was very expensive. He chose to drink (alcohol) only. But, he was highly affected by the crystal meth. Initially the crystal methamphetamine was mixed and burned in the form of small pockets. This kind of drugs made became an addict. He consumed the meth with friends. For those Who were the oldest, they would take the precedence. He told the researcher that he once had overdosed and passed out.

He explained his experience when he went to jail for carrying six fentanyl packages. His father intervened and freed him by paying fifty million. He has been sent to prison several times. Both his parents had divorced His father is a coffee businessman. After being released from prison, the next day he was called by someone and he asked him to drink.

He complained that this man use his father's money to buy his drinks. The man asked for information from where he got the fentanyl. At that time he did not know anything else let alone the factory also he did not know.

He explained that he had friends and they were mostly native. Because of this, his family and Chinese friends thought he was close to the police. And, this is quite dangerous. In fact, having a friendship with the native people in order to get information. Broad friendship is very important for business. He recalled the riots in Makassar on the final days of the new order era. He worked in the warehouse of agricultural products. I was the head of UD Jaya Abadi's warehouse. I got a salary per month IDR. 700,000, enough to buy fentanyl

"I did gambling. Football gambling. I saw the riots. A lot cars were burnt. I rent a room on Jalan Irian. I married with the native woman. I went out of the path because I married with a native woman. I was the only one. My mom was a mixed family. She was Hokkien. I got a divorce with the first wife. I also got a divorce with the second wife. I have a child from her, but I don't know where he is. Her parents don't want me to meet my child. But I know that my child has been raised well by them. Now I have married for the third times. I never have a contact with my first ex wife. She married with a Dutch man. She once sent me money to buy the crystal meth. I asked her to send me money. She said to stop. But I lied to her. I raise my third child now. He was born in 1998. My children don't know that I am an addict. They know that I drink alcohol. But I rarely drink. I once got overdosed due to fentanyl, in the bathroom. I passed out because I drank two packages.."

My life is so hard. My father kicked me out of the family. But he still respect his family. He said he knows who he really is. He said whatever it is I accept my condition. He never asks for money. He lives on his own even though he is out of debt. The Chinese families are the same as the native families. Actually there is a sense and attitude to help each other. He once had an attempt to open a cellphone shop but failed.

"I did not have anything to sell. My wife is a housewife. My children go to the public school They know their grandfather. But the grandfather never comes to my house because the house is

my mom's house. Their grandfather usually buys fruits for them. I have three brothers. My father's family never comes here. He hates my mom and her family. I live with my mom."

In his family there is also a member of the family who was also exposed to drug cases and became a drug addict. His father had a nephew, or cousin, exposed to drugs. His father and of course the big family tried hard to hide this case. This problem was closed tightly so that many other family members did not know. But for his case, the drug case that happened to him, the whole big family was even told. Families in Jayapura were notified. Families in Jakarta were told. All big families know. Actually he is still in a good relationship with his father. His father used to and routinely bought fruits and food for his children and grandchildren. However, his father did not want to enter the house. The children were told to take the fruit in front of the alley. On Imlek, the New Year's Day for the Chinese, he invites children to come to his father's house. In that house, in addition to paying respect to grandfather, they also paid respect to grandmother, his father's younger brother. They enter grandma's room.

However, there are sad stories too. The wife did not want to come to visit her father's house since six years ago, because he heard a bad talk. Your family is actually willing to provide business assistance. But the value is very small at five million. He said that the five million capital was very small. He repeated his words that he had owned a cellphone shop. That requires large capital and debt.

"But the grandmother and my younger brother, they have good intentions. He sincerely wants to help. He told us to sell fried foods. He means that I have to run a catering business. But, for him the catering business was quite difficult and he had no talent about the food business. What's annoying, the big family told me to save money. That's not your house, that's your grandma's house. I am Confused. How can you save money while the life is so hard. Now please do working to help you, sell coffee and trade the coffee."

Religious Conversion

The family of his wife did not know that he was an addict. They only know that he is a drinker. Wife's family branded herself as a drinker and certainly sometimes likes to get drunk. The wife's extended family mostly embraces Islam. Some have even made pilgrimages to the holy city of Mecca and therefore received the title of Hajj. However, his wife who was previously a Muslim converted to Catholicism. This happened in the event or incident that fell to Riyanto, her husband. Riyanto was once overdosed. He passed out and nearly died. His wife was confused and hesitant until later his neighbor told him that in their neighborhood there was a Catholic priest who used to give healing from illness. The priest used to give his blessings and heal the people who are sick at his church. Then, his wife asked for help from the priest to heal her husband, Riyanto who fainted due to the overdose, and at the same time said that if the priest succeeded in healing her husband, she would convert to Catholicism. And, the priest prayed for her husband, he asked to God for her husband's recovery. Fortunately, her husband regained consciousness, he was healed, and along with treatment, he recovered as before. His wife was then active in the church and had regular church activities. If you hear the story from Riyanto, it is very clear that the church congregation welcomed him and his family. They give them helps in terms of mental and spiritual. Riyanto's two children studied at the the Franciscus Asisi Church Catholic foundation school. Riyanto explained honestly that in this church the poor people received extraordinary support and protection.

Drug Prevention Program

Mr. Jamal, from the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi, gave a briefing on the complexity of drug trafficking among teenagers, especially school children. Drugs are now not only circulating among the adults but also among teenagers, especially the school children. And, this is clearly harmful. He talked about his experience in providing counseling among the high school and vocational school children. This counseling was held only for few students and he invited not all students but only the school representatives. They are some class leaders or the students that have been selected by the teacher or the school principal. Interestingly, before giving counseling, he asked the students whether there are friends

who use drugs? The participants answered the question straightforwardly. Yes there is. Then, each of them tells his friends using drugs and what materials are used. The most surprising is that the ingredients used are actually not included in the category of drugs but these materials are misused as drug substances. For example, one of them saw his friend boiled sanitary napkins and the cooking water for the napkins is then used as an addictive substance. Another interesting story but it is a dilemma is the use of gorilla tobacco which is widely circulated among the teenagers. At the time, the problem is that gorilla tobacco cannot yet be categorized as a drug. The latest regulations or laws do not include the gorilla tobacco as illegal drugs. In addition, the drug detection devices that is commonly used by National Narcotics Board have not been able to detect gorilla tobacco. The types of drugs are always developing and there may always be new types. These new types of drugs are difficult to detect. This reality is a hard challenge for all of us, especially for the National Narcotics Board. Therefore, National Narcotics Board invites all communities to participate in preventing the drug use.

Counseling

Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi routinely conducts counseling on the dangers of the psychotropic drug abuse. This counseling activity has indeed become the main task of National Narcotics Board. It is impossible to discuss National Narcotics Board without discussing the counseling programs. One of the important programs of National Narcotics Board is prevention. The program aims to prevent people from using and being involved in abusing drugs, and also engage to the drug trading activities. The main target of the counseling is students in the middle and high school. Before the new school year begins, or before the teaching activities begin, the school usually invites the BNN staff to give lectures, explains the dangers of the drug use to the new students.

The counseling activities may be ceremonial, routine, and one-way act in which the students, or children will listen more. But actually this activity is very important. Children who are still students will have information about how dangerous the drugs are. Actually this is not just information but this is a dissemination process of a coherent and detailed knowledge. They get the knowledge on the drugs from the counselors from

the government institutions. As usual, the instructors will deliver materials about the types of drugs that are abused by the users. Then, they explain the bad and negative effects. Also, they explain the characteristics and behavior of the people who have become the addicts. But interestingly, the opposite sometimes happens. There is a kind of reciprocity. This is not about the instructors who deliver information and knowledge on the drugs to students but instead the students themselves sometimes even provide new information to the instructors. Mr Jamal from the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi shared his experience. He once held an extension program for the invited students from several high schools in Makassar. Accidentally, he asked each participant to tell their friends who were considered abusing drugs. The children enthusiastically told their stories, because they saw the actions of their friends and not just listened. Surprisingly, besides drugs, there are other things that can be used as a means to fly, such as pads, in which some substances can be misused by boiling with water. Then, there is the gorilla tobacco that is used by some students. Initially, tobacco was not considered as narcotics. Only regarded as an ordinary tobacco. However, from time to time, through the laboratory research and the rise of gorilla tobacco use, the tobacco is included in the level 1 narcotics class. The National Narcotics Board has announced that gorilla tobacco is included in the classification of the new psychoactive substances under the name AB-CHMINACA which is a type of synthetic cannabinoid (SC).

Even though the substance has not been included in the list of attachments to Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in the form of Minister of Health Regulation (Permenkes), but so far it has entered the final stage of the draft at the Ministry of Health to be considered as the Narcotics, in level I. In addition, these teenagers know the institutions, and authorities that deal with the drug problems.

Students are the easy targets for the drug dealers, especially from the high schools. During High schools these teenagers search for their true identity. These teenagers are very unique because they are economically not yet generating income or not working and they get an allowance from parents. Their main task is not work but study. Every day they are confronted with the school textbooks, they must listen to the teachers, and they have school friends in social interaction. In addition,

they also faced examination to see the results of learning and deal with the ranking system, and they will be grouped whether they are in the smart level, quite clever, or mediocre level. The pressure in learning, memorizing, and understanding the lessons and so many school lessons sometimes exposes students to be stressed and underpressure.

Another pressure is that the parents rarely control the attitude of these teenagers in the society. The busy parents rarely have good communication with their children. As long as the physical and material needs are fulfilled, the allowance is more than enough, and school uniforms and books and other school needs are sufficient, these parents assume the child's needs have been met. These parents ignore the inner, spiritual, and recognition needs. So, what happens next is that their children vent their inner needs on their schoolmates. Selecting friends is the main marker of their identity. The problem is if these children got wrong friends. In the end, they will be bad children.

School children are very vulnerable to drug abuse. For the dealers, the school children are a very potential market share. Even though they haven't worked yet, they get a steady income from their parents. Parents and teachers are no longer important for them. This fact explains the importance of counseling.

Mobile Counseling Service

Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi has been very active in conducting the drug prevention activities and also do the rehabilitation for the drug addicts. They are trying hard to reduce the drug trafficking and users in South Sulawesi. They create new ways and approaches that make it easier for people to obtain information and consultation on illegal drugs. It must be admitted that most people are still reluctant to National Narcotics Board because National Narcotics Board is considered to be the same or equal to the Police. The addicts are still hesitant or they are even afraid to report or just to get information about the rehabilitation and drug recovery programs.

In the city of Makassar, National Narcotics Board inaugurated 47 counseling corners placed in several points. The counseling corner service

itself has been running since June 23, 2019. The way this counseling corner works is that it moves around the place with the specified time. This mobile counseling corner moves from place to place, from car free day locations, malls, SIM outlets, terminals to airports. With the mobile counseling corner, people do not need to come to the the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi if they need information related to the drug rehabilitation issues.

The function of this counseling corner is very clear, namely, to prevent the influence of the drug abuse in the community, to conduct assessments and basic counseling interventions for the users. The mobile counseling corner gives a chance for the addicts to be rehabilitated at the Baddoka Rehabilitation Center or Sayang Rakyat Hospital. Sudaryanto, a staff official at Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi Sulsel that in dealing with the drug trafficking, his office prioritizes the prevention acts. South Sulawesi, especially Makassar, is a strategic target area for the distribution of illegal drugs. According to Sudaryanto, in dealing with the drug trafficking, we prioritize the prevention acts. Indeed the number of drug users in South Sulawesi, has continued to increase in recent years. Many of the South Sulawesi drug addicts are being rehabilitated. In 2015, there were 1,280 drug addicts who were undergoing the rehabilitation process. It was slightly decreased in 2016 which was only 1,196. narcotics addicts are people who abuse the drug and they are in a state of narcotic dependence, both in a physically and psychologically condition.

Narcotics addicts are the sick people so they need to be rehabilitated. The addicts can be recovered immediately, and the number of the narcotics abuse is expected to be reduced. Eventhough the number has decreased in 2017, the number of the addicts being rehabilitated has increased in 2018. In 2017, the number reaches 1,220 people, whereas in 2018 it rises into 1,550 people. The rehabilitation program is important because it can heal the drug addicts, and can restore their social status.

The Unit of the South Sulawesi Provincial Drug Administration at A Glance

The drug prevention and administration is directly held by the central government. The Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi is a part of

the National Narcotics Board in Jakarta. The Provincial Narcotics Board is not a part of the regional or provincial government. The National Narcotics Board is directly under the coordination of the central government. Thus, the Provincial Narcotics Board of South Sulawesi's programs, budgets and personnel would follow and be determined by the National Narcotics Board in Jakarta.

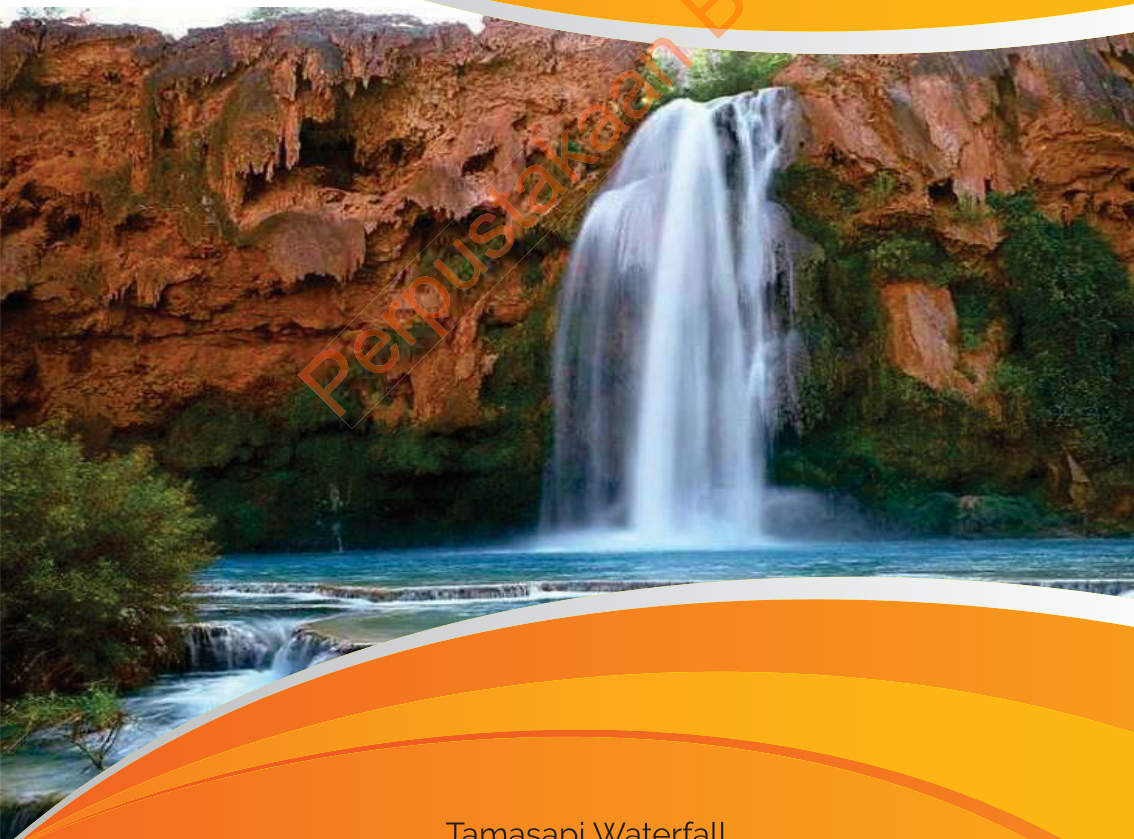
The South Sulawesi Province has also established a special bureau for the drug prevention. This is the first bureau in Indonesia that works under the regional / provincial government that holds the task in dealing the drug abuse. From the budget side, the drug bureau is under the Regional Secretary with the Regional state budget. The drug bureau is responsible to the regional government.

The drug bureau has very few personnel, only around twenty staff. Nevertheless the Head of the Drug Bureau has a very strong link or network with NGOs and media networks. The Drug Bureau is active in approaching the NGO activists and its programs are in line with the Governor's program. This office provides a Home Desk. This is a rehab room or a place that resembles a home as well as a gathering place. The Head of the Drug Bureau, Mrs. Sri Endang often approaches various parties to pull tangled the threads. She tried hard to involve in the private sectors, NGOs, and the media in running the programs. She often tries hard to find the solutions for the drug abuse problems. She saw the public only become the spectators and victims. She also traveled around the area to see the real situation. She and his friends in the Bureau try to be a liaison between the community and the government. She asserted herself as the public servant. She said that the Drug Bureau should not be a technical institution. Therefore many NGO activists go back and forth in and out of the Drug Bureau. All of them may come and may share in that place.

The Bureau was established in 2008. It has a Responsible to the Regional Secretary and receives full support from the 2008 Governor of South Sulawesi, Syahrul Yasin Limpo. He is a visionary governor because he dares to provide a land for the rehabilitation of Badoka Drug Addicts. He provides the political support for the budget funds in the prevention and control of narcotics in South Sulawesi.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF WEST SULAWESI



Tamasapi Waterfall

5. Province of West Sulawesi

Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in West Sulawesi

West Sulawesi is one of the areas that is highly vulnerable to drug abuse. It was based on the social security data on the drug abuse activity. According to the Anti-Narcotics resilience Index in 2018, West Sulawesi is still in the low category in drug resistance (48.04), or below the average of 50.03. However, this level is still higher than all of the Sulawesi provinces. The province of Central Sulawesi, for example only reaches, 47.32. But it is lower than the Province of South Sulawesi (51.2), Southeast Sulawesi (52.89), and North Sulawesi (49.78). However, the level of drug trafficking in West Sulawesi is still quite high based on West Sulawesi regional police data on the number of suspects in drug abuse.

According to the interviews with several Provincial Narcotics Board parties and the Ministry of Health, the drug trafficking in West Sulawesi mostly occurs in the rural areas and rarely occurs in the central provinces. The prone places to drug abuse in West Sulawesi are the harbour, oil palm plantations, remote villages, and the area that is called Texas (this is the criminal center). In the Mamuju area, the most vulnerable places are the Middle of Mamuju, Kalukku, Sampaga, Papalang areas, and Mamuju itself. The distribution of the drugs into Mamuju mostly comes from Kalimantan by the oil palm workers who work outside the island. Many of those who have never used drugs become drug users when they return from work outside the city, and some even become drug dealers among workers. The drugs are also widely supplied from the remote areas such as Kalumpang.

Types of often used drugs by the people of West Sulawesi, including:

1. *Bojje*, this is the local term of the type tramadol or extra penile. One area that is famous for having this type is Pasangkayu.
2. Cow Dung Fungus, which is a drug made from the fungus that grows in the cow dung which has mushroomed. One sub-district that is famous for this type of drug is Sendana.
3. *Ballo*, this is a kind of local liquor, namely it is fermented sweet palm wine, which is originally a healthy drink into liquor (much consumed by teenagers).
4. List G drug (hard drugs consumed by teenagers).

5. Paracetamol, Caffeine, and Carisoprodol (PCC) pills
6. Trihexsifenidil HCl (double L) pills (List G drugs that are widely consumed by teenagers)
7. Cough medicine is mixed with tea (widely consumed by teenagers)
8. Synthetic rubber glue (much consumed by teenagers)
9. Tramadol (much consumed by teenagers)

The drug abuse activity touches some elements of the society. According to the information from an elementary school teacher who became an informant, drug abuse has occurred since in the elementary school environment, especially for the act of synthetic rubber glue inhalation. The drug abuse activity occurred at school. In Mamuju, this phenomenon has occurred, especially in rural areas. One location where the phenomenon was discovered was at an elementary school in Mamuju.

According to the teacher's experience, every year there must be a drug case in his school. The teacher tells that one of the students in the class is not very active and achieves, he tends to be lazy and loner. Usually he sat in the back row. One day, during the break time, this student took out an object wrapped in plastic from his drawer. It turns out it was found by the teacher, and when it was being examined, the plastic package was filled with glue. It seems that the child intends to inhale the glue to get drunk at school.

We interviewed several teachers who deal with students everyday at school. Most children use the cheapest drugs. They use the type of the synthetic rubber glue. The synthetic rubber glue sometimes they are mixed with gasoline to give a tougher effect. This type is often used because it is easy to get in stores and the price is very cheap. However, those who abuse this drug are not the poor, many of these students come from the high class level. This condition is not just a matter of access to drugs, but it is more on the friendship relation and culture among these teenagers.

The children who dare to use such drugs mostly get the prior information from the social media, from the environment. They are motivated to get to know new things in their lives. He told his teacher that in order to get glue, sometimes he must fool his parents. In addition to the

type of the glue, many children of the middle school ages use a variety of cough medicine mixed with energy drink. This type is widely used by the middle and high school children. However, there are adults due to their economic condition, use this type to meet the dependence of illegal drugs. This type is basically a type of adulteration.

The friendship relation is one factor that supports the drug abuse among children and students. The activity of wandering at night will eventually foster the drug abuse activity. In addition, the inheritance factor from the senior generations which has the daily interaction will also influence the attitude of the drug abuse.

In this case, the schools will be unable to control and prevent drug abuse. Badang school counseling is usually limited to giving a reprimand and counseling by giving certain penalties or contacting the parents. Most the school will expel the addictive students, although that does not guarantee for the student to stop the drug abuse. Instead, it will become even worse when these students do not attend the school. According to the teacher, some important things that have to be done are by collaborating with the National Narcotics Board so that the programs would be more targeted at the schools. Extra-curricular activities are also useful to maintain students' orientation. There is no synchronization between the curriculum and drug abuse prevention efforts.

Drug Abuse Factors

According to the prevention and community empowerment members that we have interviewed, the drug abuse is common done by the people in the productive age, from 18 to 49 years. There is an 18-year-old woman who is serving the law incorrectional institution for being involved in a drug case. According to the assessors at the Regional Hospital that we interviewed, most drug abusers, especially those who are rehabilitation patients at the Hospital, most of them are middle and high school students up to 30 years old. Many of them are used to be students who have dropped out of school. Many of the patients in the hospital who undergo rehabilitation are no longer students. From this group of students, the majority of them are male, while women are fewer in number.

Many factors cause drug abuse, usually women due to family factors. Women who become drug abusers usually have a husband who is a drug abuser. In a case in Mamuju, a 13-year-old teenage is a drug rehabilitation client claimed that he knew drugs from his family. He got drugs from his brother who is also a drug user.

The Prevention and Social Empowerment Health Service officer that we interviewed also explained the link between the drug use and the surrounding environment. When he visited correctional institution, he was about to conduct rehabilitation monitoring, he interviewed one of the patients, and told him that he used the drugs because it was first introduced by his uncle who was also a drug dealer. Among other children and adolescents, there are many people who abuse the drugs because of the social interaction. They also get to know the drugs not only from the environment, but also from the social media. At first, they were just trying to feel what was is like using the drugs. Initially, they did it secretly. Eventually, they finally became accustomed and were not too shy to consume it even when they were at school.

The workers are also a part of the drug user group. In Mamuju, the oil palm workers are a group that has been infected by drug abuse activities. The coolies also drug abusers. Their motivation for using Tramadol is to increase the stamina and to reduce stress. Many of them do not know what type of drug that they use. But what is clear is that based on the testimony of their co-workers, they could level-up their stamina by consuming the drug.

According to the rehabilitation assessor at the Hospital, there is a strong impression, that there are indeed special dealers who take advantage by selling these illegal drugs. These dealers are suspected from these youngsters themselves and the pharmacy agents.

The Impact of the Drug Abuse

In the health sector, narcotics has positive or negative aspects. Some types of drugs in the level of type II and III can be used for treatment, with certain doses and doctor's prescription. But it becomes drug abuse activity when violating the prescribed dosage. The drug abuse has a

multidimensional effect because it creates addiction. It has implications for damaging the family economic management. Other disorders that can occur are physical and physical disorders mental conditions such as appetite disorders, unstable, nervous, temperament, and unable to think clearly.

From the social point of view, the drugs can also damage the family relationship. The drug access can indeed enter through the family, because many drug users are the members of their families. They are the part of the inner families.

From the medical perspective, the drug abuse is related to the level of the HIV Aids exposure. There are some patients who have been rehabilitated in community health center are exposed to the HIV AIDS. This is due to the use of injecting drug models interchangeably. From the criminallogica perspective, the drug abuse is also related to other crimes, because many drug users end up committing “theft” crimes.

According to the Head of Rehabilitation Section of Provincial Narcotics Board, the type of drugs that are included in the G list which are mostly consumed by the adolescents actually have a faster impact on damaging the brain and mind. These drugs are the in the level of the High Risk Medication Dose Limit. One example, an adolescent took the PCC pills in Kendari. He immediately lost consciousness after consuming it. The impact of taking this kind of drug is that it will damage the body and soul. Therefore, the “dual-diagnosis”, namely, the diagnosis and rehabilitation of physical damage for the body and diagnosis and rehabilitation for the mental damage should be taken for the Kendari case

Prevention Strategy for the Drug Abuse

Provincial Narcotics Board has handled drug prevention since it was first established in 2014. It began effectively working in 2015. In the prevention action, due to limited infrastructure and resources, the Provincial Narcotics Board has been working closely with other government agencies such as the Health Office, National Population and Family Planning Board, and the Police.

One of the constraints of the rehabilitation that is faced either by the Ministry of Health in Mamuju, Hospitals, or the National Narcotics Board is that many drug users are not willing to come voluntarily to undergo the rehabilitation. It is proven that up to July, no one has been a patient at the Regional Hospital. Even if there are abusers who undergo the rehabilitation, they do not finish the treatment completely, and they stop in the middle of the process. Generally, the parents asks the rehabilitation providers to rehabilitate their children by using a coercive approach. The Regional Hospital, for example, carried out 8 times counselling meeting for the rehabilitation. Most often, the patients only last until the 3rd meeting and they do not continue anymore. This becomes one of the obstacles that we face and we try to evaluate the materials related to the rehabilitation process.

According to the informants from the educators at schools who interact daily with the teenagers that the approach of doing the prevention for these children is through a spiritual approach. We have to introduce the children the religious matters at schools. We can hold the activities of the short training in the field of Islamic affairs more intensive than before. Although this may not be significant at the elementary school level, it will be significant for the middle or high school age children.

One approach to drug prevention offered by Youth Information and Counseling Center for the adolescents is by the environmental health strategies and perspectives. His thesis is that the drug abuse is not a stand-alone case, but it is always related to the surrounding environment, including the environment where the abuser directly associates and adapts. The assessor at the Hospital that we interviewed confirmed that many drug cases from the rehabilitation patients cannot be separated from the environmental influences.

If the environment is healthy, both physically and spiritually, then the level of drug abuse will also decrease. If the environment is not healthy, then it provides a great opportunity for the drug abuse activity. If the environment is closed and exclusive to each other, it will also increase the chance of the influence of drugs entering it, because there is no control in the environment. Supposedly, the community environment must be inclusive and be able to control one another.

In terms of the environmental health, one approach and prevention strategy is to increase the role of the family. Youth Information and Counseling Center encourages to optimize 8 family functions: 1) religious functions, families maintain the faith and piety of their members; 2) socio-cultural function, the family becomes an arena of interaction of its members; 3) educational function, the family also becomes the first place of education for a person before the formal education at school; 4) the function of affection, family members can share their affection; 5) protection function, the family protects the family members from crimes and damages; 6) the function of the environment, the family becomes the environment to support the development of individuals in order to be good; 7) reproductive health function, the family becomes a breeding space; and 8) economic function, the family becomes a supporter of the shared prosperity. If 8 family functions are optimized, it is not impossible that drugs can enter the family environment.

Some suggestions from informants to strengthen drug prevention program, they are: 1) strengthen the supervision in the family environment, where so far they have optimized the role of the Health Office and the National Population and Family Planning Board. 2) Establish cooperation between government institutions to strengthen the role of the religion in the family and the environment, which so far has still relied on the formal cooperation with the ministry of religion. 3) Strengthen regulations by tightening and reinforcing drug laws, in general, and regional regulations in particular, to minimize and narrow the space for drug dealers and drug users. 4) Optimize the anti-drug community movements, such as People's Healthy Lifestyle Movement. 5) Strengthen the community education, by increasing the number of human resources, both from the National Narcotics Board and the community elements.

In Mamuju, the role of the younger generation of Youth Information and Counseling Center is part of anti-drug activists to prevent the drug abuse. They are perceived as "figures" and "role models" for the younger generation. Youth Information and Counseling Center counselors can come from the community ambassadors or educational institution ambassadors. They campaign for 8 substantive things for teenagers, one of which is avoiding smoking and drug use. The main part of their campaign is no-drugs, no-early marriage, and no-free sex.

The health office is also trying to prevent the drug abuse in the school environment. They conduct “screening” at schools regularly. The screening is to identify the drug exposure in the school environment. Those who have been exposed to drugs will be given special rehabilitation by the Health Office. The Ministry of Health also has a drug counseling team whose job is to provide intensive counseling at schools, provide information about the dangers of drugs from the medical point of view. For the implementation of the tasks, they work closely with National Narcotics Board.

The Head of Prevention Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of West Sulaersi explained that the drug prevention activities in West Sulawesi has problems. First, based on a survey of the youth self-defense index for prevention of drug abuse in 2018 conducted by the Deputy Prevention of the National Narcotics Board it is known that the level of adolescent self-resistance to the influence of drugs in West Sulawesi is relatively low at 48%. There are also human resources problems, where the limited number of extension workers (only 3 people) to handle 6 districts. In terms of resources, the limitations of extension workers are indeed an obstacle in West Sulawesi. They are assisted by many anti-drug activists and volunteers, but only 10 activists are active.

Another problem is that the drug abuse among the adolescents is related to the use of the G list drugs. In this case, National Narcotics Board collaborates with National Agency of Drug and Food Control to reduce the level of drug abuse of the list G drugs. The stages that are conducted by the Provincial Narcotics Board to prevent the drug abuse, among others:

1. Counseling and giving understanding to the community
2. Counseling at the high school, middle school, and elementary school
3. Counseling of the anti-drug volunteers for teachers and non-teachers at school
4. Counseling to government officials (Apparatus Civil Servant)
5. Counselling to the state and private agencies
6. Counselling to the communities and societies (in cooperation with the Ministry of Religious Affairs)
7. Counselling to the Families (in cooperation with the National Population and Family Planning Board)

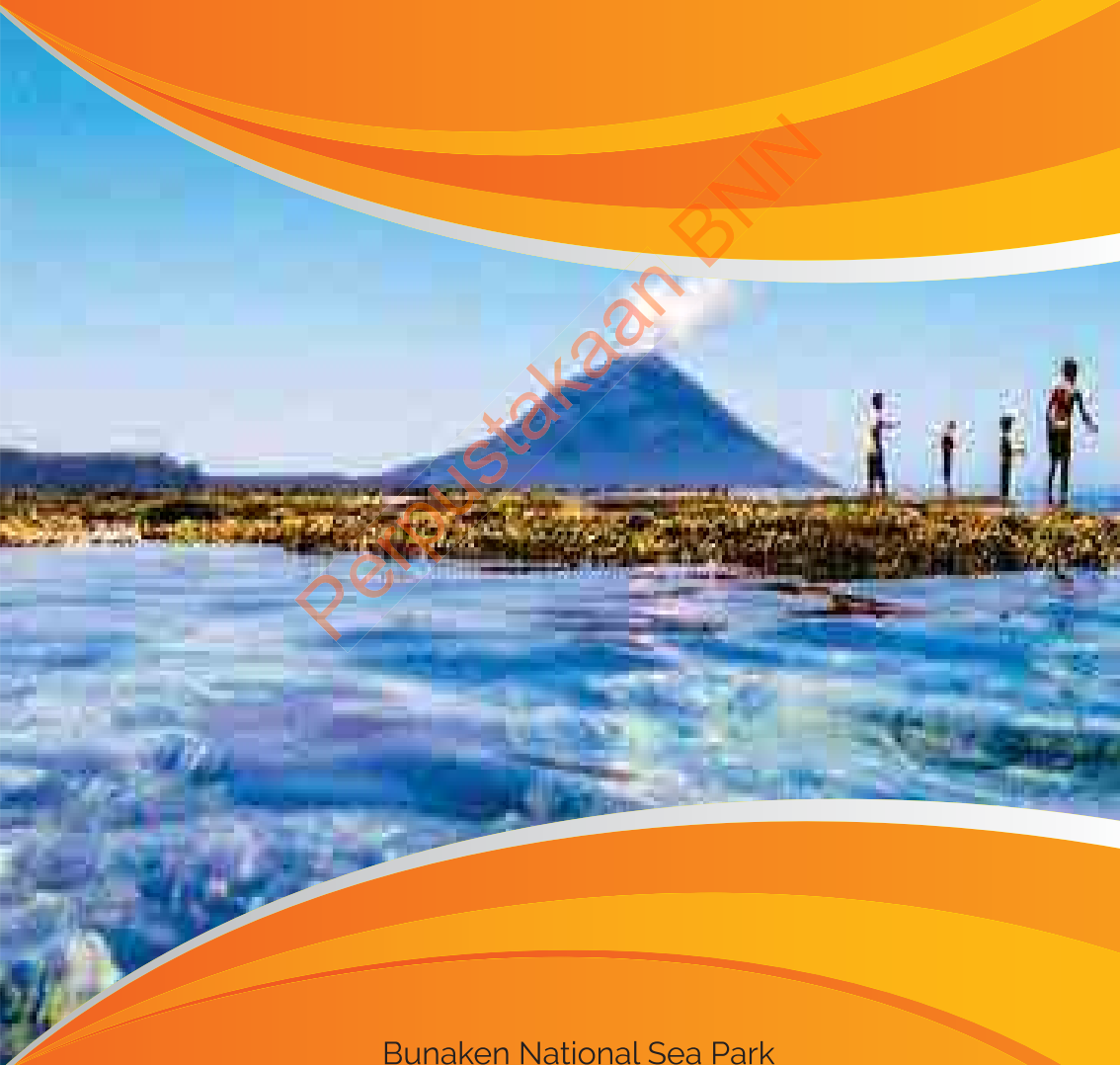
8. Training for the anti-narcotics volunteers

Provincial Narcotics Board also collaborates with other agencies such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs to conduct religious approaches to prevent the drug abuse. The activity is in the form of the religious counseling in the community.

Given the limited human resource extension workers, Provincial Narcotics Board set the priorities by prioritizing the prevention acts in the rural areas of the province, such as mamasa areas which is prone to drug abuse. In order to increase the prevention of drug abuse, especially in the public sphere, the West Sulawesi government stipulated a Regional Regulation number 3 of 2016 which regulates the prevention and threat of the drug abuse in West Sulawesi.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF NORTH SULAWESI



Bunaken National Sea Park

6. Province of North Sulawesi

The Qualitative research has been done as a complement to the quantitative research (survey). It was conducted through in-depth interviews with eight informants including the Head of the Eradication of the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sulawesi, the Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sulawesi, Head of North Sulawesi Police Regional Narcotics Detective Unit, Secretary of the North Sulawesi Provincial Education Office, Mr Vileo Dondokambey, Anti-Narcotics Activist, Mr Lexi Kalagung, Deputy Principal of Manado Vocational School 2, Vocational School Teacher 2 Manado, and a former drug user

Illegal Drug Trafficking in North Sulawesi

Based on the interviews conducted, the drug abuse and location in Manado in particular are as follows. The use of Tri X pills is mostly found in Karame and Tuminting District, while the use of Somadril is mostly consumed in the District of Karame. The crystal meth and other drugs, on the other hands, are common in Sindulang, Malalayang, Karombasan, and Mapanget villages. In addition, there are also Alprazolam, Xanax, Gorilla Tobacco, and cow droppings Mushroom (located in Wori Village which has many cattles and other animal husbandry). Cow dung that has dried and overgrown with the fungus can cause hallucinations and it is referred to as the hallucinogens stuffs.

There are more and more people are aware of the dangers of syntethic rubber glue (many of the abusers have been immune for the glue), so these users look for other alternatives and they look for travel sickness medicine. Some use cough medicine, single use (1 dos 15 seeds) can make someone to feel like “flying”. The side effects of the depression are sleepy. The drug abusers and drug traffickers are usually night workers such as construction workers who work at night and the fish auction workers.

The drug abuse and illicit trafficking mostly occur in Singkil, Wonasa, Ternate and Tuminting villages. There is a new term in Tuminting and

Singkil Subdistricts, namely, Lemon Lemon. "Lemon's Mom" is a new term for synthetic rubber glue. The term "Lemon's Mom" is named because it has been intensively carried out the raids on the use of synthetic rubber glue, so the users look for other terms into "Lemon's Mom". Drug abuse trends in North Sulawesi are increasing with the indicators of level 1 narcotics such as ecstasy, methamphetamine and cannabis. Crystal meth usually comes from Makassar and Palu, while Cannabis originates from Sumatra and Papua and usually this cannabis enters by sea at the port of Bitung. But the increasing trend of the addictive ingredients is like liquor (mouse stamp) whose raw materials come from the palm leaves which are cooked so that the alcohol content is high. This has become part of the community as a home production and a culture. The first distillation is the best. If there is a party or gathering usually there is a mouse stamp. Another phenomenon is abuse of cough medicine or yellow glue / synthetic rubber. Cough medicine is mixed with energy drink which is abbreviated as "Koteng". The famous mouse stamp drink comes from South Minahasa.

The pattern of the narcotics illicit trafficking of the level I enters from Myanmar, China, Malaysia and then it is transported to Sumatra. Usually the distribution is by sea. Manado does not include in the route. Narcotics which are distributed to Manado are mostly from Makassar and Palu through the courier services and then they are delivered by land route to Manado. The drugs are all originated from Java (via online). If the drugs come from the Philippines, they will come through the "rat" ports in the Talaud area and then they are transported to Manado. The main point is that, the drug trafficking activity (which is around 80 percent) in North Sulawesi is originated from Correctional Institution. The drug syndicates are inside the prison and they move from inside the prison through the mobile phones. Even though Provincial Narcotics Board and correctional institution officers have performed "Shining Operations" many times in Correctional Institution in Manado, Bitung, Minahasa, South Minahasa and Bolaang Mongondow, many cellphones have been hidden and they remind unfound. The couriers are usually outside the prison. The large distribution come from the airports, such as in Makassar, Sumatra and Palu. The largest drug network in Palu is in the Tatanga area, in the city of Palu (it can be likened to the Ambon village in Jakarta). In 2019, there were 7 people being arrested by the Provincial Narcotics Board. One of

the suspects brought 2 kg of drugs from the area of Airmadidi and it was originated from Sumatra.

The Trigger Factor of Drug Abuse

The factors that trigger the drug abuse is usually due to the friendship relationship and smoking habits. Friendship relationship greatly affect someone for using the drugs, such as meth. The effects of the drug use include the dependency on these prohibited goods. Drug addiction causes addicts to do anything to buy drugs. He will spend all of his money and everything just for the drugs. He is willing to do criminal acts eventhough it risks his life only for the drugs.

Prevention Program of the Illicit Drug Trafficking

Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Sulawesi has two work units, namely the prevention and dissemination sections. For the drug abuse prevention program, there are two programs, namely the advocacy and dissemination. The advocacy activity is given to the government agencies (for example the Indonesian National Army). The education sector ranges from high schools to universities, the private sector, and the community. The objective is for all levels of society to be actively and independently involved in the prevention and eradication program of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in North Sulawesi. The activities include the workshops and also the formation of the anti-drug activists. In the workshops, the religious leaders are usually invited to disseminate the prevention programs. It is expected that the anti-drug volunteers will carry out the anti-drug program and they will deliver it to the public by themselves. There is no specific curriculum on drug prevention, schools only collaborate with the police or national narcotics board to hold anti-drug seminars. Other activities such as admission of new students, the police are invited to provide information and provide counseling related to the dangers of drug use. Besides, Provincial Narcotics Board is also usually invited to the forums of the admission of the new students or at the university level, University of Sam Ratulangi also invites Provincial Narcotics Board to conduct a talkshow for their 11 existing faculties. There are also talkshow on the dangers of drugs in the subject of Biology studies at the senior secondary level.

Information dissemination is a campaign program to give information about preventing the dangers of drugs. Forms of information dissemination activities include conventional face-to-face (television, radio and print media) and through campaigns by public figures or the public. The community empowerment is related to the community participation and the alternative empowerment. The Empowerment is carried out in order to encourage the community to be the anti-drug activists. The example of the empowerment is Car Brigade Police Corps Son and Daughter Association and the North Sulawesi Anti Narcotics Daughter. The North Sulawesi Anti narcotics Daughter movement has created around 400 anti-drug activists. This is done through the Election of the Anti-Narcotics Daughter every year which is coordinated by the CSO. The anti-drug daughters will disseminate the dangers of the drugs such as putting stickers on cars on the streets (the budget and resources is carried out by from themselves). The success is that the community has responded to the implementation of P4GN so that the task of Provincial Narcotics Board would be easier since they lack of the personnel or staff.

CONCLUSION

Drug abuse in the island of Sulawesi is still quite rampant. This requires the participation of all parties, specifically the local government to involve in the drug prevention activities. The regional government of Provincial and Regency/City Narcotics Board should collaborate with the police, military, private sector, education, and others. This is to further promote the anti-drug activities and programs to the wider community. The role of the community is also expected to participate in overseeing various anti-narcotics programs.

An alarming condition is the minimal role of community leaders in the red zone to support this program, so that drug dealers have taken over the role of community leaders, especially in terms of economic issues. This condition makes it difficult to eradicate drugs in vulnerable areas.

However, not all people lost their leaders, there are still people who have role models to support the anti-narcotics movement. The person who are involved in the drug trafficking are pressured by economic life that is not well established, so the economic empowerment is needed to improve their lives. Creating legal jobs for the people in the central area of drug trafficking is needed.

The rampant drug abuse among the student and adolescents also needs special attention. Various program activities have been carried out but it still needs to be improved not only for dissemination information on the drug abuse but also on how the handling and the early detection of the drug abuse.

The subjects related to understanding the drugs and drug abuse and the prevention efforts integrated in school curricula are also very helpful for P4GN efforts at schools and the youngsters. This is based on the increasingly widespread drug abuse among student even from the elementary school level. Therefore, to prevent the increasing number of victims of drug abuse, it should be started from the student and or at schools



VII

DRUG ISSUES IN MALUKU AND PAPUA ISLANDS

Perpustakaan BNN

Tolire Lake, North Maluku



Lorentz National Park, Papua

VII

DRUG ISSUES IN MALUKU AND PAPUA ISLANDS

Introduction

Maluku and Papua islands, including Eastern part of Indonesia (KTI), also need attention due to drug abuse. Although they are categorized as a backward region with a low HDI (Human Development Index) and have a high number of poor people, the drug users and their distribution networks have also entered this region. This area is no longer a transit area for drug trafficking, but they also have expanded into a marketing area.

This chapter will discuss the drug problems in Maluku and Papua. There are 4 provinces discussed in this chapter, namely Maluku Province, North Maluku Province, Papua Province, and West Papua Province. In general, the island of Papua is known as a rich area both in culture and natural beauty, making it a major destination for the domestic and foreign tourists. There are two provinces of Papua, namely Papua and West Papua, which are located at the border of Papua New Guinea. The drug

trafficking enters many smuggling routes through the border rats from abroad, such as Papua New Guinea. The drug trafficking in the Maluku Islands which consists of Maluku Province and North Maluku Province also originates from Papua New Guinea. Maluku and Papua regions which is potential in the aspect of maritime needs to be developed with the technological innovation and border development to oversee the drug trafficking routes from abroad. In addition, the equitable development in the region is important for strengthening the economy, improving education, so that a resilient community is formed to prevent the drug exposure and drug abuse.

The phenomenon of the drug problems in the islands of Maluku and Papua is discussed in this chapter. It is expected to be able to arouse the public awareness about the dangers of drugs. Although there is only small population compared to other islands, the drug abuse has also begun to bloom in the Maluku Islands and Papua. Therefore, the increasing knowledge, information, and self-protection against the dangers of drugs need to be promoted optimally in all walks of life without exception, especially in the areas that have direct borders with other countries.

PROVINCE OF MALUKU



Belgica Fortress

1. Province of Maluku

Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of Maluku

There are 4 (four) patterns of the drug trafficking in Maluku Province, namely: a) the drugs are smuggled from Pattimura International Airport they are sent directly to the village, then they are brought into the city of Ambon. This pattern is slightly different from the previous distribution pattern where after the drugs pass the inspection at Pattimura Airport and then they are distributed to the city of Ambon, then after that the drugs are sent to the villages; b) Drugs from Papua New Guinea are brought into Bandar Neira Airport by ship. The drugs are so easily smuggled through the airport because until now there is no drug detector at the entrance and the exit door of the goods or passengers. Whether through the cargo planes or the passenger planes, there is no drug detector. The price of a drug detector is still expensive. Thus, this is one of the main reasons for the absence of such device at the airports (for domestic and international flights). The detectors at the airport are only limited to the metal detectors for detecting the presence of the sharp weapons and other dangerous metal-based devices. The officers can catch drug carriers at the airport not because of the use of drug detection aids, but because the target has been monitored for their movements before entering the airport; c) the drugs enter Maluku Province through the package delivery services and usually they use fake addresses; d) the drugs are circulated online through social media and the messenger applications.

According to the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Ambon Island and Lease Islands Resort Police, the pattern of the drug distribution depends on the type. The pattern of narcotics distribution of methamphetamine is that the goods are sent from Jakarta to Ambon and from Makassar to Ambon via freight forwarding services or they are brought directly by the dealer or courier via airplane or ship transportation modes. While the distribution of cannabis drugs is through the shipment from Aceh to Jakarta and then it is forwarded to Ambon by plane. Marijuana is also sent from Papua New Guinea to Papua then, they are sent to Jakarta and be forwarded to Ambon via ship and/or shipping service through a fictitious address. The drug trafficking is also carried out from friends to friends among the teenagers and young people aged between 15-30

years. Certain groups, such as DPRD (the Assembly representatives at the Provincial level) members, business people, police, and civil servants. These people have also been infiltrated by the drug trafficking networks as the marketing targets.

Most of the dealers, couriers or drug users in Maluku Province is mostly do not have a permanent job. Only a few of them are private employees and the police officers. The motives of drug users / couriers are not just to look for profit or business motivation, but merely to take part / use some of the drugs that they circulate. The profit for a drug courier is in the form of their convenience in consuming the methamphetamine for them. In addition, the drug dealers and / or drug couriers also get a salary of IDR 50,000 - IDR. 100,000. The drug dealers in Maluku Province are generally unable to buy drugs because of the high price of the methamphetamine, which is around 5 million rupiah per 7 grams. The quantity of the methamphetamine being sold is relatively small or below 5 grams bearing in mind that drug carriers over 5 grams are threatened with the criminal penalties. drug dealers that are caught with the evidence of the drug under 5 grams must undergo an assessment to determine their status as a convict or not based on the Supreme Court Circular Number 4/2010. The interesting thing is that the drug users who got assessed by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku have been taught by the bookie to claim that they have been drug users for a long time in the hope that the results of the assessment will result in the recommendation of being rehabilitated instead of being imprisoned.

The condition of the drug distribution according to data from the Directorate of the Maluku Police Narcotics Investigation shows an increase from year to year.

- 2016 = 12 cases
- 2017 = 25 cases
- 2018 = 42 cases
- 2019 = 34 cases (up to July).

The new types of illicit drug trafficking in Maluku Province include synthetic tobacco / intoxicating cigarettes (based on the data in 2018). Other new types of narcotics that have been successfully revealed are Gorilla Tobacco and Nesa with different labels and ingredients.

Drug Use Factor in the Province Maluku

Based on the results of the interview with Marvin (25 years), a former drug user, it can be concluded that several factors trigger the drug use activities. Marvin is the first child of 3 brothers. His father works in a Regional State Owned Enterprises company and his mother is a nurse. His father educated Marvin and his two younger sisters with discipline attitudes, while his mother tended to protect the children. After graduating from high school in the suburbs of Ambon, Marvin continued to study at a private campus in Jakarta until semester 7, because he did not graduate. Then he continued his studies at different campuses in Jakarta, but he didn't graduate either.

Due to the influence of the social environment, since elementary school he has been a passive smoker. Then at the age of the junior high school, he had become an active smoker and when he was in the senior high school, he had started drinking alcohol and cough medicinedrugs because of the influence of friends. In 2009, in Maluku Province, drugs such as cough medicine were still easy to obtain at a price of Rp 2,000 per 10 items, but now they have been withdrawn from the circulation because it is an illegal drug. Until 2012 he still took drugs and consumed cannabis. In 2012, he also began to recognize crystal meth in a boarding house near his campus in Jakarta. Because of the invitation from the boarding house, he initially joined the "flying" condition (because of the drug consumption) for fun. After that, he began to use the straws and bottles for consuming the methamphetamine. Initially, the methamphetamine was given free by his boarding friends and he was taught how to use it. For Marvin, the process of using methamphetamine in this way is considered more sensational.

Marvin used the campus toilets, boarding rooms, and bathrooms as the places for consuming the crystal meth. He has to spend quite a lot of money because the price of methamphetamine was IDR. 100,000, - per package for 5 times consumptions. Marvin got the methamphetamine from the acquaintances in campus and the hangout places. After using the methamphetamine, he consumed marijuana and cannabis for a period of 2012-2016, Marvin returned to Ambon and became a user of ecstasy. In 2017, his parents learned that Marvin was a drug user because

he was arrested by the police on the charges of being a courier from the biggest drug dealer in Ambon. Initially, Marvin became acquainted with a drug dealer where he used to hang out. Then he was given a better methamphetamine for free until he was offered a work as a courier. He was taught to be calm or not to be panic when facing the officers. When he went to Jakarta, Marvin was given IDR. 10 million for his pocket money, and the lodging costs at the hotel. A month after becoming a courier, Marvin was arrested at his parents' home. From the results of the urine test, he was positive as a user but because there was no evidence was found he was only convicted as a user for violating article 127.

After he stopped consuming the methamphetamine, Marvin switched to use the sedatives to fly (the drunk condition after consuming drugs). He once drank cough medicine 120 sachets mixed with soft drinks to feel the expected fly effect. The Sedatives have also been used, such as "aprazolan, reclona and katilon". These drugs can be easily bought in Cideng, Biak Village. The drugs that should be prescribed by doctors were sold freely in Cideng. After participating in the Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku rehabilitation program in Makassar for 6 months, Marvin began to get used to his independency on drugs. Marvin had indeed failed to complete his studies in Jakarta, but because of his intelligence he was appointed as a counselor of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku to help with the task of as a counselor to prevent the drug abuse. He also wants to go back to college by taking a concentration in the field of law.

Other speakers, namely Mrs. Siti Nurdin as Head of Neighborhood Community and Chair of Taklim Assembly Hairun Nisya. She has participated in the counseling about the dangers of drug abuse in the Maluku Governor's office. She pointed out that the vulnerability of the youngsters around their homes to the temptation of drugs are because they are jobless after graduating from high school in the Selobar village / village, Nusaniwe District. These young people fill their time in the hangout place by singing, playing guitar, and others. Some of them become the motorcycle taxi drivers. Because of limited income as a motorcycle taxi driver, they are vulnerable to the temptation to become a drug courier.

In addition, the geographical position of Ambon Island which is surrounded by the sea makes many residents become the fishermen

or laborers. Many fishermen wives spend their time playing cards and gambling. They also pay less attention to their children. On the other hand, the divorce or broken home condition is also one of the causes of neglecting the children. This is dangerous because they can lead the improper promiscuity. Therefore, parents play an important role to educate and supervise their children's activities outside the school.

In order cope with the social environment of young people who are considered less conducive, some parents send their children to school in several pesantren in Java. On the other hand, Ms. Siti Nurdin also suggested to do the counseling on the prevention of drug abuse annually. The program to reduce the unemployment also needed to be developed for channeling the hobbies of mothers. This can be done the training them in the field of culinary, sewing, and others. For the children who have dropped out of school also needs to be trained at the Job Training Center to gain the work skills. Such programs need to be improved in order to reduce unemployment and improve the economy so that these people would avoid the temptation of drug abuse, both as users and as couriers or dealers.

On the other hand, the head of the National Anti Narcotics Generation in Ambon City said that the main factor that trigger the drug abuse was due to the absence of the job opportunities. Other factors that also trigger the drug abuse are negative attitudes, such as trying to inhale Aibon glue for elementary school children, hanging out with friends until late at night, using castol glue, drinking, drinking cough medicine up to 30-40 sachet (this can make them drunk) and smoking habits in secret in small alleys. The promiscuity of the street children on the railroad tracks, on the edge of bridges, and in other quiet places needs to be watched out because these negative habits become the entrance to drug abuse.

The interviews with several heads of the Ambon City Vocational School 3, 4 and 7 has revealed that economic factors were considered as the important factors that triggered the drug abuse in Maluku Province. The other contributing factor is the rise of the presence of local alcoholic drinks, commonly called sofi. Sofi is a typical alcoholic beverage of Southwest and Southeast Maluku and West Southeast Maluku which is made from the Mayang Tree.

The Impact of Drug Use in Maluku Province

Based on Marvin's explanation as a former drug user, the effects of methamphetamine use include the act of not being able to judge themselves both in the emotional instability, anxiety, difficulty in making decisions, uncontrolled life, paranoid, suspicious, negative thinking, irritability and nervous tension, and there is no appetite for doing anything.

The socio-economic impacts experienced by the drug users include cheating and taking money from parents, have a tendency to avoid others and only want to get along with the fellow users. Edi as the head of the National Anti-Narcotics Generation in Ambon City said that the social impact that should be faced by the drug users who have been sent to prison includes bearing the shame of the family. The attitude of the people who are not involved in drug abuse is quite diverse, ranging from the most severe in the form of expulsion from the village to drug dealers. Or they do not want to interfere with other people's problems because the important thing is not to harm others. Some people do not report the drug cases to the authorities and even they tend to protect the drug users (users and dealers) because of ties of relatives and / or neighbors.

Prevention Program of the Drug Trafficking in Maluku Province

According to the Head of Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku the drug abuse and trafficking in the community shows an increasing trend. The indicator can be seen from the increasing number of victims, not only the children, teenagers, young people, Apparatus Civil Servants, members of the Indonesian National Army/Indonesian Police, legislative members, motorcycle taxi drivers, and laborers, but drugs also have entered into the household environment. Therefore, the government stipulated the Presidential Instruction No. 6/2018 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Drugs Abuse and Distribution (P4GN) which requires all Ministries / Institutions and Local Governments to actively carry out the real activities of the war against drugs including :

1. Dissemination on the danger of the drugs.
2. Drug precursors to employees, Apparatus Civil Servants, members of the Indonesian National Army/ Indonesian Police.
3. Establishment of the regulations on P4GN in Ministries / Institutions

and Local Governments.

4. Urine test for employees and Apparatus Civil Servants candidates.
5. Formation of anti-drug volunteers.

In 2018, Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku carried out the tasks in the field of “demand reduction” in an effort to form a society that has resilience and immunity against the drug abuse. The activities are as follows:

1. The declaration of a clean village from drugs as a city government program by forming the anti-drug volunteers and recovery agents who come from the elements of the village community / community groups.
2. Develop online media in the form of websites and social media as a means of approaching the millennial generation.
3. The synergy with prisons and remand centers related to the implementation of the rehabilitation of drug users by signing the cooperation agreements with the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights about the drug rehabilitation for prisoners and the prison officials.

The Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku, Maluku Regional Police, and other related agencies have begun to collaborate in the efforts of taking action against all forms of drug crimes. The cooperation that has been carried out are as follows :

1. The disclosure of 153 cases with 179 suspects from January to December 2018.
2. Empowering the drug-prone areas by encouraging and providing training for the National Narcotics Board target residents. The Empowerment is carried out in the drug-prone areas should be the provision of the skills courses. As for distributing and marketing handicrafts from the empowerment program, Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku in collaboration with PT Asli Indonesia has created an online market place application “Stop Drugs” so that these products can be accessed by all levels of society.

The drug trafficking prevention program in Maluku Province is carried out in various ways. According to Lulu and Nasyir from Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku, the

prevention programs that have been carried out include:

1. Counselling by Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board

The counseling is on the dangers of the drugs for children ranging from the elementary school, junior high school, senior high school/ vocational school, even to college. The counseling material is adjusted to the level of education being targeted. For the elementary school children, the counseling is given in the form of visualization, simple sentences and an introduction to the types of drugs. The counseling is done to the student representatives followed by 5-6 students per school from elementary schools in Maluku Province. During the counseling, the students were accompanied by the accompanying teachers. The counseling for the middle and high school students is done in the respective school halls, especially at the opening of the new school year for new students. The response of the teachers and students to the extension program was quite good and the results were quite encouraging. The head and deputy head of the Ambon City State Senior High School 13 said that until now none of his students were found to be drug users. The counseling is also done through dissemination of the information about the dangers of drugs through loudspeakers installed in several strategic crossroads in Ambon City near the traffic lights in commemoration of the International Anti-Narcotics Day (HANI).

2. Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation program is carried out on drug users who want to be free from the drug dependency. Former drug users are sent to the drug rehabilitation centers in Makassar City because of the unavailability of such facilities in Maluku Province. Based on the recognition of one of the former user who had been rehabilitated in Makassar and he is now the Provincial Narcotics Board informant, said that now many former drug users voluntarily want to be rehabilitated. They stated that they had been users for a long time or for years in the hope of getting free rehabilitation services from Provincial Narcotics Board. However, in reality they became drug users not long ago as they claimed. They are not afraid to say so because there is indeed no threat of punishment to users. The data on the number of the drug abuse/use handled

by Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku voluntarily or involuntarily through outpatient care is 1,045 clients (2015), 363 clients (2016), 27 clients (2017) and 35 clients (2018). Of the 35 clients (2018), as many as 17 clients were treated through the Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku Primary Clinic, 15 clients in Tulehu Central Maluku Hospital, and 3 clients in Masohi Central Maluku Hospital. The drug abusers who voluntarily come to Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku in 2019 got the outpatient services. There were 7 clients for the service. The outpatients that are due to the legal process or netted by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku operations are 4 clients.

3. Eradication.

This was carried out on the drug dealers, sellers and couriers by the Provincial Narcotics Board and police officers from the anti-drug investigation unit. The large number of the abusers that were caught by the police and Provincial Narcotics Board is one indicator of the success of the eradication of the drug trafficking. According to Lulu, from the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku unit, the description of the drug users in Maluku Province can be likened to termites. The drug users are not visible, but suddenly the wood has been porous eaten by termites.

4. Advocation

Advocacy/assistance /empowerment is carried out with a number of activities, such as seeking support from the officials of the relevant agencies, community organizations, mosques, and churches. The advocacy also applies to the employees of the gas companies, bakeries, malls and others. The empowerment of the community is carried out based on the requests from the community itself according to their needs, such as skills training, making nutmeg juice, processing fish into meatballs, and others. These programs are carried out in the cooperation with the Department of Industry and Trade, the Office of Social Affairs, and the Office of Transmigration and Manpower. The formation of the volunteers or drug task forces are from all government agencies and the community

The activity is done as referred to in the Maluku Governor Instruction

No. 6/2018, which is valid until 2020 and the Presidential Instruction No. 6/2018 on the volunteer/task force drugs in the government agencies in Maluku Province.

5. Urine Test

If this urine test is carried out at the invitation of the agency, it must be carried out immediately. This is primarily a medical indication, not a drug abuser. The cost of the urine tests is relatively expensive, which is IDR. 100,000.00 per person so it cannot be done often.

6. Curriculum

The knowledge on the dangers of the drugs has not been included in the school curriculum as a local content because there are no rules or policies that accommodate it.

7. The Participation of the Community for the Rehabilitation

Parents or families can report family members for the rehabilitation without being charged anything. Rehabilitation is carried out by cooperating with puskesmas (small clinic at the district) and hospitals in Ambon Island that have collaborated with Provincial Narcotics Board The Obligatory Recipient Reporting Institution (IPWL) has been working in a collaboration with 4 puskesmas and 4 hospitals in Ambon Island and Central Maluku.

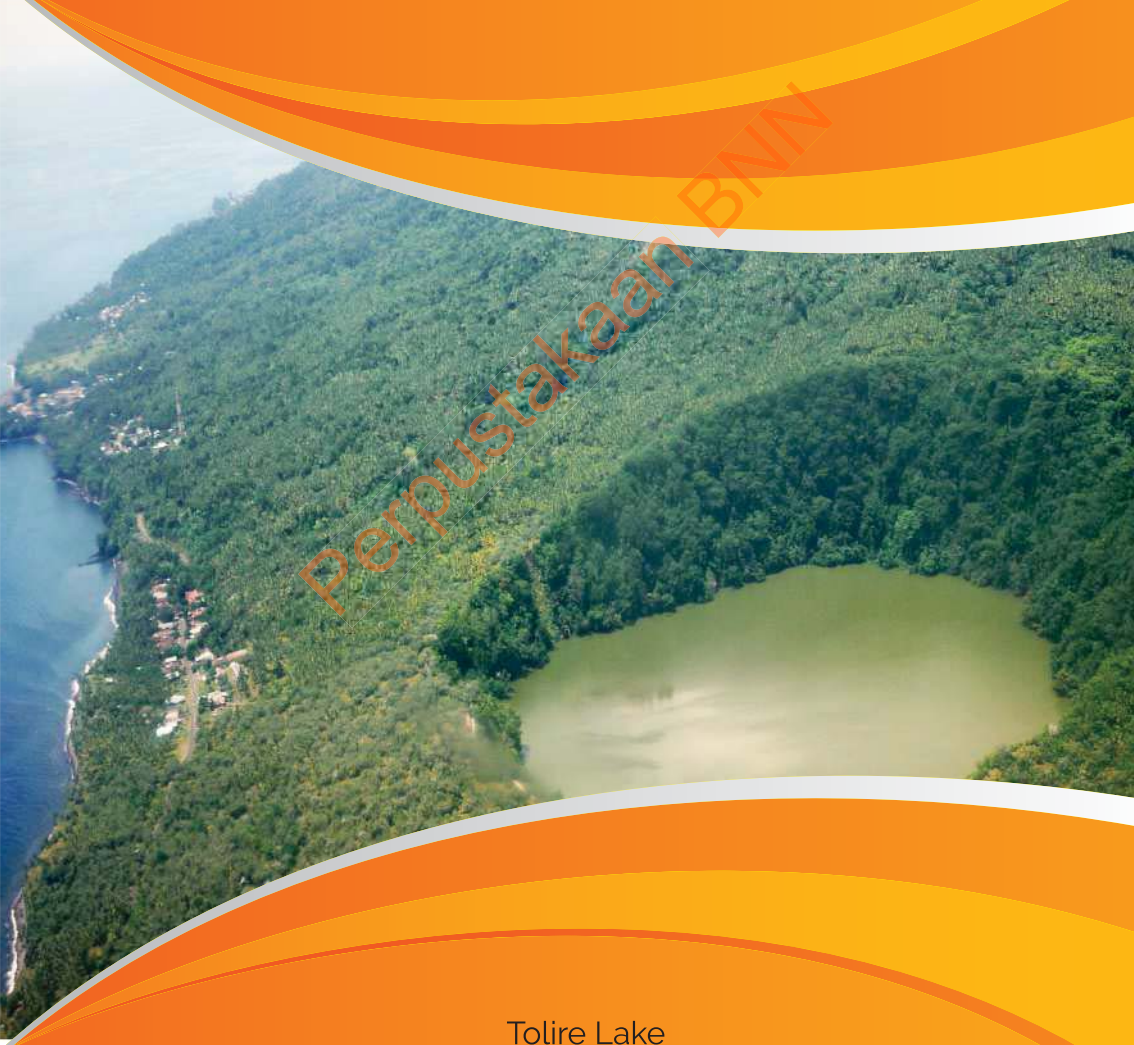
8. Participation of the Community for the Prevention Action

Public participation in preventing the drug abuse is also carried out by MUI, PGI, and other religious leaders. The danger of the drug abuse and its effects is usually one of the sermon topics, both in the mosque and in the church. The community leaders and religious leaders in addition to being participants in counseling can later be used as resource persons for prevention programs in the community. Some universities participating in P4GN are Poltekes, Unpatti, Darussalam University, IAIN, Maluku Indonesia Christian University (UKIM), Alaska College of Administrative Sciences, and STIKOM. The participation of some of these universities is mainly to facilitate Provincial Narcotics Board to provide information / counseling about drugs and urine tests for new students, for example the policy at the Poltekes since 2015 until

now that new students who do not pass the urine test are immediately banned as new students. One of the requirements to become a civil servant in Maluku Province is also required to show a certificate of drug examination results. Provincial Narcotics Board of Maluku also signed an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) or memorandum of understanding with the Kings of Maluku (Ratu Pati/associations of kings) from each village in efforts to prevent drug abuse.

The drug abuse prevention activities are also carried out through counseling to high school students in Ambon Province, including State Senior High School 3 Ambon, both at the initiative of the National Narcotics Board and invited by the school. The material provided included among others are the types of drugs, the dangers of their use, and their impact. The participants in the seminar were attended by students and teachers on the first day when new students entered school. In addition, the urine tests and general health checks are also conducted for students. During the 5 years of this activity, there have been no findings about students indicated as drug users. In this training, the teachers are also trained by Provincial Narcotics Board to become the Training of Trainer (TOT) for their students about the characteristics of children affected/indicated by drug users. The school also issued a code of conduct to strengthen drug prevention efforts at schools, such as students being banned from drinking alcohol, drugs, smoking, etc. The threat of sanctions in the form of parents calling and being expelled from school for students found to be violating the code of conduct. On the other hand, the efforts to prevent the drug abuse in the school environment are also carried out through monitoring and counseling. If within 3 days a student is absent from school without reason then a visit to the home of the student's parent is held to monitor the student's whereabouts.

PROVINCE OF NORTH MALUKU



Tolire Lake

2. Province of North Maluku

Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of North Maluku

Drugs are still a serious problem in Indonesia, not to mention in North Maluku Province. The province is one of the drug-prone areas. This is due to the geographical location of North Maluku Province which consists of islands. According to the Head of the Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of North Maluku Province, 90 percent of the drug trafficking in the province is carried out by the sea route.

Based on research data conducted by National Narcotics Board and the University of Indonesia in 2017, the prevalence of the drug abusers in North Maluku Province is 13,181 or 1.52 percent. The prevalence rate has decreased from the previous period in 2014, amounting to 0.26 percent. During that period, the prevalence of the drug users in North Maluku Province was 1.78 percent. The results of an interview with the Head of the Prevention and Social Empowerment Division of North Maluku said that the possibility of a decrease in the prevalence occurred because the regulatory aspects related to the drug abuse have been very strict. The drug abusers are not only monitored by National Narcotics Board, but also by Satpol PP and the police. Therefore, the drug users feel afraid of the threat of punishment received if they are caught using drugs.

Although the prevalence rate of the drug abusers in North Maluku Province is below the national prevalence of drug users, namely, 1.77 percent, but the drug abuse remain a serious problem. In addition, the location of the North Maluku Province makes it easier for the drug dealers to distribute drugs through the sea route rather than the air route which requires X-ray examinations to detect the presence of drugs. If these matters are not taken seriously, the problem of drugs in North Maluku will be even greater.

The North Maluku Province has 10 regency/city. Four of the ten regency/city are in the areas that are prone to drug smuggling from abroad. The four districts in North Maluku Province, which are vulnerable to drug smuggling from abroad, among others:

1. North Halmahera

North Halmahera Regency is considered as a vulnerable area due to its

location close to the Philippines so that the drug trafficking becomes relatively easy to enter the district without further examination.

2. South Halmahera

South Halmahera Regency is one of the drug-prone areas because in that area there are mining companies where a lot of foreign workers from abroad work in the companies so it is possible to conduct drug smuggling.

3. Morotai Island Regency

Almost same with North Halmahera Regency, Morotai Island Regency is near with Philippine that illicit drugs trafficking from that country will easy to enter North Maluku Province.

4. The city of Ternate

The city of Ternate is prone to the drug abuse. The location which shows urban characteristics and the availability of entertainment places makes it has a great potential of the drug abuse activity. In addition, illicit drugs trafficking in this city come from Papua New Guinea.

Picture 7.1. Map of the Regency/City of North Maluku Province



Source: Information on the Provinces, 2016.

There are two regencies or cities in North Maluku Province which were used as research locations in 2019, namely West Halmahera Regency representing the rural areas and Ternate City representing urban characteristics. Based on the results of the interview with one of the heads of sub-sectors that have the main tasks and functions related to the drug trafficking, almost all sub-districts in Ternate City are prone to drug abuse.

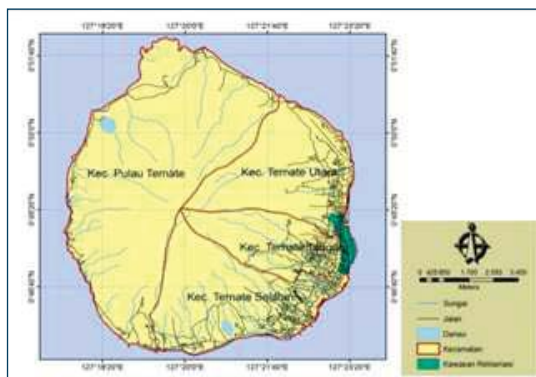
This statement is based on the number of the drug abuse suspects from the sub-district. There were 9 (nine) sub-districts in Ternate City that were chosen as the sampling locations for the drug abuse survey in 2019. They are as follows:

1. Loto, District of Ternate Island
2. Soa, District of North Ternate
3. Tanah Raja, District of Central Ternate
4. Stadion, District of Central Ternate
5. Mangga Dua, District of South Ternate
6. Togolobe, District of Hiri Island Hiri
7. Ubo-ubo, District of South Ternate
8. South Sangaji, District of North Ternate
9. Rua, district of Ternate Island

Of the 9 (nine) villages being monitored, 3 (three) of them are the villages that are vulnerable to drug abuse and distribution. According to the results of the interviews with the community in the village, there is one family that is all drug abusers. In addition, according to the head of the sub-sector that deals with the drug trafficking, there are actually many drug abusers in these villages, but have not been caught by either the police or the National Narcotics Board. Three Sub-Districts that are declared as drug-prone areas are:

- 1) Tanah Tinggi
- 2) Soa
- 3) Mangga Dua

Picture 7.2. Map of Sub-District in Ternate City



Source: Marassabessy, 2016.

The types of drugs that are often used in North Maluku Province are marijuana and methamphetamine. There are traditional drinks that are categorized as addictive substances and can cause motion sickness if they are consumed in the sufficient quantities. This type of the liquor is known as “Cap Tikus”. In some areas, this drink is a traditional drink that is always provided when there are religious ceremonies or large events where many people gather. In a number of villages of research sites in West Halmahera District, many users claimed to have been and have been users for the past year. The abuse of “Cap Tikus” in Ternate City is not as much as in West Halmahera District since Ternate City is the resident for majority population of the Moslem and during religious celebrations the drink is never provided. In addition, Ternate City is not a place for making “Cap Tikus” drinks. The regency which is famous as a producer of “Cap Tikus” drinks is North Halmahera Regency. “Cap Tikus” users cannot be criminalized like cannabis, methamphetamine, or other drug users. However, there are regional regulations related to the misuse of “Cap Tikus”, namely the existence of the light sanctions in the form of a guidance and destruction of the evidence. This regulation needs to be revised to reduce the level of the abuse of the intoxicating “Cap Tikus” drinks, both to consumers, producers, and sellers/distributors.

Drug trafficking that occurs in North Maluku Province usually originates from Makassar and Jakarta. In addition, the cases of the direct drug delivery have been found from Medan through shipping services. The entry points for the distribution of drugs originating from Manado through Tobelo. Generally, from the areas around North Maluku Province, the drugs are smuggled by sea, that is by using the ships that are not subject to inspection. Although the security system by sea is more lax than by the air, the North Maluku Regional Police and Provincial Narcotics Board have arrested the drug dealers from both the fast ships and Pelni ships.

The system used in the drug trafficking in North Maluku Province is through an intermediary system and it is closed or the doer does not know one another. The dealers usually communicate via cell phones to contact buyers. Then, if one of them is caught by the authorities, the cellphone is discarded so that those who communicate via cell phone are difficult to trace. The pattern of the drug trafficking that generally occurs in North

Maluku Province is by throwing the drugs ordered by the buyer to the agreed place. Between the drug buyers and sellers, they do not meet each other. The communication is done by using a cell phone, and the payment transactions are carried out via bank transfer. The proof of the payment is discarded so that there are no traces if one of them is caught by the authorities. Then, they agreed to place the drug in a place that was not tracked by the law enforcement officers.

Although the dealers were very smart and careful in carrying out their operations, thanks to the alertness of law enforcement officers, there have been some users and dealers that were arrested. The following is the data on the suspects of the drug users who have been caught and named as the suspects by the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku :

- a. LKN/01/II/2019/BNNP, on February 15, 2019. The name's suspect : MNA
- b. LKN/02/V/2019/BNN, on May 20, 2019. The name's suspect : MIR
- c. LKN/03/V/2019/BNN, on May 23, 2019. The name's suspect : UHU
- d. LKN/04/VI/2019/BNN, on June 30, 2019. The name's suspect : AY
- e. LKN/05/VI/2019/BNN, on June 30, 2019. The name's suspect : RP

The Drug Abuse Factor in the Province of North Maluku

Based on the results of the interview with one of the anti-drug volunteers who have more than three years actively provided education to the public about the dangers of drugs and prevention efforts, there are several factors behind a person using drugs. The volunteer is Mrs. SB and she works as an Apparatus Civil Servant in the Ministry of Religion. She has a task as a lecturer in various educational institutions. This activity has brought Mrs. SB to participate in campaigning the dangers of drugs which is one of the serious problems in North Maluku Province. The activity that she often does is the seminar at the North Maluku Province Correctional Institution for Women and Children. Based on the results of her interactions with the community, especially the victims of drugs in prison, it can be concluded that the causes of someone using drugs are as follows:

1. The lack of love and care from the family

According to Ms. SB, the love and care factor is the biggest reason

of someone can use drugs. The Lack of love and care especially from parents will trigger someone to fall and choose drugs to solve the problems that he faces. According to Mrs. SB, the love, care and attention is not only from a mother but also from the father and the whole family. The feelings of affection obtained by a child will make their self-confidence increase and feel loved so that they will think further about trying dangerous items for themselves and ruining their future.

2. The lack of attention

Attention and affection are two different things. Affection from parents who are not accompanied by attention will make children can try and fall into abusing drugs. In this case, the parents fulfill the rights of their children as a form of affection, but only stop at things that are generally material matters whereas generally the non-material attention is not given. This is not complete because the period of teenagers is the time when the youngsters need more immaterial attention.

3. Irresponsible parents

Mrs. SB explained that sometimes parents forget that the responsibility of the child is handled by the parents, not by the educational institution or other people. Many parents think that by sending their children to school, it will also release their responsibilities as parents to educate and make children grow up well and healthy. The parents often do not have time to chat with children so they do not understand the things that are being faced by their children.

4. Desire to Try

Desire to try drugs is also a factor that is pretty much used as an excuse by the drug users. According to Mrs. SB, the best solution to avoid desire to try drugs is to go to the community door to door to provide education about the dangers of drug abuse. The main target is the housewives who have a low level of knowledge related to drugs and the dangers posed.

5. Wealthy family

For children who come from the wealthy family, they have extra pocket money even sometimes exaggerated money from parents. This will

trigger the children to fall in the drug abuse activity.

6. The lack of Knowledge on Drug Abuse for Parents

Education on the dangers of the drugs should not only be given to children, but also to parents. This is done so that parents understand the things that must be done to prevent their children from falling into drug abuse.

Based on the in-depth interviews with the drug abusers caught by the National Narcotics Board, the factor that triggers them to commit drug abuse is because they want to try. The curiosity about the drugs and their effects that will arise after consuming these items made them try methamphetamine type drugs. Initially they tried drugs, after they were addicted then they routinely bought the goods if they had funds. On the other hand, there is the reason of having the workload that requires staying fit in order to get the job done. This increasingly makes them continue to consume drugs. According to them, taking drugs can keep them awake and not sleep for hours so they can finish their works.

The Impact of Drug Use in the Province of North Maluku

According to a former drug abuser who is currently in the detention at the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku, the effects of the drug abuse on him may vary, both physical and psychological condition. The physical condition has decreased because after taking the drug, the person can not sleep for three days so as to make the condition of the body weak. The enthusiastic and strong effects that are obtained after consuming the drugs are only a placebo. The psychological impact is the false self-confidence, that is, if he does not take drugs, then he cannot complete his work.

In addition to physical and psychological impacts, other impacts due to drug abuse are the social impacts. This social impact is related to the relationships with families. The family will be disappointed with the things that have been done since he is addicted to drugs so that he gets worse because he feels disappointed the family and the people around him. However, the family and work environment continue to support and even encourage him to stop taking drugs altogether. Generally, the drug

abuse activity has a significant impact on the economic aspects, but for informant the economic problems do not have much impact on him.

Prevention Program for Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of North Maluku

Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku has three working areas in accordance with their main duties and functions. They are as follows:

1. Division of Prevention and Community Empowerment
2. Division of Eradication
3. Division of Rehabilitation

For the drug trafficking prevention program, this task becomes the main authority in the Field of Prevention and Community Empowerment. The Prevention and Community Empowerment division has large programs that are divided according to their functions, namely the prevention function and the community empowerment function. The prevention function has two main programs, namely information dissemination and advocacy.

1. Dissemination of Information

The target of the information dissemination is the community, namely schools, families, and workers. In addition, the information dissemination activities also include information dissemination in the form of open campaigns, talk shows, information distribution through stickers, banners, billboards, and leaflets

The Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku's innovation program related to the drug prevention efforts is "Thursday Kololi". This activity is one the form of information dissemination efforts to the public carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku by using a special car for the drug abuse campaign. The campaign was carried out by visiting the crowd centers such as schools, open spaces, and the team meets directly with the community. At the time the researcher conducted the interview with the Head of Prevention and Social Empowerment Division, their team had just finished carrying out the "Thursday Kololi" by visiting State Junior High School 3 Ternate City with a total of 500 participants. Other targets are the

government agencies such as the sub-district office and the head of sub-district's office. As for the general public targeted, they are the residents who are in the markets, terminals and ferry ports. North Maluku consists of several islands and the access to other districts must use sea transportation such as ferries or speed boats. Therefore, the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku cars that are used for mobilization are placed in these places so that the voice of the instructor can be heard by the public.

2. Advocation

The advocacy activities are carried out through mentoring and inviting other parties (government agencies and private agencies). The forms of advocacy activities are carried out through work meetings, assistance, and supervision. In terms of supervision, the P2M sector carries out supervision of the government and private agencies related to matters that have been carried out in drug prevention efforts and supports the Prevention and Community Empowerment program. These government agencies include the Social Service, Satpol PP, the Health Service, the Manpower Office, the Women's Empowerment Office, the Head of Districts, head of the Sub-Districts, Bappeda, the Youth Sports Agency, and the Village Community Empowerment Agency (BPMD). At present, Prevention and Community Empowerment Division of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku is working with the provincial BPMD so that they can provide facilitators. As for the private sector, the agencies that have worked together include the banking sector, Telkomsel, and Organda. Their contribution is in the form of providing a place and time for seminars and talkshow participated by their workers, the community in the market, and the drivers. The collaboration's objective is to create drug prevention activities.

In implementing the drug prevention program, there are still challenges from the local government. Although the local governments have made regulations related to the drug prevention efforts, these regulations are still lacking. For example the Mayor Regulation on P4GN, is still considered lacking because it has not been implemented by all regional apparatuses. In addition to regulation, the program implementation aspect also has not yet received maximum support, especially related

to funding. But, the support from the community can already be seen especially for the regions that have where National Narcotics Board offices reside. The community is already quite aware of the dangers of the drugs and the need to support the National Narcotics Board program.

For the community empowerment function, the Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku Province also has a program that is routinely carried out in the form of a follow-up to the prevention function. The prevention function connect the anti-drug volunteers who are intermediaries with the National Narcotics Board and community groups. Usually these volunteers come from the government agencies and private agencies. The requirements to become a volunteer are limited to being willing, aware and understanding of the dangers of drugs. Then there is a follow up activities, namely increasing the capability of volunteers to become anti-drug activists. An anti-drug activist is someone who has the skills to be expected to be more independent in conducting the prevention programs. In addition, there is also an anti-drug task force selected from school. The task force is usually the school students and teachers as the anti-drug activists. The term of the anti-drug task force is generally working for two years and the team has the obligation to find a replacement if their term of office as an anti-drug task force has been completed.

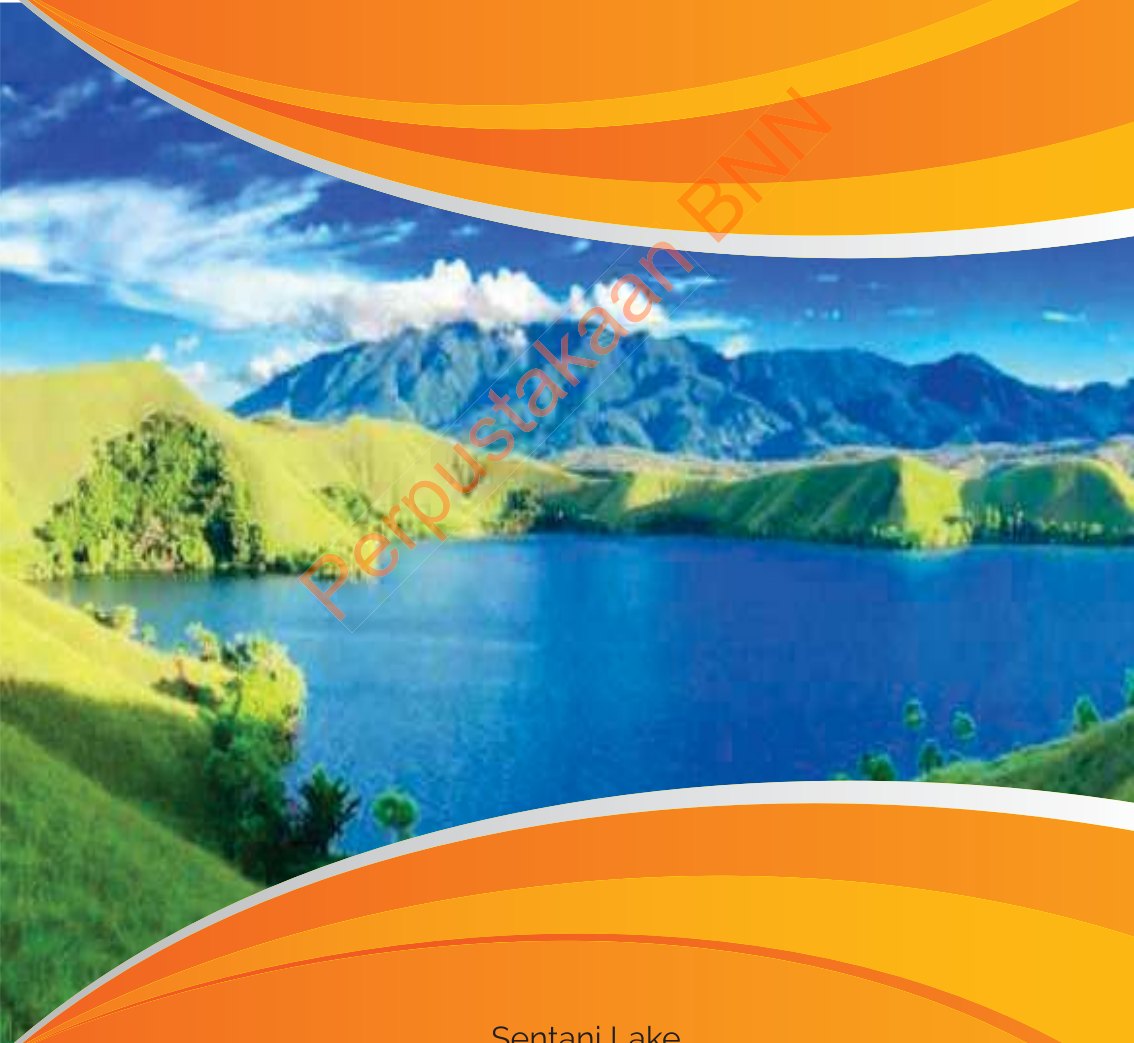
The Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku conducted training efforts so that the activists are skilled in the lifeskill activities. The selection of the lifeskill is based on the drug-prone areas that already have standards. There are 5 (five) supporting aspects and 8 (eight) bolster aspects. The provision of the lifeskill is aimed at the children who have been caught as a result of drug cases and the children who have been released from prison. In addition, the Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku also cooperates with vocational training community workshop to support lifeskill programs. The activity to improve the rescue carried out in Tobelo, North Halmahera. They prevent the children from using drugs. The hope of this program is that they are more independent, get their own money, and can send their children to school.

In carrying out the tasks related to the increasing lifeskill, the

Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku also cooperates with other local government agencies in North Maluku Province. The lifeskill improvement activities can be utilized by sub-districts and villages. The program is carried out once a year for two days and it is carried out in only one selected place with a capacity of 15 people. After the program is finished, it is hoped that the program can be adopted by the local government.

In addition, there are urine checks that are carried out routinely. This activity is a part of the Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku program in order to create a drug free program. The urine tests are carried out in the government agencies, private sector, community organizations, and the others community. The equipment to support the urine testing is provided by the party requesting the urine test. There is no criminal element in the urine inspection activity so if a positive urine test result is found, the Prevention and Community Empowerment of Provincial Narcotics Board of North Maluku team will provide recommendations to the rehabilitation division in order to get further assessment.

PROVINCE OF PAPUA



Sentani Lake

3. The Province of Papua

Papua is a province located at the eastern part of Indonesia. Papua is bordered by another country, namely Papua New Guinea (PNG). In addition, Papua's population density is the lowest in Indonesia, meaning that many areas in Papua Province are still unattended blank areas. The areas that are not monitored are the areas that are vulnerable to drugs. On the other hands, many border areas are not monitored, both on land and sea borders.

In Papua New Guinea drugs in the form of marijuana are not goods that are closely monitored so that its circulation and even the plantation of marijuana can be found easily there. As a result, many types of cannabis drugs from Papua New Guinea enter Papua. Other types of drugs usually come from other regions in Indonesia, but the distance factor makes the price is very expensive and unaffordable for most drug users in Papua Province. Therefore, only cannabis dominates the distribution of drugs in the Province of Papua

Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of Papua

The illegal drug trafficking in Papua is originated from two sources, namely from Papua New Guinea and from within the big cities in Indonesia (mostly from Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar). The distribution is through two lines, namely sea and land routes. The drugs originating from other regions in Indonesia is usually transported by the ship carrying goods from other regions in Indonesia. One of the factors that makes the drugs are easy to enter Papua is the inadequate detection tools. The X-rays tool at the ports and border posts are not used maximally so it is difficult to detect the presence of drugs. This is compounded by the number of the illegal border crossings and illegal ports along the coast of Papua.

For the drugs that come from abroad, namely from Papua New Guinea, they are transported by ships and only a few use the road over the jungle. The use of ships is often done by using 2 (two) ships or more. The first ship is used to see whether or not there is a guard along the route to be passed and the next ships are the vessels that contain drugs. The ships will usually lean on the public and illegal ports in the Enggros, Nafri, Kayu

Pulo, Kayu Batu, Hamadi, Argapura, Doc 8, and Pasir 2 villages in Jayapura (data from Provincial Narcotics Board and Papua Regional Police). The map of trafficking and drug smuggling in Papua can be seen in Figure 7.3. There is a tendency for the barter transactions to be carried out with the stolen goods in the form of motorcycles, firearms, laptops or other stolen goods. This makes the circulation of drugs to be closely related to the crime of theft of goods

Picture 7.3. Drug Trafficking and Smuggling in Papua



Source : Presentation of Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua

Based on the picture above it can be seen that the drug trafficking route has filled all regions in Papua Province. The sea route is more widely used than the land route. The drug trafficking routes can be seen in Picture 7.3 above and it can be explained in more detail as follows:

1. Sea Route
Through Depapre Village. The most commonly used mode is the barter system. Many of the dealers use the school-age children as intermediaries.
2. Land Route
Through the Doyo Lama trail Sarimi Regency penetrates the T-junction of the Yoka area. The type of transportation that is commonly used is four-wheeled vehicles. In some cases, the cannabis has been found tucked into the wooden transport trucks and private cars / rental cars that normally pass through these areas.

For the distribution of the drug cases in the regions, the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police have identified the black areas with the types of drugs that are commonly found. All regencies and municipalities in Papua Province actually have their own black areas. However, this report focuses on 2 (two) second level regions, namely Jayapura Regency and Jayapura Municipality. The types of drugs and distribution in the Jayapura Municipality area are as follows:

1. District of Abepura :
 - Tanah Hitam (Cannabis, PCC (somadril), crystal meth, ecstasy)
 - Abepantai (Cannabis)
2. District of Heram :
 - Perumnas I, II, III and Expo Waena (Cannabis, PCC somadril, crystal meth, ecstasy)
3. Muara Tami :
 - The border road of Skow Wutung RI-PNG (Cannabis)
4. South Jayapura :
 - Polimak and Argapura (Cannabis)
 - Entrop and Hamadi (Cannabis, PCC somadril, crystal meth, ecstasy)
5. North Jayapura :
 - The port of Jayapura (Cannabis, PCC somadril, crystal meth, ecstasy)
 - Dok V atas, Dok IX, Kayu Pulau & Kayu Batu (Cannabis)

For Jayapura Regency, the distribution of drugs in the districts of the regency are as follows :

- District of East Sentani & District of Unrum Guay (Cannabis)
- District of the city of Sentani and District of West Sentani (Cannabis & crystal meth)
- Namblong, Nimbokrang, Yokari, Demta, District of Kemtuk, Kemtuk Gresi, South Gresi & Ebungfau (the cannabis circulation and cannabis land in the forest)

Both the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police have handled many drug cases. The results of handling these cases can be seen in Table 7.1. It appears that there are quite a number of drug cases that have been successfully revealed by both institutions. Although it appears that Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua handles fewer cases,

this is because of the investigation, Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua also has the task of prevention and rehabilitation. In addition, the number of the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua staff is still limited. The number of the drug cases that have been successfully revealed and resulted in the Doyo Narcotics Correctional Institution to be very full.

Table 7.1. Narcotics Case January-June 2019 in Papua

Info	National Narcotics Board			Police		
	Type of Drugs			Type of Drugs		
	Narcotics	Psycho-tropic drugs	Danger-ous Goods	Narcotics	Psycho-tropic drugs	Dangerous Goods
Case	9			75		22
Suspect	9			104		23

Source : Data of the Regional Police of Papua and Provincial Narotics Board of Papua

Another affair that also needs to be examined is the case of the arrest of the drug cases. These places show the tendency of trafficking in the drug transactions often between the dealers and buyers. From this data it can be seen the places that are vulnerable points for transactions or drug use and security in general. The number of cases and places of in the period January to May 2019 is as follows :

- Settlement : 33 cases
- Road : 23 cases
- Hotel : 4 cases
- Stations : 3 cases
- Shops/market : 2 cases
- Entertainment place : 1 case
- miscellaneous : 31 kasus

The results of the interviews conducted with the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua, the Papua Regional Police, and the community showed that many drug transactions also took place in the empty gardens or empty lands. These empty places are not monitored, both by the law enforcement and by the community because of low the population density. This of course makes it difficult for the officers to catch the dealers and sellers.

The age distribution of the suspects from the drug cases is handled by Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police. Most them are in the age range of 17-25 years consisting of 4 suspect cases handled by Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and 61 suspect cases handled by the Papua Regional Police. The age ranges of 30-40 and they occupy the second place with 36 suspect cases handled by the Papua Regional Police and 3 cases handled by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua. Other groups that are not so prominent. The work of the drug case suspects is handled by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police. Most of them are private workers with 51 suspects handled by the Papua Regional Police. There are 7 suspects handled by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua. The second sequence is the group that does not have a job, namely, 41 suspects are handled by the Papua Regional Police. The Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua did not get a case involving a suspect with no jobs.

For the evidence obtained, both the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police found out that marijuana was the largest piece of evidence. This supports the results of interviews from all parties who state that in Papua marijuana are the most common type of drug. The 2019 evidence data of the the Papua Regional Police can be seen in Picture 7.4 and Picture 7.5 for the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua.

Picture 7.4. Evidence of Drug Cases in Papua until May 2019 in Papua



Source : Papua Regional Police Data from Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua Presentation

Picture 7.5. Evidence of Drug Cases in Papua until June 2019



Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua

Based on the data mentioned above, the types of drugs that are widely circulated and abused in Papua Province are marijuana, while other types of drugs are only a minority. The map of distribution of each type of drug in Papua Province can be seen in Picture 7.6 below.

Picture 7.6. Drugs Distribution Map in Papua



Source : BNNP Papua

Dayo Narcotics Prison is not a special facility. The thing that often happens is the drug trafficking is controlled from this prison. This fact is in accordance with the findings of Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police. The form of control that is commonly used is by the patch system. This of course is a very disturbing phenomenon. It is possible that the drug abusers who should be rehabilitated or drug couriers who should be rehabilitated and nurtured will become the drug dealers because of the influence of the fellow prisoners.

According to the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua informant, hotels are also used as a place of drug abuse, especially the drug abusers are from outside Papua Province. The drug abuse usually occurs in the small hotels, and few cases often occur in the large hotels. This is because the supervision of these accommodations are still not done optimally. The distribution of the drugs through land routes, mainly methamphetamine is originating from outside Papua. It often uses the cargo delivery services to the Wamena, Timika and Merauke regions. However, the methamphetamine are rare in Papua because the price is expensive due to the distance that is too far away.

In addition to the drug cases, Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua also conducts rehabilitation tasks for the drug abusers. The number of the drug abusers being rehabilitated by Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua from 2019 to September is 75 people. It is different from the Papua Regional Police which only imprisonment activity for the drug cases. They do not carry out the rehabilitation tasks.

Drug Use Factor in the Province of Papua

The crucial factors in the Papua Province also influence the number of the drug abuse. Basically, the Papuan people are divided into 4 (four) groups, namely the coastal, inland, mountain slopes, and mountains. The Mountain and mountain slopes population are the remote communities with limited access. Their level of education is incomplete and only a few teachers teach in the rural areas with a large number of students. They must teach all types of subjects. The coastal community, on the other hands, is the most modern society with the level of knowledge, education, and social conditions that is equal or almost the same as the population of

Indonesia and Java in general. These striking differences cause frequent culture shock. This was confirmed by the results of the interviews with the educators in Jayapura.

According to the interviews with the informants from schools, most students from the rural areas, mountain slopes, and mountains are very vulnerable to drugs due to the culture shock, and cultural differences between the rural areas and the modern coastal areas. The students tend to experience more culture shock due to the uneven distribution of the schools. Many children only enjoy studying only at the elementary school in their home area, and they have to migrate to the coastal area to get a higher school. The migration triggers the culture shock for these children or these children especially when their parents aren't accompanying during their migration

The children from 3 (three) groups of residents (namely the rural, mountain, and mountain slopes areas) usually experience the culture shock that they fall into the drug abuse activity. Often they do the theft just because of a friend, although they do not need money from the results of the theft. In addition, drug dealers also often enter the school environment, which is at the school fence. The children who want to buy drugs usually often approach the fence clandestinely to conduct the drug transactions. Often, the students commit theft to get the drugs. This they did that because they lacked of money to buy the drugs or to barter stolen goods with the drugs.

There is a tendency for the drug transactions to use a barter system, namely from stolen goods as mentioned above. That was done in order to avoid the traced drug transactions and it will ease of drug transactions, especially for bartering the drugs with the expensive stolen goods such as motorbikes. The motorcycle theft is quite common in Papua Province because there is a tendency that the stolen products would be used to buy drugs. The system of buying and selling cannabis is done using a barter system so that marijuana is used instead of the currency. On the other hand, the proceeds from the sale of cannabis are also used. This is because there are still the security disturbances in the provinces of Papua and West Papua, so the rebel groups need weapons and ammunition. Usually these weapons and ammunition are purchased from abroad,

especially from Papua New Guinea (PNG) and also from other countries.

In addition to culture shock due to the cultural differences, there are also differences in the level of prosperity in the community that causes dissatisfaction with someone. This causes a person to become unstable and easily to fall into the drug abuse to forget his helplessness. Based on the interviews with the drug activists, many people are grouped into this category, especially the children, displaced people, and homeless people. The cheap prices for cannabis in Papua Province make them less likely to use cannabis than drinking alcohol.

Another reason for using cannabis is as a health supplement. According to the interviews with the drug activists, there are also people who believe that cannabis has positive properties for health so they consume it. However, this is not generally accepted and it is merely a reason to consume the drugs. The types of drugs found at schools and the surrounding areas of the schools are mostly cannabis. Much of the cannabis comes from Papua New Guinea. They have a low price that are quite affordable for the students. The students in Papua Province are quite vulnerable to drug abuse, especially cannabis. In fact, the elementary school students have also been indicated to be exposed to drugs based on facts obtained from the interviews with the teachers, drug activists, and the Papua Regional Police.

The Impact of Drug Use in Papua

The main impact of the drug use, of course, is the health problems. However, for the type of cannabis that is widely circulating in Papua, the addictive effect is not as big as other types of drugs. Therefore, this has become a trend to legalize cannabis in various countries of the world. In addition to causing addiction, drugs also have a negative health effect that comes from the tools for consuming the drug, for example the use of shared needles will cause transmission of dangerous diseases such as AIDS. In addition, the type of drug that is consumed through smoking like cannabis have the negative effects for those around the abusers, even though they don't consume it. The effect is just like when someone smokes a cigarette, the smoke is also unhealthy for other people.

In addition of health impact, another real impact is the social aspect. Drugs are always related to theft and crime, especially the motorcycle theft. However, sometimes thieves aren't poor people, they're only follow their social relation. This relation is the biggest impact of the drugs. The drugs are considered as a fashion that needs to be followed, especially in the midst of the culture shock behavior. In addition, that there is a "big gap" between the rich and poor. This causes such a despair for the people they need something to cope their desperation by consuming drugs. Papua is also an underdeveloped area, both in the industrial and service sectors, so there are only a few job vacancies available.

Drugs are also the most profitable trading tool. The benefits that may be obtained are huge so the business is very tempting, even just be a courier, someone can get a huge money from it. According to the informants from the Papua Regional Police and Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua, factors that cause illicit drug trafficking are difficult to eradicate and tend to be even increased that because of the huge market and the benefits for drug dealers and couriers which is considered promising. All of these are the negative impacts of drugs related to the crime or regional security, even on the state security if cannabis used as a currency to obtain weapons for the rebels.

Prevention Program for Illegal Drug Trafficking in Papua

Officially, Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua has done a lot of efforts on preventing the drug abuse and controlling drug abuse through urine test and rehabilitation programs. The prevention and rehabilitation of the drug abusers in Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua is one of the functions of the presence of National Narcotics Board at the provincial level. One of the activities that has been done is the appointment of drug ambassadors from popular figures in the community through election to attract the community participation in the prevention program.

Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua also always conducts seminars at schools to introduce the dangers of drugs and also conducts urine tests for students. The seminars often involving the drug ambassadors of Papua so that can attract the attention and interest of the students to get involved in the activities. It was carried out at all levels of the school from

the elementary school to the tertiary level. On the other hand, anti-drug activists also conduct prevention activities at schools for the students. One of the anti-drug activists being interviewed was a counseling teacher who also handled problems with the students. When he handled these problematic students, he could not drastically do the treatment because it would cause the child to withdraw and even these student did want to accept his treatment. The approach was by slowly getting into the comfort areas of the student and trying to solve the problems that made them to get involved with the drugs. Of course, these activities should be also continually communicated to the activist community and Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua.

As for the common people, the drug activists also do the same thing. The training program must be carried out slowly and it cannot be rushed. They must participate in the activities in order to be aware of by entering their comfort zones so that the drug activists can provide any advice related to the problem that lead to drug abuse.

The regional government also has a special program for handling the drug abuse. These programs are funded by the national budget and are centralized at the village level. The anti-drug activity funds is provided in each village. The amount is also very limited, around 10 million. Many of villages in collaboration with Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua choose to conduct a program to disseminate the dangers of drugs with this fund, in the form of a seminar on the introduction of drugs and the dangers. The village government also puts a lot of anti-drug banners in the strategic places in their villages. However, there are also the head of the village who choose to use these funds to improve the welfare of disadvantaged people who are vulnerable to being affected by drugs. The positive effect on this activity is that it will open the new business for the annual income for the community.

Basically, Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua has become a nexus in the drug prevention in Papua. All prevention and rehabilitation activities carried out by the community independently, schools, or NGO drug activists are communicated and coordinated with Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua. As for handling drug cases, Provincial Narcotics Board

of Papua always collaborates with the Papua Regional Police. However, what is unfortunate in handling drug cases is that there is no special drug rehabilitation facilities in Papua Province. By using the public penitentiary, we fear that the drug abusers will not become deterrent and they will be able to turn into a dealer after or even even while locked up in Correctional Institution. This often happens in many cases. On the other hands, the absence of the rehabilitation facilities in Papua Province has forced users who should be rehabilitated be put in the correctional institution. As a result, the problem of addiction is not resolved properly. Therefore, a special correctional institution for the drugs and rehabilitation facilities should also be built in Papua Province and in every province in Indonesia.

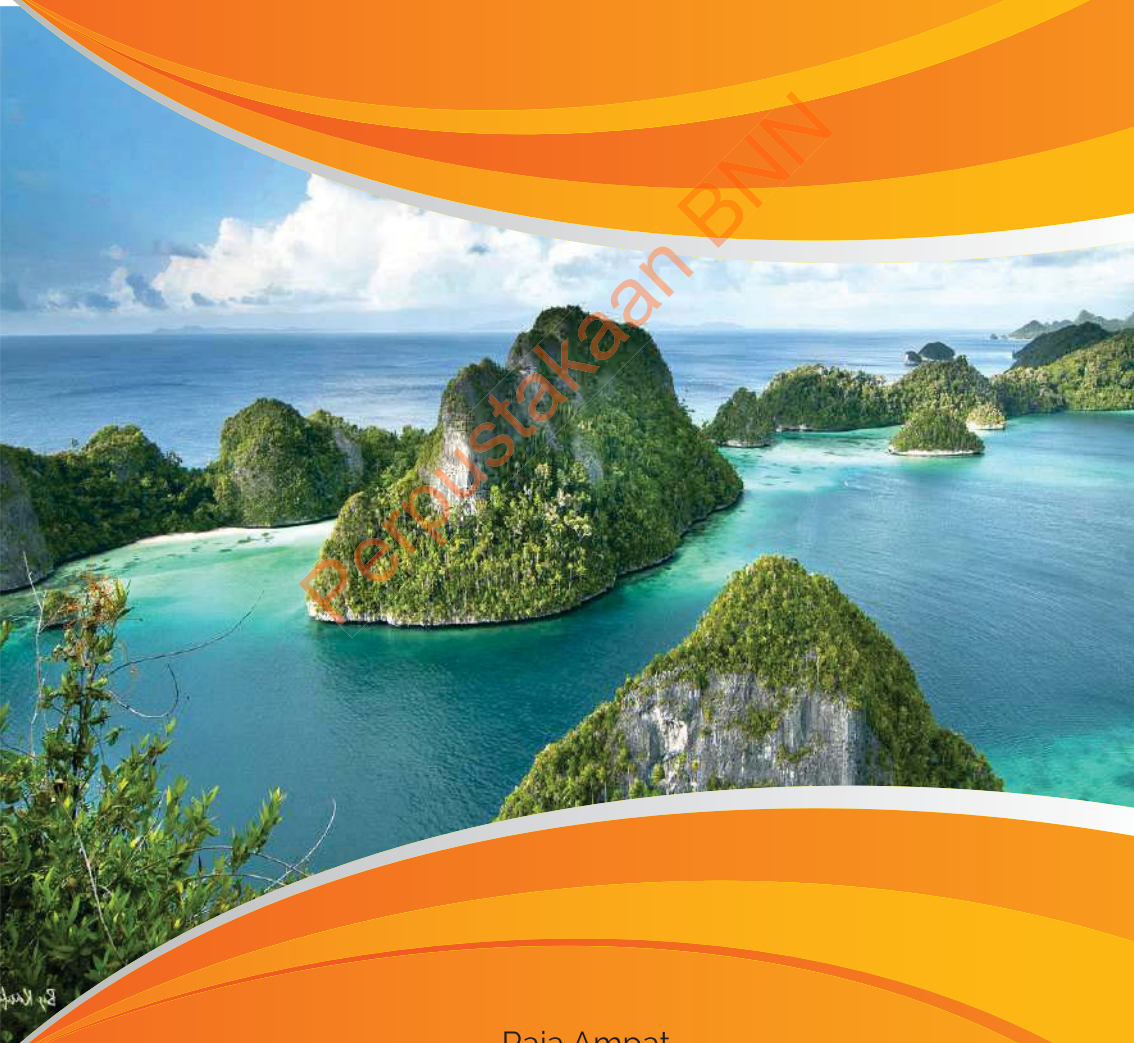
From the above description, it can be concluded several things regarding the prevention and eradication of the drug abuse and drug trafficking in Papua Province including:

- The dominant type of drug in Papua Province is cannabis. Other types of drugs come from outside Papua Province and the price is quite expensive, so it is less affordable. Other types of drugs are usually originated from Java and smuggled via cargo ships.
- Drug trafficking is by sea or land routes. In Papua Province, the distribution of drugs is mainly by the sea route, especially from Papua New Guinea (PNG).
- Narcotics are often obtained by using a barter system.
- The goods that are bartered are usually stolen goods, especially motorbikes. Sometimes the barter system is used to get weapons. Therefore, drugs can also cause quite serious security problems.
- Drug abuse in Papua Province has already happened everywhere even at the level of elementary school children.
- Cultural differences between coastal and inland regions often lead to the culture shock which can lead to drug abuse. It happens among adults and students.
- Drug control is carried out by the Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua and the Papua Regional Police. Related to the prevention activities, Provincial Narcotics Board of Papua also involves local government agencies and several anti-drug activist community organizations.
- The ability to carry out the rehabilitation in Papua Province is still lacking because there are no special facilities for drug rehabilitation.

In fact, even in prison, the drug prisoners are still mixed with other criminal act prisoners. This can invite new drug abusers or even the new drug dealers.

Perpustakaan BNN

PROVINCE OF WEST PAPUA



Raja Ampat

4. Province of West Papua

West Papua Province is located in the eastern part of Indonesia. This province has an area of 140,376 km² with a population of approximately 915,361 inhabitants spread across 12 districts and one city (BPS, 2018). One of the major cities in the province of West Papua and the entrance to Papua, is the city of Sorong. Sorong is a transit city both from the land, sea and air route to most of the regencies in Papua.

In 2019, the National Narcotics Board and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences' Cultural and Social Research Center established cooperation in the framework of a national survey of the drug abuse in Indonesia with the title **"Indonesian People's Lifestyle Survey"**. There are 34 provinces for the sample of the survey. Among the 34 provinces, one of the Province of West Papua or Sorong City and Sorong Regency are chosen to be the sample.

This paper discusses the problem of drug abuse in the area of Sorong City and Sorong Regency. These drug problems include the drug abuse and illegal trafficking that occur in Sorong City and Sorong Regency including its causes which are based on interviews with speakers from West Papua National Narcotics Agency and drug observers or non-government organizations. In addition, this article also discusses the effects of drug abuse. Furthermore, it describes the prevention efforts that have been carried out by the West Papua National Narcotics Agency and the social organizations in the area of West Papua Province. This paper also discusses the effectiveness of treatment for drug abusers in the rehabilitation homes, especially those in West Papua Province.

Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of West Papua

The drug abuse and illegal trafficking is a national problem that is currently considered as a serious problem by the government, because it can damage the morale of the nation and the nation's next generation. Therefore, the government is very concerned about the serious management of the drug abuse. The problem of the widespread of the drug abuse in Indonesia has been increasing steadily in recent years. The

domino effect of the drug abuse is also increasingly diverse and it can be seen in the data of cases that occur. The efforts to tackle the drug abuse is not easy because it requires the cooperation of all parties.

The drug abusers are the people who use drugs without rights or against the law. When someone is doing drug abuse continuously, that person will be in a state of dependence on drugs (addicts), both physically and psychologically. The drug dependency is a condition characterized by the urge to use drugs continuously with increasing doses to produce the same effect and if its use is reduced and / or stopped suddenly it will cause specific physical and psychological symptoms.

Drug trafficking in West Papua Province especially in Sorong City and Sorong Regency is very massive. The position of the two cities is contiguous and strategic because it is a transit area for goods and services. Based on data of the drug abuse by National Narcotics Board and University of Indonesia in 2015 research, West Papua Province ranks 31st nationally with 9,713 abusers from a population of 1,066,633 people.

The drug trafficking route in West Papua province is almost the same as some other regions, namely by the air, land and sea routes. In the District of Sorong, the distribution of the distribution of cannabis, brought by the sea route is brought by the sea route. Initially, the drugs were smuggled from the border areas of Papua New Guinea through the Jayapura City border and then afterwards they use Pelni ships to distribute them to several districts, such as Manokwari, Sorong, Bicycles, Serondauau, Serond Merama. The methamphetamine are usually carried using air routes originating from Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar. The distribution of the methamphetamine is not by the land. This is because of geographical location and terrain that is difficult to travel.

In 2017, there were 128 cases, namely, 121 drug cases and 7 psychotropic cases. In 2018, on the other hands, there were 51 cases, that are all drug cases. For the total case throughout 2017 to 2018, there were 179 cases. In 2019, the number of cases were 9 suspects with the evidence of marijuana weighing 6.24 grams and methamphetamine weighing 150.10 grams.

Table 7.2. Data on Narcotics Cases in West Papua

Year	Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua and Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police of West Papua			
	Cases			
	Drugs	Psikotropika	Addictive Goods	Info
2017	121	7	0	128
2018	51	0	0	51
Total	172	7	0	179

Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua

Based on the age of the drug abusers, the most common perpetrators are young people (millennial) aged between 16-30 years. This age is a transition from the adolescence to adulthood. This transition period is the most vulnerable time for every individual. From being teenagers, they have developed physically and psychologically to some other new changes. These young people will experience the moral changes so if there is a lack of control by parents there will be deviation. These deviations tend to be negative, which is called juvenile delinquency.

According to the data from the Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua, the drug abusers in 2017 is from the age group of 16-19 years amounted to 10 people, then the age group of 20-24 years amounted to 44 people, the age group of 25-29 years amounted to 34 people, and the age group of 30 years totaled 65 people. The total is 153 people. In 2018 there was a decrease in the number of the drug cases with a total of 80 people with an average age of 16-19 years totaling 9 people, for the age of 20-24 years totaling 44 people, the age of 25-29 years totaling 7 people, and the age of 30 years totaling 7 person. The details can be seen in the table below.

Table 7.3 Data on the Narcotics cases by the Provincial Narcotics Board and Directorate of Narcotics of the Regional Police of West Papua

Year	Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua and Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police of West Papua					
	Age Group					
	<16	16-19	20-24	25-29	>30	Total
2017	0	10	44	34	65	153
2018	0	9	44	20	7	80
Total	0	19	88	54	72	233

Source: Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua

The most cases are found in Sorong City. Sorong City is the gateway to Papua and is also the second largest city in Papua after Jayapura. The city consists of various tribes in the archipelago and that is a place to gain knowledge for students from neighboring regencies, such as Raja Ampat, South Sorong, Bintuni, Wondama, Maybrat, and Tambrau. So that the mobility of the goods and the community is very high in the region.

The Drug-prone locations in Sorong City consist of several regions, namely Puncak Cendrawasih Village, Kampung Baru Village, Remu Village, Klademak Village, Malasilen Village, Malanu Village, and Klasaman Village. In these vulnerable areas, there are many perpetrators of the cannabis drug abuse, both as abusers and dealers.

Drug Use Factor in the Province of West Papua

1. Economic/unemployed Condition

The limited chance of having jobs in the province of West Papua is a major factor that makes a person can fall into the world of drugs both as a abuser and dealer. Based on the facts and the results of the interviews with the Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua, the researchers provide information that the people who are unemployed or do not have a stable income will be easily exposed to drug abuse. That is because they do not have annual income so the choice to be a courier and drug dealer is an instant solution to get money.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Interview with Teguh Iman Santoso (Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua).

According to the Chairperson of Sorong Regency KNPI, the economic factors have an impact on one's actions. The Youngsters in Sorong Regency who abuse drugs most work as the snatchers and do the pickpocket acts. The average age of the snatches and pickpockets are the children who are around 15 to 20 years.⁷¹ The Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua data in 2017 and 2018 states that the users are mostly unemployed. There are 55 people in 2017 and 43 people in 2018. The total is 98 people.

Table 7.4. Drug Suspect Based on Profession at West Papua

Year	Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua and Directorate of Narcotics Regional Police West Papua						
	Jobs						
	Civil Serv- ants	Police/ Army	Em- ployee	Student	Labor/ Farmer	Unem- ployed	Total
2017	4	5	67	11	11	55	153
2018	6	1	20	5	5	43	80
Total	10	6	87	16	16	98	233

Source : Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua

2. Neighborhood Situation

The neighborhood situation becomes one of the factors that trigger the drug use activity. In West Papua there are two regions being surveyed this year. These areas are very vulnerable to drugs. This attitude is triggered by the alcoholic drinking activities. From the survey, it can be seen that the young children fall into the alcoholic habit (liquor) because they often hang out late at night. When they hang out, they would drink alcohol and after that they use cannabis as a “kuncian” (slang for the name of drugs). This title has become a trend among the young people who usually use cannabis.⁷²

⁷¹ Interview with Karlos Kalasuat (Head of KNPI Sorong Regency).

⁷² Interview with Neil Ayal (Head of Granat West Papua)

Other factors in the drug abuse are the negative social relation and the absence of the control from parents or families so the children are alone they would fall into the world of drug abusers or dealers. These areas also did not have night guard or siskamling (night watch) posts. There is an RT and RW (organizations in the village), but they do not have a function in monitoring or managing the area of the neighborhood.

3. Miscellaneous Factors

Other factors that trigger drugs are divorce or the family members do not get along to each other. More drug abusers are the victims of the family situation and they do not get the attention from their families. The facts, especially in the two survey areas, show that the young children only work as a guard of the parking lots (cardboard children) in front of the shops. They have no education, and some of them even sleep in front of the store because they don't have family or homes. When getting money from the parking services, they will buy aibon glue to be inhaled. This generation will soon be exposed to drugs if there is no attention from the government and the community and social institutions.⁷³

The Impact of Drug Use in the Province of West Papua

1. Health Impact

The number of drug users in West Papua Province is dominated by the young people aged between 16-30 years. There are several characteristics of drug abusers including those who are easily offended, increased libido but lack of energy, lazy to move, difficult in concentrating, starting hallucinating, and paranoid. However, the impact actually depends on the level of the use or dependency. For example for the novice abusers who use drugs in the large doses, all the features will appear in their bodies. If the amount of the substances used is large, then the abuser will hallucinate. Meanwhile, if they only use a little substance, users will recover faster than people who use large amounts. They can recover within three days, but if the use of cannabis in large doses, the recovery can reach one week.

⁷³ Interview with Neil Ayal (Head of Granat West Papua)

Unlike the cannabis, the use of methamphetamine in a short time has the effect of adding strength so that the abusers can work for a long time. Usually people use meth so that their endurance is longer to do things so they are not sleepy and can continue to work. However, the positive impact will turn into negative without being realized by its abusers because it results in the brain nerve disorders.

2. Economic Impact

As explained earlier, the act of drug abuse has an impact on the economic aspects. The economic impact falls directly to the abusers, families, and the wider community. For the abusers who are already addicted, they will do anything to get the drugs. This has an impact on the economic condition of the households, both for the unmarried and married man/woman. To get drugs, they have to buy it. For an addicts they will try to as hard as they can to find a way to buy drugs, both by selling their personal property and other people's property (stealing). What's worse is that the drug abuse can make a person go thugs and even lead to the act of murder other people or other criminal acts.⁷⁴

3. Social Impact

The social impact of the drug abuse is more on the interaction between the community and the drug abusers. If a person is imprisoned for abusing drugs, then there will be a label given by the community to that person (drug abusers). Similarly, if someone abuses drugs in a particular environment or a place of residence, then the local residents will give a negative label to that person.

In everyday social life, the addicts will disobey the social rules (anti-social) and ignore the family rules and the environment. They will resist other people, especially their family, parents or siblings. Then the addict begins to forget the responsibilities in the family and he does not care about his health and hygiene.

On the other hands, if the abuser is a student, then he will be expelled from school. If the abuser is a worker, then it is very risky and it can lead

⁷⁴ Interview with Karlos Kalasuat (Head of KNPI of Sorong Regency).

to death during the working hours due to reduced endurance and lack of concentration.

Another impact is the crime of raping. When someone uses drugs, he cannot think clearly, so he can do things that are unexpected like raping and many crazy criminal acts.

Prevention Program for Illegal Drug Trafficking in the Province of West Papua

Currently, the drug trafficking has developed with an increasingly advanced and sophisticated modes. This is due to the development of digital technology. The government has detected an alarming trend, namely the global drug crime that is not only motivated by the business but it has developed with other motives such as to finance the terrorism acts. On the other hands, the drug trafficking is closely related to the human trafficking crimes and other criminal cases.

Therefore, one of the drug trafficking prevention programs carried out by the BNNP of West Papua is to conduct discussions to all levels of society. In addition, the anti-drug village launching program was also carried out in several areas such as East Manokwari Village in 2018, then in 2019 there were two regions in Sorong Regency, namely in distric of Klafma and Malaweale. Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua also establishes anti-drug volunteers (anti-drug activists) and cooperates with other agencies in preventing drugs.⁷⁵

It is different from the organization of the Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI) of Sorong Regency which has one of the programs to prevent the drug trafficking for the youngsters. KNPI conducts the sports activity events in order to take the youngsters to be free from drugs. The activities carried out are the KNPI Cup Football matches, basketball matches, volleyball matches, and other sports. In addition, there is also leadership training conducted to improve the skills for the youngsters and the entrepreneurship training so that the youth can develop the businesses independently.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ Interview with Teguh Iman Santoso (Provincial Narcotics Board of West Papua).

⁷⁶ Interview with Karlos Kalasuut (Head of KNPI of Sorong Regency).

The drug prevention program is also carried out by the Sorong City Anti Narcotics Movement (GRANAT) organization. The program carried out by Grenades is the counseling activity at schools, campuses, churches and communities. In addition, they also carried out joint investigations with the Sorong City Narcotics Board and related parties in preventing and combating drug trafficking in Sorong City.⁷⁷

The Cinta Agape Foundation also conducts the drug abuse education and mental development. The activity carried out is the counseling activity at schools with film screening techniques on drugs and group discussions based on age. In addition, the activity was also carried out by exploring the background of students, both family and economic conditions. Another program carried out by the Kasih Agape Foundation is to work closely with the education office and Labour Training Center in order to improve the skills of the youngsters to be able to be independent and to avoid negative activities that can lead to drug abuse.⁷⁸

Recommendation

West Papua Province is a large area and there are several recommendations that can be given to prevent and eradicate drugs in this region. They are as follows:

- a. Establish checkpoints in each existing district/city border.
- b. Build Regional Narcotics Board in each district/city so that they are more focused in combating drugs.
- c. Establish Poskamling (Environmental Safety Posts) in each RW (Local community in the village) so that the community can control the environment.
- d. Establish cooperation with relevant agencies and all elements of society to increase awareness of drug abuse.

⁷⁷ Interview with Neil Ayal (Head of Granat of Sorong City).

⁷⁸ Interview with Orpa Osok (Chairman of Kasih Agape Foundation).

Conclusion

This is the final chapter of the description on the drug problems in Maluku and Papua islands in terms of illegal drug trafficking, the drug use factors, the impact of the drug use and the prevention programs. It can be concluded that the illegal drug trafficking in Maluku and Papua regions is originated from many neighboring countries, such as Papua New Guinea. Geographically, as the nation which has many islands and has a direct border with a neighboring country, the extra tight supervision is needed so that the drug smuggling can be thwarted. The widely used distribution pattern is to make use of the oversight of officers at airports, ports and border posts. The drug abuse acts have physical and psychological effects on the wearer, accompanied by the economic and social impacts. Economically, a person's finances become disrupted because they have to buy drugs and in the social relationship these people get a negative label as a user. On the other hands, the negative public habits that can influence the drug abuse acts need to be avoided by increasing the public awareness of the importance of drug through dissemination programs. Therefore, the P4GN programs carried out by Provincial Narcotics Board need to be supported by the active community involvement.

Perpustakaan BNN



VIII

CONCLUSION

Perpustakaan BNN

Time Capsule Monument, Merauke, Papua



Cendrawasih Bay National Park, West Papua

CONCLUSION

Drug abuse problems in Indonesia relate to the social factors such as friendships, peer groups and family condition. Drug abuse initially starts from the trial and error acts, and then it develops into dependency. In addition, the reality shows that the social resilience of the community weakens the social control in the community.

In the context of reducing the drug demand, it is important to take the preventative measures so that people do not consume the drugs for their staple need. This is not easy because the social security of the community is still low. Therefore, the prevention of the dangers of drugs must start from improving the quality of the environment in the form of increasing the social security. The strong social security is expected to prevent an increase in drug abuse.

The group of the drug abusers needs more attention in order that they don't develop into addicts. The legal approaches such as imprisonment for the drug abusers need to be further studied in order to see whether it is effective or not. This is important because the correctional institution is not a good social environment specifically for the drug abusers. In Correctional Institution, they could mingle with other users, even the couriers and drug dealers, so they might develop into the addicts or even

the dealers. If that happens, then the prison will not give a deterrent effect for the abusers. The Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, particularly Article 54 states that the narcotics addicts and abusers must undergo rehabilitation. It is better for them to undergo rehabilitation rather than being imprisoned.

The problem of drugs is very multidimensional, not only from the legal aspect but the economic, socio-cultural, and social-psychological aspects. We need to have a comparative study of the social costs between repressive and preventive approaches for the drug abusers.

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